

**Winter Fruit.**—Rhode Island Greening (this is pre-eminently the most useful and profitable apple in cultivation: nothing superior to it has yet been discovered. A gentleman of this City, last winter, sent thirty-five barrels of this apple to Glasgow. They were there sold for thirty-five shillings sterling per barrel, leaving a clear profit of upwards of four dollars on each barrel); Baldwin (the best market-apple in Boston); Esopus; Spitzenburg; Holland Pippin; Yellow Bellflower; Hubbardson's Non-such (an early winter fruit); Blue Pearmain; Tolman's Sweeting (productive and superior for baking); Pomme Gris (the finest dessert apple, and a long keeper); Swaar; English Golden Pippin (small, but a long keeper and fine flavour); American Golden Russet (will keep till the end of June.)

Numerous other varieties, perhaps equally good, might be enumerated; but all of these I have had opportunities of testing, and have no hesitation in confidently recommending them.

#### THE PEAR,

Like the apple, is not indigenous to North America, but was introduced by the early settlers. It is hardy and long-lived, and succeeds admirably here. New varieties, to an almost endless extent, have recently been raised in Europe and the United States. Many of these are of superior quality. Being grown to a much more limited extent than the apple, a few sorts will only be here noticed. The merits of these will be such as are universally acknowledged. The pear delights in a strong clay loam. Light sandy soils should be deepened, by trenching, and a liberal admixture of clay added. Twenty-five feet apart is the proper distance for standard trees. The practice of dwarfing the pear, by grafting or budding on quince stocks, has recently become very popular. This mode is desirable for trees intended for the garden. They occupy little room, and come into bearing the second or third year from the graft or bud. In this way they may be planted at the distance of ten feet.

**Summer Pears.**—English and French Jargonelles; Summer Bonchretien; Summer Bell; Madelaine.

**Fall and Winter Fruit.**—Virgalieu; Ste-

ven's Genessee; Bartlett, Buerre Diel; Buerre Gris; Napoleon; Buffum Hazel; Chaumontelle; Winter Orange; Winter Bergamot; St. Germain; Jersey Gratioli.

#### THE PLUM.

A rich clay soil is best adapted to the plum. The finer sorts are possessed of such rich, luscious flavour, that no apology is wanting to show the necessity of cultivating at least a few choice varieties. In the Toronto market good plums can be sold at from \$4 to \$5 per bushel, a price which amply remunerates the grower. The following are some of the best kinds:—White Egg or White Magnum Bonum; Green Gage; Princes Imperial Gage; Bolmer's, Washington's, Duane's Purple; Coe's Golden Drop; Smith's Orleans; Huling's Superb.

#### THE CHERRY.

This fruit is ripe at a season when no other is to be obtained. Nothing surpasses it in beauty, delicacy, and richness, for the dessert. Some varieties are also of great value for cooking and preserving. The tree grows rapidly, comes early into bearing, is of a regular and handsome shape, and well adapted for shade and ornament. It combines, in an eminent degree, the useful and the beautiful. The following may be reckoned the very best:—May Duke; Large Red Biggareen; Napoleon Biggareen (the largest and finest cherries known to us); Black Eagle, Black Tartarian; Elton; Yellow Spanish; Transparent; Elkhorn. For preserving, Downer's Late Rate and Mowell's are most esteemed.

#### THE PEACH.

The growth of this fruit has been attended with some degree of uncertainty in this locality. Occasionally, I have seen as good a crop as could be desired. In some parts of the country, particularly westward of this, it thrives well, and bears abundantly. I am of opinion that if the following, or other similar early varieties only were planted, the chances of failure would be greatly lessened, and a regular crop of this delicious fruit insured:—Early Tiltonson; Early York; Early Crawford; Large Early Red. Raretisse; Yellow Allbergo.

With regard to the proper size and age for transplanting trees, it is difficult to persuade most persons, but that the larger the better.