

which, again, more than any other regulate the consumption of food, would in point of fact not be satisfied in the use of the leguminous diet, unless by an expenditure or consumption of an amount of nitrogen beyond that which the due balance of the constituents of food would seem to require; whilst, on the other hand, in the use of cereal grain, its better proportion of respiratory food in the direct use of the highly-nitrogenized leguminous seeds, or in the better balanced diet of the cereal grains, in either case the end is attained only at the cost of nitrogen, in the one case by a larger amount of it in the food than the due balance of constituents would seem to require; whilst, in the other, this due balance has not been attained without a loss of nitrogen during growth. The claims of health and natural instinct generally leave little doubt which alternative should be adopted, in the case of human food at least; and it becomes us, therefore, to investigate and understand the practical bearings of these curious and interesting facts, for upon the principles they involve depend much, for their success, those fundamental practices of the farm—the feeding of stock, for their double products of meat and manure, and the adaptation of our rotations.”

(Concluded in next number.)

Agricultural Intelligence.

Fortunes Made by Farming.

It is a common, and, we think, correct conviction that large fortunes are seldom made by farmers. There are, however, exceptions. Agriculture, as a pursuit, probably yields about the average rate of profit on the capital employed as compared with that of commercial undertakings, when the losses, which are often heavy, attending the latter, are deducted. There is generally much less risk in farming than in manufactures and commerce; and industrious, economical habits, guided by a sound judgment, will scarcely, in any instance, fail in securing a comfortable competency. There are thousands of farmers in Canada who are now comparatively wealthy, who came to this country twenty or thirty years ago almost without a shilling. The following instances of success in farming are taken from an article furnished the *Boston Cultivator*, by that well known agriculturist, Mr. John Johnston, of Geneva:

Some sixty years ago, a man came to Western New York from New England or New Jersey, I am not certain which, his axe and a little

loose change being about all the property he had. He worked several years for different farmers, and then bought land for himself. I now has a farm of 600 acres or more, has given two sons each a good farm, and pays taxes two hundred thousand dollars of personal property. He has never had any business but farming.

I know another man whose father left him a farm of about 200 acres, something over thirty years ago, with some encumbrances on it in the shape of legacies to other heirs, who now has over 400 acres of land, and fifty thousand dollars at interest. He also has done no business but farming.

Several men have worked for me, who, though they had nothing when they came, are now rich. A young Scotchman worked for me over thirty years ago who had but three cents when he began, but who now has a good farm of 40 acres, well stocked, and he is free from debt. He knew how to do the mechanical part of farming thoroughly, but knew nothing of speculation. I could name others who have acquired fortunes wholly by farming.

A farmer of small means should be very economical and still very liberal. He should be economical in dress for himself and his family, and his dwelling and furniture; he should be liberal in feeding his stock, manuring his land, and supplying labor to work his land. I have seen many farmers who were kept always poor by trying to do too much work for the number of laborers employed, whereas if they had hired double labor it would have paid abundantly. This is a very common mistake.

Exportation of Horthorns from the United States to England.

The following information from a recent number of *Bell's Messenger*, an old weekly agricultural paper of good authority, published in London, will prove interesting to our readers generally, more especially to those that are practically engaged,—and we have now many such in different sections of the Province,—in the improvement of the breeds of cattle. We have now on this continent commenced repaying England, in kind, for what we have long been receiving from her; and this importation will be a conclusive evidence that the soil and climate of this portion of North America are admirably suited, under proper management, to the big development of the world renowned Short-horn. We have breeders in Canada who, if they spare their animals, might follow Mr. Thomas example with a like success:

On the 29th ultimo we had an arrival