

ernment was to advance the money for three years, and had given publicity to the fact in our former numbers, but after further information we learn that such is not the case.

The results of that importation of stock had seemed to us of such importance, that the government might have been disposed to make the necessary advances for three years, so as to obtain a superior class of animals for the improvement of our native breeds. We have confidence enough in our county societies to know that they will at once accept even the present offer, and vote the necessary sums of money to accomplish so desirable an object, and even make an advance on the next year's subscriptions so as to render mutual assistance where the government cannot comply.

The societies thus disposed should at once send in their requirements (if not already addressed), for the sailing of the person, sent by the Board of Agriculture, should be fixed for the first week in June the latest.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MAY.

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

Farm.—April with us is not the rainy month it is in England, where the proverb "April showers bring May flowers," originated, and like other proverbs has a foundation in truth. We frequently experience a period covering three to five weeks in March and April of comparative exemption from rain. Our roads become settled, the fields fit for the plow, the ground warm and ready for the seed—in short we have a *seed time*, when grass, grain, potatoes, and carrots, may be profitably put in, and much land prepared for crops. We counsel all farmers to bear this most important fact in mind, and to make good use of this period, which may be short. Remember, too, the cold rains which follow, and often last during the whole month of May, when plowing can not be done, when nearly all the seed rots in the ground, and farmers are busy replanting, or with their hands in their pockets, mourning over the yellow, spindling blades here and there in their corn fields. Some land is never fit for the plow before the first of June, or still later. It is probably too late to begin to do much at draining this Spring; the ground will be too full of water, and time too precious.

Barley needs a fair quality of soil; avoid wetness and dryness; let it follow some hoed crop, or sow on sward turned over in the Autumn and manured. Sow when the ground is ready, warm and mellow.

Buildings.—The first warm weather should not pass without a thorough cleaning out, and clearing up of the buildings of the farm. Now is the best time for painting and whitewashing buildings, fences, and the like, no dust is flying, driving storms are not expected, the weather is mild, and the paint hardens before blistering suns.

Calves.—When milk is worth more than 2½ cents per quart it is cheaper to bring up calves upon gruel and skim milk than to let them

suck the cow. Give, at 2 or 3 days old, new milk warm from the cow, then gradually add a portion of skim milk, and gruel of shorts, rye, oat or barley meal scalded and well soaked.

Carrots.—Sow early in deep, warm, rich mellow ground, after some last year's crop calculated to kill the weeds. After rolling, sow in drills 8 and 20 or 24 inches apart, alternately, or 14 to 16 inches apart uniformly. The former method makes the use of certain tilling implements more available. Use 2 pounds of clean last year's seed to the acre, tested beforehand, and thoroughly rubbed between the hands to prevent several seeds sticking together.

Cattle.—It is important that cattle have some succulent food as warm weather approaches—rutabagas, mangels, sugar beets, carrots or cabbages—work cattle and cows both need it. A good currying or carding every day or two should not be neglected. Feed corn meal to both milch cows and oxen. This is the most profitable time of the year and they should lack nothing conducive to their health and comfort. Milk young cows three times a day; it increases the tendency to secrete milk and makes them better milkers in the end. Allowing any cow to go with a full dripping bag does not increase its capacity but diminishes the quantity of milk secreted.

Clover may still be sown on Winter grain early in the month; and now is a very good time to sow it with grass seed where needed on permanent mowings or pastures.

Corn Ground.—Prepare early if possible, turning under a good dressing of manure, but do not plant too early.

Cranberries.—Prepare wet land for planting in May or June; deep upland soil, full of vegetable mold not subject to drouth, may be planted at this season, and the plants will get well established before dry weather.

Draining.—If plans are not made and you are neither ready to break ground, nor yet well under way—walk about your wet ground and do penance.

Flax.—This crop occupies the ground but a short time. It follows corn or the small grains in a rotation, and may be followed by turnips the same season. Any soil finely worked, in good heart, free from weeds, not so rich as to produce a rank, uneven growth, and not liable to suffer from drouth, will answer for flax. Two to three bushels of seed are sowed to the acre, according to the quality of the land; never more than two bushels when raised for seed. Sow early, harrow and roll.

Grain Fields (Winter).—Roll with heavy roller, open dead furrows, and sow nitrate of soda, or guano and plaster, where the plants are puny or partly winter-killed. Go through and pull any docks or other coarse weeds which show themselves. On land very free from weeds, carrots may be drilled in, in rows 3 feet apart, and cultivated after the grain is cut; if the land is rich, a remunerative crop results—a good plan where grain is winter-killed.

Hired Men.—Pay a man what he is worth, be generous and friendly in your treatment of him and you secure his love and make it for his interest to serve you honestly and well. Play