



SEPTEMBER.

September waves his Golden-rod
Along the lanes and hollows,
And saunters round the sunny fields,
A-playing with the swallows.

The Corn has listened for his step :
The Maples blush to meet him,
And gay, coquetting Samach dons
Her velvet cloak to meet him.

Come to the earth, O merry prince!
With flaming knot and ember;
For all your tricks of frosty eyes,
We love your ways, September.

—Ellen M. Hutchinson.

EXTRA HARDY APPLES.

The varieties that are extra hardy and at the same time thrifty, productive and of good quality are:—Yellow transparent—season August; beautiful, very good, exceedingly productive and not likely to drop; transports well for a summer apple. Duchess of Oldenburg—A September apple; handsome; heavy bearing; of fair quality; can be grown more cheaply than potatoes and bring a better price. Wealthy—the king of all hardy apples, according to most of those who have tried it with others equally hardy; productive; early bearing and handsome; keeps well until March. Magog red streak—Large, handsome and good keeper until April; tree hardy, thrifty and profuse bearer; would stand at the head of the list were it not for the Wealthy. To these may be added Scott's Winter, of medium size, heavily striped and sometimes covered with red. "Hard as a rock" until April—sour and only good for cooking. With the warmth of spring it grows mild and mellow and becomes

a fine desert apple; keeps well into July. Tree a true "Ironclad," a profuse bearer on alternate years, with a moderate crop in intermediate years.

Vegetable Garden.

UNDERDRAINING—A NEW WRINKLE.

Many of your readers are interested in the subject of underdraining, and I will add my mite to what has been said, by describing a method that has proved very satisfactory. In digging a ditch on land that is nearly level, it is important that the bottom be of uniform grade. It is evident that if any part of it be lower than the outlet, that part will become a depository for sediment, sometimes filling up the tile and rendering all above it of no value. Where a man is digging by the rod, it frequently happens that the spade goes too deep in places, and this is remedied by filling in soil to bring it up to the proper grade. Unless the earth be rammed down tight, the tile will settle in such places as soon as the soil becomes saturated. For this reason the finishing touches should be given by the employer or some one that can be trusted.

Various methods have been employed to bring the bottom to a uniform grade, but almost all of them are troublesome. The following one will commend itself to the good sense of any one who will give it a fair trial: At the head of the ditch drive a stake so that the top will stand about six feet above grade. Nail a lath or slat across this stake just as high above the bottom of the ditch as the eyes of the digger are above the ground when he stands straight up. Then let the digger go to the mouth of the ditch and stand with his feet on grade while some one drives another stake in a line with the first, and some distance farther up. Across this stake nail another slat in a line with the first. Now, to find grade in any part of the ditch it is only necessary for the digger to stand up straight and look at the cross slats on the stakes; if they are in line, his feet are on grade.

An underdrain in heavy soil will improve

for one to two years after it is put in. When one wants it to carry off the water rapidly from the first, it may be done by filling the ditch nearly full of gravel or cinders. Gravel is the best material in the world for a drain. It never fills up or gets out of order in any way.—M. Crawford, in *Ohio Farmer*.

BLANCHING CELERY.

It takes but from eight to ten days to blanch celery in warm weather, and about four or five weeks in cold weather. A new plan of blanching in warm weather is now adopted by some of our best growers, and found to act admirably, as it saves much labor and there is less danger of rust and rot. They half hill—as it is termed—with a hoe or with a small one-horse plow, if a horse can be used, throwing up a small ridge of the soil on each side of the row, just up to the plants, but not against them much; then take inch boards ten inches wide, lay along on each side of the row, crowding the lower edge close up to the bottom of the plants, then take hold of the outer edges of the boards and bring them up together, placing over them clamps made of No. 9 wire so made that the boards will be about two inches apart, or a little more if the celery is large.

For the late crop, the soil is found the best for blanching. In this it is necessary to use judgment in hilling up. It will not do to commence it while the weather is too hot and wet, as there is danger of its rotting. It should never be banked while the stalks are at all wet. *Seed Time and Harvest.*

Making Garden in the Fall.

In the line of vegetables, Spinach and Borecole or Kale for an early spring crop are the better for being sown early in this month. To sow these now in good soil is to secure fine early spring greens that should prove most acceptable on any table. Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce may also be sown for plants to be kept through the winter in cold frames for an early crop next year.

Take one season with another and there is no better time for starting a Strawberry bed than now. By setting out good young plants this month, strong, bearing stools will already be present for next season's fruitage, a thing impossible to be secured if the planting be deferred until spring.

POPULAR GARDENING.

What madness it is for a man to starve himself to enrich his heir, and so turn a friend into an enemy, for his joy at your death will be in proportion to what you leave.—*Seneca*.

The impressions we receive depend, not on our actual situation, but on the mood we happen to be in at the time.—*Candide*.

Activity may lead to evil; but inactivity cannot be led to good.—*Hannah More*.