

them, and I believe we shall succeed in making fruit trees live here as long as they do in New York.]

The old system of low head and shallow planting is a failure; we must adopt some better one, and I think this system I have sketched is the true one.

The advice of J. H. C., given above, coming from a man of experience, is worthy of consideration. But if we are to profit by it, and plant deeper, we must prepare the ground to be planted. Planting deep in soil that has never had deep tillage would be sure to be followed with disappointment. The ground laid out for fruit raising should be cultivated and enriched to a good depth for some time previously. Somedig the holes deep and wide enough, it may be in ground naturally shallow, others never deepen by plough or spade, and in these plant the young trees, not thinking that the roots require good soil beneath and around, from which to draw their food. Such short sighted planters can never have healthy fruitful trees. There is great difference of opinion as to pruning of fruit trees; with low or high heads. Our experience is entirely in favor of the latter.—Ass.—Ed. F. A.

Prizes for getting one New Subscriber to the Advocate during this Month.

Your choice of either of the following varieties; 4 oz. Emporium Spring Wheat; 4 oz. Emporium Oats; ½ lb. Orchard Grass; 4 oz. Trifolium; ½ lb. Mummy Pea; 6 Col. Cheney Strawberry plants; 1 Downing Seedling Gooseberry; 1 Jancsville Grape vine, 1 Chromo Little Wanderer or Angling.

NOTICE.—All subscribers that have sent their dollar direct to this office as payment in advance for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the present year and send for \$1.25 worth of seeds, may have the seed sent for \$1, or if they send for \$10 worth, they may have them sent for \$9; thus securing their paper free. In claiming this offer they must say what date they sent their money, and give clear address.

This is only to apply to the first order, for the amount sent but not continued in that ratio, persons having sent in at club rates are not entitled to the above deduction, neither are persons in arrears entitled to it; nor persons that have previously received prizes or payment.

Treating Manure.

During the last twenty-five years the opinions of the intelligent farmers have changed considerably on the subject of the treatment of manure. Then it was generally believed that manure piled up to rot and decompose was a better investment than money at interest or wine in the process of ripening. Now the great majority of farmers believe that there is a great loss in storing manure and unless it is to be applied for the advantage of certain crops they prefer to be apply it to the soil in a green state.

Then it was thought necessary to keep a manure heap covered in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. Now it is believed that the noxious gas that is given off from manure is not ammonia in the main, but volatile substances of little value. An English chemist shows that it is chiefly sulphuretted hydrogen. Then the practice was to cover up the manure as soon as it was to be drawn out, and many farmers would allow the manure to be spread out only a little in advance of turning the furrows over it. Now there is a general preference shown to spread the manure broadcast, and letting it remain on the surface of the ground.

Twenty years ago manure was not hauled into the field till it was wanted for the use of a crop about to be planted, and was then placed in heaps from the cart or waggon. Now the practice is becoming general of hauling it into the field as it is made, and of scattering it broadcast directly from the waggon. The time in the year in which this is

done is deemed to be immaterial, but as more manure is made in the winter than in summer, or at least more in collection, it is hauled out at that time.

The following are some of the advantages of hauling out the manure in winter, soon after it is dropped. The air in and about the farm buildings is kept from being filled with foul odors: the barn and stable yard are more cleanly, the ground over which the manure is drawn, being frozen, is not injured by the wheels of a cart or waggon; large loads can be taken, and during much of the time a sled can be used instead of a waggon; the manure may be thrown direct into the waggon box, and the labor of once hauling it saved, the labor of both men and horses are of little value in the winter, as compared with summer.

Of course, manure should not be hauled in winter and placed on steep hill sides or in the vicinity of gullies where it would wash away, but in other situations it may be applied to good advantage. The liabilities to do injury are very small. If the weather is very cold and the ground is frozen the manure is frozen on the top of the ground. If the winter is an open one, however, the manure will become dissolved and pass into the soil where it is needed.—Chicago Times.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

This is one of the most valuable fertilizers within reach of the farmer. The unleached article has the more potash, but the leached is thought to be quite as valuable. In leaching they shrink a good deal, and lime is usually added, which increases their value. They are generally sold, too, at a less price. Ashes are well suited to all farm crops, and are very beneficial in the fruit and orchard. Most farmers still sell wood in the cities and villages, and, rather than go home empty, they should carry back ashes and other fertilizers to replace the potash, lime and phosphoric acid that have been carried off in the crops and animals sold. Ashes show immediate effect from their application, and at the same time last long in the soil. They are very highly appreciated in the onion growing districts, but may be applied with equal advantage to ordinary farm crops.

Crop and Market Report.

Throughout the grain-producing countries in Europe and America, the reports of the growing crops are favorable. To this date we have heard or seen no complaints of the fall wheat, no foretelling of light crops and high prices. The danger cannot yet be said to be entirely past; our fall wheat has still some trying weeks to pass through, but now, on the eve of March, the prospects are good.

FOREIGN GRAIN.

Berbohm's London cable of Feb. 10, 1875, reports the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended Feb. 6, 1875, at 50,000 to 55,000 qrs, and estimated in the Kingdom at 200,000 to 220,000 qrs; The imports of foreign were, for the same week, 120,000 to 125,000 qrs of wheat, and 70,000 to 75,000 brls of flour, and 90,000 to 95,000 qrs maize; the supply of wheat flour included for the week ended Feb. 6, 1875, was 391,875 to 363,750 qrs, against 400,000 qrs minimum and 423,000 qrs maximum average weekly consumption. The supply of corn for the week was 720,000 to 700,000 bush.

