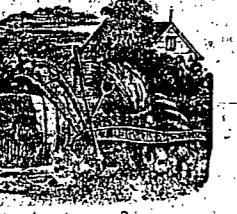


Farmers' Department.



Thoroughness in Farming.

We propose to preach a little sermon on order and thoroughness in farm operations this week. Order should be made the first and chiefest law of the farm. Order every where, and in all things—in the house and in the field; in the stable and in the barn; in the times of labor and in the times of relaxation; in the incoming and in the outgoings. So will the husbandman save himself and his family much fruitless toil, and more vexation of spirit.

And to be orderly, it is necessary that he should be thorough in all he undertakes. What is done once thoroughly will last longer, and do more service than what is done a dozen times higgledy-piggledy.

The farmer should be provided with the best of everything. His house no matter how small, should be constructed in the best manner; so will he save himself in fuel, cords, paraventure rheumatics, and be the gainer in health, comfort, and elasticity of spirits. His stable should be built of the best model suggested to him by his own, or his neighbor's, or his agricultural paper's experience. Its interior arrangements should be made with a view to comfort for man and beast, to labor and time-saving in feeding, and to ease of access in all parts. His barns should be carefully and thoroughly constructed, water-tight and rat-proof, so far as may be. His fields should be in the very best attainable order; soil loose and rich, fences good, and weeds non-existent.

His cattle should be of the most suitable breeds for his purpose; his instruments the best made of the kind; his help docile and industrious; his wife gentle, affectionate and saving; and his prudent, enterprising—the two terms are not incompatible)—a persistent reader of good agricultural newspapers, and an intelligent experimenter in that branch of agriculture which is making his specialty.

To have the best of everything costs too much money," urges a slow man. It costs no more than to have the worst, only you must have less. Farmers are apt to look too much to quantity. One good cow will cost as much as three poor ones, but she will give as much milk as three, will eat no more than one of the three, and requires just one-third the attendance. We have known a farmer owning fifteen poor cows to be dependent for milk for the whole winter upon his neighbor, an amateur, who owned but two—which were however of the best.

Yet the fifteen cows had to be fed and cared for quite, or nearly as much as the two which gave milk. So a man has poor, half-made, or superannuated farm implements. His horses, the harder at the plow or harrow, and make less progress than his wiser neighbor's. His own back aches more severely as he spades up his garden plot than the others, who with a better spade goes through twice the ground in the same time.

So of seeds. Let him procure the best of all kinds used; the most prolific corn, the potatoes least likely to rot, the grain in greatest demand, the vegetables that will produce most with proper care. And especially for his orchard, should he be careful to select and cultivate the fruits which experience has proven to be best adapted to his soil and climate, and which will bring the highest price in his market. Finally the farm should be well managed. As a ship captain provides himself with one sailor for every certain number of tons his vessel carries, so should the farmer make it a point to graduate the amount of his help exactly to the number of acres required to be tended, and the relative amount of labor necessary for each crop he cultivates. It is an old story, to be sure, but a true one, that ninety acres out of a hundred are not thoroughly cultivated. That is to say, a certain amount of capital lies idle and unused from year to year, because the wise proprietor wants to "save" it. He has a talent. He will not waste it. He buries it. Better turn it up with a good subsoil plow, and the rain and the wind, and the sun will double it for him.

A furrow of 20 acres can be made to produce more, with less actual labor, than many a 20 acre farm, whose owner toils from daylight till dark, scratching up a great surface, and with exhausting labor, raising about enough to feed his family, his help, and his farm cattle.

ADVANTAGES OF ROTATING CROPS.—There are certain minute ingredients in the soil, such as phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and potash, which exist only to a limited extent. Growing wheat crops exhaust rapidly the phosphoric acid, corn crops the sulphuric acid; and potatoes the potash. Now, if repeated crops of wheat should be attempted to be grown on the same field, a scarcity would occur of the phosphoric acid, and the first effects thereof would be to make the ear of the wheat smaller, and the number of grains less; next, to make later its usual period of ripening. The roots do their best, but owing to the scarcity of the peculiar nourishment wanted, the season of growth too often ends before maturity is reached. It is this system of repeated crops that reduced the corn yield, on the rich river bottoms of the West, from sixty bushels to the acre, down to thirty or forty.

But by having a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and grass—the soil is not robbed of the peculiar food congenial to either of these crops, and what is really taken away, nature to a great degree replaces before the same drop occurs again in the field.

CARROTS.—Land for carrots should be plowed early; plowed again, and again and again, or say once in two weeks, until the 15th of May. It should be also plowed very deep each time, and left without harrowing. This will kill most of the weeds, will serve to warm the soil, and your carrots, when sowed, will grow in advance of the weeds, and thus have labor in hoeing.

THON D. LYNE.—The attention of the public is called to the fact that the large department of Men and Boys from all parts of the country, who are now in New York, want men sold in quantities at six dollars per head.

J. H. LYNE & SON,
New Haven, Ct.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

THE GREAT ELECTRICAL REMEDY.
It is equal^d and applied (not taken), to cure Diseases
of the Skin, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, & other Pain, can exist
where Olive Tar is applied. Olive Tar mixed
with Linseed Oil, is equal^d to the best Liniment.

Reference is made to THE SKIN.

Reference