

FARM and GARDEN.

FOR THE CANADIAN FARMER.
THE GARDEN.

The celery plant should be in the ground and well protected from the sun on warm days during this month.

Plant sweet corn for your table use and drying or evaporating this fall during this month.

Tomatoes are ripening this month, and plants that have grown large tops should be judiciously thinned to allow the sun's warmth to assist in ripening. A light covering of the ground under the plants with straw will keep the fruit clean and the surface moist.

To propagate new plants of the quince currant or gooseberry bend some of the branches down and cover with earth; they will take root and make fine plants for fall or spring planting. If for spring planting see that the new plants are separated from the old stock and well protected later in the season.

Start your rose cuttings and house plants for next winter's window adornment this month. To do this successfully fill a pan or box about six inches deep three-fourths full of rich earth, cover with an inch of sand; put in your cuttings; keep covered with glass, and use sufficient water to keep from getting too dry.

When you have gathered the abundant harvest of raspberries this season, remember that to insure a good crop next year the plants require food, and give them a liberal dressing of well rotted barnyard manure.

Strawberry plants set out this month will bear next season. If your plants come from a distance place them in the hot bed thickly and keep well watered for a day or two, then transplant where wanted.

If plants are from your own or convenient nurseries, prepare ground and transplant in rows at once, watering if ground is very dry.

Now, that most of the small fruit has been gathered, care should be taken that vines and plants are in position and allowed to rest in case after the heavy bearing.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

The following test of varieties of potatoes was made at the Ohio Experiment Station last year. The plots presented in the table consisted of two rows each, two rods long. Seed was planted twelve inches apart, unless otherwise specified. Soil a clay loam with a strong admixture of muck, making it black in appearance. It had enough clay to bake and become hard if improperly handled. The following table exhibits the result. Plots were planted May 19, seed cut to two eyes:

No. of plot.	Variety.	Bushels large potatoes.	Bushels small potatoes.	Total bushels per acre.	Time of ripening.
1	Burbank	191 7/8	21 2/8	215 9/8	AUG 21
2	Snowflake	141 4/8	1 1/8	142 5/8	AUG 15
3	Seedling	181 8/8	14 5/8	195 3/8	SEPT 29
4	Bello	105 4/8	13 4/8	118 8/8	SEPT 1
5	White Elephant	117 2/8	17 7/8	134 9/8	SEPT 11
6	Mammoth Pearl	172 2/8	2 0/8	231 2/8	SEPT 11
7	Late Ohio	167 1/8	7 8/8	174 9/8	AUG 21

The following observations were made while digging: No. 1, rather above medium size, smooth and fine. No. 2, medium size, smooth, many small ones. No. 3, fair size, smooth. No. 4, medium size, but few small ones. Nos. 5, 6 and 7, fair size. "Fair size" means above medium.

Not one is marked large size. The very severe drouth during August seemed to ripen all prematurely, except a seedling, which stood the drouth without any apparent injury, and ripened after the middle of September. A single tuber of this variety was presented to the Station by a friend, two years ago. It is a rank grower, tubers good size, somewhat straggling in the hill. Its table qualities are excellent, and it will doubtless prove a valuable late variety. The Early Ohio, though not included in above list, is one of the best early market potatoes we have ever grown. The vines are small and tubers close set in the hill. It can be planted closer together than almost any other variety. It yields, under reasonably good conditions, from 175 to 200 bushels per acre.

Burbank ranks high as a market potato, and in the vicinity of Columbus commands a good price. It is a little later than the Early Ohio. Tubers fair size; vines not very rank. It is only a moderately good keeper.

Snowflake is a potato of excellent quality, but so far as our experience goes, is a light yielder. It is not early, and the tubers are too small for a good market potato.

Bello—Tubers are of fair size and very even. The yield, as shown by the table, is light.

White Elephant is a fine looking potato; table qualities excellent; tubers of rather larger size than any others grown in this test.

Mammoth Pearl—A good potato, a fair yielder, nice, even size, and has good table qualities. This is doubtless an excellent potato for second early and late market.

Late Ohio, very similar to Early Ohio, ripens a few days later and is of rather smaller size.

FITTY PARAGRAPHS.

Prof. Magwood in his answer to certain agricultural questions, says that the seeds of the dock, sorrel, daisy and shepherd's purse are uninjured by passing through a horse's digestive organs and that they will germinate just as quickly as ever.

It is an old maxim "Don't put all your eggs into one basket." It is an equally valuable one, "Don't depend entirely upon one crop." In other words, engage in diversified farming.

For some times after new potatoes come into market, the old will, if well kept, be superior in quality, if not in price. New potatoes are watery, and lack the starch essential in mixing with flour for bread.

Where horses are kept up through the summer the manure is apt to fire fang unless frequently turned. It is best not to allow more than one load to accumulate before drawing on the field.

A panel fence, unless made of very new boards and fortified by barbed wire, is a very insecure protection against stock. Old boards are sometimes cut up into panels and made to do service a few years, but it is a waste of labor, time, nails and posts used in making it.

When milk becomes too scarce or too valuable to give to young calves, they should have a little grain daily to prevent them from being stunted in weaning. The grain thus fed will give more growth than the same amount fed at any after period of their lives.

