

Peaches.

Crawford's Early.....	15	Old Mixon Cling.....	2
Crawford's Late	13	George 4th.....	2
Old Mixon Free.....	10	Early Purple.....	2
Early York.....	9	White Imperial.....	2
Morris White.....	5	Red Cheek Melocoton.....	2
Cooledge's Favorite.....	4	Smock's Freestone.....	5
Large Early York.....	4	Walter's Early.....	2
Honest John.....	3		

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

In the cultivation of the garden, as of the farm, the first thing is to select the locality for a particular crop, or for a permanent object, as that of a garden, for instance, and to prepare the soil.

After all the divisions of soils that have been made, they may for all practical purposes be reduced to three, *sandy, clayey, and loamy*, in the first of which *sand* predominates, and in the second *clay*, while in the third sand and clay are happily blended in about those proportions which render them desirable to the cultivator.

A loamy soil is to be preferred for gardening purposes. Choose such a soil if you have it on your farm, and in a location suitable for the garden. But remember that the garden is a part of the homestead; it is to be beautiful as well as profitable; its elegancies and luxuries are to be on hand and not afar off; it is to adorn your dwelling, as your dwelling is to adorn it; is to be the rendezvous for many a social enjoyment, earlier in the morning than you go to the broad field, and later in the evening than you return from its weary labours.

If, then, your buildings are already erected, or even if the ground for them is chosen, you have no great range for the choice of a "garden spot." If the soil, where as a matter of taste and convenience you want to meet your wife and children and friends, among flowers and fruits and esculents, is not a feasible loam with a porous subsoil, one that will stand the drouth and drink in excessive rains so readily as not to keep the surface long flooded, you must make it such. The expense will be considerable, but it will pay, and you cannot enjoy the pleasures and profits without.

An expense may be necessary which might well alarm you, if it were to be applied to your whole farm. But what is it for an acre, or half an acre? Nothing compared with the substantial benefits promised, to say nothing of the exquisite pleasure. If the soil is so exceedingly refractory that it cannot be made deep and mellow and rich, without a very great expense, it might be well to content yourself with a smaller garden than you would otherwise cultivate, though as a general rule we believe the gardens of our country are too small, and should be enlarged rather than diminished. If the mechanic or the professional man has but the sixth-tenth of an acre, it is worth a great deal, and we would advise him to make the most of it. But why should not the farmer, who has land enough, take a generous piece for a garden? Of all that the garden produces, there is scarcely an item which he can not dispose of advantageously, if he have a surplus, either by sale, or by giving it away, or feeding it to stock. An acre is perhaps better than more, because if the enclosure is too large, it may fail of getting cultivated so well as to be ornamental and highly productive; and half an acre is certainly better than less, because the person who but half appreciates the economical and ornamental value of a garden cannot do all he would desire on less ground. An acre, with fruit borders occupying one-half, and leaving an oblong or square half acre for the garden proper, would be to our mind, and that whether the farm of which it were a part were thirty acres or three hundred.

If your soil is a medium loam, and has a porous subsoil, you have nothing to do in the way of preparing the soil but to plough ten or fifteen inches deep, harrow, grade, plough again, and work in a plenty of good barn manure, so incorporating it with the soil that it shall pervade every inch, and you are ready to set your trees and make your garden. But suppose it to be a stiff instead of a medium loam, a few loads of sand in addition to