

quires a great quantity of manure, but it has certain peculiar good properties attached to it; in cold wet seasons it always produces better crops than clayey or loamy soils, and it never requires draining, except in situations where springs break out. It is always the best soil for fruit trees, and it always gives potatoes of the best quality. But if it should be cultivated till the roots of the grass have all disappeared, it becomes very hard in a short time after it is worked, and suffers greatly with a slight drought. This kind of land when broken up from grass should have potatoes ploughed in at once, the manure having been previously spread upon the ground, and the furrow should not be more than three inches deep; the ground should be immediately harrowed lengthwise with a light harrow, and the harrowing should be repeated when a few potatoes begin to show their tops breaking through the ground. The next spring, grain with grass seeds should be sowed, and the ground may be mowed for two seasons, after which it were best that it should be pastured for three or four; but as much of this ground is very hilly, and for that reason not suitable for frequent ploughing, it may by top-dressing be kept so mellow that it will bear mowing for a considerable time if a small quantity of lime and wood ashes are mixed in the compost. It is also very useful to give a dressing of bog moss (the plant "moss" and not Scotch moss, or peat,) to very dry hills in the fall; it will be found to increase the grass considerably on land that has been formerly well manured.

These gravelly soils are generally very stoney, and if a small piece were broken up for an orchard, the trees would succeed better if all the stones were left upon the ground, in long horizontal heaps upon the face of the hill, the trees being planted on the upper side of, and near to, the stone heaps. All open cultivated ground in summer becomes hard unless frequently stirred, and in dry weather gets into such a state that the rain runs through without wetting it, as it often in a great drought repels the touch of water as completely as a water spider. But the ground covered with half a yard of stones is always as loose and light as that which has been lately ploughed and harrowed; and will always imbibe the water that falls upon it. It is indeed in the same state as the soil of old woods, and for this reason almost every shrub that grows in woods will thrive in the edge of a stone heap, but will soon perish in clear land. The Raspberry which will never thrive in clear land if it is not much worked, will, if permitted, almost invariably take possession of the edges of stone heaps, where it always flourishes if wild roses and other shrubs are not permitted to overtop it.

Peat earth mixed with a gravelly soil in considerable quantities, is less useful than on clayey soils, for although it serves to prevent the ground from growing hard, and is really useful in a wet season, yet in a dry time it increases the dryness of the land, for it will for twenty years retain its property of parting almost instantly with water; but the dead turf from the surface of burnt softwood land, and even from the rocky barrens, is very useful on hard gravel, which will continue to give good crops of dry potatoes for many years in succession, if the manure is mixed with four or five times as much of this turf, which, although to the eye it appears to differ little from peat earth, yet retains moisture very well while it keeps the soil loose and light, and it also serves as well as rotted manure or decayed roots of grass, to keep the ground warm, for there is no soil which more quickly becomes cold than gravel, as we see on the approach of winter that the gravel will be frozen to the depth of a foot when the turf-coated soil of the burnt land will not show frost more than three or four inches, and in the spring the gravelly soil always thaws the most rapidly, showing that it is a powerful conductor of heat, which readily passes from the earth through it in the fall, and as readily enters the earth through it in the warm sea-

son, but the decayed grass sward and the turf of woods are bad conductors of heat, and when the surface is covered with such substances a more equal temperature is kept up in the soil, which is certainly useful to vegetation, for we see that in the "gardens of God," in the old forest in its natural state, where the land is here impoverished, the surface is invariably covered with substances which are bad conductors of heat.

**APPLES.**—We conversed a few days since with a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Boston, who has now upwards of 30 acres of land in orcharding, the trees in a fine healthy state, and in full bearing. He was then scouring the State, for the purpose of buying young and vigorous trees to enlarge his orchard much beyond its present extent. When we saw him he said he had eight hundred barrels of apples on hand in prime order, for which he could have three dollars and a half a barrel. He tells us that the demand for exportation is limited only by the supply; that to every part of the globe, where American vessels go, they are a profitable article of export, and that to an almost unlimited extent.

One merchant in Boston, applied to him last fall, for 500 barrels of Baldwin apples at two dollars and a quarter a barrel, to ship to Calcutta in the East Indies! He had shipped about the same quantity for several seasons, and with uniform success. Shipments to England, the West Indies, South America, the Mediterranean, and other places give equally good returns. The apples of New England keep much better than those raised farther South, and are preferred for shipping on that account.—*Worcester Spy.*

Why do we import apples? We ought to export them. In the greater part of this Province good apples can be raised by choosing situations sheltered from southerly winds, making the Orchards small, and permitting a belt of Firs to surround them; and in countries warmer than this they do not succeed well when planted in open exposed situations. Our Summer is not long enough to produce all the best kinds of this fruit, but it is sufficiently long for many kinds, and we can produce new kinds from seed. By skilful management many new varieties of good fruit may be produced. If seeds of ungrafted trees that produce good fruit are sowed, there is a much greater chance of a good variety being produced, than when the seeds of good fruit from a tree grafted upon a bad kind are sowed, because the produce most frequently resembles the stock rather than the graft; but stock of the same kind with the graft can be procured by planting cuttings. There are many apple trees whose twigs may be made to form roots before they are separated from the parent tree. Slightly scratch the outer bark of a thrifty vigorous shoot near where it grows from the branch, and then bind a handfull of moss about it early in the season. The following spring it may be cut off and planted, and will frequently be found to have formed roots in the moss, but without any preparation cuttings may be made to form roots by careful nursing. The trees will generally prove dwarfs, but will be very suitable for producing seeds for new varieties. By planting two trees of a good kind near each other a cross is sometimes produced which is very good. Never take cuttings either for grafting or planting from an unhealthy or dead-hearted tree, for the defect will always continue. It is necessary to keeping up a large variety of good apples that new kinds raised from seed should be frequently introduced, for the practice of grafting is but the division of one tree into many, all which fail at the period that age naturally terminates the life of an apple tree. Young orchards should have the ground between the trees occupied the greater part of the time with some crop that is hoed and manured, as they will grow there more than twice as fast as those that are planted in grass land.—*Es*

**FARMERS SHOULD BE MORE COMMUNICATIVE.**—Although we have laid before our readers quite a number of valuable communications, every month, we are satisfied that there are many farmers