

A FARMER ON PROTECTION.—I take the liberty, Mr. Editor, of asking you to give me a small space in your valuable columns to try and show that protection is the best policy for the farming interests in this country. I will do it under two headings. 1. By reference to some of the strongest free traders who advocate protection in some cases. 2. By showing what things the farmer most requires protecting. Under the first heading, I shall refer to Canning, J. Stuart Mills, and the Westminster Review of January last. Canning, at the time when vessels were admitted free from Holland into English ports, saw the folly of it, wrote to the minister at the Hague, and said we will tax the Dutch flat-bottoms equally as they tax our vessels. John Stuart Mills says in certain cases a new and rising country requires protection, to enable them to free themselves from older countries. His reasons for saying this are, that protection encourages home manufacture, and partly excludes foreign manufactured goods. Are we a young and rising country? Most decidedly we are. I say that is conclusive evidence that the greatest free trader of the present day advises protection for this country. As far as I can make out what the policy of the Government is, they claim to follow John S. Mills, and if they do they must have forgotten the part that refers to Canada. The Westminster Review says: "We hope we shall not be premature in pointing out the changes in this direction, (referring to free trade), when we read in public print that tires are being delivered in Sheffield far lower than they can be produced there; that American cotton is sent for sale to Manchester at 13d a pound, while the same quality cannot be produced there under 13½d. (Now I am coming to the point which affects Canada.) That a Halifax carpet factory has removed to the United States, where they expect to make their goods more quickly and profitably." This paper is the chief organ of the Cobden and Bright free trade principles. If we go further into the reasons that made the Halifax carpet factory remove to the States, we shall find that they had a heavy duty to pay for all goods sent by them to the States, that the States could send goods in here at a very slight duty, and supply us with their surplus stock, which of course they sell cheaper than our manufacturers can sell their main stock, with no outside market open for their surplus stock. What benefit will they get now? They will be able to sell their main stock for a good price, and send their surplus supply of second-rate stuff to undersell our first-rate, and everyone knows that in a country like this, where money is scarce, the cheap article has to be bought, however bad, that is by the mass. Ought we to let that go on? No; but the question is how are we to stop it. By protecting our own manufacturers, and then we should have competition enough in this country to get the good article at the price we now pay for the inferior. There is another great point that must not be lost sight of by the farmers, and that is how much each family dependent on a manufacturing business is worth to them per annum. It is worth at least \$200. So if a factory with fifty families dependent on it leaves the country, it is a loss of \$10,000 to the farmer alone, without the loss to other businesses, and it is not a very large business that has fifty families dependent on it. If such a business as Redpath & Co., who employ 300 hands, were to leave this country it would be a loss to the farmers of \$40,000 per annum. There is not the slightest doubt that they must leave; they have shut down now and will not open again with the present tariff. I would much rather see them leave and take the hands with them than shut down. Because if they shut down the hands are thrown out of employment, and have to be kept by charity, which is the heaviest tax possible, as we never know where it is to end. At the present time we clasp the Americans to our breasts and say we will treat you as brothers, though you treat us as enemies. They put heavy duties on our produce and we put light duties on theirs. Does that seem reasonable, when we are just as able to supply ourselves as they are. If we had a protective tariff we should not see in every paper we read thousands of dollars voted as bonuses to factories, because they could stand without them. At the present time farmers voluntarily tax themselves by giving bonuses, and the Government are doing their best to tax us heavier by driving the people out of the country who we expect to buy our produce. It is a false idea to suppose that if we retaliate on the States they will still put on higher duties, as they know full well that if we build up a manufacturing country we shall not care for them; we

shall have our own country to supply, as well as Europe. Our cattle trade will not be hurt, as we can now send them to England, both dead and alive, and make more on them than in the States. Our barley trade will not be hurt, as the States are only too glad to get it, as they cannot grow good barley themselves. Our horse trade will not be hurt; as the time has come when we can profitably ship them to the Old World. I do not know of a single thing that is produced on our farms that will be hurt by protection, and I will go on to show many things that will be directly benefited as well as all being indirectly benefited. We should have a market at our doors, instead of having to ship everything. What I have said about the Halifax carpet factory applies as much to nearly all the factories in Canada, and far more to some. Brother farmers, let us come forward like men, hold our own, and say we will no longer give bonuses to manufacturers if the Government fights against us. The Government is gradually bearing the farmer down, and when he is down the country will be down. Let every Grange in Canada put a bold face on and show what their good is. Westminster. A FARMER.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.—Do the farmers of Canada understand what the manufacturers are aiming at when they hold meetings to urge the Parliament of the Dominion to afford them more protection to manufacturing industry? Either these manufacturers have, of their own accord, engaged in some business naturally unprofitable under their circumstances, and now want the Government to interfere in their special favor, and make it profitable to them by artificially raising their prices, or else they are engaged in profitable undertakings and desire the Government to make them more profitable by legislation for their special benefit.

Free competition is the mother of skillful work and moderate profits. But the manufacturers seek the high profits of monopoly; and they urge the Government to shut out by higher duties those commodities which can be produced cheaper and better abroad than in Canada. The manufacturers want the monopoly of the home market, whatever this may cost the rest of the country.

