

in winter. Varieties should be specially sought for feeding animals, combining hardiness, thriftiness and great bearing qualities. Among the best now known are Corlies' Sweet, Pumpkin Sweet, and Haskell Sweet for autumn—and Green Sweet for long keeping. At the west, the Hightop or Summer Sweet is the best early sort, and the Sweet Pearmain and Sweet Romanite for autumn and winter.

PRODUCTIVE APPLE TREES.—For early, and great and continued bearing, the *Baldwin* will probably stand first—five or six-years trees often affording three or four bushels of fruit, and old trees sometimes yielding forty or fifty bushels. Next to the *Baldwin*, stands the *Jonathan*—a most excellent and very handsome apple, but rather small in size. The *Rhode Island Greening*, and *Tompkins County King*, are also great bearers, but do not give such early crops as the *Baldwin* or *Jonathan*.

DRAINING ORCHARDS.—It is best to place underdrains *between* the rows of trees—because, first, the large roots sometimes run down and injure or derange the channel; and secondly, because it is the space between the rows that is covered by the great mass of small fibrous roots which furnished the nutriment to them. As dwarf peas do not send roots so far nor so deep, they may be set directly over the drain if desired.

OPERATIONS IN THE ORDER OF TIME.—The vital consequence of doing every thing at the right season, is known to every good farmer. To prevent confusion and embarrassment, and keep all things clearly and plainly before the farmer at the right time, he should have a small book to carry in his pocket, having every item of work for each week, or each half month, laid down before his eyes. This can be done to the best advantage to suit every particular locality and difference of climate, by marking each successive week in the season at the top of its respective page. Then, as each operation severally occurs, let him place it under its proper heading; or, if out of season let him place it back at the right time. Any proposed improvements can be noted down on the right page. Interesting experiments are often suggested in the course of reading and of observation, but forgotten when the time comes to try them. By recording them in such a book under the right week, they are brought at once before the mind. Such an arrangement as this will prevent a great deal of the confusion and vexation too often attendant on multifarious cares, and assist very essentially in conducting all the farm work with clock-work regularity and satisfaction.

In reviewing the various items which are most immediately essential to good farm management, some of the most obvious will be—capital enough to buy the farm and to stock it well; to select a size compatible with these requisites; to lay it on the best manner; to provide it well with fences, gates, and buildings; to select the best animals and the best implements to be had reasonably; to bring the soil into good condition, by draining, manuring, and good culture; to have every part under a good rotation of crops; and every operation arranged, so as all to be conducted systematically, without clashing and confusion. An attention to all these points would place agriculture on a very different footing from its present condition in many places and with most farmers. The business then, instead of being repulsive, as it so frequently is, to our young men, would be attended with real enjoyment and pleasure.

But in all improvements, in all enterprises, the great truth must not be forgotten, that success is not to be expected without diligence and industry. We most sow in spring, and cultivate well in summer, if we would