

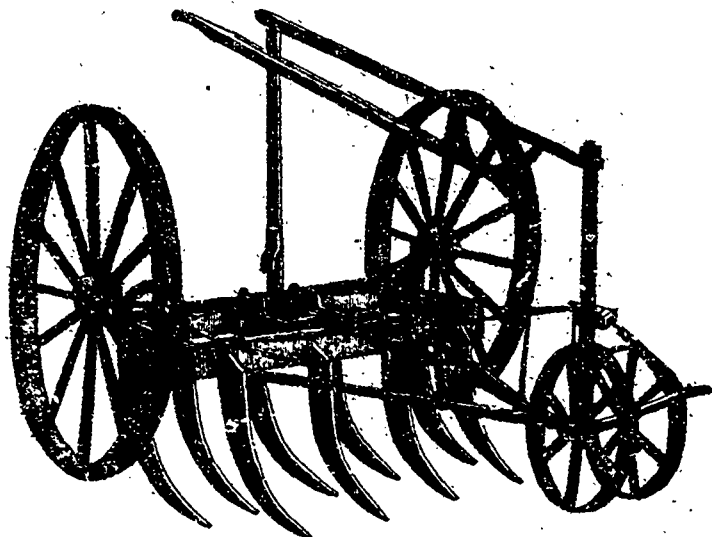
THE BRITISH AMERICAN CULTIVATOR.

"AGRICULTURE NOT ONLY GIVES RICHES TO A NATION, BUT THE ONLY RICHES SHE CAN CALL HER OWN."—Dr. Johnson.

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IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT,
DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHERS BY THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR,
AND KNOWN IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, (ENGLAND) AS
DIBBELL'S SCARIFIER.

For the purpose of cultivating land under a variety of circumstances, and bringing it into a proper state of tilth, much more effectually and at less expense than can be done by the means generally employed for that purpose. The size of the Scarifier is 9 tines, in two rows, work 8½ inches apart, covering 6 feet 2 inches.

A gentleman who has for several years had three of the Scarifiers in use, states that they are of great service in making Summer fallows; and that they have enabled him to do the work of his Tillage with a less number of horses than he must otherwise have kept for the purpose. Its use may be strongly recommended immediately after the corn is carted in harvest, where an early preparation and clean land is required for Swedish turnip, &c. If the Implement be then used, it will, for the first time of going over the land, require four horses to break up effectually eight acres per day. The next day, or as soon after as possible, the land should be well rolled, and again scarified with three horses. It will, for cleaning land without ploughing, be desirable to use the Implement a third time, and to follow it by good rolling and harrowing. All grass and rubbish will by this means be brought to the surface without breaking the Couch Grass, the form of the teeth being such as is best adapted for that purpose.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS IMPLEMENT ARE,

Saving in Tillage, of half the labour, both manual and horse, over the ordinary method of cleaning land.

Saving of Time.—Lands may be broken and stirred with this Implement in much less time than with the plough.

Improved Cultivation.—The operation of this Scarifier is much more effective for spring crops on strong lands than plough-

ing, as it occasions less treading by horses, produces more mould, and allows the moisture to be more advantageously retained.

Less Harrowing is required, as the land is broken up and left much tiner than after the plough.

The land is left by this Implement in a state to be immediately harrowed, which may be done in time to break the clods before they become too hard.

In all cases where it is desirable to give tillage to the land without turning down the surface, this Implement may be used with great advantage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE SCARIFIER.

In using the Scarifier, attention should be paid to set it level, and the depth of scarifying may be varied from one to ten inches, which is done by means of the two levers.

The horses should be kept in a direct line, and the Implement not suffered to turn without taking the fore part out of the ground by means of the long lever. Particular attention should be paid to this; for although the slanting direction in which the tines are set will bear the draught required while the horses go straight forward, they cannot stand against the twist, if the Scarifier be turned round before the front tines are taken out of their work. It is also needful to observe, that the draught iron from the fore wheels, upon which the whippetrees hang, should be suspended by the draught chain higher than where the three irons (when in

work) go upon the upright part of the fore axletree; otherwise, this may bend or give way.

The wheels, on either side, may be made to go higher or lower by shifting the coupling irons, where holes are made for that purpose, where one wheel has to work in the furrow; which may be the case when a sward is scarified by going on one side of it, and coming back on the other.

It is essential to have whippetrees adapted to the Scarifier; if otherwise, the Implement will fail to scarify up the foot-marks of the horses.

On land in course of preparation, three horses only will be required, driven abreast.

On land immediately after the crop, four horses are commonly required.

The Prospect of the Wheat Crop in Canada West.

From the period the wheat was sown in the autumn down to the present time, the weather has been very favourable to the plants, and the general prospect of an abundant harvest is more flattering than we have ever seen them before, at this early season of the year. The quantity sown last autumn, was probably double that of any season previous. The cause can be easily explained. Wheat, for the last two years, has been nearly the only crop which brought the Canadian farmer any thing approaching a remunerating price; accordingly it has been looked upon as our only staple crop which could be relied upon, or cultivated with profit by the farmer. The agriculturists through this abovementioned cause, and others which will be hereafter explained, not only sowed double the usual quantity, but prepared the land in a much better style.

The news of an adverse harvest in England, warranted our Merchants and Millers to enter the market with spirit, the result was, in a very short time, the best samples commanded no less a price than 6s. 3d. per bushel, (of 60 lbs). As soon as our wheat harvest was secured, the main roads leading to the various market towns, were literally lined with farmers' teams, laden with this valuable commodity. Through the low prices of other grains and fat, many farmers sowed large fields on barley and pea stubble, (a system we would not encourage unless under very favourable circumstances) which, of course, do not promise so great a return, as the well tilled summer fallow.

While we are advertizing to the wheat crop, we beg leave to state that we noticed, a few days since, in the neighbourhood of Thornhill, near this City, a small field of wheat, sown with a drill, about seven inches apart, pretty much in the same style we have recommended elsewhere in THE CULTIVATOR; with this exception, that the drills or rows are too close. In this country, where the land is not exhausted, the drills should not be less than fourteen inches asunder.

We will advert to this subject in our next number, and suggest a few useful hints to the wheat grower.