

Distance.	Number.
6 ft. by 6 ft.....	1,210
9 ft. by 9 ft.....	537
12 ft. by 12 ft.....	302
15 ft. by 15 ft.....	194
18 ft. by 18 ft.....	134
20 ft. by 20 ft.....	130
25 ft. by 25 ft.....	70
30 ft. by 30 ft.....	40
40 ft. by 40 ft.....	27

## CURRANTS.

An idea seems to prevail among cultivators that the currant will thrive in any soil, in any position, and with any cultivation. Our experience satisfies us well that the currant will *not* grow upon any or all of the above hypotheses.

The soil best adapted for the successful cultivation of the currant *must* be deep, rich, and somewhat heavy, but *always* moist. We have never yet succeeded in growing them successfully on light loam or sandy soil; they will *not* bear excessive heat. It is possible that in warm climates they may be grown for a year or two by the aid of mulching or planting in a cool situation or on the shady side of the fence, but we feel sure that after the third year the cultivator will find little comfort or produce sufficient to warrant their occupying necessary room. In New England, where the currant succeeds to perfection in almost any spot where it may be placed, the idea of soil would seem somewhat trifling to discuss, but out of New-England, both soil and climate must be considered. It is useless to attempt growing currants on a light soil, with a climate where very hot suns are constant.

The currant-bush of itself does not generally require any supports; yet we have seen it recommended and we think the plan is a good one, to stretch a single wire along the rows; this will allow of spreading out the plants fan-form; and when spread out in this shape, the sun and air are more readily admitted, and the fruit will reach much greater perfection.

Seth Boyden, of New Jersey, promises in twenty years, to raise strawberries as large as pine-apples, with all the original flavor. We'll take a box, Mr. Boyden.

## FRUIT TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR PLANTING.

Concerning the proper ages of fruit trees for planting, an experienced horticulturist says that peaches should always be transplanted at one year from the bud; plums, cherries or dwarf pears at two years from the bud or graft; for standard apples and pears,

good thrifty plants, five or six feet high and not over two or three years of age. The best seasons for transplanting are from the first of October until December, and from the first of March until May. Older trees, especially if they are taken up carefully and planted in well prepared soil, may do well, but on the whole, the ages above mentioned are the best suited for planting.

For fruit trees, the soil should be dry, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture.

to raise them ourselves, because we have far too many kinds of grain to take our attention, beside attending to the different classes of stock, and issuing this paper, small and insignificant as it may appear to many. All our time is taken up as communications on different subjects, are continually to be attended to, besides orders and shipments of seeds, stock and implements, and up to the present time are bringing the Emporium plan into better operation, and this without any government aid, and all we ask of the govern-

ment is not to raise a tax or legislate or expend one cent more money against this enterprise; and we promise you, our readers and supporters, to do you more good in an agricultural point of view, than has been done by the Old Board for the past five years.

**YOUNG TREES IN OLD ORCHARDS.**—It is always a bad practice to reset young trees in an orchard or in the same holes from which old, decayed fruit trees have been taken away. The reason is this: the rotting and decaying of the trunk and roots produce a fungus exceedingly injurious, tainting the soil. If any one will examine the land, he will find it full of a network of decayed wood, and the only way to plant the ground successfully is to grub out the old roots and burn them, apply lime and cultivate well. Young trees may then do well.

Mr. Wilson C. Flagg, who had extensive orchards at Alton, Ill., replanted several hundred young trees in the same holes from which the old ones had been grubbed out. For vigor of growth and healthfulness of foliage, they were equal to any grown on new land; but the reason for this success was the burning of the old trees in the holes. Mr. Flagg attributes his success as much to the power of the heat on the soil as to the ashes.

**NUTMEGS.**—Nutmegs are the fruit of a beautiful tree which grows in the Molucca Islands, and in other parts of the east. All the parts of the tree are aromatic, but only those portions of the fruit called mace and nutmegs are marketable. The entire fruit is of an

oval form about the size of a peach. The nutmeg is the innermost kernel. It is surrounded by a skin, which peeled off, constitutes the mace of commerce. The tree yields annually three crops. The first one, which is gathered in April, is the best. The others are gathered in August and December. Good nutmegs should be dense and heavy and free from worm-holes. An attempt has been made to cultivate nutmegs in the West Indies, but without success.



## NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

The above cut represents one of the leading varieties of blackberry. They are cultivated as the raspberry, and good accounts are reported of them. But from reliable sources of persons that have tried them, we understand the Black cap berry is superior to them, as being more hardy and more productive. We have not yet attempted