

treatment in a regular propagating house. In making cuttings it is best to cut the shoots just under a bud—they root better, and are not so likely to rot off and decay. A cutting of about three eyes is long enough for most strong growing things, such as Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c.

It is very strange that people will continue to grow trees year after year without any fruit, and yet praise their system as the best possible one against any thing else that can be done. We have contended for years that fruit culture will never be successful until some very different system than that usually praised shall be adopted. The ground must be so dry to grow good fruit that water will not lie 24 hours in summer (in winter it is of no consequence) without passing away; the fibrous roots must be kept as near the surface as possible and kept shaded from the intense heat of summer. Then they must be kept highly fed by occasional dressings of surface manure. These are the principles without which, depend on it, American fruit culture will with occasional exceptions always be a failure.

The planting of the Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry will soon be in season. Choose a dry piece of ground. If not naturally dry, it is best to throw the earth up into banks or ridges and plant on them. This is cheaper and better than underdraining. In planting, if the roots appear deep, cut away some of the deeper ones and shorten some of the top of the tree at the same time. This is particularly true of dwarf Pears which are often grafted on rather long Quince stocks. Cut all away of the quince root but about six inches, and if this should be found to leave few roots, cut away the top correspondingly. Most of the failures with dwarf Pears comes from bad quince roots, so deep in the ground that the lower parts decay, and this decay gradually communicates upwards until the whole system becomes diseased. The more tenacious the subsoil the more necessary is it to attend to this matter. We spoke of pruning in proportion to injury. It will be found that all trees are a little injured by removal, therefore all trees should be a little pruned at transplanting.

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound," that is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand and the tree suffers much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of weak lye or of lime water is very useful; indeed where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby destroyed.

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers; but the great objection is its un-

sightly appearance—the result is otherwise good. The great opposition to washes formerly was, that the pores of the bark were closed by them—this was on the supposition that the bark was alive, but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and the "breathing," if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree, by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No matter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of a tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk to permit all the "breathing," necessary.

A Carleton, Yarmouth, correspondent sends his Nova Scotian Fruit experiences to the *American Fruit Recorder*, which we see quoted in the *Canada Farmer*. Although the information comes to us in a roundabout way, after being sifted through Yankee and Ontarian printing presses, yet our readers may like to hear something of what Carleton has to say. He has little trouble with fruit trees and vines in the way of winter killing. Grape vines grow finely without winter protection, but have never been known to ripen fruit in Yarmouth County. An intelligent neighbour gets one pound of butter from every ten quarts of milk, and from his best cows one pound for every eight quarts of milk, which he thinks would be considered good even in New York. Of apples that do very well in Yarmouth, are enumerated Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Northern Spy, Nonpareil, Vandevore, Wagener and Talman Sweet; the yield is fair and the quality remarkably good. The Baldwin does not seem to do well. Borers and Codlin moths are unknown. Happy Yarmouth! Vicar of Winkfield does well as a dwarf pear. Agriculturist Strawberry has failed. Wilson's Albany has succeeded, but the fruit is too sour. Blueberries and Huckleberries sell for four or five cents per quart. Halifax is a better market.

Last month we gave a pretty full account of the Agricultural uprising in the West. Our *Home Journal*, of New Orleans, comes to us with farther details as to the progress of the movement in the South. St. Helena Grange has installed as its officers a Master, an Overseer, a Lecturer, a Steward and Assistant Steward, a Chaplain, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Gatekeeper. All these are gentlemen-farmers. The Lady Officers are a Ceres and a Pomona, both married ladies, and a Flora and an Assistant Steward, whose names are preceded by Miss. Five Granges were installed in the Parish in

four days. It is believed that the Granges will accomplish everything proposed; that ere long every parish in Louisiana will be thoroughly organized; and that "the corrupt elements disgracing the national government will be speedily cleaned out."

The Clements Agricultural Society in Annapolis County is losing no time in making purchases of improved Stock for the use of members.

In reference to the Potato Digger ordered from Messrs. Badgley, Mr. T. D. Dickson, of Parrsborough, writes: "If it should prove satisfactory no doubt there will be a large demand for them in future years. The digging of potatoes as now practised is a tedious backbreaking operation. It takes a man five to ten days to dig one acre. I hope therefore that our Digger will be received here safely and in good time to try it this Fall, and, on trial, that it will respond unmistakably to the numerous recommendations of it from those who have used it." Three of these Diggers, imported by the Board, were purchased last Fall by Societies in Cape Breton. We hope the secretaries of these Societies will not think we are putting them to an unreasonable amount of trouble in asking them to let us hear how the implements are liked by the Cape Breton farmers.

Mr. J. S. M. Jones writes to us that the Weymouth Society is in very good working order. The members have paid up their fees without being called upon, and appear to be well satisfied. They imported from Jarline & Co. considerable quantities of superphosphate, (Cumberland) and so far, find it a cheap and good fertilizer. The Alderney bull, purchased from Charles Cahon, of Yarmouth, has produced fine working stock, and so far the members appear to be well satisfied with him. Crops about Weymouth, excepting Apples, are more than an average, particularly the potatoes. The quality is fine, and there is very little rot among them.

The Vienna Exhibition is not without its lessons to the Agriculturist. The following notes on some of the Implements and Machinery exhibited, we extract from the *European Mail*, a very useful "Monthly Summary of North American News," published in London:—

POTATO RAISING PLOUGH.—We have from time to time drawn attention to several agricultural implements, made by the leading manufacturers, on the ground that colonists cannot be too well informed upon all matters which have a tendency to improve farming and to economise labour. The implement under notice, which is manufactured by J. and F. Howard, has attracted considerable