COLD NORTH

widely disbegin with a est suited to f our most cold north I skoka, Parry w, Carleton, Northwest, he thermom-

ow zero. of such men ord, P. Q., . Wright, of the F. G. on is being introducing ples as will cold.

of promise I give a list conclusively gions above understood dinary preted, as, for ially when to answer

the Yellow ch is to be G. Associ s apple is very where, t, fully as lts. It is n and of a in August, d of Sephiter and ze it com-

ive early rmer, but it of the lmost inops very color is

apple of Illinois. as large d striped t decays e Peach

pon for gnificent e lead of um size, with red ening is a little med.

d of the

remark-

list for hardiness, while its other excellencies combine to make it most desirable. It originated in Minnesota. Its season is from December to February. The color is whitish yellow ground, with crimson cheek. Mr. Wright, of Renfrew, says: "Don't fail to plant in cold sections any amount of Wealthies; they are for us a grand acquisition; so hardy, so well colored, and withal the longest keeper we are

FEB., 1886

Coming just a little further south, or into the most favored localities of the cold north, we may add to this list the following valuable varieties:

as yet acquainted with that we can grow."

The Jewell Strawberry.

This new variety was produced by planting mixed seed of Jersey Queen and Prince of Berries in 1880. P. M. Angur & Sons, of Middlefield, Conn., are the originators, and from all the information we can gather, they do not claim more for it than it has proved worthy of.

It is in color bright red, changing to crimson when fully ripe, and the quality very good to best. The shape is conical, often wedge-shaped, seldom flat or coxcombed. The berries are quite firm, therefore carry well.

The blossoms are pistillate, very productive; season of ripening medium to late.

The Alexander is a very large, fine looking It has never fruited in Canada, and we do

and the one upon which there is the most general failure, is the "heat" (the manure). The quality of the horse manure will determine how long the heat can be maintained. The first requisite is that the manure be fresh. It is, therefore, important that it be obtained from large stables, where it can all be made in two or three days. That from two or three horses or three days. That from two or three horses commonly gives a feeble heat, and it does not last long. It is important also that the manure should not contain too much straw. It should not be so light with litter that it will spring up when it is trodden down; put in straw as long as the manure will pack firmly. Manure from highly-fed horses is best. Good manure, properly managed, ought to give a nearly uniform heat for two months, and sometimes it will last



THE JEWELL STRAWBERRY

This showy Russian apple will command a ready sale in most Canadian markets.

The Fameuse, grown very extensively about Montreal, is justly celebrated as the most delicious of dessert apples. In southern Ontario this variety is worthless of late years on account of scabs and spots, but in those northern sections where it succeeds well, it is one of the most profitable of all apples, being in great demand for shipping south.

The McIntosh Red is barely hardy enough to be introduced under this head, besides, it has one serious drawback, viz., it has been found | Gentleman. o be subject to spotting like the Fameuse.

apple, ripening from October to December. | not know how it will behave in our Canadian | climate, but the plants we have seen are very vigorous and healthy. We have it upon good authority that the illustration given is not overdrawn.

There is no doubt that it is the most promising new strawberry offered this season, either for home use or market.

About Hot Beds.

For the general farmer in this climate, the last of February or the first of March is early enough to start the hot bed, and it may be delayed until the first of April, says the Country

The most important feature of the het bed,

three months.

During January and February the manure should be put in to the depth of a foot, after it is thoroughly packed down. In March and April a smaller amount will usually be sufficient. If the manure is over a foot deep, the heat may be too great. Over the manure place good loam to the depth of eight inches or a foot. The glass must not be near the earth, especially in those made early in the season.

Three or four inches space between the mould and glass is quite enough. While only fresh manure should be used for the hot bed, it manure should be used for the hot bed, it should not be put in until the heating process has commenced. If it is entirely cold when packed in it will not heat. This heating usually begins about as soon as the manure is made, but if it should not, in any case may be piled a day or two before it is used.