

Hints suggested to Farmers when the latter Harvest is coming to maturity.

Do not be in haste to cut your stalks—you will lose very little by letting them stand till they lose their deep green colour, begin to turn yellow, and become dry at the extremities. And till this stage, they are needed to nourish the ear. The sap of the upper stalk is absorbed, and is necessary to the perfection of the grain as the lower stalk. If you cut your stalks before they begin to lose their deep green colour, some of the ears will be in the milk. These, by being deprived of the nourishment of the upper stalk, will shrink and blast. Other ears, which are more forward, will blast an inch or two at the end. By cutting your stalks early, you will lose more in the grain than you will save in fodder.

Corn ripens sooner when the stalks are not cut. When the corn is completely ripe, the ear falls, and hangs by a withy stem difficult to be broken. The ear falls much sooner when the stalks are suffered to stand, than when they are cut. This may be seen in a field where part of the rows are cut. Where they are not cut, the picking will be a little more difficult, as the ears are not so easily broken off; but where the stalks are cut, the stems remain green and brittle. This proves that the early cutting of the stalks retards the ripening.

The stalk is thought to be a security against frost.

If the frost comes early before your stalks are cut, the best practice undoubtedly is, to cut the corn immediately up, at the roots, and put it up in small stacks. This prevents the corn from being frozen by frost, after frost, and the soft corn will be preserved from all injury after the first.

It is well known that corn will save perfectly well, when cut up in the milk, and some farmers have resolved to cut up their corn by the 20th of September, whether frost comes or not. Perhaps they risk less by letting it stand.

Potatoes.

A French agriculturist, for the Potatoes that he intends to keep for the Spring consumption, adopts this method.—He immerses them once or twice in boiling water, to destroy the vegetable life, dries them in cool oven, and puts them in sacks, he keeps without difficulty and loss this precious root, until new potatoes come in. M. Pollard, of St. Genevieve aux Bois, in France, plants in sandy soils his potatoes in the autumn, from which has found the crops much more abundant than spring planting; he has made the experiment for several years, and on the last year on a grand scale; the potatoes are much larger, more numerous, and of a better quality than from spring sowing.

Cows.

Is there any room to doubt, that the profits of our dairies may be greatly augmented by a proper attention to the breed of milch cows? There is said good keeping makes good cows, yet those who say it are in their own cowyards frequently a single cow, not bigger or better fed than others, giving double the quantity of milk. It is very careless and stupid to go on rearing the calves from poor cows, in preference to those