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Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the Canadian Commission shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876.

Each person who becomes an exhibitor hereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the Government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the Exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

All communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary of the Advisory Board for each Province, who will refer the matter to the Canadian Commissioners for instructions if required.

The Centennial Commission reserve the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

By order of the Canadian Commission
J. PERRAULT,
Secretary.

FRENCH FARM-PRODUCTS OF 1874.

The first half of 1874 was marked by high prices and a large importation of cereals, but the subsequent six months witnessed a reaction, which extended into 1875, toward low prices and large export. The large crops of last year in Europe, compared with preceding failures, account for this change. The movement of the year is indicated by the importation of 4,500,000 quintals of wheat during the first six months, and the export of 1,500,000 during the remainder of the year. The fine barley-crops of Sarthe, Mayence, and the Loire Valley were largely purchased by the English brewers, while less valuable grain was imported from the Danube and Algeria to supply the home demand.

The British Isles and Belgium largely absorbed the abundant fruit-crop. The export of fresh vegetables was 25 per cent. greater than in 1873. Salad and cabbage were shipped by rail even to Russia.

The greatest portion of French agricultural products were marketed in England. Of 29,000,000 kilograms of eggs, of poultry, and wild fowl exported, England took 27,500,000; and 28,333,000 kilograms of salt butter of a total export of 32,333,000

kilograms. There was also a considerable export of fresh butter and of cheese; but at the close of the year the price of cheese had fallen 10 per cent.; of eggs, 7 per cent.; of butter, salt and fresh, 6 per cent. Milk-products had received a great impulse in 1872, but the increased cost of forage, the deficiency of grain, and the ravages of epizootic maladies greatly restricted production, and would have had a still more depressing effect but for the strong English demand raising prices.

Of live stock, the imports of bees amounted to 24,483 head, against 57,623 in 1873; and 46,868 cows, against 51,958 in 1873. Of sheep, the imports amounted to 1,139,179, a decrease of 339,572 from 1873. On the other hand, the exports of bees amounted to 25,358, an increase of 6,485; and of cows, 24,575, an increase of 5,899. The great scarcity of forage in 1874 emptied the French stables and sheep-folds of all beasts not indispensable for market and farm-stock, but choice fat animals held their own remarkably well.

The average losses from depressions of market-price of different classes of farm-animals, according to the official estimate of the national commission, were as follows: Sheep, 9 per cent.; lambs, 16 per cent.; bees, 9 per cent.; bulls, 23 per cent.; bullocks, 25 per cent.; cows, 17 per cent.; heifers, 25 per cent.; calves, 5 per cent.

Of horses, the export of 1873 was 22,096, which increased in 1874 to 22,680. The average of ten years, from 1862 to 1871, was about 9000. Light draught-horses are especially in demand by foreign purchasers. France, in 1873, exported 3,886 horses to Germany, and received in return 3,023; in 1871 this export rose to 4,579, and the import to 3,323.

The foreign-trade movements of the first six months of 1875 have also been published, from which it appears that the import of cereals had fallen from 196,261,000 francs to 72,981,000 francs; wood for building, from 38,900,000 to 29,000,000; flax, from 30,000,000 to 28,000,000; oleaginous fruits, from 19,000,000 to 18,000,000; guano and other fertilizers, from 20,000,000 to 15,000,000. The export-trade shows an aggregate of 41,000,000 francs in wool, a decline of 7,000,000; farm-animals fell off from 23,000,000 francs to 21,000,000. An increased export is shown of wine of 141,500,000 francs against 122,000,000; of cereals, 121,000,000 against 37,250,000; of brandy, 42,000,000 against 18,000,000; of poultry-eggs, 26,250,000 against 22,000,000; of raw sugar, 26,000,000 against 19,333,000 in the first six months of 1874. Butter remained nearly stationary, reaching about 38,000,000 francs in both periods under review.

DWARF APPLES FOR GARDENS AND THE STOCK BEST ADAPTED TO THEM.

BY GEO. ELLWANGER, MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Some time ago, at your request, I promised to write something for the *Gardener's Monthly* on the above subject. At this rather late date I redeem my promise. Of the different dwarf apple stocks, my experience has demonstrated that for garden use the true French Paradise is the only satisfactory and valuable variety. This and the Doucin, the two stocks mainly employed for dwarfing in this country, are quite distinct. The former is readily distinguished by its peculiar olive-colored bark, straggling habit, and its tendency of making roots on the ground surface. It is not a strong grower, and this characteristic, together with its tendency to bear early, renders it particularly desirable for garden purposes.

The Doucin on the contrary is of upright and much more rapid growth, its wood is darker, and its roots run much deeper into the ground. It is a far stronger grower and also requires several years longer to come into bearing. For these reasons it is not as well adapted for planting in a small garden. It can, however, be used to advantage as half standards, where there is room enough, or where larger trees are desired.

Requisites for successful Cultivation. In order to cultivate the Paradise successfully, it is essential that the stock on being transplanted, should be planted so that the bud remains above ground, in order that the budded part should not take root, and thus destroy the dwarfing effect of the stock.

I have seen root-grafted dwarf apples with hardly a sign of the original dwarf stock visible. These are really no longer dwarf apples, and this practice of root-grafting dwarfs, I regard as both pernicious and deceptive.

The two above mentioned stocks are the only ones at all valuable with us. In England the Doucin in particular, as well as some of the other stocks used there for dwarfing, are erroneously called Paradise, and many of the English horticulturists do not seem fully aware of the difference. In fact the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a leading English horticultural journal, in an able article on apple stocks for dwarfing, after an examination of all the different kinds at the *Experimental Gardens at Chiswick* and a minute description of their characteristics, concludes:

"It is very much to be wished that some means should be taken to distinguish clearly the particular *French Paradise*, from others of the same name."