

ORDER AND SYSTEM.

A well conducted farm is a beautiful machine. We have seen a steam-engine of fifty horse power, that ran with such perfection that it could not be heard at a distance of twenty feet. We have heard some, much smaller, that gave out a mixed jargon of thums, rattling of iron, and rushing of steam. At a celebrated trial of agricultural machines, there were two mowers—one could be heard nearly a mile—the other scarcely more than a few rods, and the cutters went through the grass like a hot knife through butter. There were likewise two threshers—one was huge and ponderous, and when in motion trembled throughout, with a noise somewhat like thunder. The other, a two horse tread machine, ran so perfectly that nothing could be heard at ten paces, but the tread of the horses' feet on the rolling platform, and the whistle of the grain and straw as they were shot from the cylinder.

It is precisely so with the machinery of a farm. If well conducted, every part will move on noiselessly but efficiently—all will be promptly done in its season; there will be no confusion, and a great deal will be accomplished. A badly managed farm on the contrary, if not wholly neglected, will be hurry and disorder, with every thing out of joint, and very little will be done. The farm is a complex machine; and like all other machines made up of many parts, must be perfect at all times, or one small part will suspend the motion of all the rest. A broken cog, a missing bolt, or a bent axle, will derange the whole.

To come somewhat to particulars: The farmer must know at the start what he is going to do. His yearly operations must be distinctly before him. It will not be profitable for him to stop and consider and plan, after a piece of work is partly executed. He must begin at the beginning—must have his fields well laid—his rotation digested—and the extent of each crop prescribed. If he is a practical farmer he will of course know how much time will be required for the preparation of the land, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting each crop,—to which estimates he should add at least two-fifths for the interruptions of rainy weather and other contingencies. This will prevent him from undertaking too much, which is, next to laziness, the most fruitful cause of all bad farming; of hurried operations and undestroyed weeds

There are two great requisites in all successful husbandry,—to make the best use of all spare moments; and to be always ready in advance for every emergency. These two essentials work together, for by properly using the spare moments, ample preparations may be made. Slipshod farmers are too much like the man with a leaky roof; in fine weather no repair was needed, and in rainy he could not do it. It may perhaps be laid down as a universal truth, that success in all enterprises depends on being able to predict beforehand what will be wanted. The need of a single tool in haying time, may result in arresting the labor of ten men, and in the loss of ten tons of hay by an approaching storm. The want of good implements of tillage may delay the sowing of a crop, till rains may postpone the operations a fortnight. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost."

A workshop with tools is indispensable for every farm. The owner should supply himself with a complete list of all implements. A place should be provided for every one, and every one should be in its place; and on every rainy or stormy day, an examination should be made and repairs promptly performed. Tools should be kept constantly in order, as a standing rule, and not to be left broken till wanted for use. This is still more important, if they are to be sent to the village mechanic; for if taken in time the errand may cost much less than to wait till the moment required for actual use, and then to take a horse from a plow or from a hay wagon, to send three miles for a trifling but necessary repair.

In order to be able to accomplish farm labor promptly and in season, teams must be healthy and in the best working order. To be healthy, they should be fed with great regularity and uniformity, whether working or not, with good wholesome food and not with musty hay and grain or short pasturage. Their apartments must be clean and pure, and they themselves well curried. Some farmers lose much by giving their horses more work than they can perform comfortably—they are consequently worked too hard, enfeebled and made poor, and prematurely worn out. Not being supplied with sufficient animal force, favorable chances are lost and work allowed to accumulate, and increased labor will be required for its per-

formance, and a waste result from delay. An extra working animal partly pays its way in manure, and sometimes its whole yearly keeping is returned in increased crops from early seeding and prompt cultivation.

Every farmer should carry a memorandum book. It is his compass and log-book combined. A page for each week, by way of assisting the memory, laying out every thing clearly before the eye, and for recording the numerous suggestions in future experiments, which must constantly occur in practice, would prove invaluable another year, and in ten years would develop an inexhaustible fund of facts.—*Illustrated Annual Register.*

Farming up the Ottawa.

A correspondent, writing from Hopfield on the Openongo Road, County of Renfrew gives the following as some of the prices in that district, which is principally devoted to lumbering at present, but is fast being settled up. Hay \$22 per ton, flour \$8 per barrel, oats 68c per bush, potatoes 40c per bush, butter 20c per lb. He has 700 acres, with 40 cleared, and good house, &c., which he would like to sell or exchange for a smaller cleared farm in the Western part of Canada. Any enterprising young man who is willing to go to work and make a home for himself, can apply to us for particulars. The price is reasonable, in fact quite within the means of many who could ill afford to buy a cleared farm here, or give the extravagant prices asked for wild lands by the Canada Company, or other monopolizing speculators.

NOTICE.

By the request of some and advice of others we have consented to allow the prize list to remain until the 25th day of February, when it will be positively closed, and the prizes will be fairly awarded according to the highest lists sent in.

We also offer still greater inducements to persons getting up clubs. After the first ten subscribers, we will give the getter up of the club one copy for one year for every ten names sent in after the first ten. Club prices to be paid in advance at 75c each.

To do good to your neighbor induce him to take a good agricultural paper.