THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Practical Points for Arbor Day. TREE PLANTING.

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Arbor Day is no longer a novelty, confined here and there to isolated districts, but has made its way to some extent into the heart of Public School life throughout the length and breadth of this and other countries. It is hardly time yet to count the cost and estimate the results, but from what has already benefits accruing to the material well-being of the country from the faithful observance of the day will in the near future establish in a most conclu sive manner the wisdom of those who have the honor to be numbered among the founders of this most excellent observance.

In considering tree planting in connection with Arbor Day, the first question to arise is, Where shall we plant them? On this point, W. H. Egle-ston, in the U.S. Department Arbor Day bulletin, says: "Where the day is observed by schools, tree planting in the grounds will demend the consider planting in the grounds will demand the consideration of the teachers and trustees. Certainly the pupils of any school should be encouraged to plant trees about the building to which they come day after day, and where so much of their time is spent in the hot summer season. They should be encouraged to make it beautiful with foliage and flowers, and a place to which they may look back in after years with pleasant memories, and the associations of which shall have left an impress for good upon their characters.'

The bulletin above referred to advises that trees be procured from nurseries rather than from wood lands. In the nursery grounds the soil is in a light and soft condition, and the trees as they grow are frequently transplanted. This occasions a dense root growth close to the stem, and it enables the tree to be taken from the ground with comparative-ly little danger of breaking the roots, and the re-planting is also accomplished with greater facility. In many rural school sections, however, the wood land may be the more practicable source for the young trees

If the soil into which the trees are to be planted is hard or clayey, so that water cannot penetrate it readily, or if it is coarse-grained and very porous, so that water falling upon it sinks rapidly to the depths below, the roots of trees will fail to obtain such a supply of moisture as is needful for a vigor-ous growth. It is therefore important that good loamy soil be supplied where it is lacking. It will conduce to the proper supply of moisture; also, if the ground above the tree roots, especially at the first planting, is covered with a mulch of straw or litter of some sort, which, by shielding it from the sun and wind, will prevent the evaporation of moisture from the soil and to the evaporation of moisture from the soil, and to that extent increase

the amount at the disposal of the tree. As to the method of planting, it may be summed up by saying that a tree or plant should be taken from the ground with as little disturbance or impairment of its root system as possible, and set in its new place of growth with such care as not to harm its roots, but to bring them all into close contact with the soil, by pressing it firmly around and upon them, thus giving them opportunity at every point to absorb from the particles of soil the moisture necessary for the steady and healthful growth of the tree, and leaving no vacant spaces to promote decay or lessen the supply of moisture. This is the most important thing to be secured. Care should be taken also in conveying the tree from the place from which it is taken to the place of planting, not to allow the roots to become dry by exposure either to the sun or wind. Especially should it be so in the case of evergreen trees, which have a resinous sap. If this sap becomes hardened by exposure, it is nearly impossible to restore its fluid condition so that it will perform its part in the circulatory system, and the tree may be considered dead already.

of young scholars in ordinary Public Schools, as text-books on other subjects are used by too many so-called "teachers," would not tend to promote the progress of agriculture as a study in our schools It somewhat resembles in design Mills' and Shaws' "Public School Agriculture," issued in Canada a few years ago; and, by a coincidence, we notice that the title page of the latter and the name of this new work are the new set. new work are the same. It contains over 200 clear-ly printed pages, in good-sized type, and is substan-tially bound in cloth. The publishers are Silver, Burdett & Co., New York. We quote the following paragraph from it on "Changing Seed".

Changing Seed '

"The improved varieties of farm crops of the same kind have been developed by the careful selection of the best seed of these crops grown under the most favorable conditions of climate, season, soil, and management. The natural tend ency of the plant, even under favorable conditions, is to go back to its original and inferior state hence, when the conditions of growth are unfavorable this tendency is increased. A change of climate, a season too cool, or too hot, too dry, or too wet, a poor soil, lack of care in cultivation, all aid in increasing this backward tendency. conditions are not perfect, and the seed, as it is commonly expressed, 'runs out,' and a change

"In making the change, seed should never be taken from good to poorer conditions, but rather from poor to good; that is, the seed from crops grown under good conditions of climate, soil, and management, will not retain their character so well as when grown under conditions poorer in these respects, while the seed from crops which flourish well under poor conditions are likely not only to retain their character, but improve, when

changed to good conditions, "It is also true that seed from crops that do well in rigorous climates are more likely to improve when brought under more favorable conditions in this respect than when those that do well in a warm climate are brought into a colder climate. In other words, in changing seed, particularly of the cereals, they should be secured from the North rather than from the South. These are, however, general suggestions, to be used

as guides rather than as specific and definite rules." The foregoing but emphasizes the need for care-ful experimental work on this important subject, s we took occasion to point out in our issue of March 2nd.

