

Greece, 100 acres; C. S. Mills & Co., 100 acres; Fellows & Co., Penfield, 80 to 100 acres; S. Boardman, Brighton, 75 acres; Wright & Davis, Irondequoit, 75 acres; Foster Hoyt, — acres; Howe & Lewis, Brighton, 75 acres; D. McCarthy & Co., Brighton, 75 acres G. G. McKinster, Irondequoit, 75 acres; C. W. Seelye, Central Nurseries, 75 acres; Thomas Hayward, Pittsford, 50 to 75 acres; Fish & Bro., Gates, 40 to 50 acres; A. C. Wheeler, Brighton, 50 acres; J. B. Norris, Brighton, 40 to 50 acres; Salter & Anthony, 40 to 50 acres; Dryer, Nash & Co., 50 acres; S. B. Kelly, Brighton, 35 acres; B. W. Fassett, Brighton, 25 acres; B. Millard, Pittsford, — acres; Lyons & Fisk, — acres; Huntington & Co., 25 to 30 acres; Asa Anthony, Gates, 25 acres; J. Wentz, Brighton, 15 to 20 acres; Wm. King, 10 acres; Brooks & Co., 10 acres; Geo. Cooper, Irondequoit, 10 acres; C. F. Crosman, 10 acres.

In addition to the above, there are a large number of smaller nurserymen, whose names we are not familiar with, and probably some larger ones whose names have escaped our memory. Suffice it to say, the nursery business in this county is yet in its infancy, and is destined to reach still greater proportions. It already affords employment not only for a vast amount of capital, but to a large number of laborers, and has been the means of adding largely to the material wealth and prosperity of our people. It has adorned and beautified our pleasant city, making it one of the finest in the State. It has fostered among our people a love of the beautiful, added to their material wealth, and led many to adorn and beautify their houses, which always increases and intensifies the love of country and patriotism of a people. It has educated the people to a higher standard of refinement and taste, and its benefits and blessings have been countless and beyond measure. May this business, which has been the means of doing so much good, long continue to prosper.—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*

#### HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Use of Stones under Apple Trees.



R. OLDBUCK, in Scott's Antiquary, chapter the fourth, "failed not to make Lovel remark that the planters of those days were possessed of the modern secret of preventing the roots of apple trees from penetrating the till, and compelling them to spread in a lateral

direction, by placing paving stones beneath the trees when first planted, so as to interpose between their fibres and the subsoil. "This old fellow," he said, "which was blown down last summer, and still, though half reclined on the ground, is covered with fruit, has been, as you may see, accommodated with such a barrier between his roots and the unkindly till."

#### Garden Shelter.

The importance of garden shelter is by no means enough considered. I do not indeed name my own method (hemlock hedging) as the best to be pursued; flanking buildings or high enclosures may give it more conveniently in many situations; a steep, sudden hill-side may give it best of all; but it should never be forgotten that while we humor the garden soil with what plants and trees best love, we should also give their foliage the protection against storms which they covet, and which in almost equal degrees contributes to their luxuriance.

To the dwarf fruit, as well as to the grape, this shelter is absolutely essential; if they are compelled to fortify against oppressive blasts, they may do it indeed, but they will in this way dissipate a large share of the vitality which would else go to fruit. Young cattle may bear the exposure of winter, but they will be pinched under it, and take on a meagre look of age, and expend a great stock of vital energy in the contest."—*Mitchell in "My Farm at Edgewood."*

#### Dwarfing Trees.

It is reported that good strong canvas spread on a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it and make it spread. The cause is plain, for all things that grow will grow as they find room."—*Lord Bacon's Natural History.*

#### Inscriptions on Fruits.

It is a curiosity to have inscriptions or engravings in fruit or trees. This is easily performed by writing with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit trees are young; for as they grow so the letters will grow more large and graphical.—*Id.*

#### Moss on Trees.

"The moss of trees is a kind of hair; for it is the juice of the tree that is exuded, and doth not assimilate. In clay grounds all fruit trees grow full of moss, both upon body and boughs, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the