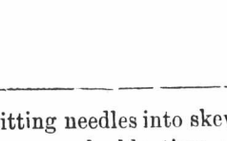
your old knitting needles into skewers,and waste not your valuable time with the little slow-poking wires. One machine will make as many socks in a week as you can make in a year. Machinery against muscle! Brain against ignorance. Time is money; let machinery do your work, and use your brain to direct its energies, and you will soon be able to purchase Old Daddy Slow Coach's farm.

CLARK'S CULTIVATOR.

The demand for them this spring far exceed the powers of supplying them.—Look out for one at the trial of implements.

THE PARAGON GRAIN CRUSHER

Will grind 20 bushels per hour. It only requires a common horse-power. Do your own grinding for your stock; it will pay you well. These machines are all giving satisfaction to the parties whom we have supplied. There are other kinds made, and some do not give satisfaction.



CIDER MILLS.

We know of no better cider mill than that manufactured by Mr. Sells, Vienna. It gives perfect satisfaction to every purchaser.

BEE-HIVES

Of various patterns are to be seen at the Emporium, but we are unable to say which is the best, as opinions differ about them.

THE LITTLE GIANT THRASHER

Is a good and cheap machine for a farmer's own use; or even for three or four farmers. It will tend to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Although small and cheap, and having no slides to get out of order, it will thrash from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat per day, and 400 to 500 bushels of oats, and will thrash as clean as any machine.

THE SULKEY HORSE RAKES

supplied by us last season gave satisfaction. They are easier than the old kinds, both for man and beast, and do their work cheaper and better.

SEED DRILLS.

We hope the coming Provincial trial will aid us in deciding which is the best kind.

FRAZER'S HAY CAR

is good where the building is suitable to fit it up.

HUMBUGS.

Do not patronize every fellow that walks up to your door with such a trap or yarn as the above, and talk every kind of bosh into your ear. If any manufacturer has any good thing to sell, he is neither afraid or ashamed to let it be openly and fairly discussed by the press of the country. If you do not see a manufacturer's name ever on a paper, you need not expect that his wares amount to much. The good things will bear the light of day and public criticism; but the thousand and one peddlers and hawkers of patent humbugs will not bear being touched by the printer's ink or they would burst up.

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Cucumber and Melon Culture.

Comparatively speaking, but very few persons succeed in the cultivation of cucumbers and melons, for the simple reason that they have no clear conception of the natural requirements of the species of vegetable they seek to produce.

Usually, but little regard is given to the character or nature of the soil in which the seed is deposited, and the selection is made more in reference to the conveniences of location than from any other cause.

We have seen persons of more than ordinary intelligence, who claimed to be authority on most horticultural subjects, utterly fail in the cultivation of cucumbers, melons, citrons, etc., even after having devoted much time and attention to the preparation of the soil, selection of the seed, and other incidental matters, and finally pronounce such crops among the most difficult to cultivate. Neither is it an uncommon occurence for horticulturalists to make a complete failure one year upon the same soil where success attended their efforts during a preceding year, and what is more frequent, the plants after having obtained a favorable start, and dry, hot weather coming on, with an application of water to the surface of the soil where the plants take root, result, in most cases, in securing their entire destruction.

SULKEY HORSE RAKE.

For the purpose of securing a better general understanding of the causes of such failures and to point out the path to success, we propose to present some facts regarding the proper mode of treatment and management, and to show them how to cultivate melons, citrons, cucumbers, etc., even if need be upon roofs of houses, rocks and barren places, with equal, if not better success than can be obtained in the most highly cultivated fields or gardens.

In cultivation, the cucumber ordinarily requires a deep and rich soil, an abundance of moisture and continued heat. Its nature is to support itself by its tendrils in an upright position upon pieces of brushwood, in which manner the cleanest and best fruits are thus obtained. This, by the way, will be found to be a good practice too, where there is but little room for a horizontal growth upon the ground.

Cucumbers also, like most varieties of melons, have been found to possess in the leaves immense perspiratory power, so that they require a greater supply of fluid than those of most other plants; which accounts for the singular fact that they seem to thrive best where the roots find their way to an abundent supply of water. Such a supply of moisture is requisite under exposure to an intense sunshine, the heat and bright light of which discompose and alter the fluids of the plants and elaborate from them an abundence of sweet juices, This is peculiarly so with melons in hot climates; and experience has demonstrated that the moisture should be applied to the roots and not upon the surface of the soil in which they grow, so as not to cool the surface, check the growth, and kill the plants.

