## FARM AND GARDEN.

## September Hints.

THE FALL months are the fulfillment of the promise of the earlier season. August saw the harvesting of the small-er grains. With September the harvest continues in the orchard and potato fields. Where orchards are not well cared for this is the "off years" for ap-ples, so that all the careful orchardists will realize handsome returns. The shipment of dead beef to Europe has

evidently passed the speculative stage, and is fast setting into a strady busi-ness, with reasonable profit to both grower and agent. If we can so change our farming as to send less grain out of the country and more beef, it will be better for the soil and cousequently for the success of American agriculture. It is time now to think of this beef production for the foreign winter market, since fodder of all kinds can be purchased now cheaper than after it is stored in winter quarters. And cattle will fatten easier in fall than at

any other season. FALL SEEDING is the special work for September. If a hay crop is desired on the seeded field next year, it may be obtained by putting in the grass seed early this month, with a good manuring either of fine stable manure or a chemeither of hie stadie manufe of a chem-ical fertilizer. Ground bone has come into high favor for such purposes (see "Some Manurial Substances," August No.); but we should prefer some potash added to it, either in the form of ashes or commercial potash salt (muriate of potash). The special chemical manures contain the ingredients of bone and also potash. We have found them to give striking results on our grass fields. It is good practice to apply some stable manuro now, and then a top dressing of chemical manure in the spring. spring.

RYE AND WHEAT should go in this month. Rye will grow on almost any soil, but well repays the liberal feeding from the manure pile, or where the manure is scare, from special fertilizers. It cost little or no more, aside from the manure, to raise 30 bushels of rye per acre than 10 bushels, One means pro-fit, the other very moderate pay for your work. Wheat has gone mostly out of cultivation in the East on account of the small crops obtained, and rust and insects. It is a curious fact that several excellent wheat crops we know of being grown on chemical fertilizers, not one has suffered from rust. Whether due to the fertilizer we cannot say; but the possibilities seem to be in fa-vor of wheat growing again on the At-lantic coast. As it is usually desired (in the East) to bring lands sown to (in the East) to bring innds sown to wheat or rye into grass, the practice of sowing the grass seed with the grain is a good one. If clover cannot be got in by the 20th of August, it had best not be sown till spring, when it may be sown directly on the fall sown wheat, rye or grass, and brushed in, which brushing will not inture but grantly brushing will not injure but greatly benefit the former.

THE PASTURES have been getting dry and scant of feed now for some weeks, for which the fodder corn will come in nicely to help out. But the pasture should also be improved, and now is the time to do it. The brush cut the first week of this month will not sprout nest week of this month will not sprout again. All the clear ground should be treated to a foldering of fine stable manure, or bone dust, or guano, etc., in return for its feeding the animals so many years, and particularly that it may continue to feed them in the years to come. The manure or fertilizer will be washed in by the fall rains, and push up at once a fresh growth. If very hard and dry a thorough harrow-ing and thick reseeding, with the top dressing, will result in practically a new sod. In reseeding do not fall to put in some Orchard grass, as it is quick grown, and sweet and nutritious, also Alsike clover, as well as some June grass and Timothy. In harrowing, use a light, straight-toothed, one horse harrow. It is comparatively easy thing to literally "cause two blades of grass (or even a dozen) to grow where but one grew before" on most of our pastures. POTATOES bid fair, as we said above. to command a remunerative price, es pecially the late ones. It is well to dig them as fast as ripe, and store in the cellar if not wanted to market at once, cellar if not wanted to market at once, otherwise they may decay in the ground in consequence of fail rains. Experi-ence has taught the writer that early potatoes wild keep nearly as well as those maturing late. Save labor by digging with a plow or regular potato digger; the latter, Rue's for example, doing the work beautifully, and at a great saving of expense. Some of the cultivators which have a double mold-board tooth or cutter may be utilized board tooth or cutter may be utilized for this purpose by removing the rest of the teeth. After plowing out, the Hexamer prong hoe is an excellent im-Hexamer prong hoe is an excellent im-plement for sifting them from the soil. The potato digger does its own sifting. Swinz will thrive finely during sum-mer and early fall, fed two-thirds on weeds from the garden or the root fields; supposing what is usually true, but ought not to be, that weeds large enough to ferd them may be found there. The orchard will receive from and give heavefit to hors allowed to receive and give benefit to hogs allowed to run therein this fall, even if the windfalls partake of the same scarcily as good apples. Perhaps more for this very reason; for when fruit is scarce the oradard is neglected, and insects increase inday fold, to prey upon the crop of next year. It is thought in Germany that insects have superior virtues for pork-making, the nuts, etc., infested with them having extra value on this account. IN GENERAL.—The plowing for win-ter grains should be finished and the grains got in at once. Plowing for spring planting will skill be prosecuted. The hints of last month in regard to ble moth and the should be this work, and draining, etc., should be re-read as if for this month. Now is a good time to clear up all brush about the fence corners, cut now it will not sprout again. Do not fail to attend to fall fairs. Even if we think they are not true to their name, and are frequently prostituted to other purposes, let us do all we can to make them of benefit to our calling. E. H. L .- Scientific Farmer.



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