

Politics and Agriculture.

In our last issue we informed you of a very long communication we received, signed—"H. Anderson, Secretary E.M.A.S." Up to the last moment of going to press we awaited a reply from the President or Secretary, to ascertain if the article was from the Board or from Anderson alone, or from neither. We wrote one communication to the President, and our Secretary wrote another, but it appears that he received neither. In the communications to the President an offer was made to publish the article if the Board requested it. The Secretary received his letter and returned a written reply, that the communication was not from the Board, but from himself.

Now for a few facts. Meeting after meeting has been held to devise the most speedy means for our destruction. We heard that one of these meetings was to take place, and slipped into the room, in our editorial capacity, just before the business commenced. Of course our presence marred the proceedings somewhat, but the above subject was the business of the meeting. James Johnson appeared to be the main-spring of the meeting, and we were threatened with a pitch down the stairs.

We have not attended any of their private meetings since, not from fear, but because our time has been too fully occupied in doing what we considered to be our duty. They have held a meeting recently, and it appears that, with their united wisdom, they have concluded to run to the Scavenger newspaper, as no respectable journal would insert their little articles, condensed into 24 columns of a common newspaper. The whole thing is a Political Rig, and the Western Fair is made to stand the brunt. Johnson is to appear as deserving of great honor, and your editor is branded as a liar, a deceiver, insane and vindictive.

City Progress.

This city is progressing at a rapid rate; buildings are springing up like mushrooms. The oil refining establishments here employ a vast amount of capital and considerable labor, and the Great Western car shops have been recently established here; the Pullman Company are also about to establish their shops here immediately. The Oil Refineries are doing a great business, and the Chemical Works are progressing well. The Starch Works are also prospering. The Superphosphate Manufactory is doing a large remunerative business, and, indeed, on every side are the signs of enterprise and prosperity.

We have seen many Englishmen come here and commence farming, but whatever may have been the cause, they have failed in realizing their expectations. They have not in the commencement made money by farming. But it was a great pleasure to us yesterday to visit one who is prospering—Mr. Brydges—who has leased the Carling Farm, beside the city. He has built extensive green-houses, and though he only commenced last January, his stock of plants, flowers and vegetables would do credit to those favored by years of prosperity. We have seen many Conservatories, but we have seen nothing in Canada equal to the Conservatory of Mr. Brydges, except that of Mr. Leslie. We may congratulate the people of London on having such a requisition as this Conservatory, and we must add, that the proprietor is a gentleman, and well deserving of the success which, we have no doubt, will reward his labors. Would that we had many such men, for there is plenty of room for all such industrial projects. As the city progresses there is an increasing demand for flowers, shrubs and trees, and the facility of obtaining them will tend to greater improvement and, consequently, a greater demand.

A farmer's house should always be retired enough from the main thoroughfare, to escape the noise and dust incident to travel, and this gives room for the exercise of taste in cultivating and adorning the premises.]

To Mr. Henry Anderson, Secretary of East Middlesex Agricultural Socy.

ONCE RESPECTED SIR,—At one time our opinion of you was so high that we requested you to be our representative at the Provincial Board of Agriculture and Arts, as we considered you, at that time, the most suitable person in East Middlesex to represent our agricultural interests. You labored hard and faithfully for agriculture, and did much good, which honorable position you might still continue to occupy had you not turned to make place for Johnson, who missed the mark. But a change has either taken place in your mind or in ours. Our humble opinion is that you have descended from the position of a man. You to dare to call a person a liar! You to talk about slandering the most popular and useful men! You to talk about honor! Your very article, signed as Secretary of an Association, is a false pretence by your own letter in our office, which states that the article was not from the Board, but from yourself. What business have you to take shelter under the name of "Secretary" when you are only acting as a private individual? What can possibly be more subtle, deceitful and dishonorable than the following facts?—Shortly after the agricultural lands were sold, we met with you, and you then told us they (implying the Board) were trying to use the money for Western Fair purposes.

The first time we met you after having penned your slanderous article, was on the Saturday following our receipt of it. The meeting took place in the bar-room of Balkwill's Hotel. We asked you if you would answer our question, and you consented. We then asked if you had not given us the above information. Your head at once dropped; you looked right and left for your friends, and then replied that you had.

Numbers heard this conversation. Does not this look like a trap; first, to give us this information, and then to call us a liar for publishing it?

