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peat or sand. (See 2nd class of soils under our Geological head.) A free marl is likewise well calculated for garden culture. The addition of a moderate quantity of clay with oxide of iron, is of much use in promoting fertility.

It is fortunate, however, when a garden contains a variety of soils, as some vegetables require a dry, otherwise a wet earth; some thrive best in a strong heavy soil, and others in a light sandy one, and we cannot point out any one species of land that will suit all vegetables.—*Farmer's Reporter*.

**PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—Preparing the soil, and trenching it to a proper depth, is not always sufficiently attended to in gardening. The soil ought to be from one foot and a half to two feet and a half deep, particularly where tap-rooted vegetables are cultivated. The roots can thus with greater facility extend their fibres in all directions, in search of vegetable nourishment, and a reservoir is provided for any superabundant moisture which may be occasioned by heavy rains, where it is retained till it is wanted. Where the ground is wet, draining is indispensable.—*ib.*

**FRUIT.**—When we see the acres of orchard, whose products set the teeth on edge, and the ease of substituting the finer varieties for the crabbed natives, the suggestion of the expediency of providing the means for furnishing the market and the table more plentifully with fine fruits, may not be useless. The process of engrafting, most beneficially applied to young trees, may be successfully used on those advanced in years. We have noticed aged trunks surmounted with a dead and withered shrubbery of unfruitful branches, supplied with the greenness of vigor, by this simple operation.

The general taste for improvement, which has visited the agriculturist, has raised the standard for the market; and those productions, which have hitherto been purchased in the absence of better ones, will soon be crowded out by competition in quality.—*ib.*

**ONION.**—*Allium Cepa.*—The soil for onions should be a rich, black, loam, and it is recommended by some of our best gardeners to cultivate them on the same ground for a succession of years.

**Sowing.**—Sow as early in the spring as the frost gets out of the ground and becomes sufficiently warm. Lay out the beds about four feet wide, and any convenient length, leaving a space or walk between them, of about two feet in width. Rake the bed till it becomes light and perfectly pulverised, then lay a