

this account, however, it is generally deferred to towards spring when there is more leisure.

Apples, Quinces and Plums should be examined before frost sets in, and if any borers have effected a lodgement, a jack-knife and strong piece of wire are all the implements necessary; a man will go over several hundred trees a day. It is a cheap way of preserving trees. If many of the remedies proposed by correspondents in our paper, have been tried and found effectual, such as tobacco stems, &c., there will be few borers to deal with in the examination. After getting out the borers, a piece of any kind of paper lapped around the collar of the trees, and the paper gas-tarred, will keep out all future borers, as well as be a safeguard against mice and rabbits.

Probably most of our fruits do best in partial shade. The gooseberry and currant certainly do. The former must have shade; and if on the moist northern aspect of a wall, so much the better. The raspberry prefers a rather moist, soil, and partial shade.

When currants, gooseberries and raspberries are not to be disturbed, old low stalks thrown thickly in about the plants and allowed to remain and rot away, keep the roots cool, and makes a condition of things in which these three kinds of fruit luxuriate.

In cultivating raspberries on a large scale they do best in hills, as the cultivator keeps them from crowding each other so much. For garden culture they are better in rows, the suckers to be kept hoed out occasionally as they grow; enough only being left that will be required for fruiting next year. When canes are required for new plantations, of course a portion of the crop must be sacrificed to the suckers.

In choosing pears, select those that have been budded close to the ground, as when they are replanted the stocks should be buried an inch below the pear scion, which prevents the attacks of the quince borer. If a long stem has to be buried, the usual consequences of deep planting results, and do as much injury as the quince borer. Also in choosing, select, if possible, plants that have been raised from cuttings, for layered stocks have almost always a long deep tap-looking root, on which dwarf pears do not do well. If we have to use such dwarf pear trees, better shorten some of this long trunk root before planting. Never plant what appears to be the stem of a tree far beneath the surface, under any circumstances, for disease will be most probably an ultimate consequence.

It is little use to attempt to grow vegetables well, unless the soil is well treated. They may be and are grown on thin soils,

not only at a great expense for manure, and at a great risk of dying out in a dry season, and of having the roots rotted out in a wet one. In those parts where the frost has not yet been severe enough to injure the celery crop, it may have another earthing up. Care must be exercised in the operation not to let the earth get into the hearts of the plants, or they will be liable to rot. Where the plant has evidently finished its growth for the season measures should be taken to preserve it through the winter. For family use, it is probably as well to let it stay where it is growing, covering the soil with leaves, litter or manure, to keep out the frost, so that it can be taken up as wanted.—Where large quantities are frequently required, it is better to take it up and put it in a smaller compass, still protecting it in any way that may be readily accessible. There are so many ways of preserving celery, it is hard to say which is the best. Besides these two suggestions, one described a few years ago as being in use in southern Pennsylvania, may be good where but a few are required.

At this season a barrel is sunk into the ground, and a little mud made at the bottom. Then the plants are taken up on a dry day and set thickly in the barrel, which is then covered. In this way it keeps clear of frost, and is easily got at at any time. Another plan, also described in former numbers of the *Monthly*, is to stock the celery in a conical manner, so that there is an incline downwards in each stalk, which will keep the water from running into the heart. Earth is put between each layer of stalks, and the frost kept from the earth. It always keeps best in the natural soil, where it is cool and moist and free from frost, and whatever mode of protection is resorted to, these facts should be kept in view. Beets, turnips, and other root crops, will also require protection. They are best divested of their foliage and packed in layers of sand in a cool cellar. Parsnips are best left in the soil as long as possible. If any are wanted for late spring use, they may be left out to freeze in the soil, and will be much improved thereby. Cabbage is preserved in a variety of ways. If a few dozen only, they may be hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, or buried in the soil, heads downward, to keep out the rain, or laid on their sides as thickly as they can be placed, nearly covered with soil, and then completely covered with corn stalks, litter, or any protecting material. The main object in protecting all these kinds of vegetables is to prevent their growth by keeping them as cool as possible, and to prevent shrivelling by keeping them moist. Spinach sown last September, will require a slight protection. This is usually done by scattering straw loosely over. The intention is principally to

check the frequent thawings, which draw the plants out of the ground.

In making new vegetable gardens, a south-east aspect should be chosen, as far as practicable. Earliness in the crops is a very great desideratum, and such an aspect favors this point materially. Too great a slope is objectionable, as inducing a too great run of water in heavy rains. The plots for the crops should be laid off in squares or parallelograms, for convenience in digging, and the edges of the walks set with edging. If water can be introduced, it is a great convenience.

Sometimes broccoli does not head before there is danger of frosts, especially if growing vigorously. If taken up with small balls of earth, and set in a damp cellar, they will still perfect themselves.

Asparagus beds, after the tops have been cleared off, are better covered with litter or stable manure. The plants shoot easier for it next season.

When the ground becomes frozen, or no other work offers, preparation can always be made for advancing prospective work when it arrives. Bean-poles may be made; and if the ends are charred, and then dipped in coal tar, the commonest material will be rendered nearly equal to the best cedar.

The November number of our Journal was pretty well filled up by the Prize Lists of the Truro Exhibition, and the sayings and doings of the people who were there. This month we have to give up a large portion of our space to the Yarmouth Exhibition, which was very successful, and is reported in a painstaking manner by the Secretary and Committees:

The sixth annual Exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, was held on the Parade Grounds and in the Court House at Yarmouth, on Thursday, the 2nd October, under the most favorable conditions. The weather was all that could have been desired, neither too warm nor yet too cold, but most pleasant and enjoyable. A large number of people from all parts of the County were present during the day; within the Court House the Show was well patronized, while during the afternoon the Parade Grounds were literally crowded.

The preparations and arrangements of the Managing Committee—Messrs. L. E. Baker, Benj. Killam, George B. Doane—were ample and complete in every particular, and the Committees on Premiums got to their work early in the day and performed the same with despatch.

While on the one hand a decline in interest in some Classes may have appeared, on the other, and in the more important departments, there was a corres-