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Philadelphia Raspberries.

SIR,—Occasionally I correspond with the ADVOCATE for information on several things. I have cultivated some Philadelphia raspberries for the last three years. The first year I planted two dozen canes; of course they produced very little fruit the first season, but the second year some of them bore some fine berries, while others were worthless—from two to four grains on each berry. From the whole I planted out another row of canes, but in the new row there were the same worthless bushes as in the other. It was really provoking to see them amongst the other bushes, which were loaded to the ground with fine berries. Have those canes degenerated, and will they still bear the same worthless kind of berries? My wife was so displeased with them she told me to tear them up. When I observed them at the first fruiting I thought the cause was the dryness of the season, and especially as the bad canes were on a gravelly spot; but they turn out the same wherever planted. They grow as healthy as the others, bloom as abundantly, and are of the same color.

I hoped they might be different another year, and therefore I have not dug them up. I have another variety of raspberries—the Franconia; I will tear these up, however, for they are worthless, at least with me.

We have very few winter apples in this part of the country this year, and the cockle worm has the largest share of what there is. It is strange that notwithstanding all the remedies prescribed, the destruction of this pest seems to be a failure. Our cabbage seems to be at the mercy of the green worm this year as well as last.

I have some Clinton grape-vines with an abundant crop, but there are hundreds of thousands of little white flies or lice on the under side of the leaves, which suck all the sap of the leaves; they then creep up and the fruit shrinks and does not mature right. I have tried hellebore in water from a syringe, but without effect; they fly off for a moment, but are soon on again. I would like to hear of a better remedy, if one can be had.

M. B. C., Walkerton, Ont.

[The Philadelphia raspberries referred to in Mr. C.'s letter are no doubt a mixed lot; either some worthless variety has been sent with the Philadelphia, or else that berry itself has sprouted, producing some worthless specimens. I should think the former is most probable, and would recommend in any case that they be dug up and destroyed without delay, and their places filled by suckers from the other plants known to be good. The Franconia is an excellent berry where they prove hardy, but I should think are too tender for your section, unless you took the trouble of pegging down the canes in the fall and covering them with a little earth. The codling moth is destructive in many localities this season, and will continue probably to increase until apple-growers can be induced to apply persistently the remedies which have been recommended. The small insects on the Clinton vine are commonly known as Thrip. Hellebore and water will have no effect on them, but a strong decoction of tobacco will kill them, or smoking them well with tobacco smoke.]

SIR,—Please inform me if there is a cure for swollen legs in horses. I have a mare that sprained her leg several times last spring, and the swelling is not all gone yet.

E. Durham, Pictou, Nova Scotia.

[Bathe well with cold water, and bandage the leg at night. Apply a stimulating liniment, such as a mixture of ammonia, turpentine and sweet oil.]

Farming for Profit.

SIR,—In all likelihood the proper way to make money by farming is by selling fat meats, which can be done most easily in summer. Yet the farmer or any other man cannot subsist exclusively on meats, and must, of course, make manure to renovate his oft tired-out wheat lands. This can be brought about most successfully by turnip-raising to stall feed. Since manure depends on rich fodder for efficacy, the turnip is just the article required for this object. No man can make rich manure except by turning the manure heap over as soon as frost leaves. Any farmer ought to know that raw or green manure does not possess the requisite constituents that create a suitable and profitable fertilizer, being effected by fermentation; and in order to save manures for turnips, which can be so easily utilized in winter, farmers are turning their attention to the raising of potatoes from sod. The fly pest is the most obstructive difficulty in turnip-raising, but this can be remedied wonderfully by sowing guano or superphosphate well pulverized along with the seed, which so feeds and urges the roots to grow that the plant overcomes the fly's ravages. Turnip-raising is one of the grandest arts in the agricultural world. It was not until about the year of the Battle of Waterloo that a man named Culey first sowed turnip seed in drills, on the banks of the River Tweed, on the border of Scotland.

PRACTICAL FARMER.

Gas Lime.

SIR,—Could you inform me is there any value in the refuse lime from gas works, and would it be worth the labor of hauling it 8 or 10 miles to a farm? If so, how should it be applied? It strikes me that there is much waste of materials that might be profitably used in enriching the soil. This is very much the case in towns, at tanneries, gas works and other such places. The fields are hungry for manure, and what might be used to feed them is going to waste. J. P., Dorchester, Ont.

[Gas lime is less valuable as a fertilizer than lime that has not been used for such purposes. Lime loses its fertilizing power by long exposure to the air, and is of greater value when used fresh from the kiln. Still even gas lime has not lost all its good qualities. It will, if judiciously applied, be of benefit to such soil as needs lime, such as is deficient in lime; and it is worth at least the cost of hauling it, as you ask, ten miles to a farm, if it be got for the hauling, or even a low price additional. Gas lime is caustic, and will kill any plants on which it is laid thickly. Grass land may, however, receive a slight application of it without injury. The best way to use it is to compost it with muck, sods or earth from ditches and headlands; or to spread it on land before plowing in the fall and early winter. It will set free elements of fertility that have been locked up in the earth.]

