

Oh, my friends, this thing must be stopped. Can we not unite to do our own business? Why cannot we join together and buy wholesale? Can we not sell in quantities ourselves? Is there no means of escape from this worst of tax-gatherers, the Commission agent?

E. D.

Wingham, April 6th, 1874.

SPRING WHEAT.

SIR,—I send you by parcel post a small sample of Spring wheat of the produce of a fraction over 50 bushels to the acre. The result obtained was as follows:—Four years ago I purchased two bushels of good wheat, grown in Canada—one bushel from Chicago and one from Milwaukee. I mixed them together and sowed it—yield about 25 bush. Next year I took one-third of wheat sown and one-third from each place as above; the same quantity, and sowed it—yield, 37 bush. Next year sowed two-thirds of wheat grown myself and one-third from 15 miles north—yield, 42 bush. Next year sowed wheat all grown by myself—yield, over 50 bush. to the acre. The last crop was on carrot and turnip ground, the previous year. I put 4 good loads of manure to the acre, and after the wheat showed above ground 150 pounds of salt and 100 pounds of plaster, well mixed, to the acre.

My idea is to select seed from large crops of wheat, from two or three farms, the further apart the better. My supposition is, that there are male and female plants in all seeds, and in growing they do their sparking as natural as animate things; and by mixing it is like crossing breeds to get good stock. After getting up a good prolific stock, keep without mixing for a couple of years, then mix freely for a better breed.

FARMER.

SIR,—I noticed in your valuable paper an article about leached ashes. The way I used them was this:—I fitted my ground for Fall wheat, ready for sowing, put 10 or 12 loads to the acre; put on the grain, harrowed it in the usual way. It came up and grew rapidly in the Spring. It started sooner than other wheat, however near by, and kept ahead. The straw was the heaviest and largest I have ever seen grown on ordinary sandy soil, but rather below the average quality. When shooting in head it was killed by frost. What the result would have been if this had not occurred, it would be difficult to say. Since then the land has yielded more corn, potatoes, oats and clover than the land in the same field.

A year or two after I took an eight acre field of light, sandy soil; yellow loam and spots of clay. The field was rather low and part poor. The yellow ridge was very poor, it would not pay for putting in grain. One half of the field (the sandy part) I top-dressed with barnyard manure, after fitting it up for sowing; and part of the remainder I top-dressed with ashes. This time I put on six loads to the acre, as near as I could without measuring the land. I put on the wheat and harrowed it. In the fall it did not show a great deal of difference; when the snow left in March the wheat showed no change from the Fall, but when the frost had full play at the wheat, and no snow to protect it, the change was rapid. On the part that had no top-dressing the wheat gradually disappeared; the part manured was not more than half a crop; the part dressed with ashes was an average crop—grain plump, straw bright and head long. The frost was unusually bad that spring. I put ashes on a small piece after the wheat was finished. It did not have the same effect as when harrowed in with the wheat.

Pelham, April 6, 1874.

A FARMER.

LAMPAS AND WOOLF'S TEETH.

Would you inform me through the ADVOCATE whether, woolf teeth and lampas are injurious to young horses or not. I am taking your paper and like it very much; and I have a span of good young horses, and both have woolf teeth, and would like to know, whether it would be best to knock them out or not.

Wm. W. Lakeside.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate, SIR, Lampas I consider are more an imaginary than a real disease, it is generally owing to the young animal shedding his teeth, the gums coming more particularly into wear and tear. Sometimes it may be advisable to scarify them nicely and then apply some cooling astringent lotion in order to harden and contract the gums, but as to burning and cutting out of the lampas as the old farmers term it, I consider it unscientific as well as cruel; nature

will in most cases regulate itself as soon as the permanent teeth are fully established, when the difficulty is completely obviated. As regards woolf teeth they by many horsemen are considered to be a very formidable disease as affecting the eye and causing blindness and many other evils. The Veterinary Surgeons of the present day consider them harmless; unless growing to an unusual length, and protruding into the mouth, consequently interfering with mastication. In such cases have them carefully removed by the Veterinary Surgeon, who is generally fitted with the forceps and all necessary appliances for that purpose.

J. H. WILSON V. S.

London.

FARMER'S CLUBS.

SIR,—There are four formed, having for their object the improvement of agriculture, both in the science and practice of its members; also the discussing and adoption of a scheme which shall insure to the farmer the best returns for his agricultural products, and most profitable means of importing his farm implements and staple commodities. After investigation we found that we were paying the extortionate advance of 25 to 100 per cent. on goods bought in Toronto which is caused by 10 or more middlemen being where one is sufficient; that agents of agricultural implements are too a great extent unnecessary, and in the usual way of conducting their business a burden and a nuisance; that a great deal of good can be done by the interchange of ideas on practical agriculture; that secrecy in our business is necessary, and that a more perfect and extensive organization is necessary that we may better the existing state of things, therefore we have organized three Granges in the vicinity feeling satisfied that they are just the thing we want, till we have a National Grange, and are separated financially from the United States, which we expect to take place before long. The idea of Granges seems to have taken a fair hold in this quarter there being four or five in prospect besides the three already formed. I think all these things are the inauguration of great reform in the commercial relations of the country; and dawn of better times, when farmers will be more intelligent, and shall enjoy a far greater amount of social happiness than they do at present.

