

bours have imitated my example, that public opinion is very much changed. I had heard and read a good deal about tedders, but never saw one work until this season. I had a good many doubts. The English tedder is a heavy affair, quite likely to get out of repair, and entirely unsuited to our Yankee ways. But the first time I saw one of our sort of tedders I made up my mind to have one. You see, Mr. Editor, it just supplies the last tool we wanted in hay-making. The mower, rake, fork, tedder, all going by horse-power, make haying as light and pleasant as any work upon the farm.

The tedder saves a good deal more work than I had thought for. To begin with, it does the work of at least ten men. You can stir two acres of heavy grass in an hour easy, and it is more thoroughly stirred than it is possible to do it by hand-power. It is sent up into the air with a sudden jerk, that shakes all the water out of it, and it falls back upon the ground so loose that the sunshine can reach every particle. This work is done in the hottest part of the day, and the drying goes on very rapidly. The tedder works so fast that you can go over your field three or four times, if it is necessary, and get heavy grass cured enough to go in the same day it is cut. This is a very great saving of labour. By the old method it frequently takes three days of tolerably good weather to cure heavy grass. The cocks have to be made and opened twice or three times before the hay can go into the barn. Now, with the tedder, we can have the hay all shaken out by eleven o'clock, if it is all mowed by that time, and by keeping it stirred up it is pretty well cured by three in the afternoon, especially if the grass is fully fit to cut. It makes the mowing machine worth a good deal more to us than formerly, for now we can mow all we want to in a fair day, and have no fears but we can get it up. Sometimes we used to get so much down that a part of it would be injured before we could get it secured. One grand thing about the tedder is, that it cures the grass very uniformly. There are no wet, green locks in it, and even if it is not quite cured enough the first day, by leaving the cocks in the field covered with hay caps over night, they will often be just right to go in the next day without opening. The quicker you can get hay nicely made and out of the sun, the better.

We have had the tedder up for discussion in the Hookertown Club, and it has passed muster, after a pretty severe overhauling. If we keep on inventing new tools, I expect we shall get the farms so that they will run themselves pretty soon.—*American Agriculturist*.

SHALLOW TILLAGE.

At the first meeting held this year by the American Institute Farmers' Club Mr. J. P. Trimble read a paper advocating shallow ploughing. Among other things, he said:—

"Some years ago, when so much was written

about subsoiling and trenching, I supposed that we were on the very borders of a great advance of agriculture—that our lands were soon to be made doubly productive by deeper tillage. But my own experience—careful observations of the experiments of others, and especially the testimony of the farms and farmers of Salem County, New Jersey, have caused me greatly to change that opinion. Fifty years ago these lands of Salem County had become greatly impoverished by the old style of farming, while in many parts of our country, lands subjected to similar hard usage remained uninjured. Two years ago a committee from this club reported that they had seen in a ride of 30 or 35 miles in Salem County about 70 corn fields, and they and the gentlemen they travelled with estimated the average crop of shelled corn per acre of these 70 fields at between 70 and 80 bushels. That was in August. The clover at this time was so rank that the stubble where wheat had been gathered a few weeks before could not be seen. Other indications of first-class agriculture were constantly manifest. I have travelled more or less in nearly all of the United States, and I have a passion for watching the agriculture everywhere. I have seen good farms and good farmers often, but that community of farmers in the several townships bordering the old town of Salem, in Salem County, New Jersey, are the very best I have ever seen. Their rule of ploughing is five inches or under—some so shallow as three inches—the average probably four inches. This shallow tillage with them is comparatively recent. The labouring men of some of these farmers in their absence have disobeyed orders, and have been what Mr. Fuller calls very lazy. Fields were only half ploughed. In some of these cases of very shallow ploughing, where the owners expected nothing, they have had the best crops of the neighbourhood. The best crop of the neighbourhood becomes the common talk, and the reason why is thoroughly investigated. These accidental successes have led to the general adoption of comparatively shallow tillage by the intelligent, painstaking, and successful farmers of that county."

SALT FOR MANURE.

The use of salt for manure is increasing in a most rapid way in England. People are beginning to find out that from one-fourth to one-third of the special agricultural manures sold, consists of salt, and many have used salt to the extent, in the field, of twelve hundred weight per acre, and in the garden to even a greater extent, and always with benefit. The refuse salt at the Goderich Salt Wells is more extensively used, and we are assured with the best results, particularly on worn-out land. It now begins to be the opinion of some of our best