SIR,—I send two small boxes containing Entomological specimens—one box with two specimens from the Island of Anticosti, the other with several specimens collected here. Will you kindly send them to Wm. Saunders, Esq., President of the Entomological Society, and give the names in the September number of the ADVOCATE.

C. J., Presqu'île P. O.

[The two insects from the Island of Anticosti are beetles; the one, *Crioccephalus agrestis*, belongs to the family of borers, all of which are destructive, many of them boring into our forest trees to their great detriment; the other, *Necrophorus orbicollis*, is one of the burying beetles, a very useful family of insects, whose special office it is to dispose of the bodies of dead animals, which would otherwise taint the air during their decomposition. A few of these beetles, small as they are, will completely bury a dead bird, or even a dead cat, within two or three days. They scoop the earth out from under the dead body with their legs, and thus gradually let it down until it is low enough for them to cover it up. Both these beetles are found commonly in the Province of Quebec, and occasionally in Ontario also. The other box sent contains five specimens, four moths and a water-fly, the latter belonging to the order Neuroptera. The fly and two of the moths are so battered as to be unrecognizable. The large moth of the other two is a very beautiful insect, belonging to the family of Arctians, and is known as the virgin tiger moth, *Arctia virginica*. The other is a small moth, also very pretty, which feeds on chickweed, *Pellonia succursaria*.—W. S.]

How to Raise Early Strawberries.

In reply to J. L., we quote the following from Purdy's Fruit Recorder:

Strawberries in early spring, a week to two weeks before they can be obtained out doors, are a luxury that all may enjoy who have a small patch of ground, and now is the time to begin operations by potting off young plants for that purpose.

A good way to do this, and one that we shall practice quite largely, is to cut stiff sod in wet weather in blocks, three or four inches square, and bury these, grass down, close to the roots of old kinds we wish to force, and over them fasten the runners so that the young plant therefrom will root into the sod. After getting well rooted transplant the sods of plants in a warm, southerly and protected place, so that the plants will not be over a foot apart each way, around the beds of plants (beds should not be over six feet wide and as long as one likes), set up boards edgewise, securing them by strong stakes, and banking up against them with coarse manure, and as winter sets in protect the vines with a little covering of hay or leaves, leaving it on until hard freezings are over in the spring, when it may be removed; and by putting over the beds glass or oiled cloth in cold weather, and leaving open in warm weather, early fruit may be had. Plants may also be saved by growing in pots or cheap berry boxes, or they can be taken up from matted beds in August and September and transplanted to the spot where they are to be fruited. If started in hot beds or glass houses, they must be kept as close to the glass as possible, and, too, air must be given them warm days.

The Triumph de Gand, Windsor Chief, Nicanor, Prouty, Forest Rose, Capt. Jack, Green Prolific and Golden Queen are all good for this purpose.

How to Have Apples Every Year.

J. W., Fingal, Ont., writes how he has succeeded in having apples every year by changing the bearing year of one of the two trees. They had both been laden with fruit every alternate year for ten years. Last year they were both covered with blossoms, and being desirous to change the bearing year of one of them, he with his son resolved to pick off the blossoms. They commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning and completed their work by 11. The result of this experiment is that this year he is well rewarded for his labor; the tree from which he picked the blossoms is so heavily laden that the branches are well nigh breaking with the load, while the tree that bore last year has on not more than a dozen apples. By this means he expects to have one tree bearing well every year, giving him sufficient for his family's use. If shaking or knocking off the young fruit would have the same effect, it would be a much easier and quicker way of preventing the tree bearing for the season; but of this he has had no experience. He would advise those whose orchards are bearing fruit alternately to try the experiment next year.

SIR,—I like the ADVOCATE—one reason being that it is a Canadian publication. The railroads work against you. I have had seeds from Hamilton and Toronto; it takes four weeks to get them here. I ordered seed wheat this year from a seed merchant in Hamilton; it was shipped May 5th, and it arrived here July 2nd. I can get no redress from the R. R.

Please inform me will bees do as well left all winter on their summer stands as taken in-doors. Some advocate one plan and some the other. Our place is rather bleak with a southern aspect.

I sowed one bushel of Russian wheat this season—got from a Toronto seedsman. I pickled it as I have always done. Sowed it on sandy land on May 1st. It never put in an appearance. I cannot tell what was the cause of its not growing. I put thirty-five grains in wet flannel, and only three sprouted to grow. Some few made weak sprouts and died away again; the weather was favorable. I have a heavy crop of Australian oats, the seed of which I got from the same house.

D. G. E., Kings Co., New Brunswick.

[It is better to move your bees; they should in winter be in a dry place, and not too warm. The seed wheat that failed to grow may have been too old, or, what is more likely, it may have been dried for saving by an artificial process, and by this the germinating vitality of the grain killed. Such things have occurred, but who is at fault we cannot say—whether the cultivator, the merchant or the shipper.]