J. C. St Vincent.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Grangers' Work.

The Grand Master of the Illinois State Grange, Mr. A. S. Gelder, used the following terse language recently, in speaking of the Granges:

"An important part of our work—and the most important part—is to educate; every other good will follow this. The power to adjust remedies to meet evils, political as well as others, will come. An intelligent class, organized for diffusing information as to facts and measures—as to men, their history and character—cannot well be deceived or greatly imposed upon. Organized and actually at work for such a purpose as this, we are building for ages, and our influence will be a beneficent power extending into indefinite periods of time."

The Granges.

This order, called Granges, is gradually spreading its roots in Canada. Since our last issue 8 more Granges have been established in Ontario. The majority of the farmers to whom we have spoken are in favor of the movement, nearly all admit that something of the kind is required; but farmers as a body or individually are not half as quick to take up any new scheme as citizens, especially if a small sum of money is to be touched; however, the work is progressing quite as fast as the most sanguine had any expectation of, in fact, faster than the Deputy anticipated.

We expect to be able to report the organization of our Dominion or Provincial Grange shortly. We would suggest to the friends of the movement that it would be to their advantage to be among the first to organize and make our by-laws for the Canadian Grange. We think it would be well to have a good, fair representation at our first meeting. There are now nearly enough Granges established in Canada to have our Canadian Grange. We presume the masters of the Granges will soon be called together to elect their officers for the Dominion or Province.

Have your Grange organized, and be ready to take part and be represented at that time.

There is considerable opposition to be met with in carrying out any plan, and, of course, the Granges are no exception to the general rule. A very great number of the inhabitants, and particularly the talking class, are not farmers; they are not eligible as patrons. Many of them have influence among farmers, and some of them are using their power to obstruct the movement; all manner of cries are got up to frighten.

With some weak farmers they may be heeded; some farmers refuse to have the wool pulled over their eyes, and look forward to the time when the patrons will be benefited. We have not as yet heard any argument that has in the least changed our views regarding the movement. If we had the remotest idea of the movement being in any way detrimental to your interests, we would not risk the reputation of our name or that of your journal to the advocacy of such an order. We wish to act fairly to all and give all an opportunity of expressing their views on any important question.

If there are any of our readers who are opposed to the spread of the order, we shall be most happy to find space in this journal for them to express their views against it. The name of the writer will have to appear.

Granges Organized Since Last Issue.

March 27th, "Georgian Grange," St. Vincent:
A. Gifford, Master; P. O. Address, Meaford.
Wm. Clark, Secretary.

March 31st, "Sydenham Grange," Sydenham:
J. F. Rogers, Master; P. O. Address, Woodford.
Matthew Gardner, Secretary; P. O. Address, Woodford.

April 1st, "St. Vincent Grange," St. Vincent:
Henry Palmer, Master; P. O. Address, Meaford.
H. M. Marshall, Secretary; P. O. Address, Strathnairn.

March 18th, "Elgin Pioneer Grange," Yarmouth:
Stephen Wade, Master; P. O. Address, Union.
E. D. Scott, Secretary; P. O. Address, Union.

April 13th, "Delaware Grange," Delaware:
William Weld, Master; P. O. Address, London.
R. C. Hammond, Secretary; P. O. Address, Delaware.

"Union Grange," Yarmouth:
Stephen Wade, Master; P. O. Address, Union.
E. D. Scott, Secretary; P. O. Address, Union.

"Pelham Grange," Pelham:
S. W. Hill, Master; P. O. Address, Ridgeville.
W. Pemberton Page, Secretary; P. O. Address, Ponthill.

"Lundy's Lane Grange," Stamford:
Anson Garner, Master; P. O. Address, Drummondville.
Walter Ker, Secretary; P. O. Address, Drummondville.

CORRECTION.—The address of "Winchester Grange" is Cass Bridge P. O., instead of Winchester, as mentioned last month.

Japanese Peas.

Just as we go to press, we receive from the United States a package of peas bearing this name, and some circulars describing their wonderful qualities. We don't place any too much reliance upon things about which such a big trumpet is blown as 200 bushels of peas to the acre, we will not sell them, but in order that our subscribers may receive benefit, if there is any, we have determined to put three of the peas in each prize package we send out during this month, (see advertisement of novelties on last page,) as we charge you nothing for them, we guarantee none of the statements concerning them; we can only say that they are a different looking pea from any we have before seen, having a slight resemblance to a bean of a yellowish color.

Emporium Prices for May.

