

ing, one crop following another in succession ripens, and he is unprepared to harvest it in season, much of it shells and falls to the ground.

In Autumn the corn is standing out late, the birds, pigs, and vermin, destroy it, till finally to save a little of the fruit of his toil he turns out in the last of October or the first of November and takes in his corn crop, and while he is doing this his potatoes freeze in the ground! Thus, while the farmer who works without system, is busily employed and daily toils hard from morning till night to raise crops, which he allows to be destroyed, is daily growing poorer, and at the same time is occupying a large farm, he wonders that the man of small farm and small capital should be daily growing richer and improving his farm, he is growing poorer and his farm is going to decay.

Now, we think if this man will sit down and talk with us a few minutes, exercising his reason and better judgment, we can, little as we know, tell him the reason of his bad luck and the other's good fortune. The fundamental lies here, he has no system, the very first thing he should do is to sit down, make a careful and as judicious an estimate as possible of the amount of available funds, either in cash or otherwise he can appropriate to his farm, and its cultivation. Then add to this, the sum of credits which it may be safe for him to incur. Graduated to this should be the help employed. Now, no matter what may be the extent of his farm, he should in no case attempt to till more land than he finds he possesses the means to do effectually and profitably. This should be ascertained if possible in the Winter; by this means he will know the amount of fences he will have to make, and can provide accordingly. When Spring begins to open, his wood for summer is cut and piled in the woodshed, which no farmer should be without, and he is prepared while the frost is escaping from the earth and before he can plough, to right up old fences that have fallen or decayed during the past winter, or build new ones. These being completed, as the spring advances he begins to plough and sow, and as the time for doing a particular thing arrives, he is prepared to do it. His crops are in season, being sown at different intervals; in ordinary seasons, they ripen at seasons sufficiently distant from each other to admit of being gathered before others arrive at maturity, thus his lands being well manured and properly tilled and his harvest gathered in in due time, all is saved and every day is turned to profitable account. Providing himself with good fences he is not troubled with breechy cattle, and suffers no loss by means of them. When the year rolls round he finds he has more grain, more stock, more money and in time, effectually and profitably. These plans should be laid, these calculations made in the Winter, in all cases, that will admit of it. But let it always be remembered, till no more than you can till well. If you possess a farm of two hundred acres and find that you can till only fifty and do it well, then rent out the one hundred and fifty and till the remaining fifty yourself.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Mechanic:

Sir, I have received the first number of your Agricultural Journal, and am glad to find that such a paper is in circulation, feeling confident it will have, and ought to have, the greatest circulation of any journal ever published in Canada.

We had an agricultural exhibition of cattle

is astonishing the progress they experienced in the cultivation of the soil and improvement of stock since the formation of an Agricultural Society in this county.

The Provincial Act for establishing Agricultural Societies in this Province has expired, and it would appear that the Legislature has not as yet taken any notice of this most important measure; but I rest confident that it will not escape the notice of so intelligent a body as the present Legislature is composed of; and they will not only continue the Act, but see the propriety of extending its provisions.

It is my intention when the premiums are paid, to cause every member of the Society to take the Farmer and Mechanic.

I notice your suggestions recommending a Provincial Agricultural Society in the Province, which would embrace the entire interest of the Province. I think that it requires but little consideration to illustrate many of the beneficial results that might be derived from such an institution. In the first place, it would afford ample information to the Legislature of the use that was made of their liberality, and how far it was appreciated. It would be the means of opening a train of information to the Legislature and the country, as to the resources of the Province, if established upon a proper basis, the value of which would be incalculable.

I hope, however, that an abler hand than mine will treat upon the subject, and that we will see it established.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Yours, &c.,

ARCH. McDONALD,  
President Agricultural Society,  
Co. Russel, Ottawa District.

LEWISVILLE, Oct. 12.

The Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the District of Johnstown Agricultural Society, was held this day, at this place, agreeable to appointment, which was respectively attended by the Farmers in the vicinity and some few from other parts of the District. The President of the Society being absent, the Vice President was called to the Chair.

