

In an article which appeared in the May number of *The Albany Cultivator*, under the head "Statistics—State of the Country," we observed that the writer was in error in the statement he made respecting the amount of duty to which foreign grain is subjected to in England. The writer states that the duty on wheat is 100 per cent., or that the amount of duty is equal to the value of the article. By the New Corn Law, which was passed before the article alluded to was written, the highest duty on wheat is not over 65 per cent., and it falls gradually to only 1½ per cent. When wheat in England is at 66s. the quarter of eight bushels, it is only subject to a duty of 6s. the quarter, which is only 10 per cent. upon the proceeds of the sale, and leaves 60s. to the owner for his wheat. When wheat is at 72s. the quarter, the duty is only 1s. or 1½ per cent. We make our calculations upon the price which foreign grain will sell for in the English market, because it is the price which it sells for in that market that determines the amount of duty, and not what it may be worth in the "Far West States." All that foreign grain sells for in the British market is generally returned to the country from which it is shipped, less the amount of duty, and part charges, as the ships and agents employed are generally foreign. The same article stated the duty on Indian-corn to be 200 per cent.—oats 300 per cent.—barley, rye, and buckwheat 200 per cent. On the contrary, not one of these grains is subject to a duty exceeding about 70 per cent. at the highest, and this duty falls gradually as in wheat, to about 2 per cent. According to the returns lately submitted to Parliament, the duty paid on foreign grain imported into England for the last twenty-five years, did not on an average amount to over eight per cent. It is to actual results we are to look in these matters, and what amount of duty has been paid on grain, when the English Corn Law was much more stringent than at present. We would not allude to this subject, only that we know statements of the nature of those we refer to, are calculated to create bad feelings between nations and individuals. The object of the statement in *The Albany Cultivator*, we suppose to have been, to recommend a still higher tariff in the United States than they have at present. We would remind our neighbours of the United States of a few facts. The whole amount of the declared value of British manufactures exported to the United States in 1810, was only five millions and a quarter pounds sterling; while the cotton imported from the latter country into Britain the same year was near 500,000,000 lbs., which taking the average to be about 5d. per lb., would amount to over ten million pounds sterling. With the exception of tobacco, we are led to believe, that for the last 25 years, the average duty paid upon all the produce of the United States imported into Britain, did not amount to 10 per cent. upon the whole value; and we would ask whether the duty paid in the United States on British manufactures was as low as 10 per cent. during the same period? We ask this question, because *The Albany Cultivator* says that they only ask, "that others would do by us as we are doing by them." The same paper again observes:—"We have pushed our free trade system to the verge of absurdity, if not of ruin; we have found that the free trade system of the old world is like the handle of a jug—all

on one side." So far as the farmers of Canada are interested, they may well say to their neighbours of the United States, that the free trade system existing between them at present, is—"like the handle of a jug—all on one side," and that side happens not to be their own, or any advantage derived from it.

We admit that we are strenuous advocates for protective duties against the agricultural produce of the United States, but we shall at all times endeavour to advocate the principle on the plain merits of the case, supported by facts, not by exaggerated statements, that are only calculated to lead into error and create bad feelings. The citizens of the United States are a wise people, and according to the opinion of *The Albany Cultivator*, the organ of the agricultural class in that country, the free trade system is an absurd and ruinous system. We should, therefore, learn wisdom from them, and put an end to a system which they have found to be absurd and ruinous. Indeed, until now, we were not aware that the people of the United States had an opportunity of fairly testing the merits of free trade, because we thought their tariff was a very high one, on almost every article of foreign production. We wish to be further enlightened on this subject, as to the articles in which free trade was admitted by the tariff of the United States for the last thirty years. When our immediate neighbours complain of the ruinous effects, which they allege that free trade has produced with them, no wonder the farmers of Canada should complain of the effects of free trade, considering that live stock, fresh meat, corn, and flour have been admitted, duty free, from the United States for many years past, brought in here constantly by those identical foreigners who complain of the effect of free trade upon their own interests.

