

growing, or perhaps a little deeper. The hole should be filled with nice surface soil, no manure or any rich compost being allowed to come in contact with the roots; if any such is used it is best placed on the surface after planting. It is not uncommon when planting trees or vines to look up the richest and strongest manure that can be got, and to put plenty of it into the holes around the roots to stimulate their growth; blood and other animal matters are often thus used to the great detriment of the future health and vigour of the plant. The young rootlets do not thrive on such over-feeding, but oftener decay, and the plant or tree is killed by kindness; plainer fare is better, rather place the roots in the poorest kind of sandy soil than immerse them in any such rich material.

STAKING.

It is a good idea to stake such trees as are tall or have a heavy top, so as to prevent them swaying too much with the wind, which would disturb their roots.

INSECT ENEMIES.

From the commencement of the growth of the tree, and for all time to come, a close watch should be kept for insect enemies; for their name is legion. Often, when a young tree has become nicely established, and made a fair growth, some wandering moth, flits around it, and deposits on the leaves or twigs a hundred or two of eggs, which in a few days become greedy caterpillars, devouring all before them, and if not noticed in time, and destroyed, will make a clean sweep of everything green, which comes in their way. Or, again, a boring beetle, alights on the base of a thrifty tree, and deposits its eggs on the bark, near the ground, where they soon hatch into small grubs, which eat their way through the outer bark, and burrow and excavate, in the living under-bark, stunting the growth, and often destroying the life of the affected tree. Then when fruit begins to come we have the curculio, which destroys our plums, apricots and cherries; and the codling moth, whose progeny burrow into the apple and pear, and arresting the natural growth of the fruit, producing premature ripeness, when it falls untimely to the ground almost worthless.

We have no intention of detailing the various remedies, which have been suggested to combat these foes. Much of interest in this way, has already been given in the reports of the Fruit Growers' Association, and Entomological Society of Ontario; to which we would refer those, who desire further information on such points.

UTILITY AND BENEFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

The utility of a fruit garden cannot be denied. There is no exercise more healthful and invigorating, or that will give purer pleasure to the mind, than the work there to be engaged in, and the close observer, will continually find objects of interest and beauty, to excite his admiration during the whole period of growth; and what is there more necessary to the healthy action of the mind, as well as the body, than agreeable relaxation of this sort. With what interest the cultivator watches the gradual growth of the objects under his care. What can be more beautiful than the tender budding of the grape, as it unfolds its young and roseate leaves, and to watch the growth from day to day, till the sweet-smelling blossom appears! Can anything be more charming than the apple bloom, with its richly blended tints, and so pure and fragrant; or the waxy bloom on the plum, or grape as these approach maturity; and their tempting fruits hang in bunches, or clusters on the tree, or vine; and here the element of enjoyment is reached, when the fresh fruit is brought upon the table, its beauty delighting the eye, and cultivating the taste, by the fine display of form and colour, as well as furnishing a healthy, refreshing, and delicious dessert. By a wise selection of varieties, even a small garden may be made to yield almost a daily supply, from the middle of June, till November, beginning with strawberries, and ending with the later grapes and pears. There are few, even among the most devoted slaves to business, who have not had day dreams of some distant period, when the seclusion of the office, or the hum of the busy mart, shall be exchanged for the pure free air, and quiet calm of a country home, where under a clear blue sky, and amidst the singing of birds, their last days shall glide pleasantly away. But, alas, these dreams are seldom realized, or if the goal is reached, the end is disappointment, for the mind so long and incessantly

corroded by the care and after a brief respite, still there is no day ever since man came in holy writ, we read various forms of punishment, and their inheritance to the teeming host, the microscopic particles, forms on the stage in his own image garden, "so the Lord distinct from creation food," and man in and keeping this commandments, and the Devil occupation now, and

The prizes offered for plum curculio, during the year have competed for

Mr. Samuel C. 1320. There being 1320 Directors, who decided 2000.

These 1320 decided, on the 30th of May, with the following

May 30th.
" 31st.
June 1st.
" 2nd.
" 3rd.
" 5th.
" 6th.
" 7th.
" 8th.
" 9th.
" 10th.

Where the spa count of bad weather made their appearance part of the season, till the first time of Smith's Orleans and Lombard and Prince young trees in Mr. C. entirely, having no s