Sheep's noses ought to be tarred.—This is not a difficult operation, as the

sheep will do it themselves if their salt is given in a dish well smeared with tar. It is excellent to keep off the fly which deposits its egg in the nose, and causes the maggot in the sheep's head the next winter or spring.

Many people are not aware that the tomato and egg plant belong to the same family of plants as the common potato. The potato beetle, however, knows this perfectly, and where this pest is plentiful is has to be guarded against on tomatoes the same as on the potato.

Although the outside rows of corn are more or less injured by tramping in turning at the ends, farmers often find at harvest that the corn is as good, or better, than in the field. This shows that the plants need more sunlight. Probably as good a way as any in planting corn and potatoes in a field is to alternate, putting five or ten rows of corn together through the field alternately with five or ten of potatoes. Five rows of corn are usually cut through a field at a time, and in digging potatoes four or eight are usually dug so as to allow the wagon to be driven through to gather them most conveniently.

A Smyrna letter says: "The horses of Palestine are shod with a shoe that covers the bottom of the foot, except a slight opening sometimes in the centre, without calks and turned up behind. This flat shoe is nailed on with three nails, having large, projecting heads answering as calks on each side close together near the toe. This method of shooing the horse is necessary to protect the whole foot from the endless confusion of sharp rocks or stones which fill most of the roads. The horse picks his way carefully and lifts and plants his feet delicately and yet quickly among the rocks, rarely hitting his toe or failing to find the one secure footing within reach. He is perfect mountain horse when under the saddle and put down to work, but the moment he reaches camp and is left where he can get close to his associates he is ready to try his teeth or his heel."

If a heavy growth of wheat has been cut, the clover will probably be somewhat stunted. Under fallen wheat it will often be apparently destroyed. Yet there is probably more clover than appears to the casual observer, and if let alone and un-pastured it will often cover the field before fall and be a good crop next season.

There need be no difficulty in plowing under the tallest weeds or rye if a log chain is attached to the plow so as to form a loop and draw the tops down to the ground. Cutting the weeds before plowing only tumbles the surface with troublesome rubbish, which is the more difficult to turn under as it is not held to the ground by roots but is free to be moved along in front of the plow.

If stock are turned in a large lot where they cannot eat all closely there will be considerable waste. The first eaten will invariably be on the richest ground, indicating that the fertility increases the palatable and nutritious qualities of the grass. If a portion of the field is troubled by excess of water the grass there will be sour and poor. Only thorough underdraining can remedy this condition.

Farmers who have not used the self-binding reapers can hardly understand how great is their advantage in relieving them from the exactions of obstreperous hired help at this season. Not one farmer in ten goes through his harvest without neglecting many things that are suffering to be

attended to. By allowing part of his force to be sent into the corn or potato field the binder will sometimes save its cost in those crops in a single season.

Every year there is a considerable amount of rusted wheat, generally attacking that which is late, especially if stimulated to sudden growth by too heavy manuring. So soon as rust attacks the straw the wheat should be cut, as it will ripen better and shrink less than if allowed to stand. Cutting the grain causes the straw to dry, and this checks the spread of the rust. The juices in the straw will then, to some extent, help to swell and ripen the grain.

A FARM NECESSITY.

Every farmer should keep a can of the following mixture: Kerosene, two quarts; linseed oil, one gill; rosin, one ounce. Melt the rosin in the linseed oil and add to the kerosene. Coat all steel or iron tools, wherever bright, with this when they are to lie idle, if only a few days. It will not take half a minute or half a teaspoonful of the mixture to coat a plough when one has finished using it, and it will prevent all rust and save half a day's time in cleaning it when it is again needed, besides saving the team many thousands of pounds extra pulling. Coat the iron work of the mowers and reapers with it when they are put away for the winter. A little rust is only a little thing, but it makes much difference in the aggregate.

PIG FEEDING.

Some carefully conducted tests made at the Missouri Agricultural College farm throw light on one point which is of interest to pork producers. After showing that 94 pounds of ship stuff make as much pork as 100 pounds of corn meal, and that at the present value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the manure made from a ton of ship stuff consumed is worth \$13.63, and from a ton of corn meal only \$6.05, the bulletin gives the result of an investigation of the carcasses of pigs treated with the different food rations. The corn fed pig dressed 32 pounds to the 100 pounds, and ship stuff fed pig 80 6 pounds. On severing the heads of two corn fed pigs, scarcely a trace of lean meat was to be seen. In the ship stuff fed pigs it was decidedly more abundant. Lean meat was selected from three parts of each pig from precisely the same location on each—namely, inside of thigh, loin and shoulder. These parts were placed under a microscope and examined, although the distinction was clear to the eye. The ship stuff fed pig carried less fat even in the fibres of lean meat than the corn meal fed lot. This excessive fat from the exclusive use of corn meal as a ration is no doubt detrimental to a vigorous and healthy, muscular development, producing a pig easily subject to disease, distasteful to our consumers, and more costly than is necessary. Professor Sanborn gives statistics to show that as a people we eat less pork than we did twenty or thirty years ago—one reason being that our people are not hard eaters—that grease is not the natural companion of wealth and culture.

It may be added here that Western horses are considered less able to stand work on pavements than Canadian horses of the same weight, and that in the Eastern markets this is attributed to the general use in the West of corn as food for the young horses, while oats and peas are fed mostly in Canada, the last being a food which gives a better muscular development.