

**Grass Seed.**—May be still sown upon grain fields not already seeded, and on poor meadow. Use plenty of seed.

**Hodge Rows** thrive and spread by being let alone. Tear them out by the roots, not only along the fences, but by the roadsides to prevent further encroachment. If time cannot be taken for this, turn a flock of sheep upon them to eat off the young sprouts as they appear, which will destroy some, and keep all in check.

**Horses.**—Need to keep them in good condition during Spring work, generous feed and thorough grooming. Collars, cart, and harness saddles should fit perfectly, and these are much better hard than soft. Soft pads induce sweating, and galls, if the skin be broken. A piece of hard leather, cut to fit the neck and shoulders under the collar, is a great relief to a tender skinned horse. Sponge the heads, shoulders, and legs night and morning.

**Horse-hoes.**—In all cases where hand hoeing can be dispensed with, and the work done by horse-power, do so. The tillage is commonly much more thorough, because oftener repeated.

**Lime.**—Always apply it on land after plowing deeper than before, and upon the surface, for it works down. Keep a supply on hand for composting with weeds, sods, etc.; 30 bushels to the acre, after plowing in other manure, is an excellent preparation for corn.

**Lucerne.**—This clover rarely succeeds north of latitude 41°. It requires deep soil with open subsoil, on which it thrives year after year without renewal, and furnishes valuable feed particularly for oil, as it can be cut several times in a season. Use 10 to 12 quarts per acre, and sow early, best in drills 2 feet apart and keep clean.

**Mangel Wurtzel.**—A most valuable root for stock. Sow first to middle of May, on good strong deeply tilled land, 4 inches apart, bury the seed an inch deep, one seed in a place, if you can trust the seed; where seed fails, fill up by transplanting.

**Manurea.**—Corn is a gross feeder, and should be well supplied with all that can profitably be used. The effects of heavy manuring on hoed crops will be visible years after, in the oats, winter grain, and grass which follow. Buy manure only as a last resort, after all available supplies on the farm are exhausted. Bone dust, and Peruvian guano, where a good article can be obtained, cotton-seed oil cake, castor pomace, and beef scraps, (the first two ready for immediate application, the requiring composting a few days with soil,) may often be bought and used to advantage. For grass or grain fields the Peruvian guano, nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia if obtainable, applied in solution are best.

**Mowings.**—Allow no grazing in Spring, top-dress with fine compost before the grass has advanced much, or apply guano, ashes, or plaster, early this month if needed. Keep the wash channels open from the road, and arrange them to distribute the water over a wide space.

**Oats.**—A crop may sometimes be got if sowed late, but they do not fill well. If the ground is in perfect order and you can put in nothing else conveniently, sow oats about the first of this month; but if rains come on, devote the

land to corn or other crop. If your object is to seed down to grass, sow any time this month and cut the oats for hay.

Peas for feeding out may be sown early in the month. A low growing variety put in with oats, will be partially supported by the grain, and both will yield a good crop in a favourable season.

**Parsnips.**—Afford a valuable feed for milch stock; should be sowed about the middle of May rather shallow in drills 2 feet apart. Parsnips make lighter drafts upon the soil than any other root crop, except onions, but delight in a deeply worked light rich soil.

**Plowing.**—Lay out long lands and avoid curved furrows. Whenever practicable follow with the subsoil plow. There is no other good preparation for deepening the soil by subsequent plowings, and is a great preventive of injury from drouth.

**Potatoes.**—Plant early in drills 3 feet apart, use no heating manure, but well rotted compost, ashes, etc.

**Poultry.**—If confined keep up their laying by liberal feed of grain, boiled potatoes, and frequently some chopped wheat, and grass or other green food. Allow them to leave their yard an hour or two before sun-down, when they will not do much injury by scratching in the garden, etc. Hens with chicks, should be confined in portable coops and chickens allowed to roam in the garden and finish yard until they begin to scratch badly; they will destroy many insects. Feed young poultry with cracked corn, instead of meal, increasing the size as they grow older, until they can manage whole corn. Milk curds are very wholesome food for them. Turkeys ought not to be set before this month, and when hatched the young birds must be housed in a dry shed, and not allowed to get wet by dew or rain for several days.

**Provisions.**—Pork in barrels in the cellar, hams in the smoke house, and other provisions need looking after occasionally. Add salt to the brine if it needs it and see that it covers the meat. Hams sewed in thin muslin bags and whitewashed will rarely be troubled by the fly. Keep them dry and cool.

**Pumpkins.**—Cheese pumpkins are probably the best variety for cooking. Keep them separate from other vines of the same family.

**Sheep.**—Shear early without washing unless the sacrifice of the wool will be too great. Shear scabby sheep and dip in a strong decoction of tobacco, scrubbing them with a brush. Watch the first symptoms of foot rot, and if it shows itself at all, after driving the sheep through shallow water, or wet grass, to wash their feet, drive them all through a narrow passage in which a long trough is placed, holding a concentrated solution of blue vitriol, quite warm, in which they must take several steps.

**Sowing.**—Winter rye is earliest ready for the scythe, then oats and peas sown early and repeatedly, later clover, and for the Summer successive crops of corn sowed broadcast or in drills. The evergreen sweet corn is one of the best varieties for this purpose, though the common western or southern does well. Sorghum, Egyptian millet and common millet, and Hun-