

DANIEL BOONE is of better quality than most market sorts. I have during the past season gathered fruit from matted rows, picking all fruit that was ripe. The berries would average larger than any other sort I have ever grown. It does well on both sand and clay loam.

JAMES VICK.—The fruit of this variety will average fully as large as the *Wilson*, and produce more fruit. By keeping it in narrow rows, and giving it good cultivation, it will produce a wonderful crop of berries, of fine regular form. It ripens so much fruit at once that they can be picked very fast. The plant is a model of perfection in growth and hardiness; it is doubtful if it have an equal in this respect; ripens quite late, a good market sort; but if left to grow in very wide rows, it does not bring its crop to perfection, as it sets more fruit than any other sort I have ever grown.

MANCHESTER is a splendid late variety, for either home use or market, of good quality, large size, regular form, a good grower, and very productive. It does well on nearly all soils, and should be in every plantation.

On good strong clay loam, *Mount Vernon* and *Cap Jack* are both very profitable late market berries

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

The rural home can not be complete without its apple orchard. The various excellent fruits considered in this series have their seasons in a good, wholesome diet and their places in the rural grounds, but the apple is adapted to all seasons and completes the cycle of the year. No special cold-storage is required in Western New York to enable the intelligent farmer to keep some varieties of apples until apples come again. Scientific growing, picking, assorting, handling and cold storage, where protected from sudden changes of temperature, will keep Greenings, Spies, Baldwins and several varieties of Russets until early harvest apples are ripe.

A thriving, regular, well-kept apple orchard in the rear of the rural buildings adds to the beauty as well as to the luxuries of the rural home. It also serves as a wind-break, arresting the force of sweeping, chilling winds. Whatever may be said as to the expediency of planting market orchards there can be but one opinion as regards the advisability of growing apples in abundance for family use.

In laying out a family orchard, have an eye to appearance as well as utility. Make the rows a good distance apart, not less than forty feet each way, and as straight as you can make them, and plant straight-bodied, thrifty trees, four or five years old. Stake trees firmly, inclining slightly towards the prevailing winds. Keep them well cultivated, mulching in dry weather, growing some hoed crop, such as corn potatoes, beans or roots, until they have arrived at bearing age, and, for the plant-food taken from the soil to nourish the trees and the crops grown among them, make full restitution in fertilizers.

When the orchard has come into bearing, as it is a family orchard, it should be a clean, pleasant grove for ladies and children, as well as men, to walk in—a kind of family park. This it can not be, if kept broken up mellow, or if pastured and rooted up by swine. We would, then, prepare it well, roll it down smooth and seed down to grass. To keep the grass short and fallen fruit picked up clean, we would pasture with sheep. If the trees should show any lack of proper nutrition, we would top-dress in autumn, with fine stable manure and in spring with commercial fertilizers. In this way we think the convenience and pleasure of the family could be best subserved.

As to the varieties that should be grown in a family orchard, they should be more numerous and of better quality than in a market orchard. While for market we would grow those that are most certain bearers and most productive—good saleable shipping fruit—for family use we would grow those ripening in succession through the season and of quality that will please. As far as possible we would select those combining good quality and attractive appearance. A dish of smooth, well-shapen, highly-coloured apples on the table for dessert, has a favourable effect upon the æsthetic nature.

Among the desirable sort for a succession the year round, we would name:

SUMMER.—Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Primate, Red Astrachan, Summer Rose, Tetofsky, Golden Sweet and Sweet Bough. The Golden Sweet would be mainly for baking.

AUTUMN.—Chenango, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Oldenburg, Porter, St. Lawrence, Stump and Twenty Ounce, Jersey Sweet, Munson's Sweet and Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER.—Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Hubbardston, Jonathan, Mother, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Pomme Grise, Red Canada, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Tompkins King, Wagener, Westfield, Seek-No-Further and Yellow Bellflower. Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet and Tolman's Sweet. Baldwin, Newtown Pippin and Roxbury Russet would be used mainly in spring, while several others would be used partly in spring. From such a list of excellent apples the tastes of all the members of a large family would undoubtedly be satisfied.

LONGEVITY OF SMALL FRUIT.