Again, you have often told us that we were about right in our remarks concerning Johnson & Co. At one time you stated that the affairs were not managed for the interest of the farmers; that the citizens were getting the whole control, and that you had a great mind to expose the whole affair, which you could do.

Again, you are the very person that informed us of one of Johnson's remarks about us, viz., "Damn him, he is getting up a good paper!"

Again, if we remember right, we believe you were one of the persons who decried our samples of seeds when we exhibited the largest number of samples of wheat that had ever been exhibited or grown by one person in Canada.

Again, you, as an individual, make a great fuss, publish an article with the attempt and desire to injure a person who had through misinformation obtained from yourself published a mistake, but who also issued a supplement correcting the said mistake, previous to your publication.

Come, come, Anderson, no more hunker-sliding! Take off your horns and throw away your brimstone coat, and do not attempt to cloak your laudation of Johnson, all for political purposes.

Finally, we have reason to believe that you have, for some unknown cause, allowed yourself, perhaps blindly, to be led to such a course. We even doubt if you have willingly done it, and we are quite sure that the time will come, if it has not already arrived, when you will see that this very step you have taken is not for the benefit or advancement of the farmers' interests, or of those of the Western Fair, but really for political ends, to strike a blow at independence, and help to aid and vindicate your late co-operation with a set of party politicians. It has not been our desire to build up or throw down either of the great political powers, but to establish more united action among farmers, and to have their interests better looked after.

A farm, with shade and fruit trees set around the house, will sell for two hundred to one thousand dollars more than if there were none; while the girls will have more beaux, and the boys be less likely to get the mitten.

An exchange says that rusty straw is one of the most dangerous blood poisons; it induces distemper, it vitiates the blood, reduces the condition of the animal, takes away the appetite and opens the door for colic, skin diseases, swellings and fevers; it is only fit for litter.

The Destiny of Canada.

This is a subject that we farmers of the Dominion ought to consider. It is not our desire to enter into party politics, but the question forces itself upon us: are we to exist as a nation? Is our country to prosper? Are we, as a people, to be self-dependent? If so, our only hope, the only foundation, physically speaking, must be agriculture.

We leave to individuals to form for themselves opinions in regard to religion or politics; we take the side of no party; we have built on agriculture alone. We have not, to our knowledge, offended either sect, yet some of both political parties have taken offence. Our object has been the common good, yet some of those we have labored to serve have been our enemies. Our opponents are not a majority of the class we labor to serve, but a large and powerful number; men who, strange to say, are unable to stand up boldly in the light of the sun and give their reasons for their opposition, but strike in the dark. We have not spared our means or our labor to promote the welfare of agriculturists, who are the mainstay of the country. Why, then, should any oppose us and strive to injure us?

Let our farmers know the position they should hold in the country. Let there be no division among them. They have the power, and let them maintain it; no cringing or fawning to any other class. Let the interests of the farmers be looked to. Expenditure of money should all be for the promotion of agriculture but has it not rather been extracted from the farmer? The very foundation of our prosperity—the means of our agricultural improvement—has been forced to bear the most unjust and oppressive taxation. We have paid for the railroads, paid the high salaries of officials, paid for the beautiful and costly post offices in the cities, and, after all, this double tax is imposed on agricultural papers.

We would ask, what has ever been done to aid the testing and dissemination of seeds? Have not attempts been made to check private enterprise and enchain the whole agricultural community in submission to political purposes. For what other purpose has this Mimico expenditure been incurred? The work had been undertaken by individual enterprise, without expense to the country. Why, then, this expenditure? Did ever a farmer ask for it? did any agricultural society or body of farmers commend it? It must be looked on as a clog and a check to improvement; as a wrong to private enterprise; as an unnecessary squandering of public money; as another place prepared for the reward, not of honest industry or deserving merit, but of partisan intrigue and favoritism.

Gleanings from our Exchanges.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.—Bobcaygeon, April 13.—The snow is off in this section, and the fall wheat never looked better than now. A greater breadth was sown last fall than in other years. The lakes can hardly be open for navigation in less than three weeks. Great fears are entertained that there will not be water enough to carry down timber and logs from the north. Hay is selling at \$29 per ton.—Toronto Mail.

SUGAR BEETS.—The culture of sugar beets is rapidly spreading in the United States. Not only is a permanent market for them about to be established in the beet-sugar factories now springing into existence, but they are found to be excellently adapted as food for stock. Milk cows, fattening oxen, sheep and hogs all devour them readily and thrive on them satisfactorily. The climate is adapted for them, and in their culture no method or implements other than those needed for the ordinary culture of turnips, are required.—Hearth and Home.

