

road side, some place in your yard where a few trees might be planted to advantage? Look around and see if there is not room for some, or perhaps many, of the kinds useful for timber, or their fruit, or ornamental purposes. You may have attended to this matter last spring, but the chances are that you will on examination, find room for more trees. If so, November is a very good time to supply the deficiency; not so good, perhaps, as the spring would have been, but too good to be allowed to pass without improvement. Trees may be transplanted at any time after the growth of the season is over, with perfect safety, and they may be removed at any time if the fine roots are undisturbed, and during removal retain their hold on the earth.

TO KEEP BUGS FROM VINES.—Take the feathers from a hen's wing, and dip them in spirits of turpentine, and stick one or two in a hill, and after every shower they will want to be dipped over again.

CARE OF HORSES, &c.—Is not the practice of going to supper and leaving a team meanwhile in the field, without any refreshment, both cruel and injurious? Should a horse or ox ever be worked more than five hours at a stretch? Does not colic very frequently take place from long fasting and the greedy stuffing which is apt to follow it? Has not the death of some animals been owing to long fasting and its usual concomitants?

THE USE OF LEAVES.—The office and utility of leaves are becoming better understood by cultivators than formerly; yet we find a good many still adhering to the old belief that the sun's rays, directly shining on forming fruit, are what perfect it, independently of other influences.

On this subject, theory and practice have been invariably found in perfect accordance with each other. The principles of physiology teach us that the sap of a tree, when it passes in at the roots, remains nearly unchanged in its upward progress through stem and branches, until it reaches the LEAVES, where, being spread out in those thin organs, to light and air, it undergoes a complete change, and thus becomes suited to the formation of new wood and new fruit. Strip a rapidly growing tree of its leaves at midsummer, and from that moment the supply of new wood ceases, and it will grow no more till new leaves are formed; and if it have young fruit, the growth and maturity of the latter will cease in the same way. A few years since, a Yellow Gage plum tree lost all its foliage from leaf blight, when the plums were not fully grown, and while yet destitute of flavor. The fruit remained stationary and unaltered, until, in a few weeks, a second crop of leaves came out. They then swelled to full size, received their crimson dots, and assumed their honied sweetness of flavour.

CULTIVATING FRUIT.—Why is not fruit cultivated more extensively? If a person will take this question, and in travelling through the country, put it to every man he meets, he will receive a different answer from almost every one. Some will say they have