

TENTH.—What varieties of sweet potatoes can be successfully grown in Ontario, and what is the best method of treatment?

ELEVENTH.—Which are the five best and most profitable varieties of potatoe?

TWELFTH.—Which are the five best varieties of table peas?

THIRTEENTH.—Can any of our native nut-bearing trees be profitably cultivated, either for the nuts or timber, and where is the northern limit of each?

### SCREENS.

The common process is to go to the forest, select such young trees as seem adapted to the purpose, dig them by cutting off all the roots at a few inches distance from the trunk, thus cutting away probably nine-tenths of the entire root system; remove them from the shade and shelter of other trees, and probably transfer them to the open ground, where they, while yet enfeebled by the process, must be subjected to the full power of the summer's sun and wind. This is doubtless many times done as a matter of economy, although after such trees have died and been several times replaced with the loss of several years time, as is usually the case, there would seem to be abundant reason to doubt the wisdom and even the economy of the process.

Nursery-grown trees are usually thickly grown in the seed bed, and when but one or two years old are taken up, the roots cut back and the seedlings thickly planted in rows, where they are allowed to stand till they demand more space, when they are again transplanted, and as a necessity the roots are again shortened and they are given a wider space for growth. Trees grown in this manner are invariably found to have a dense mass of fibrous roots, and hence can be transplanted with greater certainty, and will, moreover, recover from the shock of removal with far greater promptness. Such trees are also more fully hardened by exposure to the sun—a fact which adds greatly to their ability to bear the shock of removal.

In growing young evergreens it is found necessary to protect them from the full influence of the sun for a considerable period, till by degrees they acquire strength to withstand the exposure. These also undergo two or three transplantings before they acquire the proper size, so that even those most impatient of removal become prepared to undergo the process with comparative impunity—a preparation the more needful in the case of evergreens for the reason that, unlike deciduous trees, there is no time in which they are not subject to the drain upon their vitality, arising from the evaporation of moisture through their persistent foliage, and, therefore, this tax upon their vitality is so much added to the shock of removal.

There is, however, no longer occasion, as a matter of even the closest economy, to resort to the forest for a supply, since nursery-grown trees are offered at prices little if any above the value of the labor necessary to remove them from the forest.