

the cultivation of the potato will prove an entire failure in Europe, and probably the same calamity will be realised in the oldest cultivated sections of America. For fear that all human means will fail in entirely preventing the ravages of the potato murrain, we would advise those of the Canadian farmers who have for so long, to bring it into cultivation, to chop, clear, and plant as large an area with this crop the ensuing season as their circumstances will admit; and if this method be adopted, we feel about confident that an abundant crop will be harvested, to supply the home demand, and a large surplus for exportation.

**Garrett's Drilling Machine.**

A late number of the *Agricultural Gazette* contained the following description of a drill which we would gladly see introduced in the oldest sections of the wheat-growing districts of Canada. Its cost at first view would appear the chief barrier to its use in this new country, but it will be seen to be a span of horses, with the aid of this machine and a man, will drill from twelve to sixteen acres per day, and of course the same era of crop could be had as per diem with this machine. All who have experience in drilling grain are aware that the labour must be in a good state of cultivation, and free from stones and stumps. There are tens of thousands of acres of such wheat land in Canada; and in our opinion it would be the means of increasing the crops upon such land if the seed were sown in drills, and the crop horse-hoed. The English Agricultural Societies have done much to improve the agricultural machinery of Great Britain, whereby the spirited farmers of our fatherland have been enabled most successfully to compete with the foreigners in the productions of the soil; and it appears to us, that with the present encouragement given to Agricultural Societies in Canada, that the latter institutions might do much in this respect to check the evils which result from competition with the farmers of the West-India States. To encourage a spirit for improvement in this particular, we purpose to devote a considerable space in our paper in giving a description of the most valuable farming implements in use:—

"I purchased last year one of the Garrett's drills and patent horse-hoe, harrow, &c., (so I call the drill), which cost me less than £30. I have used the drill for wheat &c. I drill, when (averaging 9 inches apart) 8 rows at a time, leaving a wider space in the centre, so that I may at one glance see

the track which the drill took when the grain comes up; I have then no difficulty in using the horse-hoe, as there is a guide to lead the horse, and I am enabled to follow the track which the drill took with ease. I have drilled at the rate of 4 to 6 pecks per acre, and have obtained as much per acre as when I used to sow 12 pecks broadcast, which I consider as great a saving as your correspondent's dibble. I can use the drill, without any extra spindle and cups, for sowing turnips, by mixing from 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. of turnip-seed with 2 pecks of charcoal dust and 2 pecks of dry superphosphate of lime, and drill at the rate of 4 pecks per acre of the mixture; the seed having been previously steeped, soon comes up in dry weather. I have used the horse-hoe for hoeing between the rows of turnips, and it answers well; and the hoes may be so set (that is, to width and depth), that when your crop of turnips are ready for getting up, as many rows may be cut off within the ground as you had drilled, leaving only the tap roots in, which are of little value. The hoes may all be taken off, and harrow-tines fixed in their place; if one tine be not sufficient, two may be added to each lever. Each lever acts independently, and two weights are attached to each; by using it without any weight, a very light harrow is formed for grass and other light seeds, and it is so constructed that you can regulate to any depth the same as the hoes are; by attaching one weight, a heavier harrow is formed, and, by putting the two still more so. I find it very useful for harrowing wheat, the contrary way to what it was hoed; as it is lifted up by a lever, it is much easier than the common harrow. I have no hesitation in saying, that, by drilling wheat and the free use of this horse-hoe, &c., (so that nothing is allowed to grow but the grain drilled), as great a produce may be obtained from a small quantity of seed as by either method. The horse-hoe may be used in wet weather than the hand-hoe, as weeds are readily cut off by the latter, and replanted by the horse-hoe on them; the former leaving the land lighter, and the weeds more likely to die. By its contrivance, rake-teeth may be attached to the lever, thus making an excellent horse-rake. — *Wm. Marston, Ascott, near Shrewsbury.*

*Home Clothes* — Gloves, in coarse powder 1 ounce; in fine powder 1 ounce; lavender flowers, in coarse powder, 1 ounce; lemon-peel, in coarse powder, 1 ounce. Mix, and put in little bags, and place them where they are to be kept, or wrap the clothes round them. They will also keep off insects.