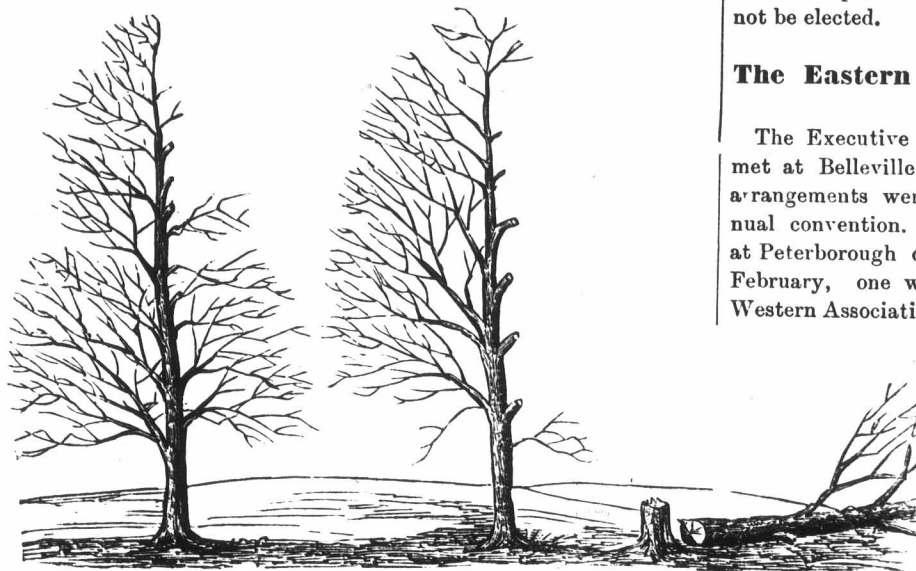


Tree Planting.

The Government of Ontario has enacted laws for the encouragement of tree planting, and has expended large sums of money at Guelph and Toronto, but it is very questionable whether the money laid out in the ornamentation of our cities, towns and villages, is equal to the damage done to our trees by the telegraph companies. Recently, when passing along a road not far from Ingersoll, County of Oxford, we noticed the great destruction of young trees in the roadway, opposite a farm. Three nice trees about twelve inches in diameter, had been cut down. They were an ash, elm and maple. There were no other trees growing for a long distance on either side of the place, and these trees had been left for use and ornament. But they were ruthlessly swept away by the telegraph companies' employees. Another fine tree in front of the farm house had been cut down, despite all the protestations of the farmer. In another place the company had damaged a fine plantation. Farmers are apt to be intimidated by these companies, and are afraid to assert and demand their rights. Heavy damages were awarded to a farmer in the County of Middlesex, who prosecuted the Montreal Telegraph Company for cutting a tree opposite his property, and when damage is done by the telegraph or telephone companies, they should be compelled to pay, and that dearly, if they cut a tree, which grows upon or near the public roads, without the permission of the planter or protector. No one can value an ornamental tree so highly as the owner. For instance, upon our farm there stood a fine ornamental walnut tree; we

had saved and protected it. The children used to swing on its branches, and we used to sit beneath its shade. Rather than have had it cut down we would have preferred giving a deed for ten acres of land. What would a gentleman sell his pet spruce or other ornamental trees for? The timber value is nothing in comparison to their real value. Our Government should not permit the telegraph and telephone companies to damage the farmers' trees in the manner they have been doing, or why expend money to encourage tree planting. Our artist has made the accompanying illustration to bring the subject more forcibly before the minds of those interested. In it will be seen that one tree has been cut down, others with either top or lower limbs mutilated. We have seen many treated in this manner, some have the branches cut off on one side, which has a tendency to make the tree lean in the opposite direction, and completely ruins the future appearance of the tree, and trees that have their top limbs removed in this way never look so handsome as when left to form their heads without being mutilated.



