



THE DRILL BARROW here represented is Willis's. It costs in Boston \$14. It will answer for sowing either large or small seeds. The loose chains trailing upon the ground leave a mark for the wheel to follow in returning; they can be readily set to any required distance. Wheat is frequently drilled in Europe on land where weeds would injure the crop if sown broadcast. The hoeing, besides cleaning the ground, greatly increases the crop. Lucerne has long since been cultivated in drills on some of the richest land in France and mowed ten times in a good season, yielding a ton of hay at each cutting. After each mowing it was hoed by a horse-machine which had two diminutive ploughshares to run between two drills, and behind these shares, two little harrows which levelled the ground that had been stirred by the shares.

KYANIZING.

The process consists in steeping the wood, ropes, or hempen or linen cloth in water, in which corrosive sublimate is dissolved in the proportion of one pound to five gallons; it is believed effectually to prevent the dry rot in timber, and to preserve ropes, canvas, &c. for a long time in damp situations. Rewards had been offered for a method of securing timber from dry rot, and many persons claimed it for their projects, which all failed upon trial. To prevent further trouble a pit at one of the Dockyards was filled with dry rotten timber, and the projectors were required to imbed their prepared timber in this rotten wood and leave it for three years. All the preparations failed when submitted to this ordeal except the Kyanized piece, which came out uninjured, and ships have since been built with timber prepared in this way.

LITTER.

Cattle that are obliged to lie wet and dirty, generally become sickly and weak. A good stock of litter should be provided if possible. Rushes are plentiful in some places—Dry Eelgrass can be generally procured on the shores of muddy harbours. Most farmers can procure any quantity they wish of the leaves of hardwood trees just after they fall, but if no other litter can be procured, rather use the small branches of green nr, than let the cattle lie in dirt, and become so weak in the back that they can hardly rise, even when in good order. It is much better to prevent this disease by keeping cattle clean, than to attempt to cure it by splitting or cutting off their tails.

Potatoes for seed should when dug be put by themselves, always choosing them from that part of the field (if such should be) where they were not fully ripened, although well grown. Moist ground produces better potatoes for seed, than that which is dry. Moist ground produces very large potatoes—dry ground a greater number, and of a smaller size.

Remember that heavy gales sometimes follow hot summers. When harvest is over, see that barn doors are well secured. Many a barn has lost its roof through neglect of fastening the big doors

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

This tree is frequently affected with a disease which blackens the leaves and renders it barren. The following remedy from the Albany Cultivator is worth trying. "We state, on the authority of Samuel Myers, of Ohio, that spreading tan around the roots of the tree, has been found to be a preventive of blight, and that where the tree has been already affected, it has stopped the disease, and caused thrift and fruitfulness."

When the leaves of potatoes fall off in ripening, if the crop should be large, it will be necessary to go over the ground and cover all the naked potatoes that can be seen, as, if this is not done, they will turn green and become unfit for use, and should there be a heavy frost the parts that are uncovered may be frozen, when they will, by decaying in the cellar, rot all the potatoes that touch them. This precaution is particularly necessary with the red apple potatoe, which always forms its roots very near the surface.

When turnip leaves are five or six inches long, if there should be more than one English turnip to a square foot, or more than one Swedish to a square half yard, pull out the overplus and give to the cows. The remainder will produce more than the whole would have done. The oldest writer on farming whose works have reached our times observes that "half" in some cases is more than the whole."

When there is a great crop of hay, it is probable there will be a long winter. When the Dogwood, (or Mountain Ash) shows a great crop of its red berries, it is probable that winter will commence early.

DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society is actively engaged in carrying out the objects for which it was formed. The next general meeting, on the 19th November next, is advertised to take place at eleven o'clock, A. M., (instead of 2, P. M., as usual), to enable the Society to get through the proceedings. These will consist of an Address by one of the Vice-Presidents, the examination of Stock, Grain, &c. offered in competition for the premiums, amounting to £27 10s., and in the discussion of Agricultural affairs.

The Society have also advertised a Ploughing Match, to be held at the farm of John Farquharson, Esq., on Tuesday the 4th October, when premiums to the amount of £7 10s. will be awarded to the successful competitors.—Communicated.

TOP-DRESSING MEADOWS.

I was so much pleased with the results of some experiments made last season, and the season previous, in the top-dressing of grass, or rather meadow grounds, that with your permission I will communicate them to the agricultural public. The information will not be new to many of your readers, and although others may remain sceptical, yet to all I will say, try it, should it be only on one square rod. Soon after haying in the fall of '36, I had collected what manure could be scraped up, and carted on to the poorest part of one of our meadows, and spread at the rate of, say twenty loads to the acre, and adjoining this, in the same meadow, and the same kind of soil, which is a rather thin clay, I had spread thinly all the straw we could find in a perfectly dry state, and for this piece of folly was laughed at by some of my knowing neighbors, but while mowing this part of the meadow, I invited some of them to witness the result, at which I was myself astonished; we could discover no difference where the manure was applied, and where the straw had been, but in both cases the quantity of grass was nearly double that on either side where no manure or straw had been used. The experiment was so successful, that I repeated it the past season, spreading all the straw we could