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endeavors they are too often successful. Commodities of every variety, agricultural as well as manufactured, are continually sold in our markets, while our workmen, farm laborers and mechanics are standing idle at the corners of streets, only desirous of work, and no man to employ them; while their wives and children are sometimes driven by cruel necessity to crowd around the soup kitchens to accept as alms food that should be procured by the work which the country should provide for them. But the theory must be carried out to buy in the cheapest market—cheapest—aye, unsound flour and other such articles that should not be offered for sale in any market. We read a few months since of an article called butter, of United States manufacture, being sold in the Montreal market, and this, too, to be shipped to Liverpool to be sold as Canadian butter. There is no possible way by which our farmers and others could better prove not only their patriotism, but we may add, their common sense, than in giving every encouragement to home industry. Are we to go on purchasing unsound flour from the farms and mills of the United States, instead of good, sound flour produced by labor of Canadians?

Evergreen Trees.

The value of evergreens for shade and ornament is not apt to be overestimated. Designed as they have been for the good of cold northern countries such as Canada, they are, as might be expected, indigenous throughout the country in their many varieties, and hence they are more lightly esteemed than they would be if rarely seen. Wherever we have an opportunity yet left us, let us, by all means, leave windbreaks, in belts and clumps, standing in suitable places. As a means of warding off the severe storms of winter, and moderating its extreme rigour, the value of a screen of evergreens can hardly be rated too high. There is a perceptible warmth under the pine or other evergreens, and in its near vicinity in the coldest weather.

Wherever there is no such shade, we should lose no time in securing it, especially for gardens and orchards. The whole cost is the few hours spent in bringing the young trees from their native woods and transplanting them where required. Even were it necessary to purchase in the nursery, they are worth all they may cost many times told. But some complain that they have planted and the trees have died. They can have no success in planting. To encourage you to persevere, to "try, try again," we tell you of our method of transplanting young trees taken from their native woods. First, we have had the place designed for them in a good state of cultivation. It is useless—a mere waste of time—to plant a tender tree in hard clay, or sod unlabored. The tiny rootlets require to have the soil from which they are to take the food in fitting order. In taking up the young trees from the native bed choose those that are least in the shade, as they are hardiest. Take them up with the roots as little injured as possible. If any root be injured or broken, cut off the injured part. Do not let the roots be exposed to the air and sun; keep them covered till planted. When planting, and when they are planted, tread the earth firmly about them.

And now a word as to the time of planting. It is a current opinion that the planting should be late in the season—advancing into June. It is generally held that the first week in June or the few previous days are the fittest for the planting. We have planted evergreens at different times, and, though we have had some failures, generally with success. Those we planted in the last days

of May, in early June, in August, September and October have grown well. Still we could not neglect the rule given by experienced gardeners and nurserymen. They say *the best time to plant evergreens is when the buds begin to burst*. The sap, so abundant then in all parts of the tree, being checked by the removal from its nursery, descends into the roots, giving them additional vigor, and causing them to take hold and recommence growing at once.

A Great Dairy Enterprise.

There are a few gentlemen of large and expensive ideas at the present time that are agitating the practicability of establishing a cheese and butter factory in this city on a most gigantic scale. The plans are to make arrangements with the six railroads lines that centre in this place to bring the milk on from all stations along the different lines, and make butter and cheese on the most approved and scientific principles. Arrangements are made in the States for regular milk trains, that bring the milk every morning the distance of eighty miles to New York. Large factories can employ the best of skilled labor, and have every appliance, and every facility of shipment and markets; thus they can make better terms in every way. We hope the gentlemen may succeed in the undertaking, and believe the plan to be a good one and one that would tend to enrich the farmers and advance the value of farms more than any enterprise ever yet put into operation in this locality, if properly carried out. We hope our dairy correspondents will each give us their views, namely, Messrs. Arnold, Willard and Sebury, on this question. There will, no doubt, be great objections raised by many that are interested in the factories now in operation, as such a plan would interfere with their present business; the extra handling of the milk would also be an objection. If energy is thrown into the plan, we cannot see why this should not act as well as the plan of sending the milk off the farms to be manufactured; it took many years to convince the farmers, but time convinced them. It may take time to bring the plan into operation. Perhaps the number of factories now started will prevent the plan from being carried out.

