

exposure to the winter's frost, before the trees were planted in spring. It was found that the stones prevented the roots from growing directly into the sub-soil, and consequently were forced to take an horizontal direction in the soil. The stones were also found to act beneficially as a drain in clay soil. There may be situations in Canada where stones are difficult to be obtained, but in that case the land should be well drained, and the trees planted upon the surface as Mr. McGinn suggests. The principle requisite in making an orchard on clay soil is to drain the land well. It is a good plan to raise the soil in high ridges, by repeated ploughings, the ridges to be the width that was proposed to be between each row of apple trees, so that the row of trees might be planted along the middle of each ridge. This plan would answer better than under-draining, as the roots of the trees would be likely to stop the under drains. In forming and ploughing these ridges the soil might be manured and improved as much as was necessary, and the work should be done the summer and fall previous to planting. We consider the spring much the best time for planting almost any trees. In the preparation of the soil for an orchard by forming it into ridges, whatever manure is employed, it should be perfectly rotted, and incorporated with the soil. By preparing the soil properly, a productive orchard may be secured, that may continue good for a century, but by neglecting this preparation, the trees may fail and all the expense be so much thrown away. In a former number we recommended that in the spring, a mixture of lime, soot, and salt, should be spread around the roots of apple trees, to prevent vermin as well as to be beneficial to the trees.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We have seen a description of the English Agricultural Implements at present exhibited in the Crystal Palace in London, and they are said to be superior to any

implements to be found elsewhere. We were confident that this would be the case; that the principle implements of husbandry in use in Britain could not be excelled, or even equaled by those of any other country. The following letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners, sent from the United States to the great Exhibition, is a proof in what estimation those implements are held by parties capable of appreciating them. We know we may have given offence more than once by our preference and recommendation of these implements above all others. We certainly had no motive in doing so, but because we know them to be superior, for work in the farmer's field. There are very good hand implements made in the United States and in Canada, but the same implements are also to be had in Britain of excellent make. We have no interest in recommending the Agricultural Implements of Britain over those of any other country, unless we were satisfied of their superiority, and of this we never had any doubt whatever.

United States Commission,
Industrial Exhibition, London,
20th May, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—You have very useful and extremely well-manufactured implements in the Great Exhibition. It might be of service to you, as it would be certainly of great benefit to my countrymen, to have full descriptions of those articles exhibited. Should you feel disposed to give them to me, either in manuscript or print, I shall be very much obliged; and as my country would derive great advantage from their use, I should hope the orders might benefit you.

I am, your obedient servant,

N. S. DODGE,

Sec. of United States Com.

To Messrs. Richmond and Chandler,
Agricultural Engineers, Manchester.

Since writing the above, we have seen a letter in one of our English exchange papers, from an American traveller in Upper Canada, (Mr. Solon Robinson, Editor of the *Agriculturist*, published in New York), from which we copy the following paragraph:—