

it should be re-
but and fresh ones

a host of orna-
ninitely multiplied,
on may be derived

me, and is an easy
al run of flowering
vines, &c. Loosen
intended to be lay-
is season's growth;
e upper side of the
ollowed out of the
keep it in position,
two to three inches
le sand materially
ard wooded, pithy
nre tonguing while
ply be twisted or
e sufficient to ensure
e ground is mellow
mulched. Insects
especially the pear
with Hellebore and

ies and Raspberries
and parties having
with the names of
l make it a point to
f the qualities such,
ess, and how profit-
his information col-
usual channels of in-
would be of great
and the nurserymen,
know what to plant
is to every variety of
ld this knowledge be
and east of Toronto,

med out to allow of
it; and lateral shoots
three buds of the fruit
the size of the berry

or any indications of
remove with knife on
blue kinds are the
d yellow almost en-

ould be removed on
nch or two below the
w large the branch
read.

will require frequent
it, the greater the con-
r and foliage.

is should be sown as
ed spot. August will
al sowing, and plants
arge for transplanting

ants, such as Phloxes,
a succession of bloom
l remove the original
ow the bottom florets,
ade. This will force
will produce flowers;
merely ripen its seeds
ere off.

of Root Crops.

es look for a profit be-
om the crop itself. It
crop, even were there
ts cultivation, enabl-
ck through the winter
at the least cost. But

were it otherwise: if the crop itself were of little value, the other profits derived from its culture would make it well worth all the expenses of seed, labor and occupation of land. In England, where every acre of land is rented at a high figure, and the farmer is most careful to make every acre pay, he considers the manure made by turnip feeding alone worth all the expenses. But it is to another source of the farmer's profit from the root crop we refer at present. The root crop is a fallow—not a bare fallow, such as was known to our fathers when the fallow field was debtor for at least twice as much to cover its expenses as any other part of the farm of equal area. The system of turnip culture has been well called a green fallow. Like the old, naked fallow, the preparatory culture serves to render the soil more mellow, fertile and free from weeds. But we must, if we are to realize all its benefits, follow up the work of the fallow. We must thoroughly cultivate the spaces between the rows. We must bear in mind that our labor is not merely for the present crop, but also for future crops of grain and the following crops of clover and grass in meadow and pasture. To effect this nothing will suffice less than thorough culture. The ground should have been plowed deep in the fall—the sod property cut and the ridges so rounded as to receive the full influence of the frost, and the furrows, and, if needed, watercuts cleaned and opened, to prevent the lying of stagnant water. And now the good work is to be followed up. Not a weed must be allowed to strike a root in the turnip field. The earth must not be suffered to get baked and hard. Cultivator and horse-hoe should keep the ground in as good tilth as a well-cultivated garden. When this is done, the seed sown in the succeeding seasons of the course will have an early and continuous growth, and good crops will reward the farmer's labour.

July on the Farm.

A glorious time for the country is the bright, warm July. The sun has completed the half of his annual course, and in all his strength he pours down upon us light and heat in no measured quantity. Enjoying the shade of the remaining trees of the old forest, or the soft, pleasant air that breathes from creek or river, we pity the folks that are penned up within the narrow streets and the hot bricks and pavements of the large town. Now the country is in its glory. The dark earth is covered with the luxuriant vegetation of the growing crops. The woods and orchards seem one unlimited expanse of rich foliage. The blossoms of the fruit trees have, it is true, lost their brightness, but it is only to make way for the fruit. Later in the month we shall be plucking it from the well-laden boughs, and the emerald hue of the fields of grain will be changed for the golden hues of harvest.

But we must turn from the beauties of the country and the pleasures of country life to our work in the fields and meadows. There is work—plenty of work on the farm. Ever month has its labor—every hour its duty. Not that all our hours are for toil. Intervals of rest, converse with friends, a holiday when it can be enjoyed—all are duties as essential as the actual labors of the fields. The old proverb holds good for men as boys:—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Of our farm work, first and continuous, is the care of the root crop. The horse hoe, the cultivator and, where needed, the hand hoe must not be allowed to rust. "Better to wear out than to rust out" is applicable to tools as well as to men. All our crops—all our crops that admit of frequent cultivation of the soil—are benefitted by it. Weeds are kept down, the fresh-stirred soil attracts and absorbs more plant food from the atmosphere,

and the land is always more mellow and fertile. The fallow of olden times was designed in part for the extirpation of weeds. The July sun is fatal to most weeds turned up to its scorching.

If there be any vacancies in your turnip or mangold fields, transplant from places that need thinning. To do this successfully you must take advantage of any coming shower. If there be none, plants put out late in the evening, with due care, may grow; but it is surer and better to resow, first tilling the places to be sowed. Seed germinates best in fresh turned-up soil. If too late for Swedes, sow a later variety—Aberdeen, White Globe or Red Norfolk. We found Dale's Hybrid a valuable turnip for this purpose. No turnip will keep through the winter as well as the Swede, but others will be found serviceable for early feeding. Mangolds bear transplanting better than turnips. It is well to have mangolds sown thick for this purpose: to fill up gaps in our root crops. Corn, for soiling, may be planted for a fortnight yet, though, as it is late, the sooner now the better. Whether used green for soiling, or dried in the shuck for winter fodder, it will be found valuable. Western Corn is generally sown for this purpose, as it yields a greater bulk of food, but quantity is not the only thing requisite to be thought of. The Sweet Corn, sometimes called Canada Sugar Corn, is much more nutritious. Plant in drills and not broadcast. Have the ground in good condition to force the growth, and make amends for the late planting.

