

first season. They will bear in six or seven weeks from the day of setting, and if transplanted with a ball of earth adhering to the roots, will fruit nearly as well as though they had not been moved. Care should be taken to select well-rooted runners of the previous year's growth. It never pays to move old strawberry plants. The second year's yield of a new strawberry patch will be found abundant if it has been kept clear of weeds. Wilson's Albany may be depended on to give a bushel of berries to the square rod, or two quarts per day for half a month, in any year while in full bearing.

Musk melons and water melons will yield their delicious products four months after planting. They can be grown in any of the older districts of Canada, but should be started in a hot-bed. This is necessary in order to get the fruit in hot weather, when it is most welcome. But a hot-bed may be very cheaply constructed, and will be found very useful for starting other plants. Lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, cabbages, &c., may be grown around the melon plants, and as these are consumed or transplanted, room will be made for the melons to spread themselves, until finally they are left in possession of the whole bed, from which the frame can easily be removed when hot weather is fairly established.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and blackberries will all bear a little fruit the same season they are set out, if permitted to do so. But it is better to defer their fruiting until the second season, from which time they will begin to bear in good earnest. Gooseberries and currants will not yield largely the second season, because the bushes will be small, but raspberries and blackberries will produce a full crop the second year.

Dwarf apples and pears are especially valuable because they come quickly into bearing. For a permanent orchard standard trees are preferable, but those who want fruit in a hurry should plant the dwarfs. It is thought by many that their precocity in bearing makes them short-lived, but they are well worth cultivating for immediate results. A nurseryman in Western Ontario, wishing to read a lesson to a resident in his village who was too impatient of results to plant an orchard, offered to set a dwarf apple-tree in his garden on these conditions:—that he, the nurseryman, was to have charge of the tree the first summer, and receive in payment the sum of ten cents for every ripened apple it produced. It bore seven apples, bringing the nurseryman seventy cents, twice the usual price of a dwarf apple tree. In ordering dwarf trees with a view to quick-fruited, it is well to let the nurseryman select varieties, as some bear much earlier than others.

Grapes afford fruit soon, usually beginning to bear the second and third year from planting. There is now a long list of them that may be selected from for out-door culture, but they vary in the time of ripening, and while there are many localities in Canada where any and all of them may be depended on to ripen their fruit, there are others where only the earliest kinds will come to maturity.

A good supply of the fruits that have been enumerated will furnish a family with these wholesome luxuries in a comparatively short period from their entrance on new premises. But while due attention is given to these, by all means let an orchard be planted, that ample provision may be made for the wants of the future.

LINDENBANK, in *Montreal Witness*.