Western Corn for Seeding,	\$ 85 per bush.
Millet,	1 50 "
Hungarian Grass,	1 50 "
Silver Hulled Buckwheat,	2 50 "

We can supply no more Spring Wheat.

Garden, Orchard & Forest.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Dr. H. Clagget in a communication to the *Rural World* of the respective merits of high and low pruning, remarks as follows:

The practice of pruning down low heads and close planting is, I believe, of comparatively recent date—has had and perhaps still may have many admirers. But with careful, observing, experienced fruit growers, it has had its day—run into the ground, and the sooner it is buried out of sight the better for the success of fruit growing. For it is progress backwards, downwards and in conflict with the natural laws of tree and fruit development.

Every tree and plant we cultivate grows and develops according to natural laws, and requires for its high development, certain conditions. To obtain the best results we must seek to find out the best conditions, and work in harmony with and aid nature in supplying them.

Every tree and fruit are made up of elements collected from the earth and air. The elements collected from the earth are collected by the roots and pass up through the stem and branches into the leaves, where they combine with the elements from the air, from which the compound vitalized elements pass to the development of the tree and fruit. The roots and leaves, then, being the chief working organs of the tree, we should see to it that both these classes of organs are supplied with the conditions best adapted to the perfect performance of their functions.

The important inquiry, then, with every fruit grower as well as cultivator of any other plant should be—what are those best conditions? With the confident assurance that, in proportion as he supplies them, will be the measure of his success.

The leaves require fresh air and sunlight, and perform their functions perfectly or imperfectly, as those elements are adequately or inadequately supplied. If, then, we would meet the requirements of nature, we must adapt our mode of pruning to the climate in the natural supply to these elements. In the humid climate, and consequent deficient power of sunlight, in England, very open heads are required; but it will not do in this country to run into the opposite extreme. We should sooner expect to develop children into healthy, robust men and women, crowded together in an imperfect ventilation and poorly lighted room, than expect to develop healthy, long lived, fine-bearing fruit trees in a closely-planted, low-headed orchard.

THE CANKER WORM BEATEN.

In 1870 the canker worm made its appearance in my orchard, and took the leaves off of three or four of my thirty-nine trees; in 1871 they took the leaves from all but ten, and in 1873 I thought I would head them by putting bandages of cloth around them and smearing them with tar every day. But it did not stop them; plenty got over the tar to take every leaf off, except one limb about as thick as my arm. In 1873 I applied the rope and tin in this way:

I nailed a rope tight around the tree, took tin five inches wide and nailed it on the rope, half the tin above the rope and half below it. I put it on with three-penny nails. After I put the tin on I took lime and sand and made a thin mortar, and poured it on the rope to stop any holes that might be left. When the tin gets full below they will get on the tin, but won't go down above to get on the tree. I saw them on the tin (that is, the moth), but did not see one above it. I have known some to try it on a few trees and condemn it because it was not successful. If the trees don't stand more than two rods apart, the wind will carry plenty of the worms from one tree to another to strip it. My trees stand fully two rods apart, and in 1872 they were one complete mass of webs, made by the wind carrying the worms from one tree to another. My trees measure from two to four feet in circumference, and it did not cost me twelve cents for each tree.—R. M. M. in *Prairie Farmer*.

NOTES ON PROCURING, KEEPING, AND PLANTING SEEDS AND TREES.

Evergreens and larch should always be procured from reliable nurserymen, and the trees used should have been previously transplanted. Avoid exposure of the roots to sunshine or drying winds. Plant larch early.

The seed of ash may be gathered sometimes later, spreading thinly, freezing a little, v. Keep seeds covered. These seeds, and should be planted grow quite general borders of stream any locality in I.

Silver maple as soft maple, and seeds in May or be planted soon to grow. Young cottonwood, which species, grow near sand bars and sloughs in Mississippi and Missouri may be procured sons away from know where to dress Judge C. Manon County for reply.

All poplars (i. all willows, will.

Walnuts, but acorns are best low piles, say for or on the surface, tated situation, or on a south-si hay, and so a stand among th.

Plant nuts or three inches de or sandy soil, shallowest.

Seeds of ash and the ashes may say from Oct. 1 or earth, moist protected from be taken not to seed together.

Honey locust frozen over winter in that way the growth the first to hot water, r signs of swelling into the ground osts are being Small trees in trenches m thrust into the to leave a space of the tree; y pressure of the place. In me well. Good forestry.

It is to b plant trees they compete not, for enough monstrate the excellent pr what data wa be produced of trees, if v trees to come twenty years

TRAN B. J. W. Ar

The first location, and ple tree will almost any s tention. Th drain d so th oots, or on and cultivat inches or mo The best elevations, w stone or gra from the sou am of the op if well and p good results ble and last enough to r apple. For rapid growth ing or durat We cannot the apples. candition p that on any and thorough the young permeate th food, carr ramifying t ture until beautiful with its ric