

plying your family with this greatest, as well as most healthful, of luxuries. If you would plant largely and have tons of this Divine blessing for market, fear not that your labor will not return to you in abundance of money. Seek the best of all kinds, and three or four of the best varieties of apples, pears and grapes, are enough—better than to occupy ground with that which is inferior. Plant thoroughly, give good culture, and smile in high satisfaction when you see the trees and vines growing luxuriantly. Get apples, cherries, pears, grapes, and all your fruit plants in the Fall, and bury them as described below so as to have them ready to plant in early spring. Grapes, in cold climates, if procured in the Fall, should be carefully protected, and planted in the Spring, and for one or two winters should be carefully laid down, and covered with hemlock boughs, or coarse straw.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

In all but severe climates such as the Province of Quebec there is a difference of opinion as to Autumn or Spring, as the most favorable time for setting trees. We remark to those designing to set out orchards; if you are prepared to do so in the Fall, do not defer till Spring to prepare the holes, secure your plants &c., and if ready in the Spring, do not put it off till Fall, as both the Fall and the Spring season are suitable for such preparation, and we think trees will flourish equally well, with proper care and attention.

The success of a planter of trees depends so much upon his management of them, after having received them from the Nurseryman, that we deem it necessary to call attention to a few important considerations:

FIRST.—A fertile, well drained soil.

SECOND.—Thorough cultivation.

In setting out trees, select a soil well drained, which can be plowed early, planted early, and worked soon after heavy rains.

Thorough cultivation consists in pulverizing the land, which will secure to the tree abundant nourishment, in the shape of moisture. This must be done while the trees are young, by annually plowing, and manuring when necessary. a succession of root crops, such as potatoes, beets and carrots.

Sowed crops are all injurious, because they extract moisture in droughts when the trees most need it. When necessary to plant trees in land sown with grain, if a large space around each tree is cleared, and the ground frequently stirred with a hoe, or mulched with fresh cut grass, or any kind of coarse litter, this objection will be void.

Young trees, when carefully transplanted, seldom die. If, afterwards they receive proper attention, their growth is but slightly checked. After the land is plowed and re-plowed, dig holes from one to two feet wider than the roots of the tree spread out in their natural position, leaving a little mound in the centre of the hole, trim off the ends of the large roots smoothly, with a sharp knife, from the under side, shorten the top branches about one-half their original length, in order to restore the balance between the tops and the roots, which must suffer a little by removal.

Do not plant trees any deeper than when they stood in the nursery, except Dwarf Pear trees, which should be set so deep that the pear stock shall be three inches below the surface. The earth for filling in around the roots should be surface or top soil, without manure, and made fine; place the tree in the hole upon the little mound, and begin to sift in the fine mould, taking care to fill all the interstices, and using the fingers to spread out all the fibres, during the operation. The mellow earth should rise two or three inches above the surrounding surface, to allow for its subsequent settling. The next operation is mulching, which is the application around trees of straw, old hay, sea weed, salt hay, old

tan, saw dust, or coarse litter, which is excellent, as it keeps the land moist and light, and, when decayed, makes manure.

All trees set out in the Spring should have a mound of earth raised about the trunk from twelve to fifteen inches high in the Fall. This is much better than staking, and is the best preventive to keep off mice, and protect the roots from severe frosts. This should be removed in the Spring when mulched.

Great benefit will be derived by raising a mound around the trunk of the tree, as before stated, each Fall and Winter, for a few years after transplanting; as young trees are injured when the frost is leaving the ground in the Spring, by disturbing the fibres of the previous season's growth.

The soil around the roots of the trees is usually mellow, or should be, in which (unless guarded) water will lodge, to the great detriment of the tree, which may be avoided by attending to the rule aforesaid.

FALL TRANSPLANTING should not be practiced in severe climates such as ours; but inasmuch as it is easier and safer to procure trees in the Autumn, they should be bought in October, and buried in the earth during Winter, as follows: Choose a dry spot, and digging a shallow trench, say six inches, or one foot deep, throw the trees into it, and cover them entirely, root and branch, with earth; cover the roots more deeply than the tops. Here they may remain until the frost leaves the ground in the Spring.

If these simple directions are followed, you will lose few or no trees, and save much blame which is sometimes bestowed upon the Nurseryman.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS should be set in the Spring, but if received in the Fall, should be taken from the bundles and laid in the ground, packing the earth close about the roots, but not covering the leaves. At the commencement of freezing weather, say about the 20th of October, cover them with a few inches of leaves, (leaves are the best covering for all tender plants); thus protected, let them remain until early Spring, when they should be set out in the beds.

EVERGREENS do best planted in May, but if set in Autumn, should be protected by placing a barrel, with the heads out, over them. The roots should never be allowed to get dry.

PLANTING GRAPES.

Many persons suppose grape vines require more skill and care in planting than fruit trees; this is not true; the same principles and practice being applicable in both cases.

The soil must be mellow and friable (not wet) at the time of planting, and kept in this condition all the summer, by frequent stirring. Dig the holes about six inches deep, spread the roots out evenly in every direction, covering with not more than six inches of earth. Use no water either at time of planting or afterwards. Procure if possible, strong one, or two year old vines, covering with earth the whole of the vine, except two or three eyes, at the time of planting. Allow only one shoot to grow the first season. Grape vines should never be cut in the Spring, they would bleed to death, or nearly so. Cut in the Fall.

Great care and discretion is necessary in the location of a Vineyard, but, for the amateur, all that is usually required is to select a dry border—not highly manured—with a full exposure to the sun and air.

If you have a large number of vines to grow, procure a copy of PHINN'S OPEN AIR GRAPE CULTURE, published by D. M. DEWEY, Rochester, N. Y., and follow carefully the directions for after pruning and management.

HINTS ON PRUNING.

The pruning of young trees should be attended to; removing all the sprouts below the head, and thinning out the top