

when taking up such trees. The practice in digging is to cut the tap-root eight or ten inches below the surface, and to preserve as many as possible of the rootlets springing from this portion; the proportion of the roots saved rarely exceeding one-quarter of the whole. Now, if the rule which is often applied to deciduous trees to "reduce the top in proportion to the loss of roots," could be applied, the result might be different, but the peculiarity of the growth of this tree precludes its application in this case. It is seldom that more than an odd twig here and there can be taken off without destroying the tree. The source of vitality of such trees are thereby so much lowered that several years' growth is required to regain this loss. Indeed, such trees ten or twelve years old rarely attain the height and the healthy appearance of untransplanted trees of one-half that age.

(1) *Propagation and cultivation.* For whatever purpose walnut trees may be required, whether for shelter, for ornament, or for profit, it is a matter of the utmost importance that the nuts be planted where the trees are to grow. The method of planting may be of the most primitive kind. Holes three or four inches deep, of sufficient size to receive the nut, may be made with a pointed stick; force the nut to the bottom of the hole with the other end of the stick, which should be blunt; earth is then placed on the nut sufficient to fill the hole and well trod down. This is all that is absolutely necessary, yet much better results will undoubtedly be obtained if the soil is first put into a good mechanical state by thorough trenching to the depth of two feet or more.

The cultivation and attention required during the succeeding ten years depends upon the immediate purpose for which such trees are grown. If planted along division fences for shelter for vineyards, orchards, or growing crops, or for the protection of buildings from prevailing high winds, or for ornaments on the lawn, the trees in such cases being comparatively isolated, nothing remains to be done but to so protect them that nothing whatever may touch them for ten or twelve years, by which time they will be safe from all danger, except from mischievous or thoughtless persons who may break the branches, or otherwise injure the trees, in their efforts to obtain the nuts before they are ripe, and, therefore, of no value. In all these and similar cases, the trees will branch near the ground, and, therefore, better serve the several purposes for which they were planted.

*Lindsay.*

THOS. BEALL.

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A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE at Grimsby is the growing of tomatoes under glass. Two large greenhouses, 200 ft. long, have been erected for this work, and for two or three seasons past we have been shipping beautiful large tomatoes to the city markets, at from 30 to 50 cents a pound. Each tomato is carefully wrapped in tissue paper, on which is stamped the grower's name. The Garden and Forest notices these fruits as coming into the New York market.