

particularly in wet weather, in curing a luxuriant growth of green maize. Being cut when most succulent, just as the kernels begin to form when the whole plant abounds in saccharine matter, it needs to be exposed to the sun, turned over, like thick new mown grass, and thereafter to be bound in small bundles and set up to make in small bunches or stooks. The Rochester City Milk Company, and other milk-producing establishments with which we have been acquainted, have found the raising this kind of forage as well as carrots, profitable. At the South green rye, oats and peas are fed to mules, horses and cows. On good land, the expense of growing additional feed for dairy cows, i. e. something beside common pastures and meadows, is much less than one who has never tried it would suppose.

A top-dressing of lime and gypsum spread over pastures and meadows in the spring of the year will often impart new vigor to the grass, and add greatly to its yield for the season, if not longer. Sometimes more grass seed should be sown, and the ground well scarified with the harrow. Ashes are particularly valuable to scatter over all fields where a good crop of grass is desired. Swamp muck sweetened with caustic lime in the form of compost, is generally worth more than it will cost, to be used as a top-dressing on meadows and pastures. Applied to hoad crops it is also valuable.

As first rate dairy cows are always in demand at fair prices, every farmer should be careful to raise all calves, particularly females, from a family remarkable for good milkers. In this way the dairies of the country will improve rapidly. Much depends on the keep of calves and heifers, and the way in which the latter are treated during the two first years they are milked, in fixing their productive value for dairy purposes. Perfect regularity in feeding, uniform kindness and gentleness, as well as milking reasonably fast and quite clean, are matters of practical importance. A young cow which is much inclined to elaborate a large flow of milk will secrete more, if it be drawn three times in twenty-four hours, and at eight hours between each milking than she would if milked but twice a day. Salt cows regularly, or have it under a shed where they may eat what they will, after having been restricted a little, till accustomed to a full supply by degrees. Have your pastures as near the milk house as practicable that your herd be not taxed with a long walk to and from their fields to the yard or cow house.—[Gen. Farmer.

EXPERIMENT IN WIRE FENCE MAKING.

BY D. KINGMAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Believing that my brother farmers feel an interest in whatever experiments others may try, whether useful or otherwise in themselves considered,—especially if facts are stated, so that they can practice, throw away, or improve upon them, as their judgments may direct—I have been induced to send you my experience in making a wire fence.

During the last fall I constructed 104 rods of wire fence in the following manner: I placed red cedar posts one rod apart, the posts being sawed about 3½ inches square at the bottom, and 3½ by 2 inches at

the top, and set firmly in the ground to the depth of 2½ feet. I then bored holes through the posts with a ½ inch bit—the upper one 4½ feet from the ground, and then 9, 8½, 7½ and 6 inches below, using five wires. Five inches below the lower wire I placed a board fourteen inches wide, (with a short post in the centre to which I nailed the board,) which comes near enough to the ground. I then drew the wires through the posts and strained them by means of a lever, one end of which I stuck into the ground. I then looped the end of the wire around the lever near the ground, and while one is drawing upon the top of the lever, I plug the hole tight with pins of red cedar, previously prepared. I usually strained the wires 16 or 20 rods at a time, then spliced the wires by looping and twisting the ends, and proceeded in like manner again. After the wires are in and the boards on, I take pieces of wire of the right length and make one end fast to the upper wire, and then wind it round the wires below till I come to the board through which I bore a hole and fasten the lower end of the wire; three of these wires between each two posts, thus fastening it all together.

The upper and lower wires are No. 10, and the others No. 11. I bought my wire of MESSRS. PRATT and Co., of Buffalo, at \$7.50 per hundred. The five wires weighed 355 pounds. The wire that I used to weave in up and down was No. 16, and cost 10 cents per pound; it took 25 pounds. My posts I bought in the log (pretty large ones,) at \$12 per cord; one cord made 105 posts, the number used. It took 2000 feet of hemlock boards, which I reckon at \$7 a thousand. The saving of the posts was \$2.25. The cost foots up as follows:

355 pounds of wire, at 7½ cents, . . .	\$26.02
25 pounds of wire, at 10 cents, . . .	2.50
One cord red cedar posts, . . .	12.00
Sawing posts, . . .	2.26

Making the cost of materials, . . . \$35.77

Which being divided by 104, the number of rods of fence made, gives 53½ cents as the cost per rod—aside from nails of which I kept no account.

Some of your numerous readers may be anxious to know whether such fence will answer the purpose in all cases. I can only say that mine is a road fence, and that when it was built, there was a good crop of pumpkins lying in the field along side, where they grew, and that notwithstanding many cattle and hogs made the attempt at them, they did not succeed: and my short experience goes far to convince me that no cattle, hogs or fowls will go over or through it.

Ridgeway, N. Y., January, 1849.—[Gen. Farmer.

THE NEXT FAIR of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, as we have heretofore stated, is to be held in Syracuse, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September next. The amount of premiums offered is about six thousand dollars. Now is the time for the farmers of Western and Central New York to commence their preparations to add to the interest of the show, and win their prizes. We shall endeavour to publish the premium list, or a synopsis of it, in our next. It can be obtained in pamphlet form, we presume, by addressing the Secretary, B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., of Albany.—[Genesee Farmer.