Forestry Matters.

ON RAISING HARDWOOD TREES.

Please give information on cultivation of walnut, blekory and white ash, says J. P. of Ont. My observation leads me to conclude that walnut, lickory and white ash all require pretty good and fately moist hand to grow well and to have timber of good quality. I know of three walnut trees, standing for 70 yrs in open land many rods apart on dry gravelly ground, and they are apparently but little larger n w than when I first knew then \(\) foot from the ground they are no. ... inches in dia neter. I think it has during my lifetime eter. I think it has during my meanice taken these frees about 20 yrs to good I inch in dian eter. Some to yrs ago, a Rochester (2 H) friend planted oak acorns on dry, sandy land and at end ncorns on dry, sandy hard and at end of half a century the oaks were very small. I think very few were 3 inches in diameter and most 2 in or less. The experiment was a failure, Gray birches, pitch pine or perhaps white pine would have been a success on that hand. Walnut, lickory and white ash are not rapid growing trees, especially on poor descends but our road most lend gray.

nut, hick-ry and white ash are not rapid growing trees, especially on poor dry soils, but on good, moist land grow very well.

Trees, like farm crops, should have each species on its proper kind of soil. White ash seed I would sow or plant soon after gathering, covering about & or 12 in. Nuts I would do the same with unless I feared squirrels or other nut lovers, or that the nuts might need cracking in spring. In such case I would bore the bottem of a box or harrel qui'e full of holes or cover the open bottom with fine wire netting and put the nuts with dirt into the box or barrel and sink it in the ground to the depth to which the nuts and dirt filled the box or a little more. The object being to keep the nuts from drying and submitting them to the action of the frost without being in standing water. If the frost has not in the least cracked the shells, I think just a little cracking of the shells might be advisable before planting.

It is well to seed liberally, as tree seed is not always sure to some up. Lightly continged the land between the trees

It is well to seed liberally, as tree seed is not always sure to come up. Lightly cultivating the land between the trees promotes their growth, but most of the land on which timber is to be grown is too rough for cultivation. In much of the cheap land in New England, the white place is the most profitable tree to grow, but on limited areas the chest-nut is the more profitable. The hooppole question is important as regards the thinnings of the young plantations of walnut, lickory and white ash. I am not certain as to one exact distance between the trees in order that the first thinning may make hoop-poles. I plant plues so as to have the young trees if apart each way, I think 4 or 5 ft apart each way, I think 4 or 5 ft apart each way, the most profitable dispines so as to have the young trees 4 ft apart each way. I think 4 or 5 ft apart each way the most profitable distance for head-pickes. This out so as to keep those to be grown into large trees growing at a good rate and prune carefully so as to grow clear lumber in the butt logs. Study your ground in order to find what species of trees to grow upon it in order to secure the most profit.—IJ. 12 Lyman. Rockingham Co. profit.-{J. D. Lyman, Rockingham Co. N II.

Lack of Humus in the sell will prevent trees withstanding drouth. I beidea of incorporating humas in the soil by growing and plowing under crimson clover, and by early culture in spring and as much as possible during the season, until the tree is well grown, which is about July 15 in New York state. High illiage makes it necessary to cover the ground for the halance of the season. This is done by sowing crimson clover as soon as cultivation crasss. Tals covering tends to hold nitrates and by plowing in the clover in the spring humas is supplied the soil. Peas are not as good as rrimson clover, as they freeze earlier. If clover will red grow, a mixture of ye and peas will do. The aim is thave living plants in the orchard all winter.—[G. T. Powell, N. T. idea of incorporating humus in the soil

Felt aliabets for maple agrap making cannot be made at home. They are a thick, white felt bac.

Boll agrap at 213 decrees and test with an accurate thermometer. Symp must

an accurate thermometer. Syrup must be at that temperature to give patisfactory results in attaining. Two strainers are necessary, an they have to be rinted several times a day.

The Sugar Bush.

GATHERING THE SAP.

In large sugar orchards the sap is usually gathered with a team, using a 5-bbl tank mounted on a sled or wagon. Modern tanks are low and long, easier to pour the sap into and less liable to tip over than the old-fashioned high tierce. The gathering tank I use is about S ft long, has two openings on top, one a receptacle to drain ice and the other contains a large tin strainer. There is also a 1½-in T-shaped from tipe in the end for drawing off the sap, i placed a piece of 1½ in hose 2½ ft long on each end of the T, hanging the loose ends to a mail on the top of the tank with a loop of cord when not in use. On arriving at the sugar house, drop the hose on the side next the building into an open trough which conveys the sap to the storage tank, in driving up from the opposite direction, of course the other hose would be used. I use a sled shod with 3x3 white maple shoes,—[F, J, Johnson, to pour the sap into and less liable to

A Good Sugar Thermometer is quite necessary for the evaporator, or the sugar pan. It should be held upright by a wire in the syrup end of the evaporator so as to be seen at a glance when standing at the syrup faucet. One has to work lively handling strainers, syrup cans, etc, when running a large evaporator, and has no time to drip syrup from the dipper to see whether it "hairs" or "leather aprons," the old-fashioned way, but must open the faucet at 219 degrees and close it at once when the temperature falls. The thermometer is also just as necessary in the "sugaring-off" pan, telling when the sugar is just right for soft tub or pall, for the sugar party of young people to eat on snow or for hard cakes.—

[F. J. Johnson, Windham Co, Vt. by a wire in the syrup end of the evap-

Maryland-A large amount of fall plowing was done in early winter, as the weather favored outdoor work. Wheat is in good average condition. An

abundant supply of ice has been secured.—Harford Co farmers use clover extensively as a green crop to plow under. Creamerles are becoming numerous and profitable. The Norrisville creamery paid \$1.12 p cwt for 4 per cent milk during Jan. Good cows sell at 40

to 50. Prospects for profitable farming are brighter than for several years.—
The Harrison nurseries of Berlin are said to be the largest growers of peaches of anyone in the country. They have 1,500,000 budded trees of over the leading kinds in their nurseries.

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BED STAL BOUTERRY JUST T. LEWIS & SINCE CO MARLET Circuland.

TART right. In painting, the first or priming coat is important. It is the foundation. It is a mistake to think anything is good enough for it. If a mixture of Zinc, Barytes, etc., is used the paint will surely crack and peel.

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Potatoes, Truck, Fruits, Corn, Tobacco, Onions, Oats, Top-Dressing, Meadows, Orchards, Etc. NO WORMY POTATOES WITH THE MAPES POTATO MANURE IN TEN YEARS

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Have used the MAPES POTATO MANURE for 17 years.—Mr E. S. Carman, Editor Rural New-lorker and "New Potato Culture."

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"The MAPES POTATO MANURE was really the first manure to make a reputation in this country, and the first to demonstrate the superiority of a really high grade, properly prepared fertilizer over stable manure for potations. Before this time not one grower in a hundred would use anything but stable manure for this crop, and now for many years past there are few large growers who do not prefer a fertilizer like the MAPES POTATO MANURE to any farm manure for potatoes, particularly when the highest quality is desired."—American Cultivator, "The advantage of the MAPES is that it goes in a straight line right to the spot. We never miss getting a carlend for our orchard."

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E. S. Carman, Editor Rural New-Yorker.

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