

same direction as the course of the plow, allowing the sod to carry its own crest of plants when inverted. A log chain attached to the forward part of the plow, and to the right handle, and hanging in a loose loop between these points, and dragging on the ground, assists in completely turning under the otherwise straggling plants. It is thought best not to turn them under with a very deep furrow; and rolling the furrows flat immediately afterwards, prevents the drying of the leaves and stems, and hastens decay and intermixture. As young trees require a good depth of soil, the sod is again inverted with a larger plow, or to a greater depth, after the lapse of several weeks.

Clover is generally too thinly seeded. There is no expenditure more economical than the purchase of an abundant supply of clover seed. One peck per acre is not too much, — we have found a half-bushel to yield an increase worth much more than the additional cost of the seed. But a heavy seeding alone, will not answer the purpose, unless the soil is in a proper condition.

The practice of top-dressing wheat-fields with fine manure applied in autumn, when the grain is sown, is not only highly advantageous to the wheat, but insures the germination and vigorous growth of the clover. The practice of brushing the surface very early in spring with a fine tooth harrow, would doubtless be of great additional use.—[Country Gentleman

#### THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

The Agricultural Emporium, some may think, is a humbug, others may think that it is a castle in the air, and some may think that it is of greater magnitude than it really is. Let us go to facts; there must be an object in view to cause us to step out of the beaten track of Agriculture, or anything else. That object should be defined by a name as explicit as possible. Ridicule, contempt, and scorn must be expected by any one attempting to mature the smallest improvement in anything laudatory and commendatory. Remarks may also be heard from parties that may see the advantages likely to arise from such scheme. Some there are that consider that our plans are centered in one animal; their ideas are not expanded; it is necessary to have a leading animal for the improvement of any stock. The animal we have said

most about stood the highest in the land, at the time we purchased him, in regard to prizes won. Since then, his stock has proved him unsurpassed. With respect to this the step we have taken has been to place him in his proper position in regard to price, as price is one great essential to improvement. Unless we can command a price in Canada, our best stock will be, as it has been, taken from us. There is not a horseman in Canada who would not have taken this animal to the States and made ten times as much as we have made here:—but our object has been our Canadian prosperity, and time alone will tell of the advantages conferred. The other horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, on the farm, where the Emporium project first originated, are all thriving and in a healthy state. The crops are looking well, and the family are all hard at work; some of them think that our return is a long time coming in: they are undoubtedly right, as it has taken us rather longer to get our ideas and plans appreciated, than we at first anticipated: and the organs of public opinion have been in no hurry to take up, or advance our plans. We see now several papers have, already, begun to draw attention to our undertaking, and our list of names of parties taking our Emporium Notes show that the work is commenced. The ice is now broken, and we believe that, in a short time, the most doubtful will see the advantages derived, and will look on it as one of the most beneficial establishments in Canada; but Rome was not built in a day, it has taken time to bring it to its present position, and time must be allowed for the completion of our undertaking.

We think it proper to give a statement of the expenditure of the monies received on the loan asked for: paid \$25, being the last money owing, on which we paid 24 per cent. interest; the highest that we are now paying being 9 per cent.: paid \$25, small debts: made a payment on two of Anglo Saxon's horse-colts, to secure them for our country: sent an order, to the States, for some of the Treadwell wheat, some of which we intend to sow ourselves, so that we may be able to report thereon, and some of it will be supplied to the public at as cheap rates as we can afford to sell at; the holders of the Emporium Notes will have the first privilege of taking what we may be able to spare; if not all taken by them, the subscribers to our paper will be next supplied. The amount invested will be small, therefore, we shall only be able to spare two sheels to any one person, unless cash is sent in time to enable us to order larger quantities for fall seeding. (See Page 63.)

## POLITICS.

As the elections approach, the minds of the people become excited. The mind of man is susceptible of influence from various sources. A strong wave of emotion moves the mass and a great effect is produced. It is seen pictured in a herd of buffaloes, or a flock of pigeons, the mighty torrent, or the hurricane, they must have their way, no human power can stay the one, or the other, when once in motion. At such a time as this little else is thought of, or talked about, and it is but wasting ones powers to blow against an east wind, or talk on any other subject. It was our intention to have nothing to do with party politics. We have previously recorded our vote on either side, reform, or conservative, for the man we thought most fit, at the time, to represent us. It was our intention not to vote at the present election, but to leave it entirely with the people, without using any influence or power, either way; but our friends are asking our opinion; the candidates are requesting us to show our colors; and we are almost compelled to take part in the political melee. At the last election we voted for our member, Mr. T. Seatchord, and were he running for this riding, we might support him again; he is a reformer, but not after the G. Brown school. We look on him as an independent man, a loyal subject, and one who desires the country to prosper. The reform candidates of our riding, we look upon as supporters of G. Brown; they attended Brown's convention, and mounted the platform at his bidding, showing themselves subservient to his will: that of itself, is sufficient to convince us that we should not be doing our duty to our country, our Queen, or ourselves, were we to support them. In some respects we would prefer our reform candidates to the conservatives. But the great point to be considered is, shall we support confederation? we are satisfied that it is intended for our good, and we believe that it will prove to be so. A coliation has been formed, composed as equally as possible of reformers and conservatives, to launch our confederate ship, and we wish to show our desire to support the new government, and trust that it will be sustained. Brown has opposed, and continues to oppose these plans for