

The importance of possessing the means of doing everything at exactly the right season, cannot be too highly appreciated. One or two illustrations may set this in a clearer light. Two farmers had each a crop of rutabagas, of an acre each. The first, by hoeing his crop early, while the weeds were only an inch high, accomplished the task with two days work, and the young plants then grew vigorously and yielded a heavy return. The second, being prevented by a deficiency of help, had to defer his hoeing one week; and then three days more, by rainy weather, making ten days in all. During this time the weeds had sprung up six to ten inches high, so as to require, instead of two days, no less than six days to hoe them; and so much was the growth of the crop checked at this early stage, that the owner had 150 bushels less on his acre, than the farmer who took time by the forelock. Another instance occurred with an intelligent farmer of this state, who raised two fields of oats on land of similar quality. One field was sown very early and well put in, and yielded a good profit. The other was delayed twelve days, and then hurried: and although the crop was within two-thirds of the amount of the former, yet that difference was just the clear profit of the first crop; so that with the latter, the amount yielded only paid the expenses.

Admitting that the farm is already purchased and paid for, it becomes an object to know what else is needed, and at what cost, before cultivation is commenced. If the buildings and fences are what they should be, which is not often the case, little immediate outlay will be needed for them. But if not, then an estimate must be made of the intended improvements and the necessary sum allotted to them. These being all in order, the following items, requiring an expenditure of capital, will be required on a good farm of 100 acres of improved land, that being not far from the size of a large majority in this state. The estimate will of course vary considerably with circumstances, prices, &c.

*Live Stock.*—This will vary much with the character and quality of the land, its connection with market, &c., but the following is a fair average, for fertile land, and the prices an average for different years, although lower than they have recently been:—

3 horses, at \$100, \$300—1 yoke of oxen, \$100.....	\$400
8 milch Cows, \$25, \$200—10 steers, heifers and calves, \$100.....	300
20 Pigs, \$5, \$100—100 sheep. \$2, \$200.....	300
Poultry, &c.,.....	10

**\$1010**

*Implements.*—To farm *economically*, these must be of the best sort, especially those which are daily used. A plow, for an instance, that saves only *one-eight* of a team's strength, will save an hour a day, or more than *twelve* days (worth \$24,) in a hundred—an amount, annually, that would be well worth paying freely for in the best plow. A simple hand-hoe,—so well made that it shall enable the labourer to do one hour's more work daily, will save twelve days in a hundred,—enough to pay for many of the best made implements of the kind. These examples are sufficient to show the importance of securing the best.

2 plows fitted for work, and 1 small do., \$23—1 cultivator, \$7,.....	\$32.00
1 harrow, \$10—1 roller, £10—1 seed planter, \$15.....	35.00
1 fanning mill, 1 straw cutter, \$40—1 root slicer, \$28,.....	68.00
1 farm wagon, 1 ox-cart, 1 horse-cart, with hay-racks, &c.,.....	180.00
Harness for three horses,.....	50.00
1 shovel, 1 spade, 2 manure-forks, 3 hay-forks, 1 pointed shovel, 1 grain shovel, 1 pick, 1 hammer, 1 wood saw, 1 turnip-hook, 2 ladders, 2 sheep-shears, 2 steelyards, (large and small,) 1 one-half bushel measure, each \$1,.....	20.00