

and respectability of the country to which you belong; and, of course, are so much the more worthy of the protection of its laws, and the other benefits accruing from the several institutions of civilized life.—*Maine Farmer.*

CULTIVATE YOUR FRUIT TREES.

The influence of the cultivation of the soil on fruit trees, appears to be less known and appreciated than any thing else of the kind equally important, which has been practised since the time of Hesiod and Homer. Persons who purchase fine fruit trees, appear to have more or less of five different objects in view, which are the following, to wit:—

1.—To kill the trees at once.
2.—To kill them by inches.
3.—To keep them alive, with the hope that they may bear small and imperfect fruit in ten or twenty years.

4.—To make them grow vigorously for a year or two, and afterwards neglect them, reducing the fruit to one-third in quantity, and one-tenth in quality of what it should and might be.

5.—To keep them well cultivated constantly during the term of their natural lives, and as a consequence receiving full crops, and of the most delicious quality.

1.—Although many appear to pursue the first of the above named objects, they probably do not really intend it. They are, however, much more successful that they intend to be in killing their trees, by drying them in the sun, freezing them in the cold, bruising them, or otherwise treating them as already dead, while life yet remains. A large number pursue this course.

2.—Others avoid these attempts to produce death, but practice another kind, which is, to crowd the roots of the trees when setting them out, into very small holes dug in hard soil, and then to suffer them to perish gradually from such careless transplanting and subsequent lack of care and culture. A much larger number follow the practice.

3.—Others again transplant well—but that is all. This done, they consider the whole work as finished. The trees are suffered to become choked with grass, weeds, or crops of grain—some live and linger, and others die from discouragement. An intelligent friend purchased fifty very fine fruit trees, handsomely rooted, and of vigorous growth; they were well set out in a field, occupied with a heavy crop of clover and timothy. The following summer was very dry, and the grass crop crowded them hard on every side—most of them necessarily perished. The browsing of cattle the next winter completed the work for the rest—it would have been cheaper to have thrown them away at once. Another person, a neighbour of the first, bought sixty trees, of much worse quality in growth; he set them out well, and kept them well cultivated with a crop of potatoes. He lost but one in the sixty, and by pursuing the same course of raising among them low hoed crops, his trees now promise to give him loads of rich peaches, before the dead stubs of his neighbour have disappeared from the grounds. Another neighbour, last spring, bought fifty fine trees. A few days since I passed his house, and he said to me—"I thought a crop of wheat was one of the best for young peach trees?"

"O no," said I, "it is one of the very worst; avoid all sown crops, and occupy the ground only with low hoed crops, as potatoes, ruta bagas, carrots, and the like."

"Well," answered he, "I have found it so—my

fifty peach trees all lived, but I have lost one year of their growth by my want of knowledge."

I examined his trees—they had been well set out in a fine soil, all the rows but one had stood in a field of wheat, but the one excepted, was hoed with a crop of potatoes. The result was very striking. Of the trees that stood among the wheat, some had made shoots the present summer, *an inch long*; some *two inches*; and a very few, *five or six inches*. On nearly every one that grew with the potatoes, new shoots a *foot and a half* could be found, and on some, the growth had been *two feet two and a half and three feet*. Other cases have furnished nearly as decisive contrasts.

4 and 5.—An eminent cultivator of fine fruit, whose trees have borne for many years, says in a late letter—"My fruit garden would be worth twice as much as it is, if the trees had been planted in thick rows* two rods apart, so that I could have cultivated them with the plow. Unless fruit grows on thrifty trees, we can form no proper judgment of it. Some that we have cultivated this season, after a long neglect, seem to be like *new kinds*, and the flavor is in proportion to the size." Large trees often stand in thick grass, and poor crops and poor fruit can hardly fail to result; and the nurseryman who sold them, is sometimes pronounced a scoundrel, for having furnished such despicable stuff.

"But," exclaims some one, "are we always to be troubled with cultivating and taking care of our trees as long as we live?" Exactly!—This is the condition of living and enjoying the fruits of the earth, which has existed these last six thousand years. Besides, if this labor gives a return of a hundred fold, who ought to regret it? If my orchard, yielding a hundred bushels now, of poor fruit, will, by putting a hoed crop and some manure into it, more than double its products, and greatly improve them in quality—where is my loss? Would it be grateful in me to complain of a little care and attention with so much gain? Labor cannot be avoided, but it brings its reward.—*Albany Cult.*

* The "thick rows," here spoken of, are meant to contain fruit trees, standing six or ten feet apart in the row, so the plow may be passed on each side, parallel with the rows, the last few furrows in immediate contact with the trees, to be plowed with two horses, one before the other, a boy riding the forward one. A very short whipple-tree should be used on the plow, and long traces attached, to admit the plowman steering far to the right or left, as necessity may require.

EARLY RISING.—Is conducive alike to health, to pleasure and to profit—we mean to the farmer. To health, because it gives exercise when the atmosphere is most cool, pure and bracing. To pleasure, because nature is then in her most lovely garb, and birds most full of songs. To profit, because the two morning hours effect more in labor and avert more mischief, than four hours at mid-day. Early rising, and exercise in the open air, are the best stimuli for our meals, the best antidote for sound sleep, the best solace for care, and the best evidence of thrift. "Come boys," is the best reveille upon the farm. The farmer who rises late, is generally behind his work, while he who rises early keeps before it.

GROWING MUSTARD FOR SEED AND ENRICHING SOILS.—I beg to hand you the following statement on the use of growing mustard for seed, or to plough in as a preparation for a wheat crop. It is very palatable to all kinds of cattle, and I believe very wholesome. I think it far preferable