

4° the *hangar*, where carriages, farming implements and firewood are sheltered ;

5° the *cow-house*, destined to receive horned cattle ;

6° the *sheep-fold* ;

7° the *pig-sty* ;

8° the *fowl-house*, for poultry ;

9° the *bake-house*, which contains the oven ;

10° the *dairy*, in which milk is kept.

These divers buildings should be disposed in such a manner as to enable the farmer to oversee them all at once, that they be in the proximity of the house and of potable water, and that bad smell can injure neither cattle, milk, grain nor hay.

If the farm have much extent, it will be sometimes necessary to multiply the barns, or to replace them by stacks or still better by ricks of sheaves.

16. Principal agricultural implements, and description of their essential parts.

The principal agricultural implements are : 1° the *plough*, which cuts and reverses the land in narrow slices (when the plough has no fore-wheel, it is called a *swing-plough*) ; 2° the *harrow*, to pulverize the soil, to mix it with manures and amendments, to cleanse it from weeds, and to cover the seed ; 3° the *roller*, to crush the lumps of earth and give more consistence to the soil ; 4° the *horse-hoe*, composed of shares and coulter, and destined to destroy weeds and give mellowness to the surface of the soil ; 5° the *moulding-plough*, composed of two mould-boards or turn-furrows, and destined to mould plants ; 6° the *seed-sower*, used in sowing in rows ; 7° the *sickle*, *scythe* and *mowing-machine*, to cut grain and mow hay ; 8° the *flail* and *threshing-machine*, to separate the grain from the ears of corn.

In the plough there are : the *yoke*, a piece of wood placed on the heads of the oxen to yoke them ; the *fore-carriage* composed of wheels and axle (a *swing-plough* has none of them) ; the *coulter*, a kind of strong knife in advance of the *sock*, destined to cut the ground vertically ; the *sock* or *share*, which cuts and lifts the land horizontally, and contains the *wing*, which is a