

Horticulture.



DWARF APPLE TREE ON PARADISE STOCK.

We copy the above Cut and the following remarks on the subject which it is intended to illustrate, from the *Genesee Farmer*, the horticultural department of which is conducted by Mr. P. Barry an extensive Nurseryman, near Rochester, N. Y.—The dwarf apple is a novel and pleasing object to many persons, and where space is a consideration, may be cultivated with profit, as well as pleasure. The remarks of Mr. Barry are quite as applicable to Canada, as to his own country.

A standard apple tree requires at least 25 or 30 feet of ground. It is therefore, obvious, that in a small garden of say 100 feet square, or even in a garden of half an acre, such an object must be entirely inadmissible, either on the score of profit or of beauty. Hence, if no other form were adopted for the apple than the standard, the thousands of proprietors of small gardens in the neighbourhood of all our cities and villages, and throughout the entire country, would be compelled to exclude the apple from their list of garden fruits. This would be a great sacrifice, for although apples may be purchased in most parts of the country at low rates, yet there are choice kinds that cannot easily be obtained, and there are no fruits so precious as those of our own gardens, produced by the labour of our own hands.

The Dwarf Apple, produced by grafting or inoculating on the *Paradise stock*, is therefore a great desideratum for small gardens, and for all gardens.—It requires not much more space than a currant or gooseberry bush. It bears early and abundantly, and the fruit is uniformly larger and finer than standard trees. The fruit is never blown off prematurely by high winds, and is easily gathered.—The trees are within reach of the cultivator, without the use of ladders, easily pruned, manured and otherwise tended, and if necessary may at any time be removed from one place to another, at any age, without interrupting seriously their productiveness. Besides, these miniature apple trees are among the chief beauties of the fruit garden. They strike us

at once as being adapted to the place, and in adaptation alone there is a great deal of beauty.

The cultivation of the apple in this form has, up to the present time, received little attention in this country. Indeed such a thing was entirely unknown until within a year or two, except to nurserymen and a few amateur cultivators around some of the older cities. Public attention seems now, however, to be turning to the subject, and we have no doubt but that as fast as they can be propagated, every little garden in the country will be enriched with them. The *Paradise stocks* used in this country are usually imported from France, and consequently dwarf trees are more costly than standards grown on free stocks, raised from seeds obtained at little or no cost, at the cider mills; but by and by our nurserymen will no doubt propagate their own stocks, and the trees will consequently become cheaper.

The *Paradise* is a species of apple that reproduces itself from seed, but is usually propagated for stocks by layers. Seedlings however, are preferable, as they have a tap root that holds them firmly in the soil, while those raised from layers have but fibrous roots that remain near the surface. There is another stock used for working on where trees are intended for pyramids; this is called by the French the *Douçain*, and is confounded by some authors with the *Paradise*. Trees grown on this attain a considerable size, while those on the *Paradise* seldom reach over four feet in height. The culture is the same as on free stocks as regards budding.

When plants are removed from the nursery, one year's growth from the bud, they should be invariably cut back till within three or four buds of the stock; and they should never be planted so deep as to place the bud or graft in the ground, as in that case it will emit roots, and the effect of the *Paradise stock* will be lost. We have heard people complain of their dwarf apples not bearing, but growing up vigorously like those on free stocks, and this was the cause. The soil should possess considerable firmness for dwarf apples as the roots remain so near the surface. Annual pruning is necessary to give the trees a good shape as well as to keep up their vigor, and they should also receive an annual dressing with compost. With this attention every one may succeed in raising crops of large and beautiful apples on their dwarf trees. Indeed the same attention that a good cultivator would give a gooseberry or currant bush will suffice for these little trees.

The above figure is the portrait of a tree in the garden of Aaron Erikson, Esq., of this city, some 6 years old, and has borne large crops of immense fruit, measuring 10 to 15 inches in circumference, for the last three years. The variety is the *Alexander*. Large apples, such as the *Alexander*, *Twenty ounce*, *St. Lawrence*, *Gravenstein*, *Hawley*, &c., will give the most effect on dwarf trees,

SELECT FRUITS.

At a late Pomological Convention, held at New York, the Fruit Committee, composed of some of the most distinguished pomologists in the Union after much care and deliberation, presented the following select list of fruits worthy of general cultivation. In preparing the lists, the committee