

raised on an acre of land. They employ a working capital of \$300 an acre; under-drain thoroughly; use from 50 to 100 tons of manure on each acre every year; have two, three, and four crops in succession during the season on the same land; never let a weed show itself; pay from \$100 to \$300 an acre rent and taxes, and make a handsome profit besides. This is high farming. They have to pay an enormous price for the land, and they must farm high, or not farm at all. They could not afford to let their land lie idle a year, in order that they might summer-fallow, or plow under a crop of clover. Where land is worth only \$50 an acre, we can afford to adopt a slower method of enriching it than when it is worth \$500, or even \$200 per acre.

He quotes my remark: "You can afford to pay more for manure that will double the crops on land worth \$150 per acre, than on land worth only \$50," and asks, "Why so? If doubling the crops on good farms is profitable, why not on poor ones equally so?" Why not stick to the proposition? He should say, "If doubling the crops on land worth \$150 an acre, by using 400 lbs. of guano costing \$20, is profitable, why not on a farm worth only \$50 an acre?"

Of course the figures quoted above, appear high, but you can allow for the inflated currency of the States and profit by some of the above hints.—Ed.

Some good wheat growers in this county mow their clover the first year, for hay and for seed, and the next year pasture it till the middle of August or the first of September, and then plow it up and sow wheat, without any previous cultivation, and little, if any harrowing. They say they get better wheat in this way than if the land was plowed in June or July, and "summer-fallowed." The straw is stronger and the grain yields better. If your land is clear and in good heart, I do not see why this is not an excellent plan. Wheat requires a firm foothold, and I have often thought that we not unfrequently get the surface soil, on light land, too loose and mellow. The time to clean and mellow the land for wheat is when it is in corn, two or three years previous. The Norfolk, or Four Course System of Rotation, almost universal on the lighter soils of England is: 1st, Turnips; 2d, Barley, seeded with clovers; 3d, clover, hay or pasture; 4th, wheat. The labor is nearly all spent in preparing the land for the turnip crop. It is frequently plowed four times, and cultivated, harrowed and rolled repeatedly. Barley is sown as early as the land can be plowed, and got into good working order. The clovers are sown and harrowed in with a light harrow, and the roller is passed over the field when the barley is an inch or so high. Wheat is sown on the clover sod immediately after it is plowed. When sown broadcast, the land is not even

harrowed, but the seed is sown on the furrows as left by the plow.

If our land was rich enough, and we treated corn as a "fallow-crop," cultivating it until the soil was as mellow as an ash heap, we might adopt the same system. Sow the corn stubble with barley, and seed down heavily with clover. Pasture it but little, if any, in the fall, after the barley is harvested. Pasture it the next summer with sheep till the 1st of September. Plow and sow wheat at once. Seed down the wheat with clover. Mow it for hay and for seed the next year. Then manure heavily and plant corn. The success of such a rotation will depend on the thoroughness with which the corn is cultivated. Generally our barley stubbles are overrun with weeds, and for this reason we do not more frequently seed down with barley.

The best thing to do with a seeded down barley stubble infested with weeds, is to run the mowing machine over it, and shave off the stubble, weeds, etc., close to the ground. I adopted this plan last fall on my wheat stubble, on some sandy knolls, that were full of thistles. It has checked them sufficiently to enable the clover to get the start of them this spring, and I think it will smother them out. The mowing machine is not appreciated as a means of destroying weeds as fully as it should be.—AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DIDDLED, HUMBUGGED, FOOLED SWINDLED.

As the founder of the Emporium, it is necessary we should procure the best and newest varieties, and procure from the most reliable sources. Also as editor of an agricultural paper it is our duty to furnish the country with any information that we think might be of any use or profit to our readers, even without receiving most fabulous prices for bringing anything before the public. Sometimes a young hand at any undertaking can be excused for a slight error. We wished to give information that might be read with interest and profit. Had seen a great advertisement of men holding position in the States, of what was called Surprise Oats, having a long list of testimonials attached from farmers in various parts of the country. We applied for an agency for the sale of them from the originator of the oat. He had not stock sufficient to appoint agents in Canada this year, but next year would appoint us as agent. We applied to another person, who from accounts we were led to believe held an unexceptionable position, and were promised the oats, which after long delay arrived, and we were really surprised at

the most miserable, mixed, inferior sample we received—not half as good as our Emporium oats. We unfortunately had advertised them, but would only supply one person as we are certain they would not give satisfaction. We prefer pocketing the loss ourselves. We never have attempted to humbug our readers, nor will we ever do so willfully. We do not hold ourselves accountable for advertisements, communications, nor all extracts. Our own writings, our own knowledge, and experience we give as facts. We do say the Surprise Oats are not a superior variety. We received from Mr. H. Vanolinda, 1-quart in which were some of the largest oats, we ever saw. They are entirely a new variety to us, but about their milling qualities that is all moonshine. About their yielding we cannot say. We shall be more cautious in future as to what we allow in our paper. We want to have nothing to supply our readers with but what we believe will be of advantage to them, but it is necessary we should try things ourselves.

Should you ever hear a person making any remarks against our undertaking, ask them if they have subscribed for our paper, or if they have read the paper for six months, if not they are unable to judge of its merits. Try and convince every reasonable man of the necessity and utility of our undertaking, and endeavor to induce him to become a subscriber.

HIGH PRICE FOR FOWLS.—Mr. H. M. Thomas, of Brooklin, recently purchased from a gentleman in Toronto, two pairs of Brahma Pootrah Fowls, at \$30 per pair. They were imported from Limerick city, Ireland, only a few days ago, and were on exhibition at the Poultry show held in Toronto, when Mr. Thomas purchased them.—[Ext.]

Our Brampton correspondent informs us that Mr. J. Snell of Edmonton recently sold a yearling short-horn bull for \$200, and a 2 year old for \$300, and that he has one aged 17 months, weighing 1300 lbs., for which he is asking \$200.

—There is a whole sermon in the saying of the Persian: "In all thy quarrels leave open the door of reconciliation." We should never forget it.

—Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph—Pharaoh made a "ruler" of him.