Gratifying Announcement -- Transportation of Breeding Stock Restored to the Old Basis.

It affords us pleasure to announce, both to farmers and breeders, that the negotiations between the committee representing the Cattle Breeders' Association and the railway companies have come to a satisfactory termination. The committee had a good case to start with, and they presented it with clearness, promptitude, and discretion, and the out-come was successful. They are entitled to the hearty thanks of all interested. Substantially, the railways conceded all that was asked. In restoring the old basis it is but right to say that the railway people met the representatives of the breeders in a reasonable and courteous spirit. They gave most careful consideration to the representations made, and recognizing their weight, promptly and fully acquiesced, thus showing a commendable desire to remove anything that would really militate against the future well-being of live stock husbandry. The committee having this matter in hand consisted of Hon. Thos. Ballantyne (chairman), John I. Hobson (secretary), Arthur Johnston, Robt. Miller, J. C. Snell, and D. G. Hanmer. The classification of live stock in less than car lots, therefore, now stands as follows :--

 stands as 10110ws :- 1,000 lbs. each.

 Bulls under one year and under two
 3,000 "

 Bulls over two years
 4,000 "

 Cattle or Horned Animals:
 2,000 lbs.

 One animal
 3,500 "

 Two animals
 3,500 "

 Each additional animal in same car
 1,000 "

500 lbs.

 Cow and calf, together
 1,000

 Colts under six months old
 1,000

Hogs, goats, sheep, and lambs, not crated, not taken except by special authority. Hogs, sheep, lambs, or other small animals, in boxes or crates, actual weight.

 Horses, mules, etc.:
 2,000 lbs.

 Two animals
 3,500 n

 Three animals
 3,500 n

 Each additional animal in same car
 1,250 n

 Mare and foal, together
 2,500 n

 Stallions and jacks
 4,000 n

 Shetland or Welsh ponies, one animal
 1,200 n

 Shetland or Welsh ponies, each additional animal in same car
 1,000 n

 When small animals are allowed to be taken without being crated, the following will be the minimum weights charged :
 1,000 n

 When small animals are allowed to be taken without being crated, the following will be the minimum weights charged :
 4 single calf, sheep, lamb, pig or hog, 400 lbs. each, or actual weight if in excess of 400 lbs.

 Each additional calf, lamb, sheep, pig or hog, in same car to same consignee, 200 lbs., or actual weight if in excess of 200 lbs.
 In no case shall the charge for less than carload exceed the states of the sta Horses, mules, etc.: One animal.....

APRIL 15, 1896

A Doubly Anxious Correspondent.

Our Scottish correspondent displays a great deal of solicitude, in the first place, on behalf of the British beef eater, urging, in his anxiety, that Canadian and States beef should not be "mixed" with the British article in being sold. His protective scheme is in substance what was outlined in our issue of April 1st, viz., forcing those who deal in foreign meats to take out licenses and observe other vexatious and burdensome regulations tending to destroy their profits and compelling them to handle home products. It would also drive the "chilled " American meats into the same category with the Australian and other miscellaneous frozen meats. In the next place, "Scotland Yet" seems to be very greatly exercised for fear that Canadians are losing by shipping live cattle, and he urges us by all means to go in for Prof. Robertson's "truly honorable" dressed meat project. (Just why it is more "honorable" to ship dressed meat than live cattle, we confess being too obtuse to understand.) This, coupled with the licensed 'foreign" shop, would preserve the suffering English consumer from the possibility of masticating a bit of choice Canadian steak in mistake for 'prime Scots." He thinks the breeders and feeders on this Continent are easily satisfied if present. prices for live cattle suit them, especially when he considers all who have to get a share before the price reaches the farmer. We do not see that a dressed meat trade would reduce the intermediary expenses, though it would probably need to. The States dressed meat men have developed that business to perfection, yet they are sending hundreds of their very finest beeves to Britain weekly alive, which, assuredly, they would not do if dressed meat were more profitable. They have practically unlimited supplies of fat cattle to draw upon at all times, and have no trouble in keeping up a continuous supply of dressed meat. Just here we believe will be one of the difficulties in the way of a profitable Canadian dressed beef trade at present. The very fact that "Scotland Yet" and others in Britain are so well pleased with the proposed Canadian dressed meat trade excites the question: If it suits them so well, it possibly may not suit our interests best. That is just why we have advised conserving our present trade, and exercising caution in embarking n any elaborate schemes until well assured that they rest upon a secure and permanent basis. No doubt the undertaking Prof. Robertson has in view will be somewhat tentative in its nature.