Are the farmers content with the home market for their crops? Do they not know that their best markets are abroad; and that the foreign consumers of Canadian farm produce are the more able to buy and pay a full price, if their manufactured goods are freely admitted into the country from which they purchase their food?

We farmers are scattered all over Canada—not assembled in a few large towns—and our occupations afford few facilities for uniting to look after our common interests. The master manufacturers can meet together and plot, and we cannot readily combine to counter plot their selfish schemes for enriching themselves at the cost of all other classes. Yet something we can do: we can combine in petitions to Parliament, protesting against every cunningly-devised taxation or duties that would raise the price of manufactured articles for the special benefit of the manufacturers, at the cost of the consumers and purchasers of their articles.

Moreover, we must watch and question those busy and scheming politicians who are so anxious to represent us in Parliament. Examine their promises, speeches and votes. When they talk of protecting the industry and developing the resources of the country, ask them if they will vote against every attempt to foster particular interests by taxation and duties which raise the price of the commodities they deal in on all other classes, thus taxing the whole country for a special interest.

Cheap goods are not an evil but a good to all except those who sell them, and no one else complains of their cheapness. But there is another question which the manufacturers continue to mix up with this question of cheap foreign goods. The narrow and erroneous policy of a neighboring people seeks to exclude our produce from their country by high duties on them. No one can dispute the right of the Canadian Government to retaliate against this selfish and illiberal policy; but I believe it will be found that, even under these aggravated circumstances, we are the gainers by adhering to our present policy of comparative free trade, and would gain more if we made our trade with the whole world freer than it is.

The grangers should remember that low duties encourage importations and facilitate the payment of good prices for their exported crops—that low duties yield a large revenue to Government, en-

courage large importations, and secure cheap goods to the people at large. After paying the taxes necessary for the support of the Government, what money is left to us is our own, and we have a right to spend it in the best and cheapest goods we can find, whether manufactured abroad or at home. Every grange in Canada should unite in protesting to Parliament against all this mis-called protective legislation as hostile to our interests and our rights. JOHN GRANGER.

Garden Orchard and Forest.

Notes from Vick's Floral Guide.

The principal insect enemies of the rose are the green-fly, the leaf-hopper, sometimes called the Thrips, the rose-slug and the rose-bug. The green-fly is easily destroyed by syringing the infested plants with a weak solution of tobacco; take a quantity of tobacco or tobacco stems and let them stand in water until the strength is soaked out of them. If the water is too strong it will burn the foliage and turn it yellow; therefore, before using it, it should be tested by dipping into it some green foliage, and if it burns it is too strong, and must be reduced by adding water. When sufficiently diluted, the plants can be syringed with it.

The leaf-hopper can be destroyed by the same means, but we have always preferred to use a weak solution of whale-oil soap for it—say one pound of soap to five gallons of water. The plants can be syringed with it, and care should be taken to throw the water upwards against the under side of the leaves, as well as on the upper side, as the insects are usually in greater numbers beneath.

The rose-slug, which eats the upper surface of the leaf, and is often very destructive, can be effectually destroyed by the use of whale-oil soap, as described above. Our own experience is that, with good soil, good cultivation and the timely and proper use of whale-oil soap, there is a little difficulty in raising roses and keeping them healthy, as there is in raising beets or turnips. The rose-bug can only be successfully attacked by hand-picking or brushing off into a dish of water, where they can be scalded or otherwise destroyed.

Air-slaked lime and carbolic acid seem the most effective in destroying the cabbage worm, that has lately taken to eating mignonette. The pansy can only give its best flowers when the plant is young and vigorous. It does not flower well in hot and dry weather. If you get plants from the florist, see that they are young and vigorous—the younger the better. Do not pick out the oldest, largest plants; if you do you will make a bad selection.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.—The time of sowing the seed is of great importance, it being better to wait till all danger of frost is past and the weather is mild. The depth of sowing varies with their size, some of the larger seeds, as lupins, sweet peas, nasturtiums, &c., may be sown three-fourths of an inch deep; asters, balsams, &c., half an inch; mignonette, &c., quarter of an inch. A great many require to be merely covered, and others that are very small require to be sown at the actual surface, a slight pressure being sufficient to imbed them properly.

The Apple Tree Borer.

A writer in the *Turf, Field and Farm* says:—It is almost impossible to save a tree unless taken early. At first the insect may be taken out with the point of a knife. If deeper in the wood, it may be extracted by a flexible barbed wire, or punched to death in its hole by a flexible twig. To prevent the insect from emerging and laying its eggs, it is doubly important that this be done early in the Spring; but the trees should be examined at other periods of the year.

The perfect insect is a brown and white striped beetle, about three-fourths of an inch long, which flies at night. It deposits its eggs late in the Spring or the first of Summer, in the bark near the surface of the ground, and sometimes in the forks of the branches. The first indication of its presence is the appearance of numerous small holes, as if the bark had been perforated by buckshot. These holes will soon become visible by the ejected dust. The best account of this insect is given by Dr. Fitch, the gist of which is herewith appended.

The beetle goes abroad in June and drops its eggs under the loose scales of the bark, low down near the surface of the earth. The worm which hatches therefrom eats inward through the bark

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