Competitors in the Wheat Market.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade, in reference to the large shipment of wheat from Calcutta and its good quality, says:—"Now that such facilities are offered for the transit of wheat from the East, the low class of grain from America and Russia is almost entirely neglected, and the influence thus brought to bear on the course of the prices is a matter for careful consideration. As some quantity of Calcutta wheat has recently been taken for the continent, it is plain that millers there begin to appreciate the article, and an extension of the English trade in this direction may possibly be looked for." The "signs of the times" plainly indicate less demand in the markets of Britain for the breadstuffs of the Western Continent. The vast fertile lands of Asia and her cheap labor can supply wheat at a price that would give the American producer no profit when selling at competition prices. The English farmers have greatly reduced the area of wheat culture. The competition of sellers in the British markets from all parts of the globe has lowered the price of home-grown wheat, while wages have been high. At the same time the demand for meat has been increasing and the price advancing steadily, and in consequence the course has been, less wheat and more meat and cheese. The same course is the most prudent for Canadian farmers—it is what we have been advis-

ing our agricultural friends to pursue. The price of breadstuffs will, judging from present prospects, be little higher than it is at present. The latest reports speak rather favorably of the growing crops in England, but let them turn out as they may, the immense resources of India now added to the countries of Europe and America that till the soil for the markets of Great Britain will keep down prices. Good beef and mutton will continue to bring good prices, and in these we will be able to meet any competitors by following the most improved systems of agriculture.

Emigration.

Emigration from Great Britain no longer commands the same degree of interest from all classes that it did a few years ago, though it is still a matter of the greatest importance to the country. In countries such as Canada, where such a vast extent of territory awaits the enterprising colonist, the emigrant is ever welcome, and is sure to add to the wealth of the country; but he must be of the right sort, not of that class who are found loitering around village shops and street corners. We want men accustomed to work—willing to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, men able to handle the axe and the cradle in the new settlements. But many have been sent here as farm laborers whose only claim to the classification was their own pretensions.

The Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization have published their report containing a synopsis of the evidence taken by them. From this it is seen that the immigration to the Dominion has greatly fallen off. The reports from emigrants already here were very discouraging, and many who would have emigrated acted on the advice of friends here—"Let those who can make a living at home stay there." Bringing suitable emigrants to the country is but the first step towards its colonization. Steady employment for all hands would soon settle our waste places. The total number of settlers last year was 27,882, and the total cost of immigration \$296,692.91, making the cost of immigrants to the Dominion \$10.83 per head. It is stated that the emigrants have been of a satisfactory class, and that the agricultural laborers have readily obtained employment. We cannot ascertain what proportions are really agricultural laborers, but it is to be hoped that they were the majority, as, despite the depression in general business, farming may be said, on the whole, to have been fairly remunerative.

Orchard and Garden—No. 4.

HINTS FOR JUNE,—BY H. ORTI.

The season is now past for planting deciduous trees and shrubs generally, and we must be content with our labor on that score till fall. Evergreens may yet, however, be safely transplanted from the nurseries or the woods, only a little extra care being required in digging and packing. See that the roots do not dry, as the sap being of a resinous nature, rapidly hardens on exposure to the air, which no attention afterwards will make the plant recover.

Strawberries may yet safely be planted. If the leaves are long, remove some of the tops; dip the roots in thick mud before planting. To strengthen the growth of young plants newly set out, it is a good plan to pick out the flowering stalks to prevent fruiting, thus laying up larger stores for next year. In picking strawberries for market, be sure to pick off half an inch of the stem with the berry; this keeps the fruit firm and helps to preserve it considerably. Reject all bird-eaten or too ripe fruit, and when the measures are full, the addition