PARM AND OTHER NOTES

PLANTING POTATOES. I find that the best practice with all sorts of potatose in all seasons is to plant early, to put in deep, and give level culture. An operational season may require somewhat different dreatment, but as the weather cannot be forecom, and as the rule is the other way (drouth in the main, and cocurring in mid-ammer) so the above directions hold good. Pirst: To plant early is to get the full growth of the season. I find this equally important also with the early sorts. The fore part of April is not too early if it can be got in the ground. By the time the shoots appear the season will be considerably advanced, though the weather is still expected to be somewhat severe; but whether wet or cold, or dry with changes to heat, the growth will continue seeningly uninterrupted, and the finds its element in adverse weather. But all early roots may be put out nearly or quite at the same time.

It will be objected that the frost may interest the same time. It is stated, upon G

will be suggested that thus state and early roots may be put out nearly or quite at the same time.

It will be objected that the frost may interfere with such early planting; but it must be understood, and this brings us to the second point, namely, that the seed is be put deep in the ground, not less than six inches; botter success is obtained with seven than five. This prevents the frost generally from reaching the seed, or if reached the frost generally from reaching the seed, or if reached the frost generally from reaching the seed, or if reached the frost generally from reaching the seed not less than six deep in the ground, that it will not perceptibly injure it. This early planting is but transferring the sprouting of the potato from the cellar, where it is hurtful, to the ground, where its place of sprouting is. But time about three-eight thus planting deep the seed not only is sixteenth of an inch it sixteenth of an inc

clay a rich loam. A cusy drained clay a rich loam. A cusy drained deeply mellow and rich (rich so as not to become hard), I have known in wet reasons as well as dry to produce first-class coreps. But the conditions above noted must be observed. As to hilling potatoes, it is difficult to make farmers believe that level call ture is best. Make your hill, and the wind and san will in a short time dry it out for you ; then it requires continued and heavy tasining to wet it through—a rare occurrence. The young tubers will push out at the sides, some sorts will, and the sun will have its injurious effect upon them. You cannot m kee ske hill large enough (for want of room) to prevant this. Here you get both dryness and heat, when it is well should be the share its more and known that the potato wants of mosture and known that the potato wants moisture and known that the potato wants of the moisture is dried off. Thus secured dry and clean, she harred in may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier, she barreds may be laid up, tier upon tier. Here are One, a more offirt. There will be no shrinking or rotting that they are put up clean and sound. Thus they may be used, barred after barred, all they may be used, barred after barred, all they may be used, barred of the barred and the correct of the more than the same than the part of the transmitted of the more than the same that they are put up clean and sound. Thus they may be used, barred for barred, and the correct the more than the same through the sam

desired to market any, the convenience, of handling will at once be seen.—Exchange.

\*\*VEDETABLES AT SMALL COST.\*\*

It am now a gardener and seed grower, in and wider it in the food. Thinks, and and wider it had a seen to be a seen tramps demand high wages or rob your hen-roost, with a growing preference for the latter employment. I have been forced, therefore, to study the greatest economy in garden operations.

The first thing a farmer must do, to have a row seen the seen of the seen of the right shape. It must be long and narrow, with spaces left at the ends ample sonogh to turn a team handily. Length is the most important, as then all the cultivation can be done loy horse power, both better and far quicker than by hand. Let the length lay north and south, to allow the sun to reach both and well-sun to the sun to reach both and well-sun the sun to reach both and

will give an amount of health and real slogyment which can be obtained in an other way. In gardens of this kind no paths now, which should always be under and not not pof the soil. I cultivated fifty acres and have not a path in my whole place; access to the plants is readily had between the real world.

It me the beauth more than the intellectual qualities of his family, he will supply them with such a wilrardy of food as will mure it.—S. Rufus Misson in Coleman's Rural World.

ITHE CASTOR BEAK.

Among the farm products assuming preminence in the West is the castor bean. It has been discovered that the grasshopped and chinch bugs will not touch the plant, the bugs in this case, have the sympathy of a large and the second becomes an important, and, under favousible sircumstances, a profitable one. Within the beams, and as a unimportant farm product becomes an important, and, under favousible sircumstances, a profitable one. Within the beams, and as an unimportant farm product becomes an important, and, under favousible sircumstances, a profitable one. Within the beams, and as an unimportant farm product becomes an important, and, under favousible sircumstances, a profitable one. Within the beams, and has ments with an incredulous mails, as the beams and the them be used as the search of the work for you, thin to one or two stalls in shell. The produce earlor beams, and a half bashed will plant eight acres. The bird should be four as five feet agard, four or five work for you, while the farmer makes his basic and the stall and and mark and architecture, in the aggregate annually annihilated in our country by the following paper, by George May Powell, was road recently at the New York farmer of the work for you, while the farmer of the work for you, thin to one or two stalls in a hill. The produce and the them to uncertainty and the stall and and mark and and mark and and mark and and and the produce and the stall and and mark and and and the produce and the stall and the stall and the stall and the stall and the