Spring regularly takes place. When the snow leaves the streets it leaves them covered with a rich manure, the gatherings of a whole Winter. This is heedlessly carted away by the Corporation and flung into some out of the way place, instead of being employed in enriching the land, and making it more productive in yielding the fruits which a bountiful Creator has given us—but given us to be obtained only by the sweat of our brows, and by the most diligent, careful and assiduous attention and toil. Besides, the sweepings of the macadamized streets, make a most valuable manure, which at home, I mean in Scotland, would be bought up with avidity, and at almost any price, so sensible are the Scotch farmers, that a little outlay at first will give them treble profits in the end; and in their opinion, manure is the principal means of making their farms more productive, and consequently more profitable.

I am sure, Sir, if you would agitate the truths I have stated, you might be the means of effecting a great change in the Agricultural policy of our Lower Canadian farmers; for, believe me, a good system of manuring will do more than irrigation or all the draining or ploughing you can give it.

Writing these few lines as a hint to you, you may publish them if you see fit, or, clothing them in language so much more appropriate than I can, you perhaps had better write on the subject yourself.

In the meantime,

I beg to remain, Sir,

AMATEUR.

MONTREAL, *April*, 1851.

THE RUTLAND PLOUGH.

The *Plough with Land and Furrow* possesses advantages over any other, inasmuch as it can be used either as a *swing* or *wheel* plough, and, being simple in its construction, and easy of management, is adapted to the ready instruction of boys in the art of ploughing. I have not been able to ascertain, with sufficient correctness to speak with certainty, the county in which this mode of using the wheels originated, but they were attached to the double furrow plough invented by Lord Somerville, and the plan has obtained extensive use, particularly in the midland counties.

I select for illustration a plough with a body of the same mechanical construction as those of the swing and wheel ploughs, the wheels being attached to the beam in a very different manner from the wheel plough with high gallows. Of late years many Scotch ploughs have been made with wheels fixed in the manner about to be described, and the plough so altered goes by the name of *Improved Scotch Plough;* but strong and constant as has ever been the attachment of the Scotch ploughman to the swing plough, I have never found a Scotch advocate for the use of wheels. The following cut represents a plough, which, from its having been noticed at several public trials both in England and in Scotland, is the more eligible for the purpose of description.

It will be observed that the two wheels fixed at the fore part of the beam, constitute the difference between this and the swing plough. One of the wheels, about twelve inches in diameter, is fixed on the land side of the plough, and runs upon the unploughed land; the other wheel, about twenty inches in diameter, is on the opposite side, and runs in the furrow. The latter wheel is upon a sliding axle, which admits of its being set to any width of furrow. The upright shanks regulate the depth by means of screws and sockets on the beam.

All that has been previously said in favour of the wheel plough with high gallows, may be said of this; but it is more simple in its construction, and, if requisite, the wheels may be taken off, and the plough used as a swing plough without them.

It has been objected that the wheels require frequent adjustment, which occasions loss of time, and that unless the furrow be ploughed beyond the length required, the large wheel must be raised at each end of the field just before the plough comes out of the furrow, or it will be taken gradually out of the ground, and the land will not be ploughed to its full depth. The usual plan is to extend the common furrow two feet, or thereabouts, beyond its ultimate length into the headlands, and afterwards to set this right by the cross plough at the top and bottom of the field.

The loss of time involved by the alteration of the furrow wheel may be overcome by a simple mechanical contrivance; with a lever, the longer end of which reaches the handle of the plough, and by it the wheel can be adjusted to any depth instantly. The invention of the late Henry Osborne, a Suffolk farmer, effects this purpose, and answers admirably.

LEVER PLOUGH.

In the *Report to the Board of Agriculture* from the county of Leicester, published in 1808, it is stated, "that more than thirty years ago, wheels were first applied to the fore end of the beam, and it was found, by 'pitching' the plough a little deeper, and setting the wheels so as to prevent its draw-