The plan recommended, is to take a tight barrel or cask with large pebbles or stones say half full; upon these stones place a mixture of compost with rich alluvial soil, or fine fresh vegitable mould, until the barrel or cask is filled to within three or four inches of the top; in which plant the seed and cover to the requisite depth. This barrel or cask may be placed in any convenient situation where sufficient room or space can be obtained, and around which arrange lattice work or brush to sustain the outspreading plants in whatever manner may be found most convenient for affording access at all times to both the barrel and the plants.

Upon the outer side of the cask insert a pipe of convenient size, through which water may be introduced to the lower or under half of the cask daily, or as often as occasion may require; this portion of the cask should be kept constantly filled with water. Midway of the cask the staves should be perforated with several half-inch holes, for the free escape of any surplus water and at the same time to prevent the admission of an equal distribution of air; this purpose would be better accomplished if the holes were bored upon a line at equal distances apart around the cask.

The effect of this arrangement, as will be readily seen, is that through the capillary attraction of the soil sufficient moisture is absorbed at all times to nourish the plants, while the admission of air can be controlled at pleasure by opening or closing the apertures upon the sides of the cask.

As to the production of cucumbers alone under this plan, it has been found to greatly exceed any other; the yield under proper management, from one "generating tub," has been amply sufficient to fill a closly packed barrel with salted pickles.

Cucumbers, therefore, as will be seen, can be raised or cultivated with considerable profit, and produced in cities as readily and cheaply as in most country places, with the advantages of being able to secure them fresh for the table at all times during the season. The observations apply with equal, if not greater force to the cultivation of melons, citrons and many other vegetables.

The object or design intended to be accomplished in having the sides of the cask project some three or four inches above the soil, is to enable the plants to be started early in April, in our more Northern latitudes, and allow space for covering with grass, blankets, &c., thereby protecting their growth, and at the same time protecting them against frosts. Where light is abundent, such plants may be grown in warm rooms, and subsequently removed into the open air, where bees may have access to the blossoms, or the same agitated to the wind, during the blossoming season.

It is a good plan, also, to sprinkle the soil at successive periods, say once in every two weeks, with a weak selution of ammonia water, which will faciliate the growth of the plants.

Growing Beans.

In some localities in this State beans are largely cultivated, and are a very profitable crop for the farmer. It is an excellent one to use in a rotation where clover is turned under for a fertillizer, and planted crops, spring grain, and winter wheat form the course. Other things being equal, we should prefer sowing grain after beans rather than corn. If a farmer has a large amount of planting ground, he can afford to grow a few acres of beans for market, though he cannot substitute them with profit for the corn crop as stock food.

One advantage attending the culture of this crop is the extension of the season for getting in the planted crops. It is time enough to plow for beans after 1st of June, and corn and potatoes are in the ground. A clean clover sod suits them excellently. It should be carefully plowed; then rolled and harrowed very fine. The latter point is important. It should be a prime object with the farmer to cover the sod completely, and harrow and cross harrow most thoroughly leaving the surface in very fine tilth. There should be no grass or sod in sight, or any holes made by imperfect or careless plowing. This thorough preparation reaches out its influence through the after culture, and save a great deal of labor.

In planting we think there is little choice between a drill or a machine that plants in hills. If a farmer owns a grain drill, it will hardly pay to buy a bean planter; but if he has neither, it surely will not pay to plant a few acres with the hoe. A machine of some kind to plant with is necessary. We have planted with a grain drill, in rows thirty inches apart, and had excellent success. It is easy to plant from six to ten acres per day. In usual seasons if they are planted before the 15th of June, it is soon enough. If the soil is very dry when ready to plant, it is best to wait a few days for rain, as the plants will germinate quickly and come up evenly, otherwise they will not ripen together, and that makes bad work in harvesting.

There should be little hoeing needed in growing the bean crop. If the ground has been prepared as we have indicated, and the cultivator is used freely, no hand work will be required. The crop should never be worked when the foliage is wet, nor should dirt be thrown up so as to touch the pods. With most varieties, flat culture, only, is allowable.—*American Ex.*

A HEN-LADDER, says an exchange, is an indispensible piece ef furniture in a poultry house. though frequently absent. This is a sort of ascending scale of perches, one a little higher than the other; not exactly above its predecessor, but somewhat in advance. By neglecting the use of this very simple contrivance, many valuable fowls may be lost or severely injured by attempting to fly down from their roost—an attempt from succeeding in which the birds are incapacitated, in consequence of the bulk of their body preponderating over the power of their wings.

IT may not be generally known that editors get one important item of subsistence at a low price—they get *bored* for nothing.