this rather a curiosity. We used to think 50 or 60 men at a bee, with 10 or 12 yoke of oxen, was a great sight, and we also thought that a great amount of work was done when night came. This would only be a one day job on a farm once in a year; but here, in this seed work, 15 horses are employed cultivating daily, when the ground is fit, besides the large amount of help spoken of before. To see a long regiment, or school, of girls, all working in their different departments, is a sight that would astonish most of those that sow from the little packages. As Messrs. Ferry & Co. make a specialty of onion seed on their farm, one would at once conclude that Detroit must be one of the main centres for the onion seed business. They raise many other varieties of seeds, as they have three hundred acres devoted to them. The vast amount of business done by this firm may be imagined when we were shown a bundle of 1,000 letters, which arrived the day before our visit. Some of our readers may wish to procure seeds direct from the growers, but we do not know of any firm that make much of a business of raising garden seeds in Canada. Mr. Otwell, of St. Mary's, raises a few, as also do some others. We presume Ferry & Co. raise more small seeds than all Canadian seed growers combined. We were highly pleased with our visit, and hope to see more of these American establishments.

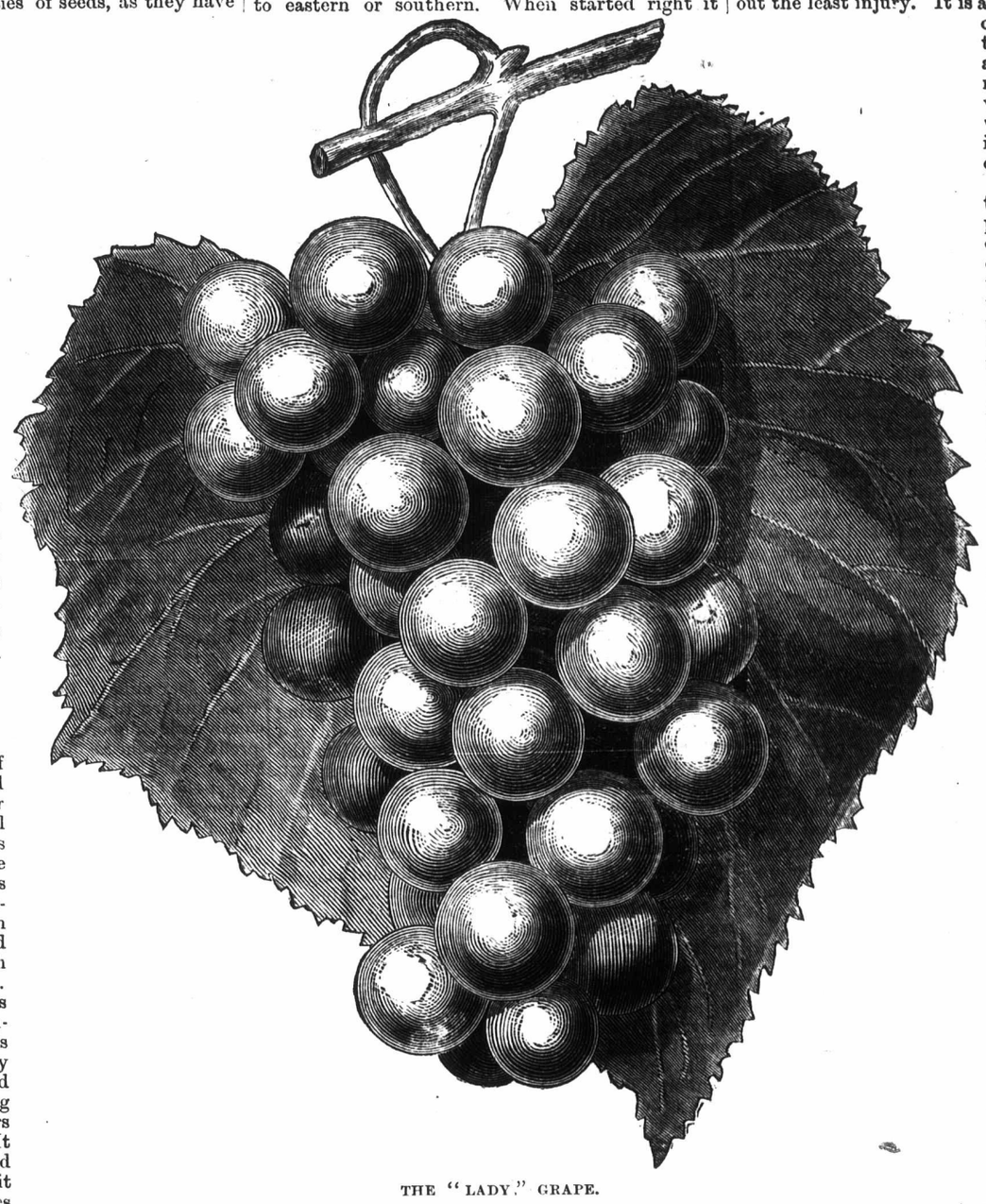
T e Cherry.

