



Vol. IV. No. 18.

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1867.

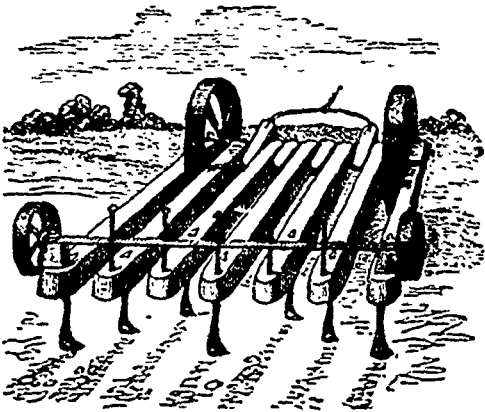
POSTAGE FREE.

The Field.

Bradley's Patent Cultivator.

Our attention has recently been directed to a novelty in the way of cultivators, a notice of which will also be found in the advertising columns of this journal. The inventor of this new cultivator is Mr. W. H. Bradley of Centreton. From the account given respecting it, from the inspection of a small model, and from the testimony of a number of farmers who have used it during the last season, we believe we may recommend this machine as being at once cheap, convenient and efficient.

Its chief peculiarity consists in the movable parts, which adapt it for irregularities of ground, and secure a thorough breaking up of the soil to a regular depth even in the most rough and uneven field. The principle and method of construction will be readily understood by the accompanying illustration. This Cultivator consists of a number of movable bulls or beams, in



which the teeth are inserted, and through which the front axle passes, allowing them a certain amount of play as on a hinge, while at the same time it holds them together at one end. At the other end light iron rods are fixed upright, and pass through corresponding holes in the axle of two smaller wheels, situated at the back. These rods move freely up and down, admitting the movement of the teeth in that direction, while they serve to steady the beams and prevent lateral motion. The teeth are set to regulate the depth to which the soil should be worked, and to prevent clogging. The play given in this implement to each separate tooth fits it especially for uneven ground, which is thus penetrated in every part to a regular depth. There is no tongue and the Cultivator is drawn after the manner of a harrow—a modification which is said to be easier on the horses and to allow the whole to work more evenly than the ordinary method of attaching and guiding this sort of implement.

Another peculiarity in the construction, is the provision made for transporting it without the cumbersome intervention of a waggon, or any other conveyance. When it is desired to move this cultivator from one place to another, it is simply necessary to turn it upside down, the rods at the back being keyed so as to

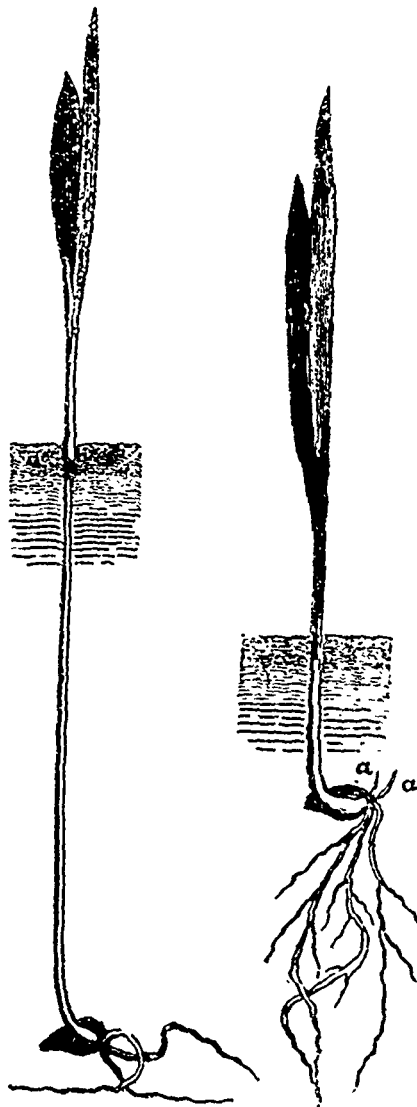


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

be out of the way of the ground. The whole then rests on the large front wheels and the small wheels at the back, and can be readily drawn to any part where it is wanted, the inverted implement forming at the same time a convenient waggon for conveying bags of seed or other small load to the field.

It is certainly an ingenious contrivance, and we believe a useful one, while its price will bring it within the reach of many who are scarcely able to purchase the more expensive cultivators.

Proper Depths for Covering Wheat.

Too little attention is paid by many farmers to the depth of sowing seeds, and much waste of seed as well as inferior subsequent crops often result from the careless manner in which the seed is put into the ground. The common practice of broadcast sowing has this unavoidable disadvantage,

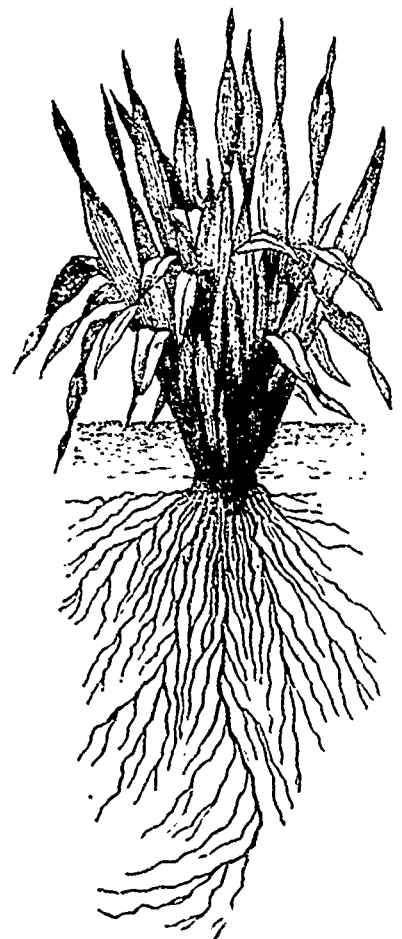


FIG. 3.

that the seed is very irregularly deposited, some being buried six or eight inches below the surface, others barely covered, and others remaining exposed above ground. The drill, on the other hand, will distribute the seed evenly, at whatever depth may be required; and on this account, if for no other reason, seems by far the preferable method of sowing. The cost of the machine will soon be paid for by the saving in seed alone.

The accompanying illustrations will give some idea of the results of shallow and deep planting. Fig. 1 represents the condition of a plant thirty days after