

of two great Nations, is well calculated to advance agricultural improvement, and to establish the most friendly feelings between the people of both countries, after their long and bloody wars, which we hope are forever at an end.

To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.

SIR,—For the Information of persons transplanting young trees, such as Maples, Elms, white Birch, &c., will you permit me to enquire, through the columns of your very valuable and interesting Journal:—The most suitable time the same should be done, spring, or autumn; if the tops should be cut off, and what other precautions should be taken in transplanting, and planting the same, being confident your experience in this, as well as all other Branches connected with agriculture in general, will enable persons to succeed in the same, and not be obliged to replant young trees, two or three times before succeeding, after having your opinion on the subject, which will be strictly observed by your

obedient Servant,

T. A. L.

Becancour, 9th June, 1851.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

In reply to the enquiry of our correspondent respecting the transplanting of trees, we beg to state that we conceive the spring the best season for performing this work. We would recommend that the holes should be dug out in the fall, in order that the soil might be ameliorated by the winter's frost, and also that so much of the work would be done to facilitate the transplanting in spring. We believe that any species of forest trees may be transplanted by observing due caution in taking them up, and not breaking the roots, and taking as much of the soil with the roots as possible; should any of the roots be torn or broken, they should be carefully pruned. In planting, the soil should be carefully broken up, and, if very poor, should be mixed with compost or fertile mould. It is troublesome to transplant trees of large size, and we

would not recommend it. It is necessary to prune off part of the tops and branches, when the tree is any considerable size, in order that the top may bear some proportion to the root, otherwise it will not be possible to keep it steady in the soil, and unless it can be kept firmly in the soil, it will not take proper root. This is the principal object of pruning the tops of transplanted trees. They should be preserved from cattle until they are a good size. Of course, any trees of the pine varieties cannot be pruned in the tops. In transplanting trees the work should not be left to servants or hired laborers, without careful superintendence of the master, or a man who understands the business. There is very little difficulty in transplanting trees so as to succeed, if ordinary caution is observed; but we would recommend that the party who plants the trees, should have them taken up under his own superintendence rather than purchase them from those who take them up to sell, and is no way interested whether they subsequently grow or not. We hope that trees will be planted on every farm that is not already sufficiently wooded, and that where there are trees already, a sufficient portion of them will be spared for ornament and use.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

We do not recollect to have seen so cold and wet a month of June up to the 27th as the past has been, and we fear that the crops must have sustained injury to some extent, in clay lands particularly. Sowing and planting has been retarded by the wet state of the soil, and some lands that were sown, must have suffered by the frequent heavy falls of rain. We have heard that potatoes that were planted, have rotted in many places, and had to be replaced with other seed. When this has to be done, there is not much chance of a large crop. Slugs and wire-worms have also injured the young plants of both wheat, barley, and oats, but to what extent, we are not able to