

The "Saint Andrews Standard" says that large quantities of Dried Apples are annually imported into this market from the United States and sold at prices much beyond what they can be raised for in the Province; this should not be permitted, while we have the means, soil and climate for raising the fruit ourselves. Within a short distance of this place, we know of several small orchards, which without any care or culture, bear large quantities of apples and in the fall it is no uncommon occurrence, to see some of our agriculturists bring in waggon loads and dispose of them at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per bushel, according to size and quality. It may perhaps appear strange, at this season of the year when trees appear to be dead, and the earth firmly bound in the icy grasp of "Jack Frost," that we should call the attention of Farmers to the subject; but it is at this period that they are laying their plans for the coming spring and summer, and as early planting of fruit trees has been recommended by fruit growers, we suggest to such of our farmers as are disposed to cultivate orchards to select the most hardy as well as productive kinds of apple,—prepare the ground and follow the instructions given with respect to their culture, and in a few years their labor and capital expended will be returned four fold.—Mr. Joseph Donald, at the Ledge, has a large and well selected stock of grafted apple trees, which can be purchased at as low a rate as in Boston or New York.

Those of our friends who have orchards, might by a small expenditure of labor, renovate them, and by purchasing an apple peeler and cutter, which can be had for about 7s. 6d., they may realize a handsome sum for dried apples. With reference to the selection of localities and soils for orchards, we copy the following observations of one well acquainted with the subject:—

"Apple trees have proved more flourishing and longer lived as well as more productive of better fruit, on deeply drained and upland soils than on low wet soils, or on wet side hills. Parts of orchards planted on soils

where the roots penetrate to standing water in the sub-soil display smaller and more shrubby and knotty trees, and fruit inferior to the production of warmer and drier soils in the same orchard.

Soils much encumbered with large boulders generally sustain the largest and longest lived trees.

The apple tree is much more liable to winter kill in deep vallies or on level plains, than on bleak and exposed ridges.

Apple trees prove to be shorter lived on soils which heave with the frosts of winter, than on soils which are not effected.

A deep porous sandy sub-soil is the most unfavourable of all drained soils for orchards in all high northern latitudes. Clayey soils are the next worst soils for orcharding.

**POSTAL AFFAIRS.**—*Cheap Books and dear postage.* The Post Master General of New Brunswick, has issued orders that all packages sent by mail will be charged:—

"For any weight not exceeding 1 lb.	1s. 3d.
For any weight over 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2s. 6d."

This may be set down to be, "advancing backwards," this is progress in the retrograde ratio; and at a time when the most gigantic efforts are being made for the advancement of general knowledge ever witnessed by man. Books, by means of the low price of printing, have become so cheap that the best works are now placed within the reach of the poorest family in the province. The Bible can be purchased for the small sum of half a dollar; and other valuable works may also be obtained for a similar amount. And is it possible, in this age of progress, that it will cost as much for conveying a copy of the Scriptures, by mail, from one village to another, as it does to get it printed, bound, and made ready for circulation?

There are 2,000 Sewing Machines in operation in Troy, mostly shirt-making, and 500 in New Haven.