



FARM OPERATIONS.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

Glance over a table like the following will generally call to mind some piece of work that would otherwise be forgotten or neglected.

FARM.

How to economise time and labor, and how to accomplish most during the present month, is the farmer's study. Many a farmer undertakes to do so much work himself that he breaks down under the pressure, while he should have spent part of his time in planning to make work go smoothly, to have no hurrying, no work to be done over again, and to have nobody on the farm that interrupts the work of others, or is out of the way when wanted, or shirking his share of the tough jobs, and looking out for easy ones. The farmers of our country should remember that all prosperity, especially in this country, is dependent upon the products of the soil, and so use the whole fertility of the soil and the manure heap to the best advantage, and with confidence in Him who giveth rain in due season, and ordereth the seed time and the harvest.

Beans will do pretty well on poor soils, but a great deal better on good. They run to tops if the ground has too much fresh manure, and are an excellent crop for clearing land of weeds. They are always marketable, valuable for home use, and for feeding to sheep. Plant white bush varieties in drills 2½ feet apart.

Bees.—A moderate apiary can be easily attended to with little expense and trouble, and with great profit.

Birds.—Spare them all; put up bird boxes. More than one or two compartments are undesirable. Kill cats that kill birds; allow no guns fired on or near the premises.

Bones.—Collect from far and near with jealous care; pound them up or put them in with the horse manure.

Broom Corn.—Plant late in the month, on good corn land in hills 3 feet each way, or in drills 4 feet apart, thinning subsequently to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Buildings.—Paint before hot weather comes on, if at all this season. Remove all litter from

unused stalls and the bottom of bays, before it becomes a harbor for rats and mice and insects which soon take possession when the premises are left undisturbed.

Calves.—Feed sweet hay after they begin to graze; castrate at 4 weeks old.

Carrots may easily be sown; the earlier the better.

Cattle.—Continue to fodder there is a fodder until there is abundance of grass. Keeping them a week out of the pastures now will be a great service to it before the end of the Summer. They will relish a little hay at night even after turned to pasture. Keep up the flow of milk by feeding cows with wet bran, shorts, and roots, if any remain, until the pastures are in full growth. Feed grain to working cattle according to the severity of their labours. Potatoes or other roots once or twice a week will keep them in good, healthy working order.

Cranberries.—This is the best month to set cranberries on wet land. Obtain good healthy plants from the swamp, and plant them on skinned and burnt swamp land or on light moist upland, and keep clean.

Cellars.—When the cellars are empty, clean them out in every nook and corner, and whitewash throughout, and stop rat holes with cement and broken glass.

Clover.—Where winter grain is thin and backward from any cause, clover and grass seed will catch if sown early.

Corn.—Prepare the soil in dry weather early in the month; never work the ground when it is wet. The old rule of the Indians was, to plant when oak leaves are as large as a mouse's ear. If heavy greensward be broken up this Spring, do not cross-plow, and be careful not to disturb the sods in harrowing and marking out the ground. The fermenting sods will afford warmth and nutriment. Examine carefully and reject all imperfect seed. If wet and dried off with lime, smutting is prevented.

Dairy.—The labors of the dairy are commonly more burdensome this month than any other. Plenty of rich milk, with good help, makes the work light.

Draining.—Mark spots that need draining, and be prepared to put in the "crocker" or stones next fall in good earnest; and improve drouths, at any season, to drain low swampy land.

Flax and Hemp.—Flax culture promises to become more remunerative in future, from recent improvements in preparing the fiber. Sow this and Hemp early.

Fences.—Keep all in repair, particularly boundary and road fences, and around pasture lots where young cattle are confined. Good fences make quiet cattle. If they once become unruly, no ordinary fence will restrain them.

Grain Fields.—A top dressing of plaster, nitrate of soda, or guano will often prove beneficial on both Winter and Spring grain. Guano, lime, or wood ashes, sown liberally before the seed is covered, will benefit heavy soils. Keep all stock from grain fields, and pull out weeds as soon as plainly visible.