

The Agricultural matter published in the WEEKLY GLOBE is entirely different from that which appears in THE CANADA FARMER.

The Canada Farmer

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Work for September-October.

The harvest is over, the winter wheat sown, and the farmer has time to look around him. The result of a survey of his prospects cannot fail to be satisfactory to him. While in commercial circles all is dullness and anxiety, the farmer is serene, for he has good crops, and people must eat, whether business be slack or brisk. Losses by tempest, and damage by growing rains there have been, as to some extent there are every harvest, but losses have been local. Canadian farmers have not suffered, as a body, from the depredations of insect pests. Western farmers have had grasshoppers and chinch-bugs to contend with; sections of the Eastern country have been overrun by the army worm; and, as we write, Minnesota farmers have just lost by storm more of their wheat than the grasshoppers took in any year. We have had none of these things. Wherefore let us be thankful; and if we cannot "rest and be thankful," let us work and be thankful.

Do not let the straw lie about while the threshing is going on. Make it up compactly and secure it from rain. Straw is sure to be valuable for litter and shelter, and, if the spring should be late in opening, every straw may be wanted to eke out the supply of fodder. The same care should be shown in securing corn-fodder.

Many of the most formidable weeds ripen their seeds about now. Remember that every weed kept from perfecting its seed this year, is a hundred or a thousand less enemies next year. Collect and burn weeds, or bury them deeply, as you cut them. A burdock or a thistle will yield 20,000 seeds or more. Take every care, therefore, to exterminate them. Do not mix the chaff and refuse from fanning mills with the manure. By doing that, the land would be seeded with just what should be kept out of it. Chaff sometimes holds the spores of smut.

Every farmer will go to his local fair, and many of them to the larger gatherings. Take careful note of the success or non-success of new varieties of grain, roots, etc., especially on soils similar to your own.

Winter wheat will all be sown by the time this reaches our readers. For rye, the land should be lightly ploughed, and when weeds have sprang up, manured, ploughed, harrowed and rolled. The rye should be sown from about September 20 to the end of the month. If it is put in much earlier it will suffer during the winter.

Land that is fall-ploughed and left open for the disintegrating effects of frost will sooner be in good condition in the spring. Stuff soils are made mellow and friable by fall-ploughing. Proper outlets for surface water should be provided at the ends of the furrows.

It does not pay to leave a hole in a farm road, especially when, near by, is a great stone which will fill it. The wear of horses, waggons, etc., in travelling on bad roads is much larger than most persons have any idea of. Large stones may be readily broken into fragments by the use of dynamite. There is no danger attending its use, unless by unconceivable recklessness, and it is not expensive.

Timothy seeded with fall grain should be sown soon after the grain has been drilled in. If clover is to be sown in spring, about eight quarts to the acre will do, unless the seed is old, when use twice as much.

Harrow frequently the fallow land, so as to give the seeds of weeds that are lying dormant a chance to grow.

Buckwheat must be cut before it is ripe, as it flowers irregularly, and, if left to ripen, will shew and re-seed the ground. Thresh and clean the seed at once and stow it in shallow bins. If it heats, turn it.

Corn is ready to cut when the ears are glazed to the tips.

Dig potatoes as soon as the tops are dying or dead, leaving them in heaps to sweat before finally burying or

taking them to the root-house. It is most profitable to sort them in the field. Gather up the tops, and take them to the barn-yard. Do not hold potatoes till spring, if you can get a remunerative price for them now.

The horses will want additional food as soon as frost comes. There is but little nourishment in frosted grass. Sell off old stock—cows, oxen, hens, sheep. Keep the young ones. There is no profit in keeping animals that are past their prime. Get rid also of unthrifty animals. Feed no poor animals over winter.

Let all stock, young and old, go into winter in good order. "Well-summered is half wintered." The value of young stock depends greatly upon their care during the first winter.

Sheep should be looked after, and put into good order. Any abraded surface, or wound, should be tarred over to keep off flies. If foot-rot is found, the affected animals should be separated, as the disease is very contagious, and is more so in wet than dry weather. Lambs should be separated from the flock, and put into a field by themselves.

Apples and other fruit should be gathered carefully. Fruit trees are often damaged by the recklessness of the gatherers. Branches are broken, spurs knocked off, bark abraded and the fruit spoiled by being allowed to fall on fruit already on the ground. Separate sound from damaged fruit and that of inferior quality. If cider is made, do not mix that made from summer apples with that from late fruit, unless it is intended for vinegar.

In the garden, the soil among celery, cabbages and roots should be kept constantly stirred with rake or hoe. The crust which forms after heavy rain is injurious to vegetables. It should be broken up. Kill all weeds before they go to seed. Collect muck, leaf-mould, etc., and lay it by in a shed for hot-beds in early spring. Lay up pea brush, bean poles, etc., for next year. Collect seeds of vegetables and flowers as fast as they ripen, put them up in paper, and label them.

Late fruit that will have no chance of ripening should be taken off melons and cucumbers, so that the whole strength of the plant may be thrown into those that are left. Cut squashes as frost approaches, leaving them in the sun for a day or two, but covering at night. Store in a dry, frost-proof place.