for spring wheat than usual; if you intend to sow any secure it early. If you have any to sell, of good quality, you could not increase its value or fill your pockets faster, than by letting the farmers at a distance know it. If any of our subscribers have any that is clean and fit for seed, whether you live in the Maritime Provinces or in British Columbia, or in any part of this continent, you will find an advertisement in this journal would be the best investment you could make. Many farmers want to purchase their seed from a distance, and would rather purchase from the grower than the dealer. If you have any good peas, free from bugs, it will pay you to let it be known. There is a demand for them in many localities. The enormous prices that horses have been selling at during the past few years, have aroused every one that could conveniently do so, to raise a few colts. Railroad constructions and the Manitoba rush, aroused a great demand. Lots of these young horses will be in the market soon. We may expect a great drop in the price of common horses. If you have a surplus beyond your require-

The Month.

Our fall wheat is now in its winter quarters, in which it entered in but ordinary condition. Farmers would have preferred a little more top on it, but we are not able to estimate correctly on our winter wheat until it is threshed. Last season it had an excellent chance to top. Many fields could not have looked better, but at harvest time we were sadly disappointed. We may all be overjoyed at the next harvest, but no certain result can be estimated in regard to it. On one thing you may pretty safely depend, that is it will pay to sow clover early in the spring, before the frost is out of the ground. If you choose, it will pay, if sown early, for either a feed or as a fertilizer. You all know that clover seed was a very poor crop, we might say a failure, in Canada last year. We see by the American papers that it is to be had at reasonable rates in their larger markets. We cannot expect to see it lower. Perhaps, in the spring, it may advance greatly in price. We would recommend you to purchase your seed as soon as you can. There will be a much greater demand

ments for present use, lighten your stock by effecting immediate sales, or, if possible, trade off horses for young cattle that will make beef, or butter, or for sheep. If you should sell yourself short, we believe you will make money by purchasing again in the spring. If you can get a fair price, at once begin. Everyone wants to sell. Dairy products, beef and mutton have paid, and will pay.

Attend the annual meetings of the election of officers for your agricultural societies, and notice if there is a clique working in your vicinity to put in sworn bondsmen, and to reject the independent and progressive. Do not let your vote be cast for some one who has never taken any interest in agricultural matters, except for selfish motives. The European farmers have had to contend against contagious diseases among their stock. Ask your candidate whether the sheep Act is in force in your vicinity, and what contagious diseases exists, or have existed, in Canada? Canadians would gain much more by having open discussions on this subject than on any other; also useful hints might be thrown out. Any officer that attempts to stifle useful discussions should not be elected.

The Eastern Dairymen's Association.

The Executive Committee of this Society met at Belleville on the 27th December, and arrangements were made for holding the annual convention. It was decided to hold it at Peterborough on the third Wednesday in February, one week later than that of the Western Association. The programme adopted includes the following speakers: Hon. Harris Lewis, President of the New York State Association, on "The Manufacture of Dairy Butter;" Prof. L. B. Arnold, Rochester, N. Y., on "The Manufacture of Fancy Butter and Cheese;" Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, on "Butter, Cheese and Beef." The finances were shown to be in good condition, \$500 being on hand. About 92,000 boxes of cheese were made in Belleville last year.

A List of the Seeds now Admitted Free of Duty into the United States.

Under the amendment to the American tariff passed last year, the duty was taken off the following list of seeds, which the Secretary of the Treasury holds to be free of duty under the new Act:—

SEEDS ON THE FREE LIST.

Barley, for seed,	Potatoes, for seed,
Beans,	Parsley,
Beets, including man-	Parsnip,
gels and sugar beets,	Tobacco seed,
Cabbage,	Peas, for seed,
Carrot,	Pumpkin,
Clover,	Rye, for seed,
Cane (sorghum ?)	Salsify,
Grass,	Turnip,
Oats, for seed,	Swedes,
Corn, for seed,	Wheat,
Onion,	