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POSTAGE FREE.

### The Field.

#### Improved Lifting Gate.

We herewith present our readers with an engraving and description of a very useful lifting gate. The inventor is Mr. David Reekie, of Georgina, Co. York, C. W., and his right is secured by patent, bearing date March 4th, 1865. This gate has met with a favourable reception wherever its advantages have been described, and its claims canvassed; and we think that it has only to be known to render its use very general. By reference to the cut, and the following descriptive details, supplied by Mr. Reekie, our readers will be enabled to understand its construction and appreciate its merits:

"A, A, gate posts; fig. 2 shows the side of the post on which the gate is hung; B, groove; C, a moveable scantling to work in the groove B; D, a clasp or staple to hold the scantling in the groove; E, a pin through the post and scantling; F, several holes in the scantling for the pin to pass through to hold it to any height desired; G, G, crooks in the scantling C, for the gate H, to hang on; I, I, pulleys for a chain to pass over to assist in raising the gate; J, a weight on the end of chain. For a large gate the moveable scantling requires to be of hard wood, four inches square, and of the length of the heel of the gate. The crooks go through the scantling and fasten with a nut; the scantling requires a rivet across each end to keep it from splitting. The clasp D, is made of five-eighths inch round iron, wide enough for the scantling to work in; it passes through the post from front to back, with a nut on each end of the clasp; the clasp should be just under the upper hinge when the gate is down. One of the hinges requires a nut to keep the gate from lifting off the hinges. Ordinary gates can be changed into 'Improved Lifting Gates' with little expense, by applying the moveable scantling. After the scantling is fitted in and secured, the post should be cased with an inch board, to protect it from the weather.

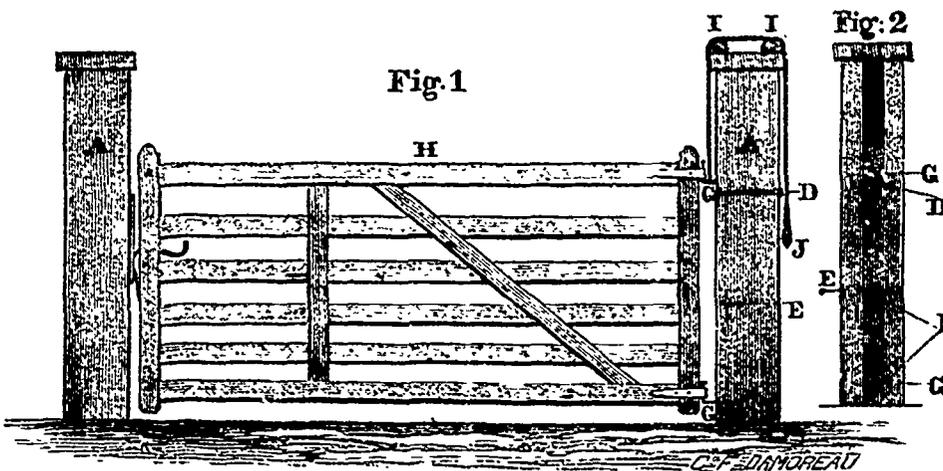
"Terms for the right to use a single gate, 50 cents; for village or town lots 75 cts.; farm rights, 100 acres or less, \$1; for 200 acres \$1.50.

"Churches, chapels, and public burying-grounds have free permission to use the gate.

### Work for July.

MANY of the hints given for last month are equally applicable to this. Look sharply after the turnip patch. Be sure to get a good plant. Sow a second time if the seed has failed, or insect enemies have swept off the young plants. Fill up gaps in the rows. When too late for the Swede to do well, the Yellow Aberdeen and White Globe varieties may be sown. These, though they do not keep so well as the Swede, are excellent for early winter feeding. It is a matter of prime importance, in growing turnips, to get them thinned and hoed in good season. A sharp hoe about eight inches wide in the blade will thin them out very nicely in the hands of a skilful operator. If the ground was properly cleaned before sowing, very little will be needed but the thinning out of the young crops. With a good start, and a timely thinning, they will grow in ordinary seasons with astonishing rapidity, and soon so shade the ground with their broad leaves as to render weed-growth impossible. The war against weeds among hoed crops requires to be prosecuted with unrelenting vigour. A cessation of hostilities is apt to be occasioned by the

help of this instrument, notice is got of a coming storm, and, with extra effort, the out-lying crop is housed in time. Hay caps do good service when they can be afforded. In regions liable to sudden storms, and in the vicinage of large cities in seasons when hay is high, they pay even at the present cost of cotton. They form a good covering for wheat-shocks as well as for hay-cocks. If there be too little barn-room to store away the hay crop, neat stacks should be built at convenient points. These must be carefully made in order to save the hay well. See directions and illustrations in our last issue. The wheat harvest promises to be early this year. It will tread very closely on the heels of the hay harvest. Much grain is lost by letting wheat get dead ripe. It should be cut before it is ripe enough to waste. A contemporary says:—"Careful experiments show that the grain is heaviest and makes the best flour while a portion, say about one third, of the chaff, is yet green, or with green streaks running through it, and the straw is brighter and richer." The almost universal use of mowing and reaping machines greatly facilitates the cutting of grass and grain at just the proper time. Buckwheat should be sown in July, on well-prepared ground. This grain is often put in very carelessly. It needs clean and mellow soil to do well. Green forage may still be sown. There are times late in the summer when the pastures are apt to be very bare, and when it helps cows greatly in keeping up the milk supply, to give them an armful of green feed morning and evening. The working teams also require more than they can get by close biting off a parched pasture. Corn, vetches, &c., are valuable for soiling purposes at such periods



labours of haying and harvesting, but this is bad policy. "No quarter" must be the watchword. If weeds are suffered to go to seed, they entail a world of trouble for the next and succeeding seasons. Haying is early this year, and in many parts of the country will be commenced before the first of July. Grass ought to be cut between blossoming and seeding. It is not easy to hit just the nick of time, but by all means avoid putting the job off too long. Hay becomes hard, woody and comparatively innutritious when cut late. A good after-growth is also secured by cutting grass early. In no operation on the farm is there more need of promptness and push than in hay-making. A little delay often results in great loss. Haying and harvesting are the seasons during which a good barometer is of great value. By the

as the grass fails. Dairy work is still at its height, and with the extra demands made upon the female members of the farmer's household by haying and harvesting, will be found pretty oppressive in many cases. The factory system gives relief, and we hope will soon spread widely in Canada. Orchards, particularly those newly planted, should have the soil stirred often. Boughs overloaded with fruit ought to be lightened. Over production one year induces shy bearing the next, from the exhaustion of the tree's vitality. There is also danger of trees breaking down, and so being permanently injured and disfigured by excessive bearing. Young trees may be shaped by pinching-in and rubbing off shoots. These processes, however, must be judiciously performed, so as not mainly to lessen the growth of leaves.