The German agricultural reports are unusually satisfactory. Extensive supplies of cereals are expected to be ready at Königsberg, Dantzig, and the Russian Baltic ports on the opening of navigation in the spring.

In France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland the market for cereals had, during the week ending Jan'y 18, 1875, been dull, and lower prices had been quite generally accepted. The English Provincial markets had quite generally been dull, and in many of them cheaper.

In France there have been so far no complaints of the growing crops; the inland markets had been well supplied with cereals, especially with wheat.

The weather in Germany, France, Belgium and Holland the third week in January had been exceedingly mild, and in Hungary wintry.

The Italian markets had been quiet, and prices of wheat are depressed in consequence of freer arrivals from the South of Russia.

At Odessa, on the 15th ult, sailing vessels continued fast in the ice; freights at 20s for small steamers, and 26s for large steamers per ton; weather had been cold, though at that date milder.

In Europe the weather continues mild, and with the prospect of an early opening of some of the foreign shipping ports; the

disposition to restrict purchases as much as possible in view of more advantageous markets later on, becomes more decided. At Mark Lane there has been no quotable decline in prices, but the tendency is in that direction; foreign wheats have met but little enquiry; flour continues difficult of sale; for English barley quotations are still weaker, and lower prices are occasionally taken to close sales; in the demand for peas, maize, and oats there is a falling off, with a decline in prices.

NEW YORK—Flour, \$3 60 to \$4 20; extra, \$4 60 to \$5 00; wheat per bushel, \$1 06 to \$1 11; No. 1 Spring, \$1 21 to \$1 24; New Western Red, \$1 25; Rye, 97c; Corn, 85c to 86c; Barley, \$1 55; Oats, 68c to 72c; Butter, 22c to 24c; Cheese, 10c to 16c.

CHICAGO—Wheat dull and declining; Corn in fair demand; Oats dull and drooping; Barley dull and nominal; Dressed Hogs, Pork and Lard in fair demand and lower.

LONDON, ONTARIO—Wheat, white, \$1 40 to \$1 60; red, \$1 40 to \$1 45; Spring, \$1 45 to \$1 53; Barley, \$1 50 to \$1 70; Oats, \$1 18; Corn, \$1 10 to \$1 14; Rye, \$1 10 to \$1 20; Keg Butter, 18c to 20c; Roll do, 20c to 25c; Cheese, 10c to 11c; Beef per 100 lbs., \$4 50 to \$6; Dressed Hogs, \$7 10 to \$7 75; Clover seed, \$4 80 to \$5; Hay, \$12 to \$14; Wool, 30c; Cordwood, \$3 50 to \$3 75.

Child's Reliable Seeds.

All the following are 5 cts. per packet, except those marked at higher rates; 13 of the 5 ct. packets mailed for \$1.

BEETS—Extra Early Bassano; Early Blood Turnip; Egyptian Blood Red, 10c.; Long Blood Red.

CABBAGE—Early York; Large York; Early Australian, 10c.; Early Sugar Loaf; Little Pixie; Large Early Schweinfurt, 10c.; Early Winningstadt; Drumhead, Large Late; Flat Dutch Drumhead; Robinson's Champion Drumhead; St. Denis Drumhead; Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead, 10c.; Fottler's Improved Brunswick Drumhead, 15c.; Red Dutch Pickling; Savoy, Green Globe; Savoy, Golden Globe, 10c.

CAULIFLOWER—Extra Early Paris, English seed, 10c.; Do, French seed, 20c.; Lenormand's Mammoth, 10c.; Walcheren, 10c.

CELERY—Boston Market, 10c.

CARROT—Early Scarlet Horn; French Intermediate; Improved Red Altringham.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS—Extra Curled.

CUCUMBER—Long Green; Early Frame; Boston Pickling; Short Green; Monarch, 10 cts.

LETTUCE—Drumhead or Malta; Early Curled Simpson; Neapolitan.

MELON (MUSK)—Large Yellow Cantaloupe; Skillman's Early Netted; Nutmeg.

MELON (WATER)—Mountain Sweet; Phinney's Early; Ice Cream; Citron, for preserves.

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS.

ONION—Wethersfield Large Red, 10c.; Early Large Red, 10c.; Danver's Yellow, 10c.; White Portugal, 10c.; Early Paris Silver Skin; Large, Flat White Italian Tripoli, 10c.; Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli, 10c.

PARSLEY—Champion Moss Curled.

PARSNIP—Hollow-Crowned.

PEPPERS, OR CAPSICUM—Long Red; Cayenne or Chili.

RADISH—Scarlet Olive-Shaped; White Olive-Shaped; Red Turnip-Shaped; White Turnip-Shaped.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SPINACH—Prickly, or Winter Spinach; Round or Summer.

SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush; Early White Bush; Summer, or Canada Crook-Neck; Winter Crook-Neck; American Turban, 10c.; Hubbard; Marblehead; Mammoth Prize, 10c.

TOMATO—Large Red; Early Smooth Red; Early Dwarf Red, 25c.; General Grant, 10c.; Trophy, 10c.; Canada Victor, 10c.

AROMATIC, SWEET AND POT-HERBS—Majoran, sweet; Sage; Thyme, French.

KOHL-RABI—Large Green, \$1 per lb.; Large Purple, \$1.50 per lb.

RAPE—13c. per lb.

The above are a few of the kinds most required. For list see Catalogue.

G. J. CHILD, London.

Persons wishing for any of the above seeds, can have them sent with others or separately from the Agricultural Emporium.

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