



### Heeling-in Trees in the Fall.

We promised some time ago, that before autumn, we would give a description of the best mode of taking care of trees during the winter, which it is desired to take up in the fall with a view to transplanting them. The month of October is usually the most suitable in this climate for taking up trees and shrubs, and we now redeem our promise, that the hints we have to give on this subject may be in season.

It is quite desirable to procure our trees and shrubs in the fall, for several reasons, among which the most common are, that we are able to get a better selection from the nurseries in autumn than we are very often able to obtain in the spring, and by having the trees at hand we can get them out in the spring as soon as the season opens, at our own convenience without being compelled to do it just whenever the trees may happen to arrive. But such is the severity of the winters, that trees set out in the ordinary way, and exposed to the cold frosty winds, are very apt to perish. In order to obviate this evil, and yet secure the advantages already mentioned, we have recourse to the practice of "heeling-in" the trees as soon as they are received, in the manner we will now describe.

The first thing to be done is to select a suitable place. It is very important that it should be one that is well drained, where no water can stand during the winter, and where the soil will be dry. If the side of a gentle slope can be found it is to be preferred, and if it slope to the north, so much the better, for the reason that it is less exposed to changes of temperature. Having selected the spot, a trench should be dug, having one side cut away so as to admit the roots of the tree, while the trunk and top lie upon the ground. Fig. 1 represents the form of



the trench, and Fig. 2 shows the position of the tree after it is laid in its place. The length of the trench will vary with the nature of the ground, and the number of trees to be heeled-in. After laying down the first row of trees, the earth that was taken out of



the trench is to be used in covering up the roots of the trees, and about three-fourths of the length of the trunk. Having covered up the first row of trees a trench may be opened at the foot, running parallel with the first row, into which a second row of trees may be placed, as shown in Fig. 2, the dotted line



representing the position of the tree first put in. This second row of trees is to be covered in the same manner as the first. A third row of trees can now be added in the same way, and so on indefinitely

until the whole number of trees is put in. When the whole is completed, the bed will look somewhat as shown in Fig. 3, the roots and most of the trunks being covered with earth, and the tops lying on the ground and overlapping each other, much after the fashion of the shingles on a roof. The roots should be covered to a depth of six or eight inches. After all the trees are put in, a ditch should be dug along each side of the bed, and brought together at the foot, and continued a sufficient distance to take off all the surface water. If a covering of snow can be depended upon throughout the winter, the trees will need no further protection, but if such a covering cannot be expected, it is very desirable that the tops of the trees should be protected by a covering of evergreen boughs thrown over them. It is not safe to cover them with straw, for this affords a harbor for mice, and they would gnaw the bark off, and seriously injure the trees. It is important on this account to see that there is no grass, or weeds, or heaps of rubbish that can afford a shelter for mice, in the vicinity of the trees. Even an inverted sod gives them shelter, so that a meadow or piece of grass turned over late, is an unsafe place.

We have recommended that the tops of the trees should be covered, for the reason that experience teaches us that this is the best way, but it is not absolutely essential, and if we could not get evergreen boughs without too much expense, we would not hesitate to leave the trees with the tops uncovered.

When laid down in this way, the trees are not exposed to the cold, frosty, drying winter winds. It is the winds, very often, that kill fall transplanted trees. They fairly season the wood and dry up every particle of sap. It is chiefly for this reason, that in our climate we advise spring planting, and to those who for any reason find it preferable to obtain their trees in the fall, we recommend heeling them in, as above described, for the winter, and setting them out as early as they choose in the spring. Trees cared for in this way, will pass the winter more securely than when left standing where they grew, and it is a common practice to take up half hardy shrubs and roses and keep them through the winter thus heeled-in, in order to preserve them from injury.

### Gathering Apples.

The advice given upon this subject by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, is so appropriate and so much needed, that we copy it now, in the hope that it will be in season to be of benefit to some of our readers.

What I wish to say to farmers upon this subject is, to pick your apples, if they are worth gathering at all they are worth picking. Apples ought to be handled as carefully as eggs, for what would break an egg would bruise them, and when they are bruised they are spoiled for long keeping.

To pick the apples you need some light ladders and a half bushel basket, with a hook attached so that it may be hung upon a limb or ladder round while being filled. The barrels should be placed as wanted at each tree, and when the basket is filled, do not pour them from the top of the barrel as you would a basket of potatoes, but lower the basket into the barrel, and then turn it over carefully. You may think this a slow way to gather apples, but it is *very* much better than to shake them off. In this way, one man will pick from ten to fifteen barrels in a day.

