tioned above. Still desirous of introducing the breed if I could. I showed, at our cattle-show in November, 1838, my light carts with one of my half-bred Clevelands in each I best mare and a foal of her's by my horse above mentioned, as extra stock. Some thought them good, but denied that they were cart-horses. At our cattle-show in November last I exhibited in the yard one of my teams (my best of course), two abreast, in a waggon with six-inch wheels, which had been loaded with dung for the purpose. It weigned six tons one hundred and a half. They had drawn it along the road at their usual rate of going, which had been ascertained to be three miles an hour. In the yard two horses were taken off, and the other two, in double shafts, drew it, backed it. and turned it, several times, and at last they drew it on a level Macadamised road for a short distance (20 or 30 yards) with one of the wheels dragged.

I do not mean to say that there are not many pairs that would have done all this; I am sure there are : but I contend that horses that can do it are fit for all farm purposes; and that being so, the greater activity which I have stated of going three miles an hour on the road, which few or none of the heavy horses, as I believe, can do without hurting themselves, and also the better pace at which they go in ploughing, gives them a decided superiority over the others. Add to this the advantage which I shall come to of trotting in the carts. There is no more difficulty, expense, or trouble, in breedingrearing, or feeding them, than there is with the others; of course, with both, a colt fed well and kept warm will do better than one that is half-starved ; but if a man chooses to starve his colts. I really believe that these will rough it as well as the others.

Now for carts .--- My land is a stiff clay ; my carts are on six-inch wheels, and made to hold half the quantity that my neighbours carry in theirs. My land is hilly : my carts generally go with one horse, but up hill, when loaded, another is put on before, which comes down the hill with the next returning cart. Thus, on level ground, with two carts and two, or perhaps with three, horses, I take out the same quantity of dung that my neighbours carry in their large carts with never less than three horses, and often with four. All my carts have reins ; a boy walks and drives them when loaded, but when returning empty he gets into the cart and trots back at the rate of about five miles an hour; which of course saves about half the time in returning. Hero again I have a manifest advantage in using lighter and more active horses.

Some time ago I made the following trial. Two heaps of stone, of 32 tons each, were landed from a barge : they were to be taken to the same place, about a mile and a quarter off. A farmer began the first with two large carts and three horses; one cart was being loaded while the other was moving. and the horses were taken off and put on at every load. Finding that be could not do it in the day, he gave over at the end of about six hours, and set to again the next morning ; this rest, of course, giving him an advautage, as you will see, but, anxious for their own credit, both he and his man made the very best use of their time. Their work was completed at eleven loads (which of course is nearly three tons to each load, or one ton to each horse), in nine hours and fifty minutes. I begun the other heap with three small one-horse carts, and completed it in one day, at twenty-one loads (being nearly a ton and a half to each horse), in six hours and one minute ; which was a saving of about three hours and a quarter on dine hours and fifty minutes, or rather more than one third.' In this I had three decided advantages-first, the saving of time by trotting back ; secondly, the rest that each of my horses got in his turn while his cart was being loaded ; and, thirdly, the ease with which my carts. were loaded in the trees get eight or ted years old I find the averuncalor or consequence of being lower.

NOTE .- Yesterday I finished another trial of the three wanted to move dung made in my stalls during the les' ~ stor to a field, where it was to be put into a heap for u. . When finished the new heap measured 204 oubic yards. 1. lis-tance from one heap to the other was (180 yards. The work was done in 24 hours, being 3 days and a small part of a fourth. This will seem but a small number of hours for each day, but the heaps were 2 miles from the stable, and the horses went and returned each day. They trotted back from the new heap to the old one, and there were hands enough at both to keep them always moving, but nothing was said or done to make them go beyond their usual pace. Of course the dung was nearly rotten, but moist and heavy, and, had the old heap been measured, the number of oubic yards would have been less. The diameter of my cart-wheels is 4 feet 3 inches; the wheels and axletrees are cylindrical; they are 6-inch wheels, but I am not sure, if I was to begin again, that I should recommend exactly that build.

FRUIT .-- PRUNING APPLE TREES.

STANDARDS one year planted in a permanent position and well established at the root will be by this time in good condition for their first and most important pruning; for the shoots left now will form the outline of the future tree. Presuming that the trees silen planted were the sorts usually sent out from nurseries for orohard planting, viz, trees out down once after grafting, they will now have heads consisting of five or six strong shoots left entire at planting time, and in addition thereto will be the growth made during the current year ; but as this is usually neither strong nor well ripened, most growers out back to well ripened wood of the preceding season. The branches are thinned out well, leaving such as point outward, and thinning the centre out well, but not so that too many shoots all start from the same point so as to form a cavity for water to lodge in when a large size has been reached. Better leave two or three tiers, each consisting of two or three shoots. From three to five shoots are plenty to leave at the first pruning, and when they break afresh two of the best leading shoots should be selected and the rest pinched in to form spurs. If left until winter and then out back they give rise to a quantity of useless spray that might have been converted into fruit buds by timely attention, and the leading shoots will make all the more progress, for the stronger these are, and the better ripened by having plenty of light and air playing round them, the longer they can be left at the second winter's pruning. In respect to this, various opinions are held, some allowing the head to grow as it likes after it has been once out back; others again make it a rule to look over all their trees every winter, shortening the tips of the strong shoots and removing any pieces that may be crowding the centre, the head being kept evenly balanced. I am quite convinced that although good crops of apples can be grown in both ways, yet by the latter plan one gets better shaped trees, and certainly an equal weight of fruit, which, if not so numerous, is certainly of larger-size and of higher market value. It is the high coloured apples that realise the best prices, and, therefore, in standard trees, the largerthe surface exposed to sunshine, and the less the sap is diverted to inferior branches, the better will be the produce. Moreover, trees whose shoots are topped every year with a sharp knife or the secateur never need what the advocates of letting them alone call pruning, sien outting out several faggots of wood from a large tree, an operation that usually gives it a oheok from which it does not recover for several years. After long-handled tree pruner, very useful; for by the aid of s pair

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