

Correspondence.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.—In reply to our invitation for expression of their opinions on this question, so very important to farmers, as well as to all classes in our country, we have received up to June several communications, all of which we inserted in the *ADVOCATE*. We expected to have had more articles in favor of free trade, but as yet we have received but one, that from John Granger, whose letter appeared at first. Our columns are still open to farmers to express their opinions. We are now in receipt of two communications on the subject, both advocating protection. One we publish in this number of our paper. The other we hold over till next month, when we purpose it shall appear in our columns, taking the liberty of first paring from it some political expressions.—Ed.

SIR.—As a gentleman of acknowledged ability, an ex-Finance Minister of our Dominion, and one who is intimately acquainted with our finances, there are few men whose opinions on the financial and commercial position of our Dominion should command more attention than the opinions on the subject of protection of Sir A. T. Galt, as expressed in a public lecture lately delivered by him in Toronto. In my letter which appeared in the May No. of the *ADVOCATE*, I endeavored to prove, with what success I must leave your readers to judge, that free trade would prove prejudicial to the farmers of Canada. The great difficulty in the way of protection is so to adjust the tariff, as whilst affording a moderate degree of protection to the industrial interest of the different provinces of our Dominion, shall not press too hardly on any one of them. For instance, in Ontario we have no coal, but most of the coal used in this province is anthracite coal, which is not found in the maritime provinces, and if that were admitted free, a duty on bituminous coal would not enhance the price of coal now generally used in Ontario, whilst an import duty on American flour would, with our present means of communication, help to enrich our farmers at the expense of the maritime provinces, to which they would very naturally object; but although their coal cannot at present be profitably brought by sea any farther than Montreal, still if vessels from thence with cargoes of coal could be assured of return cargoes of flour, they might get Canadian flour cheaper than they do at present. At the same time their exportation of coal would be extended, and they would get flour of a superior quality to that which they now import from the United States. Besides, if they expect to get their share of the advantages of confederation, they must bear their share of its burdens. They cannot expect that the farmers of Ontario will always submit to be taxed to bear more than their fair share of the expenses of the Dominion. They require and should have protection for their mining and ship-building industries, and even the increased price of flour would benefit them in the end by encouraging agriculture, for which a much larger area of New Brunswick is well adapted than has as yet been brought into cultivation, but which has hitherto been kept out of cultivation by the cheapness of American flour, and that again has checked immigration; so with labor high and agricultural produce cheap, we cannot be surprised that the farming interest of New Brunswick has hitherto been so much depressed. Although Nova Scotia may never become a great agricultural country, yet there is no reason why she should not become a prosperous mining and manufacturing country, and only by the different provinces working together in harmony, and each contributing its own share to the general interest, can the great natural resources, metal and coal mines, inexhaustible fisheries, extensive forests of the finest lumber, and rich agricultural lands, be so fully developed as to enable Canada to take that rank amongst the nations of the world which these resources would, if fully developed, entitle her to occupy. The free trade vagaries of our present rulers would, if allowed to be carried out, shut up our oil wells, salt works and factories, and, as I have before observed, reduce us to the condition of a lumber producing and produce furnishing appendage to the United States, and in the end we should have to pay more for our coal, oil, salt and manufactured goods than we do at present.

One of my neighbors tells me that his ewes lost nearly half their wool last winter. Can you assign any cause for this? They were well fed with unthreshed pea straw; their lambs were strong and have done well. Are peas in the straw of too dry

and heating a nature, and do you think this was the cause of their losing their wool?

SARAWAK.

[We think the hot feed and sudden change of temperature may have caused the falling off of the wool. We consider peas to be of a heating nature.—Ed.]

SIR.—I wish to ask a little information about the White Swede turnip. We have noticed a few large white turnips among our yellow Swedes, that are large and sound, and have also noticed them in the root house in the spring; they keep as well as the others, if not better. Now, are these the same as yours? I think, if so, they will be better than the Yellow Swede, as they grow larger and more uniform. They have a light green leaf.

We have a high opinion of the *ADVOCATE*.

D. S. P., Cambray, Ont.

[The White Swede has been spoken highly of. It is a sure, good cropper, yielding large returns and growing to a large size. It is, however, considered coarse by some, who doubt if it is as nutritious as some of the improved Yellow Swedes.—Ed.]

MANURING FALL WHEAT.—In my communication in April last I endeavored to give you my experience in raising fall wheat from a five year's test, and as the time for preparing summer fallows has come, it may be of some benefit to some of my brother farmers that will try it, as I have done, if only on a small scale the first year. Now, Mr. Editor, in this section of the country it has been the custom of the farmers to plow their fallows three times, taking out their manure either before the first breaking up or before they cross plow, and of course I did the same with mine, but I never could get manure enough to go over my ground that I had laid out for my fallow, and as I always keep my horses in the stable all summer, I would make considerable manure between the time of my first taking out and the time of seeding, and then I would take out the manure that I had made in the summer, just before ridging up the same quantity as I put on the rest of the field, for I always put it on pretty plentiful as far as I go (15 or 20 loads to an acre), and leave the rest without any till another season, or give it a top dressing in the winter. Well, it was some three or four years before I noticed that the wheat was so very heavy and ripened some few days earlier on ground where I put the manure before ridging up, and I began to think of the time that I put on the manure last year. My fall wheat was badly killed out with all the rest of my neighbors, but where the manure was put on before ridging up, there was not any killed, and I do believe that had I cut that part and threshed it by itself, I would have had fully 50 bushels to the acre, and I do think that if the system was adopted, it would be just as easy to raise 40 bushels to the acre as it is to raise 20 or 25 to the acre from the other way, as it takes no more labor, only done at a different time, and that time of the year is a very busy time; but it will do just as well to be six or eight days later, it seems to grow so much faster and the plant so much stronger on the part of my fall wheat this year that was done so last fall. It is as thick and fully four inches higher now than where the other mode was adopted. I intend to do all my fallow with manure just before ridging up this season, if I should be ten days later, I am so convinced it will pay 20 per cent.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you think this is worth publishing, you may do so; if not, put it in the bottom of that basket that gets so many communications.

