

The springs work would commence with the harrowing and sowing of the oat field, which work could be accomplished in four days with two pairs of horses, or by the tenth of April, in the climate of Nova Scotia, in a tolerably fair season.

The land that had been in roots should then be ploughed for the barley with two double furrow ploughs, so that the time occupied need not be more than seven days, with four additional for harrowing. The clover seed could then be sown by machinery, at the rate of fifteen pound of seed per acre. Only ordinary red clover is sown for the four course rotation, as it is undesirable that it should last more than one year. The field is then finished by passing a set of flexible chain harrows over it.

The sowing of grain and grass seeds should be performed by the farmer himself, and if horse-power is required, the driving or wagon horse should be used.

It is a very good plan in sowing grass seeds, when you have nothing to guide you, to fix three iron shod poles at equal distances apart in the field, denoting the line to be sown, then by driving or wheeling in exactly the range of these, you are sure to sow correctly, and on approaching the last pole, the operation can be repeated by removing them half the width of the seed sower from their original position.

The grain crops being all sown, the whole force of the farm can then be turned to preparing the land for roots. If the broadcast system is adopted, the work can be performed both rapidly and easily. The manure has been spread partly by the permanent employees, when moist weather or slight frost has prevented them from using the horses, partly by additional hands.

The first operation to be performed on the root land, is to pass the scarifier or grubber across the field at right angles to the original line of plowing, care being taken that the tines penetrate deeply into the soil, almost to the depth of the land mellowed by the subsoiling. This work will require the whole power of the farm, but the twenty-five acres can be finished in eight days.

The land then should be harrowed, first with the iron zigzag harrows, and then with the flexible chain harrows. When the weeds and grass that have been brought to the surface by the cross scarifying, will be collected together, and can be brought to the head ridges and left there by lifting the harrows. The land will then be clean and mellow, and the manure tolerably mixed with the soil, there remains then nothing more to be done, than to open the drills for the various crops, and commence the sowing, with or without special manures.

The only objections that can be urged against this system, is that the manure is not covered thoroughly with earth, that it has not become much decomposed in the heap, and that it is inconveniently long, and apt to catch in the harrows.

No doubt these difficulties would occur, but how can they be avoided, it is a choice of evils; to undertake to reload and cart the manure for twenty-five acres of land, and to wait till it has been