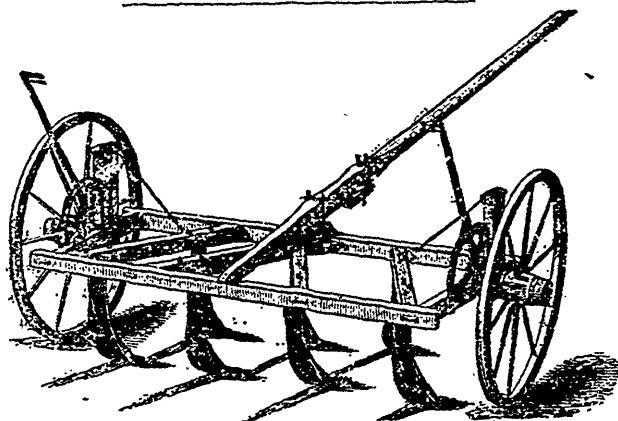


West, the one half shades the other half; the North side is shaded so that it keeps frozen two or three days longer in spring than when running from North and South. Manure must be put on the fallow, if it is free from foul seed, it should be put on before the first ploughing. If foul, by the common practice of throwing out with the chaff all foul seed was not removed, it must be heaped and fermented, so as to kill all foul seed, and applied the last time of ploughing. In regard to ploughing for the seed furrow it should be ribbed so that the seed will fall in rows or drills, the advantage of this is the roots stand combined together which resist the frost in the spring, which is so apt to heave out the wheat. Another is the air circulates between rows and the crop is not so apt or liable to rust. The quantity of wheat sown varies from one and a half to two bushels per acre; if fall wheat, should be sown the last days of August or beginning of September. However I think that one and a half bushels is sufficient on good land, the seed should be steeped and prepared as follows:—2 oz. of blue vitriol to the bushel, dissolved in sufficient water to wet the wheat, put into a cask and soaked four or six hours; then dry with new lime by sifting three or four quarts to the bushel. Another way is to lay down your wheat on a barn floor, then wet the

wheat perfectly with water, then sift four quarts new lime upon it, stir it well, in six hours wet it again, and stir it well, let it lay twelve hours, and do the same in six hours after occupying in all twenty-four hours. In either way I am not troubled with smut; and if our farmers would mind the foregoing remarks and sow clean seed, we should not hear so much complaint by the farmers, that the buyers knock off two or three pounds for chess to the bushel, and the cry that wheat turns to chess, would not be advocated by so many as it is at the present day. The quantity of grass seed to the acre, 8 quarts and 4 lbs. of clover seed in the spring, some time in April if dry enough, a roller should pass over to press the seed into the ground, some prefer a harrow with wooden teeth, with one horse. I think a harrow is quite as good on account that the roller packs the land, if wet, quite hard, and if dry weather follows it is injurious to the crop. Cut the grass fourth and fifth years and sixth year, pasture. After this summer fallows may be dispensed with if properly subdued, if not go through the same process again until wild grasses and weeds are totally destroyed. The above applies to heavy clay soils and vegetable mould or wheat soil and grass land.

(To be continued.)



SIDE'S WHEEL CULTIVATOR.

This is an implement of an improved kind in the *Cultivator* line. We heard parties at the New York State Fair, who had used this implement, speak highly of its merits. It will be seen by the cut that there is a contrivance for raising or lowering the frame to which the iron cultivators are fastened. By this means the teeth may be set to any depth required.

The use of the *Cultivator* instead of the harrow would often prove a decided advantage. Where fall ploughing is practised and spring

crops sown without a second ploughing, as is frequently done in Canada, this *Cultivator* would answer a good purpose in preparing the soil for seed. The rapidity with which the work could be done would in an economical point of view warrant the expense of procuring the *Cultivator*. We are not aware of the existence of a manufactory in Canada at which these implements are made. They may be obtained at Rochester, New York, at a very reasonable price.