When the barrels are filled they should not be headed up tight, for there is nothing will spoil an apple quicker than shutting it up in a close place without air. The best way is to leave the barrels open but if it be necessary to head them up, there should be holes in the sides of the barrels, so that they may have a free circulation of air.

They should be stored in sheds or other airy places, until there is danger of their being frozen, then they should be taken to the cellar, which should be kept cool and airy, but free from frost.

When gathered and cared for in this way, apples may be kept sound a great length of time. There is generally a better market in spring than in the fall, and if you want apples for your own use, it is much pleasanter to have them sound and fresh than rotten.

### The Fruit Display at the late Provincial Exhibition.

We promised in our last issue that we would give a more detailed account of the Fruit Department in the late Provincial Exhibition, and now proceed to redeem our promise. It has been our constant endeavour to persuade the farmers of Canada, and our readers generally, to pay more attention to fruit culture. The array of fruit spread on the tables of the Crystal Palace at the late Fair, was every way encouraging to those who beheld it, especially considering the unfavorable characteristics of the past season; and we trust an enumeration of the leading objects then displayed, will stimulate those who did not have an opportunity of seeing for themselves.

A very fine show of fruit was made on the table appropriated to the nursery-men and market-gardeners. The prizes offered for the "best display" of all kinds of fruit called forth a spirited competition between Mr. George Leslie, of the Toronto Nurseries, Mr. Beadle, of the St. Catharines Nurseries, and Mr. C. Arnold, of Paris. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Leslie, whose collection comprised 101 different varieties of apples, 32 different varieties of pears, 7 of crab apples, 20 of open air grapes, 4 of hot-house grapes, 2 of peaches, 1 of plums, 2 of melons, and a plate of Law of blackberries. Among the pears we noticed some fine samples of the Flemish Beauty and l'Esprit Claqueant. Of the open air grapes in this collection the finest were the Concord, Delaware, Clinton and Diana. Among the hot-house grapes were some superior specimens of Wilmot's Black Hamburg, an excellent early grape for general use for the table. Among the apples were first rate samples of the following fine varieties: the Dutch Codlin, a good early apple; Kentish fill-basket, very large and nicely tinted; Lady-apple, a tiny, fancy apple, which sells in the New York market at from \$10 to \$15 a barrel; Duchess of Oldenburg, which promises to be very valuable in Canada, of good quality, while the tree bears very young; the St. Lawrence, a late autumn apple, found to be well adapted for Canada; and American Golden Russet, an excellent winter keeping variety. Among the crabs, the "Montreal" and "Transcendent" were particularly good. Mr. Leslie received the first prize for the best thirty varieties of apples, and the second prize for the best twenty varieties of pears.

Mr. Beadle's entry for the "best display of fruit," comprised also a very fine assortment, although not so large as Mr. Leslie's, and had the second prize awarded to it. Among the apples, excellent samples of the following good varieties were specially noteworthy—the Ribston Pippin, one of the best of our early winter apples, and which experience has proved to be finer and of richer flavour, when grown in Canada, than in its native England; the Baldwin, of which Mr. Beadle exhibited the finest specimens at the present show, a winter apple, profitable for the market, being a good keeper, although the tree is tender in some parts of Canada; the Tallman Sweet, one of our best sweet winter apples, hardy and very productive, the Northern Spy, a large apple and a hardy tree, which has been found one of the most profitable for cultivation in all parts of Canada; the Snow apple, one of the hardiest varieties, and found particularly suited for culture in Canada; the Golden Russet, a long keeping winter apple, a prolific bearer and so far as it has been tried, found well adapted for this climate, the Swazie Pomme Grise, a medium sized apple, in best condition in February and March, tree very hardy. The pears shown by Mr. Beadle were well worthy of a careful examination. Out of a great number of excellent varieties, the following deserve to be singled out for special mention: the White Doyenne, one of our best October pears, and the tree generally found to be hardy; the Belle Lucrative, deservedly a favourite; the Beurre Diel, an early winter pear of good quality, in condition to be used in the latter part of November and beginning of December; the Beurre d'Anjou, a new variety of great promise recently introduced from Belgium, thus far found to be exempt from disease and highly productive; the Buffam, an October pear, a hybrid between the White Doyenne and the Seckel, very productive, and so far as tested, well adapted for culture in Canada; the Fulton, very hardy, from the State of Maine, and can probably be grown with advantage as far north as any variety now cultivated, sweet and of a peculiar aromatic flavour, the Seckel, a very small autumn pear, regarded by pomologists as the standard of excellence in quality among the pear tribe; the Louise Bonne de Jersey, a pear of vinous, rather acid flavour, and the tree an immense bearer. Mr. Beadle had also a fine display of open-air grapes.