Estimated Receipts of the Farmers of Manitoba for 1895.

The following estimate has been made of the produce sold by the 25,000 farmers of the Province of Manitoba in the year 1895, reaching a total value of \$14,574,176.00. Not a bad showing for a new country, more especially in view of the remarkably low prices prevailing on almost all farm produce :-Bushels. Wheat-12,000,000 at an average price of 45c. per bush.\$5 400 000

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Oats-	8,000,000			••		12 ¹ / ₂ c.			1,000,000
Barley-	2,000,000	'				15c.			300,000
Flax-	800,000	650.	@ 70c.						550,000
Potato 8	-1,000,000	15C.					"		150,000
Cattle-	Funcate							lue.	
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GARDEN A

A New Work on Agriculture.

A new text-book, bearing the title "First Principles of Agriculture," by Edward B. Voorhees, A. M., Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture in Rutger's College, has been issued.

The purpose of this book, in the words of the author, is to state in logical order the elementary principles of scientific agriculture, and to show the relation of these scientific facts to farm practice. We may say that in examining it we find its purpose. as laid down by the author, fairly well carried out. Some departments—for instance, that of live stock— are rather limited. To illustrate, we quote all it has to say regarding the Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln breeds of sheep in the chapter on "The Pure Breeds of Farm Stock":

"The Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln are bred chiefly for their long wool. They are larger, and, as a rule, less prolific than the various Down breeds; they are extensively used in crosses to improve

we understand one of the main objects of the work is to supply a text-book upon agriculture for schools. When a teacher is well informed on practical agriculture this work should be of value in his teaching, because of the good judgment exercised in the selection and handling of vital topics by the author, and his clearness and simplicity of statement. It certainly will be appreciated by students of agricultural schools, and any who desire to study closely the principles that underlie successful farm-ing. The progressive farmer will find it an excel-lent addition to his library. To put it in the hands

In no case shall the charge for less than carload exceed the

In no case shall the enarge for less than carload exceed the charge for a carload. Owner or agent must accompany each consignment of cattle or horses in C. L. or less when the distance is over 100 miles. Men in charge of L. C. L lots of cattle or horses, on the same train only, will be charged half the ordinary first-class fare. No reduction will be made for men in charge of L. C. L. lots of horse or sheen.

\$14,574,176

It will be observed that only 27,000,000 bushels of wheat are estimated, which leaves 3,000,000 bush-els for seed. The prices are also put very low. A large quantity of wheat has been sold at 50 cents and over, yet it was thought best to be on the safe

side. Fourteen million five hundred thousand bushels of oats, 3,600,000 bushels of barley, and 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes are not included in the above, and it is estimated that this will be used for feed and seed, and in this connection we might say that so far as we are able to gather, stock of all kinds were never in better condition than they are this spring, doubtless showing the benefit of the abundant cheap feed.

The estimate relating to sheep appears a little excessive, much difficulty being experienced in obtaining accurate information, and possibly some of the sheep included were the products of the Northwest Territories.

In addition to the above, there were 2,862 tons of fish exported, valued at \$210,000; 250,000 lbs. of Seneca root, \$50,000; and \$25,000 worth of furs. Calendar Blackbern Poultry 166-N for Hens. ЕNТОМОІ. 166-G 166-G VETERIN 166-D DAIRY:-167-V ing; Wes QUESTION 167-V LIVE STO 168-C FAMILY (MINNIE T THE OLD THE QUI CHILDRE UNCLE T NOTICES STOCK GO BOOK TA ADVERTI J. D ADVOCA would farmers

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