

growth. By this means the ascending sap is concentrated, and strong leading shoots freely developed, forming the limbs of the future tree. This cutting-in of the young wood is not to be repeated in future years; the main object in doing so at the period of transplanting, being to give a fresh impetus to the growth of the tree, which was in some degree checked by its removal.

Having said this much on the propriety and *modus operandi* of transplanting fruit trees, I will be brief in advising a selection of suitable sorts for general cultivation. When trees are procured from respectable, well-established nurseries, the selection may in general be safely entrusted to the proprietors. The opportunities they enjoy of properly estimating the value of orchard products, the desire to establish and maintain the character of their own establishments, are motives sufficiently strong to induce them, when the selection is left to them, to do their best for the satisfaction of their customers. In the following list, none are included but such as have come under the personal notice of the writer, and all the sorts therein enumerated may be depended on as thriving well, and being in all respects adapted to this latitude.

THE APPLE

Is more generally known and universally esteemed than any other fruit. It is not a native of North America, but has been perfectly naturalized, and in the Northern States and in Canada succeeds better than in any other part of the world. Good varieties are now extremely numerous, and no excuse is left for the cultivation of poor inferior sorts. It accommodates itself to almost any variety of soil, but in a deep heavy loam it is most productive, and attains the greatest perfection.

EARLY APPLES.—Red Juneating—Early August, the best eating apple known—Early Strawberry, Keswick Codlin, excellent for cooking from the beginning of July—Summer Queen, large and fine.

AUTUMN FRUIT.—Early Crofton or Irish Peach Apple—Fall Pippin, "a noble fruit"—St. Lawrence, Fameuse or Snow. These two varieties had their origin in Canada, and for fall fruit cannot be surpassed. Ribston Pippin, in Europe a winter fruit of great excellence, but not keeping here after the end of October. Toole's Indian Rarissime, Hawthorndean, begins to bear very early—a handsome fruit, and very productive. Pumpkin Sweeting—large and productive.

WINTER FRUIT.—Rhode Island Greening, the most useful and saleable apple in cultivation. Nothing superior to this famous variety has yet been discovered. A gentleman in Toronto last winter sent 35 barrels of this fruit to Glasgow, where they were sold at 35s. sterling per barrel, leaving him a clear profit of \$4 per barrel. Baldwin, the best market apple in Boston—Esopus Spitzenburg—Wendland Pippin—Yellow Bellflower—Hubbardson's Nonsuch, an early winter fruit—Blue Pearmain—Tolman's Sweeting, productive and superior for baking—Pomme Gris, the finest dessert apple, and a long keeper—Swaar—English Golden Pippin, small, but a long keeper and fine flavour—American Golden Russet, will keep till the end of June.

In an orchard, apples should be planted at the distance of 30 feet, requiring about fifty trees to the acre.

THE PEAR,

Like the apple, is not indigenous to North America, but was introduced by the early settlers. It is a hardy, long-lived tree, and succeeds well here. New varieties to an almost endless extent, have recently been raised in Europe and the United States. Being cultivated on a more limited scale than the apple, I will only enumerate a few, whose merits cannot be disputed. The soil best adapted to the growth of the pear, is a strong clay loam; light sandy soils should be deepened by trenching and liberal admixture of clay. They should be planted at the distance of 25 feet apart, for standard trees. For a garden, pears wrought on quince stocks are now in much estimation. In this way they do not attain great size, but come early into bearing—generally the second or third year after being budded. Ten feet apart is ample space when on quince stocks.

SUMMER PEARS.—English and French Jargonelle—Summer Bonchretien—Summer Bell—Madeline Virgalieu or White Doyenne.

FALL AND WINTER PEARS.—Steven's Genesee, Bartlett, Buere Diel, Buere Gris, Napoleon Buflum, Hazel, Chaumontelle, Orange D'Hiver, Winter Bergamot, St. Germain, Jersey Gratioli.

PLUMS.

The Plum thrives best on a rich clay soil. It succeeds so admirably here, and the fine sorts are possessed of such a rich luscious flavour, that a few choice varieties should be cultivated by every one. In Toronto market, plums of the best varieties are readily sold at four to five dollars per bushel, a price which handsomely remunerates the grower. The following varieties are all of great merit:

White Egg or White Magnum Bonum, Green Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage, Bolmar's Washington, Duane's Purple, Coe's Golden Drop, Smith's Orleans, Huling's Superb.

An ornamental variety of the Plum, the Double-flowering Sloe, is a remarkably handsome shrub. In spring, when covered with a profusion of small double blossoms, it is universally admired. This is worthy of a conspicuous place near the houses of such as possess the taste to adorn the neighbourhood of their dwellings.

CHERRIES.

The culture of Cherries commends itself to every grower of fruit, from the farmer with his hundreds of acres, to the merchant and mechanic, with their village lot. The fruit is ripe at a season of the year when no other is to be had. Nothing surpasses it in beauty, delicacy and richness for the dessert, and some varieties are of great value for cooking and preserving. The tree grows rapidly, comes early into bearing, is of a regular, handsome shape, and well adapted for shade and ornament. It combines in an eminent degree utility and beauty. The following are all of great merit:—May Duke, Large Red Biggareau, Napoleon Biggareau, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Elton, Yellow Spanish, Transparent Elkhorn. For preserving, Downing's Late Red and Morello are considered the best.

PEACHES.

Although the crop of Peaches in this neighbourhood is somewhat precarious, and not always to be depended on, yet a few trees of the early sorts are worthy of a place in every garden. In some parts