

be secured by making a good bed of stones to receive the gravel.

*Lawns* are mostly failures in this country for want of good work beneath the surface. The drainage being secured, the soil should be sufficiently fertile to sustain a verdure for years. If one kind of seed only is sown, use June Grass, or Red Top. Henderson recommends the following mixture: 12 quarts Rhode Island Bent Grass, 4 quarts Creeping Bent Grass, 10 quarts Red Top, 3 quarts sweet-scented Vernal Grass, 2 quarts Kentucky Blue (June) Grass, 1 quart White Clover—1 bushel; and from 2 to 5 bushels to the acre, according to the soil, using more for a poor than for a rich one.

*Trees*.—The deciduous ones may be planted whenever it will do to plant fruit trees; give the same care as indicated for fruit trees under Orchard.

*Shrubs*.—Transplant the hardy kinds. Let those which were covered for the winter retain their protection until the weather becomes established.

*Perennials* that have been in place for three or four years will need to be lifted, and after being properly divided, reset. If there is a surplus, do not throw them away, but give to the neighbours. If nobody at hand wishes the plants, heel them in in a spare corner until some needy one comes along.

*Annals* may be sown—the hardy ones—in the open ground, but the tender kinds should be put in hot-beds, frames, or boxes, as directed under Kitchen Garden. Seedmen's catalogues usually designate the hardy and the tender varieties.

#### GREEN-HOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

*Propagation* for a supply of plants to use for bedding purposes can now go on rapidly. Where there is a green-house and a gardener, no instructions are needed, but in the absence of these,

*Saucer Propagation* is the great resource of the amateur. A shallow dish of sand, always kept wet—in the condition of *thin mud*—allows of the rapid multiplication of most plants. We published this some years ago, and several have complained of failure. We have tried it with things of the most diverse nature, and know that it will succeed if the cuttings are sufficiently succulent, the sand is kept thoroughly wet, and the whole exposed to full light. As soon as the plants make root, they must be potted in light and rich soil.

*Camellias* bear all needed pruning. The only time the camellia can be forced is when it is making its growth. Rapid growth and early formed buds will give early flowers next autumn.

*Plants in Cellars* are to be brought forward according to the season. Exposure to light, water, and heat, will soon start them into growth.

*Insects* will increase with the season.

Prevention by fumigation is better than cure. Make a smoke of tobacco in the houses at least twice a week.—*American Agriculturist*.

### The Orchard.

#### THE WAY TO SET OUT APPLE TREES.

DANIEL HARRINGTON, Tionesta, Forest county, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I would make a few remarks regarding the decay and barrenness of apple-trees. In the spring of 1840, I set out an orchard of apple-trees in the common way, by digging a small hole just large enough to hold the roots of the young tree, then putting in the tree and filling up the hole around it. The orchard was set out on a creek bottom sandy loam, and cultivated sometimes in corn and oats, with intervals of seeding down to clover and timothy. About half are now dead; of the balance, some bear every year and some every other year. I am satisfied that the reason of trees decaying and not bearing, is found in the fault of the first setting out; for instance, when young trees are removed from the nursery, they are taken out of a soil highly cultivated and manured; they are then set out in the usual way by putting the roots down in the subsoil, a soil destitute of all vegetable matter. Is there any wonder that the trees do not thrive, or that one half of them die? About six years ago a neighbor of mine set out an orchard of grafted trees from the Rochester Nursery, State of New York, as follows: He put them on high ground and dug holes three feet in diameter and two feet deep. He filled the holes with stones broken with a sledge, giving a layer one foot or eight inches deep. He then covered the stones with the soil taken from the holes, mixed with compost or well-rotted barn-yard manure, and set in the trees on this surface, and filled up around the tree with the best soil that he could get, putting the subsoil as far from the tree as possible. Those trees are the cleanest, thriftiest trees, and grow the fastest of any in the neighborhood, although they have had no attention in the way of washes or manures since they were set out. The reason is, that after a heavy rain, or the melting of the snow in the spring, the water drains off through the stones, leaving the roots free from cold water; the roots, also, do not go down into the subsoil, which is destitute of all vegetable matter. I have myself set out some twenty-five apple trees in this way, which, although too young to bear, are growing very nicely. It is a great deal of extra labor to set out trees in this manner, but I believe it will pay in the end, because the trees grow so much faster, and are not so liable to be attacked by insects."—*Horticulturist*.

#### A FRUIT TOURNAMENT ON NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

There has been a good deal of bravado correspondence in the political papers lately respecting the relative merits of Ontarian and Nova Scotian Apples. Mr. Bluenose wishes the contest to take place in the groves of Acadie, and Mr. Kanuck would rather have it on the banks of the

St. Lawrence. Our correspondent points out a way of bringing matters to a bearing before a tribunal where there will be a fair field and no favor:—

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

DALKEITH, Feb., 1869.

Mr. Editor,—At the International Fruit and Flower Show announced to take place at Edinburgh on the 8th and 9th of September next (1869) the following prizes are offered:—For collections of fruit from British North America; (1) a medal for the finest collection of pears; also (2) for the finest collection of apples. Now I do not see what is to hinder Nova Scotia from securing both medals, if the matter is taken properly in hand. Let a meeting be called at once of all interested—appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements, in order that a suitable display may be made. We may have opposition from some of the other provinces; therefore it behoves us to take time by the forelock. And I hope the fruit growers will unite together and lend a helping hand. They have done well at former shows in Britain, and I trust they will not be found wanting at the Edinburgh show. The credit of the province is at stake as a fruit producing country, and it is required of them, both for their own interests and those of the province, to make a good display. And here is a chance for the Legislature to do something, in order to attract Immigration to our shores—a few pounds granted to defray the expenses incurred, in getting up a good representation of fruit to send to the International, would go far to advance the object in question. For when our fine fruit is placed side by side with that of Britain, France, Germany and Italy, visions of ice, fogs, Red Indians, &c., will be quickly dispelled, and inquiry naturally awakened concerning Nova Scotia,—of which place, I am sorry to say, most people on this side of the water, are in lamentable ignorance. Trusting that something will be done at once, in regard to this important subject,

Yours, &c.,

HALLIGONIAN.

**FRUIT GARDEN.**—The success in raising fruit depends upon *care*, as well as other circumstances and essentials; without care, fine fruit can not be expected. Insect and other enemies are to be looked after and destroyed; pruning and other culture are to be given.

All neglected currants, gooseberries, and grape-vines, and dwarf fruit-trees, may be pruned during a mild spell before the sap has begun to flow or start.

Strawberry beds, grape-vines, and other small fruits, not covered before, may yet have a covering of evergreen boughs given, and avoid the damage that would result from changes of temperature, freezing and thawing.

Prepare posts and other material for trellises that may be needed for grape-vines, &c., the coming spring.

Spread manure around the trees, currant and other bushes, and plants, in the fruit garden, that were neglected in the fall.

**ORCHARD AND NURSERY.**—Trees injured by ice or snow should be looked after often, and broken limbs removed, and as soon as the frost is out of the wood pare the wound smooth and clean with a sharp knife, and if a large one, cover it with grafting-wax,