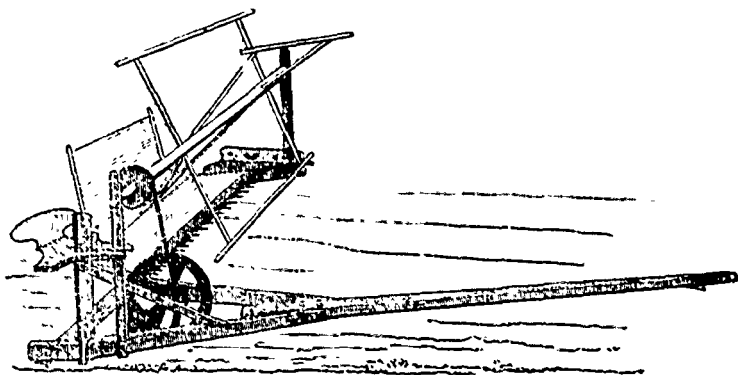


IMPROVED REAPING MACHINES.



The above engraving is a correct drawing of the Reaping Machine alluded to in the April number of the *Cultivator*. These machines are warranted to reap in a perfect manner, from 12 to 15 acres of heavy grain per day, with the power of two horses, and the aid of one man and a boy. The reel on front of the machine, is used for bringing the grain under the sickle; and the person who attends the machine, draws the grain off with a rake, in bunches averaging a sheaf each. It requires an active strong man to attend the machine, and with a little practice, the grain may be laid perfectly straight, without making it very hard or laborious work for the operator. We recommend those machines with much confidence, and we would advise farmers in each neighborhood, to club together in purchasing them. Terms—£20, cash; or approved endorsed paper, coming to maturity in four months' alter date.

Artichokes.

BY H. MORRIS.

The mode of raising is to plow your ground and prepare it in the same manner as for planting corn. Furrow it off $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way; then cut them between every joint, and plant two joints in every hill, covering them the same as corn. They should be plowed till about 18 inches high, and then the ground leveled well with a harrow: this completes the culture.

When the frost kills the tops, turn in your hogs; do not neglect to salt them well and constantly, and they will fatten very fast. Calves do very

well by following the hogs, and eating what they root up and leave.

Good potato land is best for them. It takes about two bushels before they are cut, to seed an acre. They should be planted very early in the spring, and about every third year, as they will come up sufficiently on the same land for two springs after planting; but it is best to level the ground every spring.

I cannot say exactly what they will produce per acre, but I have been informed on good authority that they will yield from 400 to 500 bushels per acre. I measured 50 bushels that I grew on a piece of ground four rods long and three wide, of tolerable good upland, a little manured.

A rather wet season suits them best, and a late, warm fall.

Hogs should be taken off and fed on corn two weeks previous to killing, which makes their fat as hard and solid as if they had been fatted entirely on corn—*Pra. Fur.*

Mr. W. H. Merritt, in the *Hillsboro Recorder* says, "The best mode of culture is to place them in drills four feet apart, and about a foot apart in the drill. They require one or two workings, and will yield 1200 bushels to the acre, upon rich light soil. It is said they will yield well upon thin soil, as they derive much support from the air.—Three bushels will plant an acre. The hogs in winter, after being turned in upon the plot, and feeding upon them, will leave enough to set the ground in good condition for another crop. They soon shade the ground and prevent other vegetation from