Agricultural.

From the Rural Register.

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

It is scarcely necessary to admonish our friends of the necessity of using, at this time, the utmost exertion in finishing up the preparation, and in putting in the last crop of the season. Every day, every hour, is now becoming of consequence, for we know not how soon the early frosts may set in, or the vicissitudes of the weather delay those operations which it is imperatively necessary should be carried out to completion forthwith. It is an extremely bad practice to delay, for instance, the seeding of wheat, to a later period than the close of the first week in October. Indeed, experience has demonstrated that wheat sown earlier most generally succeeds best, for the reason that it becomes well advanced before the winter sets in, and having taken firm root-hold of the soil, is less liable to be winter-killed, provided the land, as it ought to be, is well drained, or has been skilfully water-furrowed. In this month, also, the occupations of the farmer and planter are of a general description, and embrace not only the closing up of such work of the season as relates to future crops, but also to preparing the crops already harvested for a market. What is proper to be done in both these respects, we now proceed to state:

WHEAT.

This grain should be gotten into the ground before the close of the first week of the month, if that be possible. If the final labors extend for a few days into the succeeding week, it may not possibly be of much serious consequence, but the earlier the seeding can be done provided that careless husbandry has been avoided—the greater probability there will be of a good yield at harvest time.

RYE.

It is getting too late to put in rye for all the cereals sown in the fall of the year, rye ought to be gotten into the ground the earliest. There are, however, instances on record where good crops have been raised from seeding throughout all the months of October. But these are exceptions to the general rule, which advises that rye should be seeded from the middle of August to the second week in September, and in no case later than the close of the latter month. Of course, where it is designed to grow rye, and the land has been prepared for the crop, or is in course of preparation, it is better to sow later rather than not at all. The rule for the period, the later the seeding may take place, the plant will immediately push forward vigorously, but it would scarcely be worth while, at so late a period in the season, to seed a poor field down to rye. At the same time, we repeat that, with a mild autumn and open winter, a fair crop might be raised. The chances, therefore, of seeding rye late are purely speculative, and those who are forced to take such a step, must probably understand that they must accept the hazard of it.

THRESHING OUT GRAIN.

Grain may and should, in most instances, be threshed out during this month, and gotten ready for a market. We do not say that a sale at this time will be advisable, for it is almost impossible to speak with any certainty just yet as to whether prices will rise or fall. Our impression is that we have seen the worst—that we give it simply as our impression—that prices will not decline to such an extent to justify the retention of the crop in the granary until spring. It is a matter, however, which we leave to the judgment of the farmers themselves, who must be governed, to a certain extent, not only by the state of the market, but by their own necessities.

SETTING OUT NEW ORCHARDS.

October and November are the best months of the fall season for setting out new orchards. The soil should be well limed, and should be deeply plowed and trenched or subsoiled. The holes for the reception of the trees should be made large, say three feet in diameter and two feet deep, and the best soil mixed with compost, if it is to be had, should be scattered among the roots of the young trees in the act of setting. An orchard so planted, if kept properly worked subsequently, will, in the course of a few years, be more thrifty than an orchard eight years old when planted in the usual method.

CATTLE YARDS.

Collect in the woods, lanes, marsh or hedge rows, and by the way-side, every species of rough vegetable fibre and litter of all sorts, and fill therewith the cattle yards. An immense amount of the very best manure may be accumulated in this way, by mixing with the rough materials so collected, the contents of the sheds and stables.

ROOTS.

Roots of all kinds should be harvested before frost. A root cellar is indispensible on every well-conducted farm. If a cellar is not available, make a root house—it is easily done, and will cost nothing beyond the mere labor required to construct it. A hillside facing the south is a capital situation for a root house.

MILCH COWS.

As pastures will not afford an abundance of food, see that milch cows are supplied also with hay and slops—reserving, if possible, the roots for spring use. Good shelter ought also to be provided for them as the nights grow cold.

FALL AND WINTER PLOWINGS.

This work should be performed at all times as opportunity sends, so long as the ground remains open. Heavy clays are especially benefitted by fall plowing, provided they are not too wet. Light soils can rarely be plowed to lay fallow through the winter with advantage.

—A poet says: "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came and left his *traces* there." What became of the rest of the harness, he doesn't state.

—Beardless youths (says Punch) are most prone to arrogate and self-sufficiency. As they grow older their whiskers take a great deal of their cheek.

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