The cherry is one of the most healthy and luscious of summer fruits; it is an universal favorite, yet it occupies but a subordinate place in the market orchards of our land, and the supplies mainly come from scattering trees planted originally merely with a view to family use. The region in which this fruit succeeds is extensive; it has been and is a free grower, an early and profuse bearer, and well adapted to bring fruit quickly to settlers in new countries. It has been largely planted in California, where it flourishes, and the cities of that State are better supplied with this fruit than are those of the Atlantic seaboard. The improvements which have been made, and established in extensive and successful operation, whereby our perishable summer fruits may be cheaply and quickly preserved through all the year, render it impossible to glut the markets as formerly, and the production of all varieties becomes a safe and profitable business. With professional fruit-growers the cherry is destined to largely increase in favor, and to rival the strawberry and the peach; and as the production becomes larger and more reliable the market will be steadier and the profits surer.

In ornamental qualities the cherry is hardly surpassed by any other fruit tree, and if a fruit tree is used for decorating the yard or lawn—in point of good taste a questionable use—there is none better. We can heartily recommend, however, its extensive use as a roadside tree. For this purpose it is well adapted by its rapid growth, its handsome form, and the little care and pruning under which it will flourish when once well started. And why not line our highways with fruit-bearing trees? the shade and the verdure, blossom and the fruit, would refresh and benefit alike the traveller and the land-owner. This is a subject which concerns the whole public; it is a matter fit for legislation, and should receive attention from the Horticultural Societies. A striking feature in the landscape of Southern Germany is the double rows of fruit trees along the highways, which, from favoring heights, spread their sinuous and crossing lines before the eye.

The cherry demands a dry subsoil, and a loose, sandy loam is usually considered best for the surface. West and northwest slopes, if not too much exposed to the sweep of winds, should be preferred to eastern or southern. When started right it needs no pruning, but if the knife must be used to correct some fault, let the cutting be done in midsummer. In over-rich soils its growth is wood and not fruit, and it is liable to split open in the trunk and large limbs, decay and die. This is the greatest drawback to its culture in the West, and the remedy is a suitable soil and location, heading low, and applying washes frequently to the bark, which will soften it and permit the necessary expansion.

Owing to its size, close skin and elastic pulp, the cherry bears transportation admirably. It may be carried from the orchards to distant markets in good order, and the season of use sufficiently prolonged. England receives immense quantities of cherries from Southern Germany and from France, which come into market much earlier than those grown on her own soil. So in this country the Northern markets must draw their earliest supplies from more southern latitudes, and their latest from their own.



THE "LADY." GRAPE.

New Varieties of Grapes.

In this number of the ADVOCATE we bring to the notice of our readers two new varieties of grapes. One, called the "Lady," you will find fully described in another part of the paper; the other is called the "Janesville." This grape has been thoroughly tested in the Western States, and has given great satisfaction to those who have raised it. For early bearing, perfect hardiness and rapid maturity of its wood, it surpasses any other variety there cultivated. When other kinds have been totally destroyed by the severe frosts of that country, this grape has come out all right in the spring and borne heavily the following season. It has stood a temperature of 35° below zero with out the least injury. It is a purple grape, and will compare favorably with the Concord in quality, and ripens about the middle of August. We will give one of these vines to any one sending in two new subscribers at $1.00 each.

We have no doubt that this grape would prove a very excellent one for the great mass of our readers in Canada to cultivate. This variety is introduced to us by Mr. A. Deadman, the leading fruit grower in this part of Canada, who unhesitatingly recommends it as likely to give satisfaction to those who will give it a fair trial.

Prize Essays--Contributions.

We regret being obliged to hold over some valuable contributions received for our paper. They are only postponed till our next issue. The essays written on manure, in competition for the prizes we had offered, were some of them so late in coming to hand, that the necessary examinations could not be had. The articles on the construction of a bank barn have been so numerous and lengthy that we have thought it better to postpone the adjudication on them all. One of our subscribers now offers a chromo as a prize for the best plan and description of the fowl house. We wish the plan not to exceed three inches. Some of the plans for barns are unnecessarily large — the plan, it has been remarked, is as large as the barn itself. Contributions should be received by the 15th of March.

Carriage on Seeds.

Many subscribers are inquiring the cost of carriage of seeds to different points. We pay postage on all seeds sent by mail, but we never pay for those sent by express or by rail. The cost by express on the G.W.R. or G.T.R. to Windsor, Sus. Bridge or Toronto, is 25c. for less than 10 lbs.; or will be 50c. to Collingwood or Kingston; about 75c. to Ottawa or Montreal; east of Montreal about $1. In larger quantities the rate per lb., is per rail, about 50c. per 100 lbs. to Toronto, Sus. Bridge or Windsor; to Montreal $1 per cwt. for small lots; larger lots are cheaper in proportion. This will give you a margin to estimate on. If sent by a road where there is no opposition, the rates will be doubled.