In answer to an inquiry—the number of years which small fruits will continue to bear before renewal, depends greatly on soil, treatment and kinds. Strawberries, under ordinary management, last two or three years, and then fail; but on strong and rich soil, with the runners kept cut, they often do well for twice that length of time; and some varieties, as the Cumberland, continue longer than the *Wilson* and others. Raspberries, not enriched, run out in a few years; but with repeated manuring, good culture, and careful pruning, they will last from six to ten years. Under similar management, we have currants and gooseberries which have borne well for more than twenty years. On a thin, sandy soil, none of them will bear so long as on a strong loam.

WASH FOR BORERS.

Professor Cook says that a carbolic soap wash has with him proved a very effectual preventive of radish maggots and apple-tree borers. His formula is as follows: To two quarts of soft soap I added two gallons of water; this was then heated to a boiling temperature, when one pint of carbolic acid (in a crude state) was added. This mixture is then set away in a barrel, or other vessel, and is ready for use as occasion may require. One part of this liquid is then mixed with fifty parts of water and the plants sprinkled or trees washed with it. This is worth remembering.

ALL trees and shrubs are hardier as they attain size. This is not owing to mere age of wood or ability to resist freezing, but ability to resist thawing and drying. Such trees, when quite small, are frequently ruptured the whole length of the body by thawing in a warm winter's day. A tender tree is hardier for growing in an evergreen hedge, or in a group of evergreens.

CREAM.

The pipings of the frogs I hear
Through all the night so shrill and clear,
Peep-peep! no sleep. Peep-peep! peep-peep!
Ye minstrels of the swampy deep!
How oft has proved your song, peep-peep!
A lullaby for boyhood's sleep.

A WISE farmer never quarrels with his wife on washin'-day.

Does a man who marries a girl named Elizabeth, win a bet?

WHAT are the laziest things about a farm? The waggon wheels; they are always tired.

A cow in Moline, Ill., got drunk by eating distillery grains. Was she corned beef then?

CURIOS how quick a man finds out he loves a girl if some one else goes with her just once.

Happy the man who tills his field,
Content with rustic labour;
Earth does to him her fulness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbour.
Well days,—sound nights! Oul can there be
A life more rational and free?

SOME women spend a great deal of time trying to beat the steak tender, and some men spend more trying to beat the bar-tender.

KIND words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips. Who has ever heard of mental trouble arising therefrom?

BOWMANVILLE *Statesman*: THE RURAL CANADIAN AND FARM JOURNAL for April is an excellent number, being an improvement on any previous one.

COUNSEL—"Then you think he struck you with malice aforethought?" Witness—"You can't mix me up like that. I've told you twice he hit me with a brick."

"Mamma," said a little girl, "I like the donkey, but I don't like to hear him donk!" A little boy's comment was, "Oh, hear that horse with the whooping-cough."

The world goes up and the world goes down
And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown
Can never come over again,
Sweet wife,
No, never come over again. —Kingale.

AN Alabama negro was heard to soliloquize, philosophically: "De sun am so hot, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, dat dis darky feel called upon to preach."

AN Ottawa woman sold her washtub to a party of marksmen for a target. They paid her \$2 for it. After the marksmen had had their sport and gone, she went out and got the tub, and she is now just \$2 in. The tub was perfectly uninjured.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Deeds that are noble, good and true.
Be generous, honest, noble, true,
In everything this day you do.

ARDENT LOVER—"I have called, sir, to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter." Old Gent (somewhat deaf)—"Pay for her dresses? Why, certainly, my dear sir. Here are the bills." He gave one glance at them and fled.

"DEAREST," wrote the editor, "I have carefully analyzed the feeling I entertain for you, and the result is substantially as follows: I adore you. Will you be mine? Answer." Then, after a moment of thought, he added in a dreamy, absent way: "Write only on one side of the paper. Write plainly and give real name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

"A LITTLE DEARER THAN HIS HORSE?"—"Oh, dear!" sighed a farmer's wife wearily, as she dropped into a chair after a hard day's work, "I feel just as if I were going to be sick. My head throbs and my back aches dreadfully, and—" "By gosh," interrupted the farmer, starting up and seizing his hat, "that reminds me. I forgot to give the two-year-old colt his condition powder to-night, an' he's been a-wheezin' all day,"