

nuts that have been kept in the cellar during the winter in sand or vegetable mould, and that have already begun to germinate.

The European Chestnut would be a valuable acquisition to many parts of the United States. This tree produces the nuts called *Marrons de Lyon*, which are four times as large as the wild chestnuts of America, and which are sent from the vicinity of Lyons to every part of France and to the north of Europe; they were formerly exported also to the West Indies. Kentucky, West Tennessee, and the upper part of Virginia and the Carolinas, are particularly interested in the introduction of this species. It already exists in the nurseries of Philadelphia and New York, and it is only necessary to procure a few stocks to furnish grafts for young Wild Chestnuts transplanted from the woods or reared in the nursery.*

The Chestnuts may be grafted by inoculation or the insertion of a shoot. The common method is by lopping a branch of the wild tree, removing a girdle of the bark near the end, from one to three inches wide, and replacing it by another from a limb of the cultivated stock of corresponding diameter. The lower edge of the new covering is exactly adjusted to the natural bark, but a portion of the limb is left exposed above, which is scraped down so as to form a species of tent or dressing, and the whole is protected from the weather by a coating of clay.

PLATE CIV.

Leaves and aments of the natural size. Fig. 1. Full-grown fruit. Fig. 2. A chestnut.

* The European cultivated Chestnut is now grown in the United States: at Burlington, New Jersey, there are sixteen trees in the grounds of Mr. Askew which have produced in one year sixteen bushels of these fine nuts, which sold readily for six to eight dollars the bushel.—(See also Nuttall's Supplement, vol. i. p. 35, *et seq.*)