Yours truly,

A. C., Campbell's Cross.

[No, Mr. C., your contribution shall not be committed to that Dead Letter Office of our sanctum—the waste paper basket. It is too valuable for that. We have decreed it shall take its place in the columns of the *ADVOCATE*, and we commend it to the attention of our readers. Such communications we are always glad to receive—plain, direct and practicable, from a practical man who knows what he is writing about, and tells what he himself has done and the results obtained. We will be well pleased to hear again from Mr. C.—Ed.]

The frost has done such damage to the fall wheat, rye and clover crops in the vicinity of Belleville that in some places it will be wisdom to plough in such small portions of the crop as have survived its effects.

Notes on the Garden and Farm.

ACTION OF MILK AND CEREALS.—Investigations appear to show that the action of milk, when taken as food, is exceedingly analogous to that of the cereals, both in extent and duration, and the combination of the two appears to be the most perfect kind of food. The casein is to milk what gluten is to bread. The oil in the milk and substances—respiratory excitants—which call it into action, act in a manner quite analogous to the common combination of bread and butter, or of a mixture of fat and lean flesh. Milk and flesh, it is believed, are the best and most natural modes of administering fat, and altogether preferable to the administering of separated oils. It is well known that in Germany skimmed milk is in frequent use as a medical agent, and in some other nations sour milk is a common article of food. The action of the former is explained by its casein and sugar as respiratory excitants; and that of the latter by the advantage of administering lactic and other acids in that combination in the summer season, and at other times when the blood, by tending to undue alkalinity, is less capable of carrying on the oxidizing process. It was long since shown that in fevers skimmed milk is preferable to new.—*Rural World*.

TWO NEW APPLES.—Suel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa, informs us that for a few years two new apples have given high promise of value, namely: Alerson's Early and Goff. The first named takes the place of Early Harvest, ripening at the same time and equally or more tart, and melting in the pie with a very tart, tender, juicy flesh, and so far has proved a better bearer. "Goff," says Mr. Foster, "is the largest, handsomest and best cooking apple I ever saw. Tree a perfect beauty, very productive alternative years, which is very rare for so large an apple, oblate, smooth light yellow, sometimes almost white; some have a light pink blush, or touched with a delicate stripe on the cheek. Ripens in September."—*Country Gentleman*.

TOMATO TRELLISES.—A cheap and convenient trellis for tomatoes is a four square frame for every hill. It requires corner posts, each about two feet long and one inch square, and three pieces of lath, each one foot long, nailed on each of the four sides. Such trellises cost only a few cents, and save many times their cost in tomatoes. If such a trellis be placed around each hill before the plant has fully grown, the fruit will be kept off the ground. It may be made of durable wood and carefully stored during the winter, and thus will last a score of years—especially if dipped before using in a kettle of coal tar.—*Orchard and Garden*.

TREES SPLITTING.—When I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork, and clean them of leaves and lateral branches for most of their length. I then carefully bind them together and wind them around each other, from one main branch to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends can be cut off. The brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have them now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer*.

TOP-DRESSING FRUIT TREES.—The *London Gardener* says: There is no operation in garden more recommended, or one which is of more general utility than top-dressing the soil as a means of enriching it for the benefit of the roots of trees. The richer the material used the more effectual it is for good. Top-dressing can be applied to orchard trees on grass with the perfect confidence that improved crops will follow, although the grass itself may be the first to show the benefit of top-dressing.

GET YOUR MONEY READY.—The last wrinkle in tubers is an improved sweet potato, the "Yellow Strasburg." It is claimed to be a cross between the Red Bermuda and the Yellow Mississippi—how this was effected we are not permitted to know. They are, however, just the "dandy." Everybody will want them; but the propagator declares that he has none to sell this year, but expects to have plenty next year. This is a south-western discovery.

ble. The curculio are having a lively time of it. The does not allow his from our own obser- several localities, and believe Canada is to be this year that has ever y. The wheat crop year.

Enterprise.

A. A. McArthur, of asked us to go with e his imported hogs. es. He has brought They are the best ht into this county. hich he is to pay \$75 urchased them from Penn. Mr. Cooper kshires in America, siness with a determi- ders in Canada. His a farm. He has not y, but has for a long easibility of the step. f progress, and feel enefit himself and his enterprise. We periority. The best est. Mr. McArthur's bin Hood, Sir Dorches- als. These pigstand in England. We give to show what was st.—Sambo 10th, bred chester, England, was Allanville, Penn., for ar Robin Hood was d \$1,400 was paid for by Capt. Stewart, of imported by T. S. her. Mr. Norton paid by Mr. Hever Hum- ices have been paid.

Potato Beetle.

ERS IN THE EAST. ear, migrating the first from other places, and us, do what we can, on the under side of the s, and sometimes on a reen that is near them. s soon appear in thou- eavour the leaves. Paris e surest remedy. We plaster, one part to the leaves when moist. mixed in water and with a watering pot, or l. The bugs, in eating poison, and there is an spoonful of Paris green will be enough for an work be properly done, e needed. As the Paris are must be taken in us-

ancis, of Delaware, has t of Col. Cheney straw- d them with the straw- in the market and the e fruit stores, none of or quality to the fruit