

Maritime Farmer Association

NO. 86

The Best Time to Plant Trees.

There is nothing perhaps on which most of us are more prone to dogmatize than on the subject of tree planting. If we plant in spring, and the tree dies, we are very likely to attribute the loss to the season, and decide never to plant in spring again. Or, if we plant in fall and have no success, then we are quite as decided against fall planting. There is no doubt but that fall planting has risks from which the spring is free. Trees

They grow well in the one place for twenty years, have been destroyed by the dry, cold winds of winter. Not only evergreens, such as arbutus, larch, spruce, fir, hemlock, spruce and even Norway spruces, but deciduous trees, such as cherries, tulip trees, oaks and many others with the best established reputations for hardiness, and then, small shrubs, besides the risks of those frosty winds to dry up the little sap in them, are usually so much drawn out as to be seriously injured. The one great argument in favor of fall planting is, that where the tree

grows much stronger and more vigorous in spring than one planted at that time, as the brained roots seem to heal, and the tree is ready to push out in the spring almost as well as many in the transplant. It saves a year. But, after all, spring with most people will ever be the favored time. The hot, dry summer may come and destroy, just as the cold, dry winds of winter may, and thus in some measure equalize the risk; but yet it is at this season, that planting is the most popular. But there is one thing on which people need no hesitation. At large numbers of

ground bright sun shines through a snow cloud, and before the earth is dry enough to powder about the roots. No matter how fine overhead, the earth should not be wet or frosty at the time of planting. As a general thing, the best time to plant trees in the spring season, is just before the buds push, or even after they have just started. This implies an early disintegration of the root, and it generally occurs at a time when the earth is in the best condition for working in about the roots. As evergreens push out water, their deciduous trees their

The Pig in Agriculture.

The pig has recently been spoken of in contempt when compared with other domesticated animals. But if we examine his good qualities at all critically, we must award him a high place in our agriculture.

He is found to yield a pound of produce from less food than either cattle or sheep; and is, therefore, the most economical machine to manufacture bacon and ham into, suitable for

year people are becoming more every year, and exporting less proportionately of the raw material, and more of condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn on an average to make a pound of pork, as it is no doubt, the case, the farmer begins to lose the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a large profit of itself; besides, the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign markets. The production of pork should be increased, and that of corn

the valuable constituents of the soil. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter as the lean pig, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per hundred weight; and therefore the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef; besides a ton of beef will require nearly fifty per centum more to produce it. This gives in round numbers the comparative effect of producing pork and beef. It is thus evident, that, if the pig should be fostered

In every way, his capacious stomach and pushed, his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat-producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk and whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.—*Moore's Rural.*

TAPE WORMS IN EGGS.—Various instances have been recorded of the discovery in hens' eggs of minute specimens of the *ditoma ovium*. They

millett seed or a pin's head. It is believed by helminthologists that these will develop into one of the varieties of tape worm, and it is wise, therefore, to take eggs hard boiled or otherwise well cooked. A writer in one of the late numbers of *Nature* cites several instances where these parasitic bodies have been found.

Air slacked lime will destroy current worms. In the spring examine the bushes often, and when the lower leaves are perforated there the worms are to be found. If the

The *Fruit Recorder* says:—"Save your cabbages from grubs by winding a little strip of paper loosely around the stem from roots to leaves when set out. We set a large number of cabbages last year, and not one that we wound the paper around did we lose by grubs. To destroy cabbage worms sprinkle them with hot water."

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