

the improvement of vegetable races, he urges earnestly the importance of raising the tree from seed in the country where it is to be grown, so that it may have a *constitution adapted* to that climate. "As in the man so in the plant. A race should be adapted to the soil by being produced upon it." "The best race being taken at the starting point, the highest utility and beauty will be found to spring from individuals adapted by birth and constitution and training to the country." Again, "If the races or plants were as much improved as they might be and as much adapted to the various soils and climates as they ought to be; we might boast of our peaches, melons, grapes, and all the other luxuries of the garden now confined to a comparatively limited range." It surely follows that what is produced on our own soil and climate, will be better fitted to them, than what we may bring from those that greatly differ. And unquestionably it is owing to this want of suitability to their new sphere, that thousands, nay, tens of thousands of imported fruit trees have been planted here only to die.

The stock of plants brought into Canada from the States has during past years been very heavy; that it is still so we may be permitted to regret. For not only will the purchasers generally be disappointed from the unfitness before spoken of: but also because they will find in many instances that they have been deceived. The old established nurseries in the States have something of a character to maintain—but the scores of others stocked for the sole purpose of sending them here, have none. With these the business is a pure speculation. Not been permanent, and having no reputation to take care of, they care not so that they grow large quantities and sell them, what the purchasers may lose or gain. Thus many have found, as our very next neighbor has, that after all the expenditure of money, the years of patient care and training, the fruit proves to be utterly worthless.

So remunerative a field for their speculations, would not be found in Canada by the Yankees, did the people at large know that immense sums of money, great skill, and untiring industry have been devoted in several places within our lines to the growing of plants of every variety that will succeed with us: and that therefore they may obtain at home with increased advantage whatever they may wish to embellish their grounds, or decorate their dwellings, or load them with luscious fruit. Our benevolent design in writing this article is, to give evidence that there really has been and is embarked in this enterprise, by our countrymen a great capital; and thus to save our readers the lamentable results which have over those who have relied upon foreign and irresponsible sources.

The nursery plantations have of late become very numerous in the Province. About Montreal there are several—of these, that of Cockburn and Brown is noted for its vast store of Gooseberry bushes, which are very fine, and we

believe wholly free from mildew. At Hamilton peach trees, owing to their great success there, are very abundant. There is also a very promising establishment at London, that forest city. But not to enumerate more,—we will speak (from deference to the 'Queen City' Toronto, and from feeling that it richly merits a more extended notice) as we can do so from repeated personal observation of the nursery of Mr. Leslie, nigh to this city. The extent of these grounds is about seventy acres—and we learn from its gentlemanly and enterprising proprietor, that he has now some 250,000 apple trees, and that he grafts one hundred thousand yearly. We inspected some thirty thousand of them, as fine and thrifty trees at five years growth, and ready for sale as we have ever seen. There are sixty thousand pears, of which ten thousand are fit to be transplanted; plums, five to ten thousand; cherries sixty thousand, ten thousand at this time fit for market; an abundance of peaches and apricots, and about one hundred thousand quinces; grapes may be had there by the hundred, and minor fruits by the thousand. There are also large quantities of flowering shrubs of many sorts, and ornamental trees, and evergreens. Among these last we particularly noticed, the Norway spruce fir, which is unrivalled either as an embellishment, or as capable of forming a most useful screen. It is indeed well fitted from its great hardiness and taking the sheers kindly to trim a very efficient hedge. It is much used for this purpose in "The Old Country." Nor is the culinary department forgotten, as the abundance of rhubarb and asparagus; of horse radish, sea kale and artichoke testifies. But what of 'the parterre'? ah! we must speak of that. You may store it hence to your own or your good dame's hearts content, as you may see by the untold numbers of roses, poonies, phloxes, and lilies—and of bulbous flowering plants of every description.

Now confess kind reader that we have redeemed our promise, and shown you here in this despised Canadian land, a glimpse, for it is only a glimpse that we have given you, of a glorious provision for the flower bed, the lawn, the garden, the orchard, you little thought of; well worthy of our youth, and giving earnest of great things in our mature age. This we will say, that none of us, ought to deem himself excusable, who shall still send abroad his means, unless indeed for an exceptional thing, such as a rare exotic or a new grape, when by purchasing at home he can have more worth for his outlay, not to mention the inward satisfaction, every true lover of his land enjoys in aiding its progress onward, be it mental, spiritual, or material, in all that serves to adorn, to enrich, and to enoble it.

FODDER AND FARMERS.

During the last two years, hay, through the Province generally has ranged very high, occasioned undoubtedly as much by the increased demand, as by the limited crops mown in two remarkably dry seasons. Hitherto the Cana-