

GENERAL FARM WORK.—Early part of this month light sandy soils intended for general crops may be plowed, and indeed spring plowing for sandy soils is preferable to fall plowing; for although clayey loams are benefited by winter ridging and the consequent pulverization from frequent freezings and thawings, still sandy soils would not be improved by similar treatment, as they would suffer by working, &c.

Although clayey soils, as well as all others, should be plowed as early in spring as practicable, still they should not be disturbed while *wet*. The action of the plow is to compact them in lumps, and thus render them unkind and non-absorbants.

Such fields as were plowed last month, but are not yet planted, should be run through by the cultivator immediately before planting, so as to have the surface of the ground thoroughly disintegrated just before sowing the seed; such fresh surface insures rapid vegetation, and buries half germinated weeds too low to interfere with the regular crops. Top-dress winter grains as you now wish to press forward the plants, which could not be done with propriety in the fall, for fear of their being too forward, and thereby more liable to be winter killed.

Attend to water courses, drains, &c., as during the early freshets your mowing grounds may be rendered uneven in growth, by uneven irrigation. If the season has been backward, you may still sow spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, field peas, &c. Beans, early potatoes, &c., may now be sown. Flax and hemp sow. Attend to pastures. Do not turn cattle too early into pasture grounds before the grass has had time to start fairly, and the ground has become sufficiently hard not to be disfigured by them. If you intend to fatten cattle in the fall and winter, you should now plant out carrots, parsnips, &c. You can raise eight hundred bushels of Belgian carrots to the acre, and they will do more service for your cattle and milch cows than four times the quantity of ground appropriated to either hay or corn crops. Cleanse cellars from putrescent substances; plant Indian corn; sow Lucerne; attend to the extermination of insects, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This is the month for gardening. All esculents intended for raising seed should now be in the ground, and if not done before, do not delay. Be sure they are not in the vicinity of others of the same genus, or they will be sure to hybridize and thus spoil each other.

Keep the unplanted soil in motion, and hoe and weed former plantings. Make artichoke plantations; asparagus; beet seeds; sow late

broccoli; start summer cabbage, cardoon, carrots, celery; sow cress; start cucumbers and melons in frames ready to put out in settled weather, (pots.) sow endive; make plantations of horse radish; plant corn; sow leek seed, lettuce, mustard seed, nasturtium; sow onions early both for crops, and closely for pips for next year's planting; put out pips of last year's growth, also top and potato onions; parsley; parsnips; plant peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes; continue to sow radish seed; plant rock-mare, rhubarb, salsify, sea kale, spinach, tomatoes; sow turnip seed, caulorapa, brassica rapa esculenta, &c.; pot herbs, &c.

Attend to dressing artichoke and asparagus beds, &c. Plant medicinal herbs, &c. Transplant from hot beds to open ground, lettuces, cauliflower, broccoli, cabbages; and in proper weather egg-plants, peppers, tomatoes, &c., &c.; pumpkins, squashes, &c. During dry days, water seed-beds, late transplantings, &c., until established.

Plant Lima beans, melons and cucumbers in pots under frames, ready to set out as soon as the weather is permanently settled. Those who have no hot-beds or frames, may turn a sod upside down, in a shallow box, and then cut the sod with a sharp knife in lines to inches apart, and running in both directions across the box, thus it will be cut in squares; plant a lima bean in the manner directed in our article on the kitchen garden; place this box opposite a window in a warm room, and plant out the squares around the poles when the weather is permanently settled.

ORCHARD.—Look well to peach trees, and see that the peach worm is not at work. Pour boiling water on the lower part of the trunk near the ground, and if a sufficient quantity be used it will *cook* the worm without any injury to the tree; we have tried it fairly, and are well convinced that even three gallons of boiling water may be so used without any injury to trees.

If the shortening in of peaches, apricot, and nectarine trees, was neglected last month attend to it this month.

Manure tress and recollect that they require cultivation. Attend to propagation of scions early and graft such trees as require it. See *Downing's Fruit Trees of America* on this subject.

—
To injure a man's sight, there is nothing worse than sudden wealth. Let a woodsawyer draw a ten thousand dollar prize, and in less than a month he will not be able to recognize the man that "used to go security for him."