

fenced, to exclude hogs and cattle, whose presence is fatal to young trees. A southern aspect is preferable, with sufficient declivity to prevent the lodging of superabundant moisture. The ground is then to be ploughed, and the furrow must be so deep as to turn up part of the subsoil. It will also be of great service to cross-plough and harrow it. The trees may then be planted; and much of their future health and vigour depends on the careful manner in which this part of the work is done. The effects of proper transplanting are permanent, and no subsequent amending of the soil can realize the advantages of having the operation properly performed in the first instance.

Let the holes be dug three feet in diameter, and twenty inches deep; throw the subsoil aside, and put in a sufficient quantity of fine surface mould, to bring it to a proper depth to receive the tree. Prune off carefully all bruised and broken portions of the roots, and place the tree in an upright position, spreading out the roots horizontally, in their natural order. Fill in with finely-pulverized surface soil, gently shaking the tree, to fill up all vacuities. When the roots are covered, throw in a pailful of water, and then fill in the remainder of the earth, pressing it firmly down with the foot. This completes the operation, and the tree should then stand about two inches deeper than it did in the Nursery rows. Deep planting is to be avoided, being quite prejudicial to the growth of young trees. The upper roots should not be more than three or four inches under the surface.

Mulching, as it is technically called, should by no means be omitted. It is labour advantageously expended, and consists in putting a quantity (say a barrow load) of long manure around each tree, on the surface. This should be allowed to remain around them till the following spring, when it may be spaded in, at the extremity of the roots. I have often experienced the beneficial effects of this practice, and cannot refrain from urging its adoption in all cases.

To assist your readers in making a selection of superior descriptions of fruit, the following list has been prepared. Nursery Catalogues are useful for general reference; and the one of

this Establishment, recently published, has been favourably noticed by you, in a previous number. In general, to persons unacquainted with the sorts, and who have no means of referring to standard authorities on the subject, the selection may be left to Nursery proprietors: their pursuit naturally leads them to form a correct estimate of the value of orchard products, and a desire to enhance the reputation of their establishment, will induce them to select the most popular varieties.

THE APPLE

Is the world renowned fruit of temperate climates. It is more generally known and universally esteemed than any other. It is not a native of North America, but has been perfectly naturalized. In the Northern States and in Canada it succeeds better than in any other part of the world. Even the same descriptions of fruit grown here are of larger size and finer flavour than can be grown in the moist, cloudy atmosphere of Britain. This climate seems very congenial to its perfect development. It accommodates itself to almost any variety of soil. In Europe it is to be found thriving in all conceivable situations, from the Orkney and Shetland Islands, in the north of Scotland, to the hills and glens of Spain, in the south of Europe. On a deep, heavy loam it is most productive, and attains the greatest perfection. In an orchard, the trees should be thirty feet apart, requiring about fifty to the acre.

Early Fruit.—Red June-eating; Early August (of all early sorts, this deservedly holds the first place); Early Strawberry; Keswick Codlin (a popular English sort, excellent for Cooking from the first of July); Summer Queen, large and fine.

Fall Apples.—Early Crofton or Irish Peach Apple; Fall Pippin ("a noble fruit"); St. Lawrence, Famense or Snow (these two varieties originated in Canada, and for fall fruit cannot be surpassed); Ribston Pippin (in Europe a winter fruit of great excellence, but here not keeping after the end of October); Toole's Indian Raretype; Hawthorndean (begins to bear early, is a handsome fruit, and remarkably productive); Pumpkin Sweeting (large and productive).