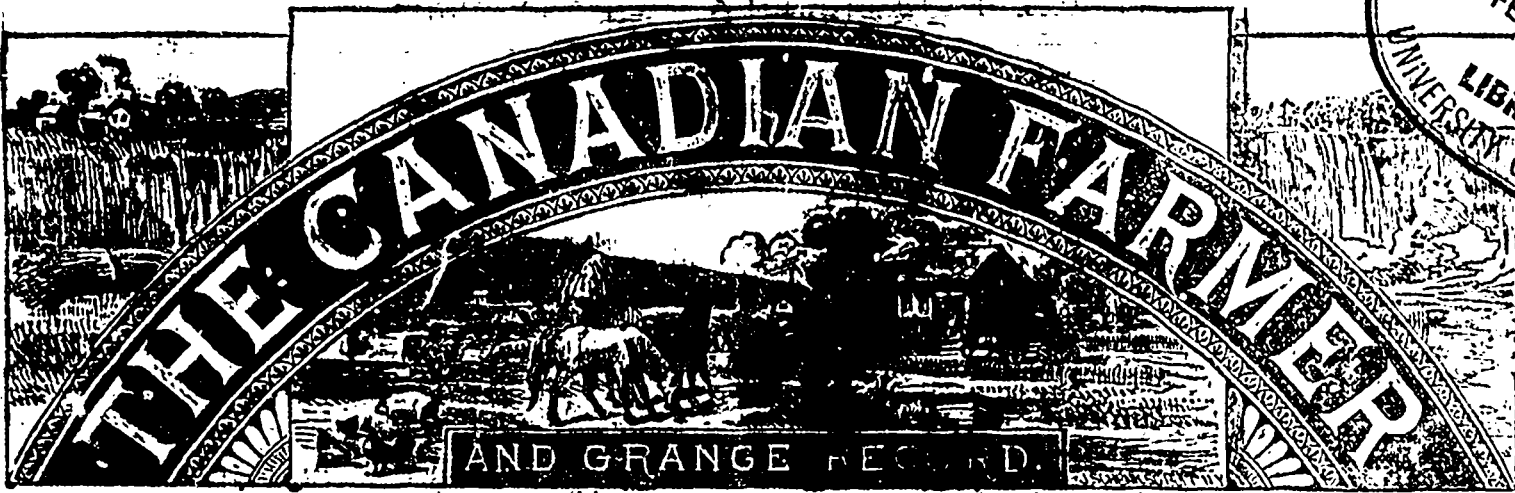
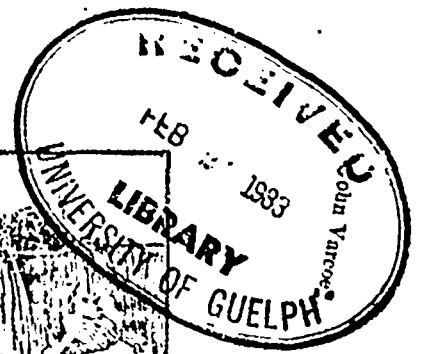


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR  
Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE

WHEN HAS A HOED CROP BEEN TILLED ENOUGH?

This is a question that will be answered quite different by different farmers, many planters saying that they want to finish up their corn and potatoes, and beans, and have them laid by (as they call it), before they go into their wheat harvest. But this wheat harvest cannot be any proper indicator of time, for the working of any of these crops, for one may be quite early or late, as compared with the other. Or the peculiarity of the season may require an unusual course of treatment for some one, or more of these crops, and it will be a much more practicable management of any of

with nearly all of them will be left growing a crop of weeds, enough to greatly retard the harvesting of the crop, and to re-seed the land for another foul growth for following years.

This hindrance to the work of harvesting potatoes, or the bean crop, owing to the cumbersome growth of a weed crop also occupying the same ground, is often so much that it would more than twice have paid for having given the crop another good working over, and thus insured good clean ground to harvest the crop from; also, in many cases, such tillage has been known to have added a large percent-

not. Have continued the cultivation of bean crops until nearly all the pods were set, and with good results, unless I worked too deep, or earthed up to them so much as to have it come in contact with the bean pods. I have many a time cultivated corn after it was tasseled and silked out, and until it had roasting ears on it, when it has been so heavy in places that the upper leaves would lap from each other over the horse's back, and I could hardly see him from where I was holding the cultivator. But I would say that this class of work wants to be done with care and discrimination to avoid possible loss by it, for

a good full stroke of work as to depth and width of tillage, this would do enough of root pruning to materially ripening the crop and sometimes making it able to cut one or two weeks earlier for such treatment. But on the other hand, if at about the same time of the year, it is quite warm and dry weather, it might prove very detrimental to the crop to give it such a tillage, or if attempted at all, it should only receive very shallow and light tillage. H. IVES.

Have you a good vegetable garden? Now is the time it begins to be appreci-



A COUNTRY HOME.

these crops, to continue their cultivation while each individual crop may need it, then go by any prescribed rule for all seasons. Besides, I believe it would often be very beneficial to most of these crops to continue the tilling of them until still later in their season of growth than is usually done, but partly owing to the crowding of other important work at this season of the year, and partly to the fact that the job is attended with more or less risk if it is not properly done, this late culture and tillage of these crops is too often neglected. The consequence will be that with some crops the yield will be diminished, and

tage to the product of such crops. Having stated some of the advantages derived from late continued tilling of hoed crops, I would also state some instances where it was and some where it was not safe to do such cultivating. Although it has been a common old saying, "that potatoes must not be worked again after they have commenced to set," I have often continued to till them until the tubers were nearly full grown, without even realizing that it was detrimental to the yield, but, on the contrary, have seen the yield largely increased on parts of some fields having been so tilled when the balance was

in some cases it may prove very beneficial to the crop, and in others it may prove a positive injury. I will state the conditions causing these two extremes. It sometimes happens that about the last of August, or the first of September, the corn being a heavy crop on the ground, and the ears having attained to full size, the ground having been frequently moistened with showers, and the ripening of the crop retarded by cool nights, and only a temperate sun for some days, or even weeks together, such a crop does not seem to ripen up at all; then, if at such a time the farmer should run his cultivator through it, doing

ated. The first of July to every farmer should bring peas in plenty, to be soon followed with green beans in the same bounty, and at this time accompanied by beets and new potatoes served up in the many forms to suit, and relished with onions or cucumbers at pleasure. Green corn and shelled beans should follow in sufficient variety, and in bounteous supply till the frosts of autumn. These light vegetable foods are just what is wanted during the heat of summer, and every owner of a garden lot may have them if he will.