The Bresee's Potato.

From my experience, I arrive at the following conclusions, viz:—

The King of the Earlies is the earliest and best in quality as an early potato, but to make a good crop, it must be planted early, close, and on very rich ground. The Early Rose requires little seed, two to four bushels being sufficient for an acre. It produces more small ones than some other varieties; as it tends to grow out of the ground, it should be well hilled up; it is not good for table use till ripe. It is better as a late potato than any early variety I know. The Prolific cooks about

five minutes sooner than any of the other varieties, and is by some preferred as a baking potato. Pearlies and No. 7 are similar in yield, quality and habits; both give very large and uniform tubers (have seen a Peerless weigh 6½ lbs.) and both as winter and late table varieties, are of the best quality. They do well on most soils, and may be planted quite late with success. A year ago we turned over the soil and planted Peerless the last day of June. They yielded over 250 bushels to the acre, though the ground was not in very good condition.—Hearth and Home.

A Good Cheap Paint.

Take eleven pounds of unslacked lime and one gallon of boiling water, and stir it into a thick pudding; then add two gallons of boiled linseed oil and one quarter of a pound of white potash dissolved in one pint of boiling water. Mix thoroughly, and if the oil and potash do not unite, add a little more potash water, enough to cut the oil perfectly, but no more. It will look thicker than common paint, but will spread easily with a common paint brush, and will wear excellently well; it has all the appearance of a superior paint, while its cost is less than half as much. As a paint for barns, out-houses, fences, &c., it is unequalled.

Public Agricultural Matters

ACROSS THE LINES.

A large meeting has been held in regard to the State Agricultural Colleges, the desire being to obtain more aid, more land, and more power. There are some deprecating the undertaking. We clip the following from *Moore's Rural*, which should have consideration at the present time, when so much public money is being expended, or about to be:

"Buying and distributing home-grown seed free, on the part of the Department of Agriculture, ought to cease. There is neither excuse for it nor sense in it. If, through Government agents abroad, the Department can secure new seeds or plants, not heretofore introduced in this country, and which have, or are supposed to have, a distinctive or special economic value here, their introduction and dissemination is excusable. But there is no excuse for the policy which buys new seed corn, wheat, or potatoes of domestic growers, and distributes it free to the few who may be favored by the Department."

Inquiries.

How is Hungarian Grass to be treated? how much seed is sown to an acre? what is the time for sowing, and when may the crop be fit to cut for hay? J. CARLON.

ANSWER.—We would not recommend you to sow Hungarian Grass. It must not be sown till June, when there is no danger of the spring frost. The consequence is that it is late in the season before it can be cut, and then it is saved in a dirty state. We recommend Western Corn in preference, as we have tried both. The corn can be better saved, it is better feed, and produces more abundantly.

ISAAC COLBURN, Corresponding Secretary of the Loami Farmers' Club, Sangamon County, Illinois, will accept our thanks for his kind letter, informing us of our election as an honorary member of the Club. We forward our paper as instructed.

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.

Fortune, success, fame, position are never gained, but by piously, determined v. traveling sticking, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Be awake, electrify yourself; go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportion, and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself; others will think better of you. The world is its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful.

We give the in our column. We have to be warded to u Society. We our readers th not belong to a township in land, over a h We think our near the citie by their dista the very four perity. It i leading men with this ide established i well away t the way: it money to ge how tardy an wealthy farm them. More more from l but many w for any publi do so by the willing, labor their time at lishment or should be su work increa spirited misa compelled to to aid such, most profita not at this p thousand th or adaptabl monest cerea raised in Can peas, barley,

These Soci to seek for k who will ve many a sting the bareface the attempt enterprising his best to this will hit to the subse that class do Some of you those are the namely, the of have nev enough to t any kind; t knowledge o The Secr for his kind Societies in perhaps th wish you c pleased to a accounts of TOWNSHIP

A meeting Mrs. Wood's Edward Bel Messrs. McL son, Pratt, Y and others.

Mr. Sides cusion, viz with the fo feel sorry th before you to-day. Ba that there a experience, subject than fit that may cusion of a (and for w will endea tribute to o at this sub parts. "Ba the first acc dates as far when we re Egypt, and Bel-chem rest?" an cas em c u Britain I c cultivated the last te ground ove