

take a wire, and with a pair of pliers push it quickly up through his snout; about half an inch from the centre and half an inch deep, or more if a big pig, bring the two ends to meet, and twist them together close up to the snout, putting a bradawl or nail between the wires to prevent twisting the flesh, then double the twisted wire up into as round a lump as you can. Do the same on each side. When done, pull at your slip knot and let him free, taking care that the rope does not catch the wires and jerk them out, and they will be there at Christmas if rightly done.

Otonabee, May,
1860.

Yours truly,
SWINEHERD.

Agricultural.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Wm. Richards, of Richmond, Massachusetts, writing in the *New England Farmer*, says:—

I sowed four bushels of Hungarian grass seed upon ten acres of land, from the 6th to the 16th days of June. In 1858 I got between two and three tons per acre from second quality land, and four tons from good land, made very fine with plow and cultivator, without manure; it yielded grain, or seed, amounting to more than one-fourth of the whole weight, and of the richest kind.

In 1859, in common with some of my neighbors, I was cut short in anticipated results, while others were quite satisfied with its yield. Constant rains prevented my sowing it at the proper time, which is, here in New England, in my opinion, from the 25th of May to the first day of June.

On the third of July occurred that ever memorable shower, to the inhabitants of this vicinity, which washed down our mountain sides a sufficient quantity of gravel and rock to make monuments to the event, which will last for ages to come. The same washed out and buried up about half of my seed, after which the cold season and early frosts cut short the rest to a very great extent, leaving me a chance to gather in about ten tons, which proved to be richly worth what it cost me. The hay possesses a sweetness which gives it a preference in the estimation of hay-eaters, and a richness that makes a greater flow of milk from cows fed upon it, and butter of a superior quality. Like corn, it will do best in a warm season; but it will do better in a cold

season, like the last, than corn, by supplying the farmer with coarse grain, if sowed at the proper time, with anything like careful management. It should not be sown in New England till the ground gets warm. It will decay before it germinates in cold earth, and if it barely germinates in such earth, and remains so a few days, it will receive a sickly hue, and becomes only capable of a dwarfish existence. I am particular on this point, that those who have a great desire to get all sowing done very early, had better not engage much in its cultivation. I have raised it two seasons, have had as good success in stocking after it, both years, as I ever had with wheat, or any thing else. Very many to whom I sold seed last spring have testified to its good qualities as surpassing clover and herdsgrass, and the pleasure they feel in having it in their possession.

One man in the neighborhood said to me recently, "I like it well, my oxen are always ready for it." I replied, "Are not your oxen always ready for any good hay?" He said, "No. Last fall when I was hauling stone with them, till they were weary, they would lie down on other good hay, to rest, before they would eat it, when at the same time they would be ready for the Hungarian."

Similar expressions are common from those who have proved its worth by feeding it to all kinds of stock. I will further suggest for the benefit of any about to commence the cultivation of it, that it seems to demand one day more of drying than other hay.

I am much inclined to the opinion, that it will be found economy to cut it at the time when the seed is mostly ripe, which happens when the blades are about half turned yellow. In this way I have a good crop of grain, next, if not equal, in value, pound for pound, to corn, and a crop of hay, when well cured, that will compare well with other good hay.

This grass never grows too large and stiff, like millet, but each seed throws up from the root, in any thing like fair ground, from one to five or ten stalks, and sometimes, in rich land, sowed thin, from ten to fifty of about equal size, each covered with its own beautiful blades, and when ripe, a heavy head.

HOW TO GROW LARGE POTATOES.

Messrs. Editors:—In the year 1856 I first began to experiment with potatoes, and the result of that trial I wish to make known to your readers, together with some