In mowing, as in reaping, it is very important that it should be cut when the crop is in its prime condition, sufficiently matured to have obtained and to retain the greatest amount of nutriment. If allowed to stand longer before being cut, the hay has become hard and fibrous, and is of much less value for feeding. And, besides, the growth of the aftermath is seriously injured. Where rye grass is the grass mostly sown for upland meadows, this is especially the case. Not only is the hay of inferior quality—the vegetative powers of the plant have been weakened and exhausted, and where there might have been a luxuriant aftermath for grazing, or a second cutting of hay, we have little better than a worthless stubble. At the time of mowing, the majority of the varieties of grasses in the meadow should be in blossom.

For those who have not sowed Millet or Hungarian it is not yet wholly too late. Any of the first ten days of the month it may be sown with a fair prospect of a good crop. If the weather be at all favorable and the ground in good condition, we may look for a heavy addition to our hay-mows.

Buckwheat also may be sown up to the 10th. If a good crop, it is always a paying one and good tillage is almost sure to bring a good crop. Even to be plowed down for green manuring, a crop of buckwheat is always remunerative. It is not so great a fertilizer as clover, but the time it occupies the ground is short, and it grows well even where clover or other crops for the purpose might fail.

Look well to your live stock. Now we will know the value of an abundant supply of water and of soiling, and both it is in our power to secure.

Potato Crop of 1876.

Reports from different places throughout the country have reached us that potato planting has this season been on an unusually small scale, in consequence of the low market price of potatoes of the last crop; so that we find abundance succeeded by scarcity. We never could see any truly good policy in such a procedure. The low price was caused not by a more productive crop, and now farmers as if in dread that this year would be

as the last year was, have so ordered it as may diminish the supply.

Are potatoes really of no other value than that of the dollars they will bring in the market, if the price be even as it is now, a dollar for five bushels. Having had much experience in raising potatoes for stock feeding, we have no hesitation in saying that for feeding pigs, horned stock and horses, they are worth more than they have brought in this year's markets. In our system of agriculture some acres of cattle-potatoes as well as other roots for feeding stock, were always a part. And each succeeding year convinced us more fully of the advantages of such a system. While our crops of potatoes of superior quality brought good paying prices in the market for the table, we estimated the profits from the coarser varieties for feeding payed still better. While there is stock on the farm, roots of any kind need not be sold below paying prices.

Extensive Injury to Turnips and Other Manured Crops.

Every year brings to light new families of the insect tribes that so often injure the crops of farmers and gardeners. Sometimes they issue in countless hordes from their breeding places in moorasses or mountains untrodden by the foot of civilized man, as is the case with the locust and potato beetle. In other instances we had known the insects for years, but not such numbers as to commit very great havoc among our trees or the products of our fields; but the birds or other enemies of the voracious legions may have partially disappeared, and the insect tribes multiply so fast that it would seem as if the would soon devour every green thing from off the face of the earth.

The tiniest insect is sometimes enough to dash to the earth the expectations of the tiller of the soil. Within a week we saw a gentleman examining his vines with a microscope in search for insects too small to be seen by the naked eye. Small as they were, they would, if left undisturbed, have eaten up every leaf. Cabbage plants have had to be replanted this season, and, in some places, replanted again; small white grubs having eaten up the tender portion of the root of the plant, and made their way up into the stem. We have advised some of the sufferers by these ravages to apply a dressing of soot to the soil, or, if it could not be procured, to use salt as a substitute. The application of manure not sufficiently decomposed may have been a means of their increasing to such an extent this season. For some crops we would prefer the use of other manure than that of the farmyard. From the following extract of continental correspondence of the *Iowa Homestead*, we see that the disease known to gardeners as club foot, caused by the insects, is making sad havoc of the manured crops of other countries.

The turnips, colza, cabbage, etc., grown in the sandy soils of Belgium are every year more and more attacked by larvæ, while alluvial and calcareous soil escape. Independently of the period at which any of the plants in question may be sown, as soon as the first leaves appear, the root, if examined, will present an excrecence that increases with time. If this swelling be opened, numerous white worms will be discovered. Untouched, the vine will enlarge, and the root cease to penetrate into the soil, becoming in time a simple gall, changing to a putrid mass, and bursting when the insects have attained their last stage of metamorphosis. It is conjectured that the malady is produced from the puncture of an insect and is more prevalent where the soil is well tilled and abundantly manured. Instead of having an average yield of twenty tons of turnips to the acre, not more than ten are attained. Among the remedies relied upon are, avoiding the use of fresh manure, preferring dissolved guano, urine, and four parts of superphosphate, with two of sulphate of ammonia, and one of sulphate of potash.