The annual produce of Britain from her agriculture, manufactures, &c., amounts to £514,000,000, equal to about 2,500,000,000 dollars of our currency, which will give near twenty pounds sterling, or about one hundred dollars for each inhabitant, man, woman, and child of the British Isles. Of this vast amount annually created, only £148,000,000 are manufactures, of which only one-third is exported, so that the manufactures for the export sales hardly produce a twelfth part of the annual income derived from the industry of the nation, and of this export trade about one-third is to British possessions in all parts of the world. The British Isles, therefore, have the sources of their wealth within themselves and their colonies, and do not sell annually to foreigners more than a fifteenth part of their annual production. The annual produce of the United States, from her agriculture, manufactures, &c., is said to be 1,232,000,000 dollars, giving about seventy-five dollars for each of her inhabitants young and old of 17,000,000, her present population. The reported amount of annual exports from the United States in 1837 was about 120,000,000 dollars, of which considerably over half was to the British Empire. We have later returns of her exports, but we cannot lay our hands upon them at this moment.

The experiments of Barruel upon the different odours emitted from blood on the addition of sulphuric acid, prove that peculiar substances are

contained in the blood of different individuals: the blood of a man of fair complexion and that of a man of dark complexion were found to yield different odours; the blood of animals also differed in this respect very perceptibly from that of man.

According to Leibig, rust is most frequently detected on plants growing on soils which contain bog-ore, or turf iron-ore. According to Sprengel, rust contains phosphate of iron, to which this chemist ascribes the origin of the disease. Our own experience confirms this opinion. We know that in soils where these ores abound, grain crops are more liable to rust, than in soils where they are not found in abundance. It is very possible that other causes may operate in the production of similar diseases, and we believe they do. It will be the farmer's interest to remedy defects in the soil, or find some means to check the causes which produce disease. One means would be to endeavour to ascertain what crops will be least affected by disease in each sort of soil, and to cultivate that kind of crops upon each. We believe that summer fallowing soil, and thereby exposing it to the influence of the atmosphere, and applying lime to it, would effectually prevent rust in the succeeding crop, in ordinary seasons. We recommend this plan above all others. Lime decomposes the poisonous salts which may be in the soil, that are unfavourable to vegetation. In British America scarcely any lime is ever used in agriculture.—Summer fallowing is not often practiced. If, therefore, pernicious salts are in the soil originally, they are allowed to remain in it, for there is no means adopted by the farmer to decompose them, or remedy the defects in the soil where these salts are present. We never will admit that the soil and climate of Canada are not favourable for agriculture, until we have seen the English system of agriculture introduced and followed up in every particular branch. When this has been done, and failed in producing good crops, we shall acknowledge that we had formed too favourable an opinion of the country.

Drilling and hoeing grain crops, particularly wheat, is one improvement that would pay well, we have no doubt. Hoeing might be done for a dollar the acre at the most, and perhaps in the whole expense of cultivation, no part would be better applied, or produce more benefit to crop and soil. We have been always of opinion that hoeing the land at the particular time it would require it, namely, about the middle of June, would have a great tendency to destroy the wheat fly; as we suppose they are at that time concealed about the roots of the wheat, among the grass and weeds. We know these improvements, to cause general benefit, or to give any effectual check to the wheat fly, must be generally introduced; because, otherwise were one farmer to take all the necessary means of cultivating his crop in the very best manner—drilling—hoeing—cleaning—doing all that could be done to ensure a good crop, and destroy the fly within his own fields, his next neighbour, who would not like any such trouble, might destroy all the effects of his labour, by having a slovenly managed crop of wheat or barley that nursed and protected the fly, and that could not be prevented from coming to the well managed crop of wheat alongside.—Hence it is, that any plan to be effectual in checking the ravages of the wheat fly must be general, or it will produce no good to the most careful farmer that he should expend his labour and capi-