

ciency, an acre or two of ground sown with corn for soiling at that season would be almost invaluable. Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. That it affords an excellent fall feed, for dairy purposes, there is no doubt; and it is clearly ascertained that it may, on some farms at least, be profitably grown for winter fodder. Much of course, depends on the character of the farm, and something I suppose may depend upon the season; but in case of the prospect being dark at the end of June for fall and winter food, I see no reason why the farmer could not profitably devote an acre or two, where the land is fit for the purpose, to the sowing of corn for fodder, to be fed out green in early autumn, or to be cured for winter, as the case may seem to require.

For a few years past, I have observed repeated recommendations in the agricultural papers to sow corn for soiling purposes, and I would thus early call the attention of farmers to this subject, and advise them to look at this matter.

Sowing in drills is much the preferable mode, as it requires only about one-half or two-thirds the amount of seed needed for broadcast sowing; besides, drills, by admitting the cultivator, leave the ground clean and mellow, and this greatly adds to the growth of the crop: they admit of easier harvesting, and yield about one-third more fodder per acre.

The ground should be prepared as for any other crop. Furrow, or mark off the ground three feet apart. Strew the seed in the furrows at the rate of forty or fifty grains to a foot. It should not be sown thinner than this, as the crop will be smaller.

The greatest difficulty with this crop is curing it properly before stacking. The leaves may become perfectly dry while a large quantity of water remains in the stalks, which causes fermentation and the complete loss of the fodder when placed in large stacks. I have found it much the best way to place it in place in long rows in an upright position under cover.

Curing is the only difficulty with this crop, and this may be obviated in a measure when understood. Ten to twelve tons of green fodder and five or six of dry may be had from a good acre. FRYE, Jr.—*Country Gentleman*.

SOAKING OF SEEDS.—One of the best methods of preparation of seeds for an early start is to soak them in diluted liquid manure. Hen dung is much recommended for

this purpose! Sometimes soaked seeds do not come forward, or rot in the ground; but frequently it is the case that the seeds are not attended to, but are allowed to heat, or sometimes to get dry, before they are sown. Another point is to have for small seeds, the soil in good warm friable condition; if the seeds are soaked and the surface of the soil is warm, and the soil itself is pressed down close to the seed by rolling, or the hoe, when the sowing is done, it will make a material difference in the time which they will take to sprout; and besides this the manure with which their outer coat is saturated, protects them from the attacks of worms and insects.

AGE OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON.—A late English writer says: "A sheep to be in high order for the palate of the epicure, should not be killed earlier than five years old, at which age the mutton will be rich and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy—whereas, if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and flavorless."

Horticultural.

GARDEN MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

The principal sowing seasons for general crops may be considered as past, but there are many kinds of seed which may be sown this month; and the gardener should ascertain the success of his former plantings, in order to make up any deficiencies from failures, before the season be too far advanced. As the warm weather progresses the gardener should be on the alert, in order to conquer the various kinds of insects. Burn damp litter, stubble, leaves, weeds, &c., near fruit trees, and sow ashes over the ground. Attend to plantations of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c., hoe them frequently, and draw earth to their stems; look out for and destroy grub worms, caterpillars, and other insects: thin out the early plantings of Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, &c., and destroy weeds, to prevent their seeding the ground. Plant and sow such kinds of seed as were omitted last month. Watering will now frequently be required for newly planted vegetables, both at the time of transplanting, and occasion-