small reaper will out one row, a large one may take two rows, although with more inconvenience. The large southern corn is too coarse for outting with a reaper. It the ground has



Fig. 1.

been softened with rain, the wheels sink too much and the work will be difficult. There are many instances, therefore, when the cutting must be done by hand. For this purpose a common sickle answers well, or the cutter made on purpose, Where corn has been sown thickly for fodder, and fig. 1. the stalks are small and not enoumbered with ears, a self binder has been successfully used, where the ground has been



sufficiently firm. It is probable that in future wider wheels will be given to the reapers for this purpose.

In cutting up by hand, labor will be saved by adopting a regular system of steps. The accompanying plan of the 25 hills forming a shock (fig. 2), shows by the numbers how the



operator begins and completes the work. He takes three hills at a time, beginning with number one. Many steps will be saved by adopting such a system. With small corn, a



Fig. 4.

greater number of hills may be taken at a time, and larger shocks made.

The small northern corn, when sown for fodder, gives a heavier return when planted thickly, the more numerous stalks

Fig. 5.

making up for the deficiency of size.

For drawing the freshly out corn, for clearing the ground, or for conveying it to the silo, the wagon represented by fig. 3 is very convenient, the platform on which the corn is placed being only a foot above the ground. It consists of a long, bror I frame, suspended by chains under the axles of a com mon farm wagon. A reach 20 feet long gives sufficient length to the platform, and places the two axles 18 feet apart. Cut this reach from a green tree, curving downwards a foot. Small sized shocks of cut corn are placed easily and rapidly on this platform and drawn off the field.

Corn fodder, sown thickly, is very apt to heat and spoil when placed in a stack without ventilation. It is necessary,



therefore, to provide a chimney in centre for the steam and hot air to escape. A moderate-sized tree, with two three rails placed about it in an upright position, answers a good purpose fig 4. In the absence of a tree, two or three rails, or longer poles of any kind, may be set upright a foot apart.

STRAIGHT ROWS .- Farmers who have tried the advantages of str ight rows and the defects of crooked ones, will now have an opportunity of observing their comparative value. A straight row may be cultivated leaving very few weeds; the crooked one will be more or less infested with them. Fig. 5 shows a straight row, and the close cultivation to the plants; fig. 6 a crooked row, where it is impossible to work closely to the row with ut tearing up a part of the corn.

How to Grow Fine Celery.

STORAGE.

So far, this season's weather has been all that could be desired for setting out the plants and also for stirring the soil about them. As the season advances, do not omit cultivation and working as described in the last paper, for it is every bit as essential to the well-doing of the late-blooming celery as it is to any of the carlier crops. Only with the latter, the many weeds springing up rendered cultivation imperative, while now with the crop under consideration, but comparatively few weeds are likely to intrude, so that it may appear to some needless to work them, but it should be remembered that cultivation is to be done for the benefit of the growing crop, not mercly for destroying weeds, this being largely incidental to the cultivation.

But now although the plants may have been first class, the soil very thoroughly prepared, the planting properly done, and a very fine growth secured, yet the most important part of the process of preparing celery for market is yet to be considered; its importance is mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the demand for celery comes during the winter, so