The Committee appointed to select and lay out the ground for the Ploughing Match reported that owing to the drouth they had come to the conclusion on examination of the ground with the advice of some of the Plowmen to recommend the adjournment of the Ploughing Match to a future day.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint Committees to judge of the comparative merits of Farm Stock presented by members. Messrs. Biddle, Rutherford and Romenus of the Smiths Falls Society were appointed Judges of Bulls and Cows.

Messrs. Boyce, Henderson and Lee, Judges of Swine.

Messrs. Sabine, Purvis and Bates, Judges of Sheep.

Messrs. Deming, Lehigh, and Beattie, Judges of Steers and Heifers.

After examination the several Committees made their reports. Joseph Wiltse, Esq. on the behalf of the viewing Committee for Farms and Crops reported that in consequence of want of notices for competitors no premium was awarded on Farms, and not sufficient competitors on crops to take all the premiums offered.

After which it was Resolved, That the Ploughing Match be adjourned to Tuesday the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that persons paying a subscription of five shillings be permitted to compete on Plowing.

Resolved, That a premium of £5 shall be awarded the best original address delivered by a member of the Society at our Annual meeting on the first Thursday in March next, if in the judgment of the managing Committee any are delivered meriting a premium.

for obtaining subscriptions shall stand as at present constituted until the next Annual meeting.

J. G. Booth, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

WHAT, in the hands of the farmer, constitutes capital, is an important query. With the merchant, cash is the capital, with the land owner, land is the capital, and with the farmer, cash, land and stock, is usually considered the capital. But there are many other items that enter into the capital of the farmer generally overlooked, such as implements, manures, and the most important of all, labor. Capital may be productive or nonproductive. A million of gold and silver locked in a strong box, or a thousand acres of uncultivated land, may be capital, but so long as the property remains in this state it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poorer, instead of becoming richer. Increase of wealth does not depend on the quantity of capital so much as in the use of it; and in nothing is this more observable than in farming. There is many a man who has commenced farming with fifty acres of land; on this he annually expended in manure, labor, &c. twenty per cent, and the produce was perhaps forty per cent. Encouraged by this success, he added to his farm another 50 acres, but his expenditure in capital is not proportionally increased, and the profits are lessened in proportion. Still he has not land enough, and he keeps purchasing land, while he adds little or nothing to his active capital, and the consequence is, while on fifty acres of land, he realized forty per cent, on five hundred acres he does not clear as much as he did from his fifty acres, or perhaps he actually falls behind. There is nothing more true than that the inordinate desire for large farms has been the ruin of thousands. It is true that a large farm may be made as productive as a small one, but there must be the same proportion of capital in manure, labor, &c. put upon it, a thing rarely or never done. That part of the farm upon which most capital is expended is the garden, and this is clearly the most productive and profitable; and so with a small farm when compared with a large one. Let no one therefore desire to possess more land, or undertake the cultivation of more acres than he has capital to manage well. If he does, he will find he is rapidly sinking what little productive capital he possesses, and may become a poor man with the means of exhaustless wealth in his hands.

BLOSSOM OF THE LINDEN FATAL TO THE ROSE BUG.

A writer in the Louisville Journal, speaking of the effects of this pest of the florist and gardener, says they are nearly extirpated from his premises, "and seen only at the places of their destruction; these are linden trees when in blossom." He adds—"my first impression was, that the bugs died about the linden tree, after depositing their eggs and terminating their natural career; but such is not the fact; and I now speak with confidence, after several years observation and experience, when I say the blossom of this tree destroys them, and extirpates (or nearly so,) the race from its immediate vicinity on the farm on which they grow."

\* \* In rushing to the delicious fragrance and honey of this flower, they precipitate themselves on their own destruction. Of all the American forest trees there is none the fragrance of which is more attractive than that of the linden or bass wood, and none in which bees resort so gladly to collect honey. That this honey should be fatal to some insects and harmless to others, seems rather strange, and if others have observed effects similar to those noticed by the Journal it would be well to have the fact