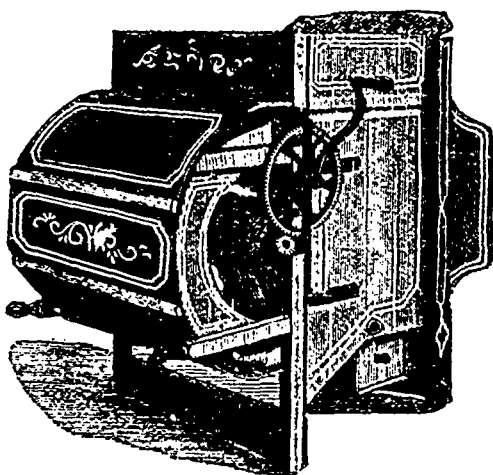


it is run out and will grow nothing, and still they have virgin soil below. If only ploughed up, to get the sun and air, it will renew the surface soil, and then it will yield a very fair crop without manure, but if it got a light manuring the yield would be double. Fall ploughing should be done from six to eight inches deep. After his fall ploughing is finished and all his root crop is in safe, he should not sit by the stove with his arms folded and the pipe in his mouth, and say 'my work is done, I have nothing to do.' Let him turn his attention to his cow houses, and see if they require any repairing, so as to have all the cattle comfortable with a dry-bedding under them. When cattle have that, half the feed will do them more good than a large quantity when they have not proper shelter, and no dry place to lie down in. Every farmer that has a few steers or dry cows should tie them in the stable and stall-feed them, instead of driving them away and selling them for half their value. Every farmer instead of selling all his produce and robbing his farm, let him stall feed it; and as soon as his cattle are good beef, he will see the butchers



Winnowing machine.—MM. Côté & Vessot, Québec.

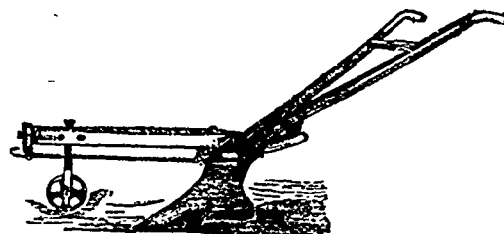
at his door looking to buy, with the cash in their hands ready to pay for them; and if they are good beef they will bring a high price. Every farmer should take this advice if he wants to become independent. Money is what makes every man independent, and good beef is money at any time.—Then he has the manure made from his own produce to put back on the land, to enrich it, instead of robbing it. Every farmer can find enough to do at home, instead of going to the bush to make logs or ties, if he attends to his stock properly, cuts his fire wood, and gets out his fence timber and timber for buildings he may require.—Then, in the spring, as soon as the snow begins to melt, he will see on the sunny side of his buildings and fences, where the cattle have been standing, there will be a large quantity of the droppings of the cattle during the winter and all round their watering place; this should all be gathered up before the snow is gone, as it is much easier to gather then than it is after.—This should be spread on the pile of manure, and all leached ashes, hen-dung, and every kind of manure that can be got or scraped together. This can be done before the spring work commences. As soon as all the crops are planted, he should clean out every building and barn yard, and cart all the manure and put it in a pile, and let it lie about two months, and then he should turn it all over, mixing it thoroughly together; then, after harvest, this will be in readiness to put over the land; if he does this, there is no danger of his farm running out, and he will soon be heard to say that his farm on the Gatineau is as good as any farm in Manitoba. Every farmer should have a tank, and

draw all the liquid manure from the yard and stables into it, and draw this out in the spring over his meadows, instead of letting it run off into the river or creeks, as this is a valuable manure for meadows, and will well repay for carting it out.

Yours very truly,

R. BOWDEN.

Victoria Farm, Wright.



Subsoil-plough.—MM. Côté & Vessot, Québec.

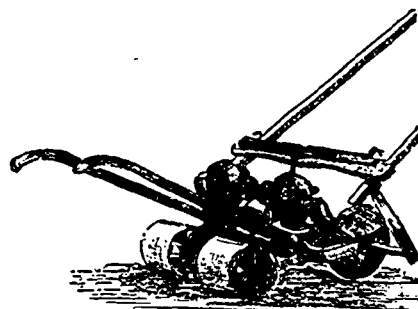
Sir, you strongly advise the tub washing of sheep, and I think you are quite right.

But, why wait until the beginning of June? Could not water be warmed to 65° F. in April, and the sheep penned in a warm or rather temperate well-boarded shed or *bergerie*, and shorn before the hot weather comes on? Waiting so late for shearing exhausts the sheep, and causes quite a loss in wool, which is dropped here and there.—Your opinion and remarks will oblige *Agricola*.

In the case of a small flock of 10 or 15 sheep, the plan proposed in *Agricola's* communication would answer perfectly. A good deal of warm water would be wanted, however, as the quantity carried off by each sheep in its wool is considerable.

If the sheep are in good condition, and the weather warm, I think, perhaps, 56° F. or 58° F. would be a safe temperature for the bath. Unhealthy or poor sheep may lose wool: I don't think there would be much loss with those in good order.

A. R. J. F.



Two-furrow turnip drill:—MM. Côté & Vessot, Québec.

Dear Sir,—According to promise, I send you an article on harvesting grain. It may be of interest to some—while to others it may not—but at all events, I hope to see a great many of our Canadian farmers begin to improve in their harvesting grain; because, to-day, I saw a farmer with some oat straw in his sleigh, and when I passed the remark to him, that the straw he had was not fit to be put under any animal for bedding, it was so musty; he replied that his cattle would be well off if they got all they could eat of it; when I told him, that it was no wonder that we saw so many miserable looking cattle in the farmers' yards in the spring after being fed all the winter on such, as I may call it, half-rotten straw.

I will begin first with harvesting wheat—wheat should be allowed to stand until it has its golden colour; then it should