

to the woods at the earliest possible chance, for the purpose of wringing money out of some branch of the lumber trade? at the same time leaving a valuable stock of cattle to be poorly attended by children, or some inferior hand, forgetting that the loss consequent upon such poor attention is in a large majority of cases much more than the profits derived from the lumber trade.

One of the secrets of successful farming is to prevent waste: waste of food material; waste of implements; waste of manure, etc. To prevent this waste it is very necessary that farm and farm stock be attended by some steady and regular hand. Many seem to think that the winter is a workless time for the farmer, and turn to lumbering, peddling, and such like, to make money as they term it, forgetting that their profits should not come in as the price of logs, ship timber or lumbermen's wages, but as the proceeds of Easter Bees and fat Porks. The farmer who spends his winter days attending his stock and preparing for spring work will find himself able to meet such work and perform his spring operation in a thorough manner, while the farmer-lumberer, will find nothing ready, and the spring is half over before the most necessary operations have well begun.

The sooner the farmers of Colchester make themselves believe that farming can be made profitable, the better for the success of the business, as the faithless farmer, like the faithless follower of anything else, will be sure to fail.

At the present time when wheat culture is exciting interest among some of our farmers, the following communication to the *Canada Farmer*, from Erin, Ont., may be read with advantage:

At the present time, when farmers devote a good deal of anxious consideration to the question of "What can we grow with the greatest amount of profit?" and, as hitherto, spring wheat has been a leading cereal, and must still continue to be extensively cultivated, I append a few ideas in reference to our experience in this locality. We have tried several varieties of spring wheat in this township, and each variety has its admirers, owing to the different soils, so that where one kind of wheat might flourish another might entirely fail.

The Ohio is considered about the best variety, and on high and dry land gives perhaps the best yield of any, but, when sown on low or damp soil, it is very liable to be injured by rust or blight. It delights in a rich mellow soil.

The Fyfe ranks next in order, and, for general cultivation is safer than any other. It yields well, and is generally preferred by millers. The straw is stiff and does not rust.

The Red Chaff seems to be gaining friends, and, with the same cultivation, gives the best yield. The grain is coarser than either the Ohio or Fyfe, but it seems to improve every year, so that, in a year or two, it may be equal to the others. The straw is not as stiff as that of the

Fyfe, but it stands well, and does not rust, and is well suited to low or swampy land. But in a few years it may lose its productiveness, so that by the time it is acclimated we may want another change, which brings the suggestion that it is the land that is run out and not the wheat.

If we were to return to the soil what is required to produce wheat, we would not need to change our seed so often; and where turnips are raised to a considerable extent (unless artificial fertilizers are used), it is impossible to raise a first-class crop of wheat. We want more and better manure; to raise more clover and not sell it; cleaner cultivation and mixed farming—not, when one crop is high, discard all others for that one. Wheat is low at present, too low to pay the expenses of production. Still it will not pay to give it up.

Instead of going to extremes, we should sow only where we are sure the soil is in proper order for an extra crop. Get it in in the best possible manner, and raise a part of everything that the land will produce to advantage. We shall then have more time to attend to them properly, will be less affected by rise or fall, and, by a proper rotation, keep up the fertility of the soil.

THROUGH the kindness of an old acquaintance, J. H. Kreelege, Chairman of the General Association for the Cultivation of Bulbs at Haarlem, we have received "Bulletin No. 1" of the INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, which is being held this month (April) at Amsterdam. It may be useful to quote some of its paragraphs:

"Since the first International Horticultural Exhibition in Netherland, held in 1865 in the Palace of Industry at Amsterdam, with the co-operation of many Horticultural Societies of the Country,—ordinary Horticultural Exhibitions and Flower-shows have been held almost annually in the same building, by the managers of that establishment. These Exhibitions have been largely patronized both by Botanists and Horticulturists, and by the public in general. Stimulated by such marks of encouragement, the said Board was desirous of adapting these Exhibitions to the increasing requirements of such Horticultural displays, resulting from the great improvements going on in the Department of Horticulture.

"For this purpose, the above mentioned Board sent invitations, in the month of November, 1872, to various generally acknowledged specialists to form a Commission, which should take upon itself the conduct of the ordinary Horticultural Exhibitions, in order thereby to invest them with the great significance which they are capable of receiving, and especially—if it were deemed feasible and expedient—to call into being a Grand International Exhibition. Saving a few exceptions, all the gentlemen appealed to accepted appointments as Members of this Commission, so that by the latter end of 1872 it was constituted."

The List begins with Jonkheer Mr. C. J. A. den Tex, Burgomaster of Amsterdam. Honorary President, whose name is followed by the Dutch names and titles of thirty-four other gentlemen, who are distinguished no doubt in their various departments, but the spellings are so odd that it would make our compositor's head swim if he were to try to set them up.

"No sooner was this Commission met than the question was propounded, whether the period had arrived for repeating the experiment of holding an International Exhibition. This the Commission opined to be the case, and in order to secure the countenance and co-operation of the talent and learning in the Kingdom, the Commission passed a resolution, that before entering upon any details in connection with the proposed International Exhibition, all the Horticultural Societies, etc., of this country should be invited to appoint Delegates, who should attend their meetings and assist in regulating the whole affair; the Commission being of opinion that this is the only way in which the intended Exhibition can assume a universal character—an indispensable requisite for attaining the desired success."

To this invitation, "which was received with the utmost complaisance," twenty-one corporations sent in their assent, including Societies Agricultural, Industrial, Cattle Breeding, Botanical, Zoological, Bulb-Growing, Pomological, Entomological, Academic, and some with titles so thoroughly Dutch that we don't know, with any very great exactness, what they mean.

The Commission for the International Exhibition held its first meeting on the 17th of June, 1873, the Birthday of H. M. the Queen of the Netherlands. As a mark of homage, a Telegram was dispatched to Her Majesty, stating that the Commission was constituted on that auspicious day, which intelligence was received with gracious interest by Her Majesty. [This method of celebrating great days is an improvement upon the fire cracker practice.]

The subsequent labours of the Commission were limited to the appointment of an Organizing Committee of seven members, consisting of Messrs. Jhr. Mr. W. M. DE BRAUW, C. GLIJM, J. H. KREELEGE, Prof. Dr. C. A. J. A. OUDERMANS, C. J. VAN DER OUDERMEULEN, Dr. G. F. WESTERMAN and H. GROENEWEGEN, charged with the framing of a general plan. This Committee elected as Chairman, Jhr. Mr. DE BRAUW, and as Secretary, Mr. GROENEWEGEN. In the course of their labours, after having attended one of the meetings, Mr. DE BRAUW was lost to them by death. In his stead Mr. KREELEGE was elected Chairman.

Since then, for various reasons, the following gentlemen have seceded from the General Commission, viz., Messrs. C. W. A. VAN RINSUM, Jhr. Dr. J. P. SIX and J. HORA ADEMA.