Celery, when nearly full-grown, should have the soil drawn around it for blanching. The leaf-stalks should be collected in the hand and brought into a compact bunch while the soil is being placed around them. The soil for this purpose should be well pulverized and moist.

Evergreens can be transplanted now, care being taken that the roots do not dry. Once dry, that evergreen is dead.

Remove old canes of raspberries and blackberries, and tie up the new ones. Strawberries may be set out from rooted runners. Prune currant and gooseberry bushes thoroughly. Cuttings may be planted out in rows two feet apart by six inches in the row.

Rats, mice, skunks and other vermin are now looking up comfortable quarters for the winter. Get a good breed of cats, some that will kill rats feed them regularly, but give them no meat. Let them find their own meat. Make passages for them around and under places where vermin lie. A rat-killing cat will do more execution than half-a-dozen dogs, not only by the number she actually kills, but by her moral influence on the foe.

The winter's firewood should be prepared, and the wood lot should be gone through and cleaned up.

If you left off flannel underclothing during the summer, which it is not desirable for any one to do, take to it again soon enough. Do not wait to be reminded about it by an attack of catarrh or bronchitis. The seeds of fatal disease are often sown by a few minutes' exposure to the cold air of an Autumn night following upon a warm, genial day.

The Export of Live Stock A Severe Check.

Considerable chagrin was felt by some of our Canadian exporters of live stock, recently upon the seizure and prompt slaughtering at the port of disembarkation of a cargo of cattle, the last one to be inspected of which showed slight symptoms of fever. The result of this summary proceeding was that the speculation entailed a disheartening loss to the exporters. It is clear that live stock

cannot be sent from this continent while all the cattle of a cargo are subject to be slaughtered upon one showing a slight sickness.

Till about 1861, there was an immense trade in England in importing live stock from Holland and North Germany, and fattening them for market. With some of this stock, the fatal Rinderpest was imported, and the United Kingdom lost more cattle by that disease than had been imported for many years. The character of this disease was so fatal that only stamping-out measures were effectual, and it became clear that new importations of it must be prevented at any cost. A rigorous law was therefore passed, putting foreign cattle into quarantine, and providing for the prompt slaughter of all that showed signs of Rinderpest, or had been in contact with animals showing such signs. Under this law, Rinderpest was quickly annihilated.

Having been so successful with Rinderpest, the authorities extended the slaughtering laws to Foot and Mouth Disease—an imported disease, also, but of a slight character, the principal loss being in weight only—Pneumonia, Sheep-scab, Foot-rot, and Glanders. It is under this extension of the laws that the slaughtering of American and Canadian stock took place. Probably, for the last few years these laws have been laxly administered, for foot and mouth disease is very prevalent in England, there being 15,000 cattle affected in Dorsetshire alone at the date of our writing.

The law respecting importation of live stock into England is relaxed as respects Irish and Scotch cattle. If the same relaxation were allowed as respects cattle from this continent, the exportation of stock could be profitably carried on. If cattle from this continent, where they are remarkably free from disease, are subjected to the same restrictions necessary with respect to cattle from the pestilence-stricken Steppes of Russia, then the trade must cease.

It is to the masses of England that we must look to for redress of this grievance—a grievance which is heavier with them than with us. Meat is now excessively dear in England. The masses have turned their eyes to us for help, but the law-making classes prevent us from rendering it. Many public meetings have been held in England to urge the Government to take remedial steps. But the present Government is unlikely to do anything except under absolute compulsion, being a Government representing only the landed classes, who are too much interested in keeping up high rents to care about diminishing the profits of their tenants. The Irish and Scotch Members, too, would vote as one man against the admission of a formidable competition in a market which is now almost their constituents' own—for the foreign stock imported into England is not five per cent. of the amount that is annually consumed. It will be only when the pressure from the working classes becomes irresistible that the present British Government will do justice to our stock-exporters and their own meat-consumers.

CASES INVESTIGATED IN LAKEPORT tend to show that milk may be poisoned by the animals feeding upon injurious plants. It was found that throughout the month of June the inhabitants of Leone Borgo, in Rome, suffered from quite an epidemic of vomiting, pains in the bowels, and other symptoms. Professor Ratti, of Sapienza, after much careful investigation into the matter is said to have detected colicium in both the vomitings and also the goats milk partaken of by the sufferers, and found that amongst the herbage on which the goats fed, a number of poisonous plants were apparently nibbled by the animals. These plants were *Cnicus maritimus*, *Clematis vitalba*, *Colicium autumnale*, and *Plantago Europaea*. Prof. Ratti maintained that the *Colicium autumnale* had passed in the form of its alkaloid from the plant to the milk, and the drastic and other symptoms from which the consumers of the milk had suffered were at once explained. An attempt was made at the meeting of the Roman Academy of Medicine to supplement Professor Ratti's induction, by showing that *Monarda didyma* was among the pasturage of the goats, and that its passage into the milk might account for the symptoms in the consumers, if not wholly, at least in part. But it was shown that the goats instinctively avoid this plant, and Professor Ratti's impeachment of the *Colicium autumnale* remained, at the end of an animated discussion, uncontroverted. It may interest our readers to know that the *Colicium autumnale* is not an American plant.