

has scarcely a superior. It was probably grafted or planted by Seth Phelps, formerly First Judge of this county."

In the 12th and last number of the 7th volume of that excellent Agricultural Journal, *The American Agriculturist*, we find much information that will doubtless be found interesting to Canadian farmers. The following digest we have collected from that source:—

SEASON FOR FELLING TIMBER.

"The true cause of decay in timber may be traced, in many instances, to felling trees at a wrong season, and that *wrong season is spring*; for then the sap is in a peculiar state, and highly disposed to ferment, when it can no longer flow through the tissues. It may be said to act as yeast acts on moistened flour.

"In order that wood may possess its greatest degree of natural compactness and elasticity, combined with hardness and durability, it must be felled in the early part of winter."

ELECTRO CULTURE.

This modern humbug, as such it may be safely styled, is thus adverted to by A. B. Allen, Esq., the able Editor of the *American Agriculturist*:—"From the success of a few isolated experiments, made years ago, which developed vegetable life with astonishing rapidity, magnificent calculations were made of the future economical application of electricity in practical Agriculture. Many enthusiasts have recently tried various experiments in it, and have achieved what they deemed the most successful results. But it has been since ascertained, that in the ardour of their zeal in arriving at satisfactory conclusions, their gardeners and other labourers were directed to supply an ample bed of rich vegetable mould, for the electrical wires to revel in, and liquid manures and composts of various kinds were added, from time to time, as being best calculated to produce an abundant and rapid flow of the galvanic current."

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

At the National Pomological Convention, recently held in New York, after three days' discussion, the following select list of fruits was recommended for cultivation throughout the

country, as thriving the best in the different soils and climates of the United States.

Peaches.—Varieties recommended for general cultivation:—Grosse Mignonne, Early York (serrated), Old Mixon (free), Coolidge Favourite, Crawford's Late, Bergen's Yellow. For particular localities, Heath Cling.

Plums recommended for general cultivation:—Jefferson, Washington, Green Gage, Purple Favorite, Coc's Golden Drop, Blecker's Gage, Frost Gage, Purple Gage. For Particular localities, Prince's Imperial.

Cherries.—Varieties recommended for general cultivation:—Black Eagle, May Duke, Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Knight's Early Black, Downer's Late Red, Elton, Downton.

Apples.—Varieties recommended for general cultivation:—Early Harvest, Large Yellow Bough, American Summer Pearmain, Gravenstein, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet. For particular localities, Yellow Belle Fleur, Swaar, Eopus Spitzenburg, Newtown Pippin.

Pears.—Varieties recommended for general cultivation:—Madeline, Dearborn, Seedling, Bldgood, Tyson, Bartlett, Seckle, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Beurre, Bose, Winter Nells, Beurre D'Arenberg, Golden Beurre of Bilboa. For certain localities, White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne.

Treatment of Rose Bushes.

Rose bushes require a very rich earth, and the gardeners of Europe direct them to be removed, or the soil about their roots changed once in every three or four years. Experience in this country proves that we may have ever-blooming roses in perfection, without this trouble, as it is only necessary to renew the exhausted fertility of the soil, which can readily be done by using the following liquid manure:—

Into a common-sized barrel, put about half a bushel of cow manure (not fresh), and fill it to the top with water; stir well, and let it stand twenty-four hours; then take equal parts of this liquid and clear water, and pour it around, and over, but not on the roots of the rose bushes. When the barrel is empty, fill it again with water, which may be used again without diluting. Do this regularly once in three or four weeks, taking care, when possible, to apply it just before, or during a rain, in order that it may sink still more diluted, directly to the roots, or it will form a crust on the surface and injure them.

Soap suds is also a mild and excellent fertilizer to apply to delicate plants, but is apt to be