

time to use your field roller, is immediately after dragging your wheat, on a light soil, and particularly in a dry time, to accelerate germination. A field roller will likewise do good in a dry frosty spring, but I think never in a wet one. With regard to ridging your ground for sowing, much depends upon the nature and situation of it. To ridge descending ground, would be like clearing the course of a rapid stream, that it might discharge its waters with still greater rapidity, but not with more certainty. The wheat would do better to let the water take its natural direction on such fallows. I am of opinion that wheat should never be sowed so early as to require fall feeding, but when the growth in the spring is rapid and luxuriant, it should be grazed by young cattle or sheep. At last, let your harvesting be done neatly and early, except in the case before cited. Set your faces against a sloven in your wheat field; dismiss him, and you will save his wages and gain enough to pay a better man."

seeded the previous fall on well prepared land, and judging from its appearance, in May last, there would be a fair crop of grass cut this season. If the timothy has the land to itself, is sown thickly, say a bushel of seed to the acre, and the land is rich, and has been well cultivated, it ought to give a fairly good crop of hay the summer after seeding in the fall.

The month of September is the time to sow timothy in the autumn, and the earlier the better, provided the land is in proper tilth to receive the seed. No harrowing or covering is needed, as the first rain shower will cover it quite deep enough, and grass seed should always be very lightly covered.

The "Little Giant" Thresher and Separator.

We have frequently received enquiries from farmers wishing to know if there was any small threshing machine manufactured in Canada that could be worked with four

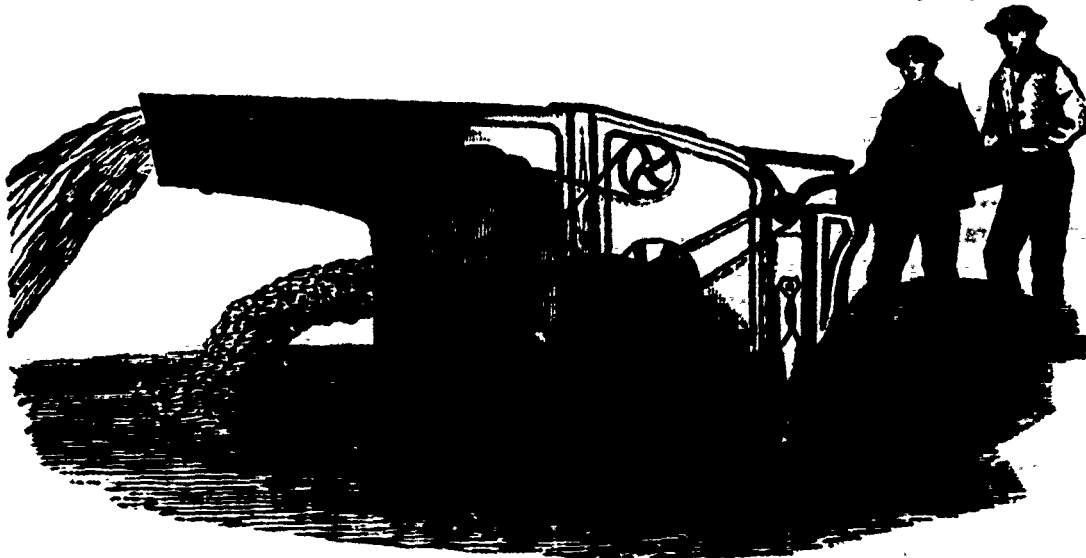
Haystacks Fermenting and Firing.

To the Editor.

Sir,—This being a very unfavourable season for haymaking, I hear a good deal about mouldy hay, heated hay, and even of the danger of the haystack catching fire by fermentation. Having lived for many years in a country where grazing and haymaking was the usual way of farming, I have seen numbers of stacks smoking, but never one on fire. I should like therefore very much to know whether there are any authentic cases of hay getting lost by spontaneous combustion.

INQUIRER.

REPLY.—In England and countries with a similar climate, there can be no question of the occurrence of spontaneous combustion in haystacks put up in a wet condition. In this country we have never heard of such an instance. The danger here is of mouldiness, to which the hay of this season will no doubt be liable in some cases. It has been stated that mouldy hay can be made good and



Sowing Timothy in Autumn.

The practice of sowing the seed of timothy grass in the fall is frequently met with in the United States, and might be adopted with advantage here, where it is desired to have permanent meadow seeded down on winter wheat.

Timothy is a hardy grass, and there is no danger, or very little, of the young plants being winter killed on land that is properly prepared for winter wheat, and it ought to be taken into consideration that the soil is in a much better state for the reception of the seed in the fall, just after wheat seeding is done, than in the spring, when it has become run together and solidified by the action of the snows and rains of winter and early spring. There is much more chance that the seeds will germinate when sown in early autumn, and the soil still contains heat, than if sown in spring, when the soil is cold, and the weather often ungenial. We saw a very fine field of timothy this spring on Colonel Taylor's farm, that had been

horses. Such a machine, which can be kept among the ordinary implements of the farm, or jointly owned by neighbours, is, no doubt, very desirable, and enables the farmer to thresh his grain at his own convenience, without being dependent on the travelling machine. For this purpose, we believe that the "Little Giant" Thresher, manufactured by Mr. Joseph Sharman, at the Stratford Agricultural Works, is an excellent invention. The accompanying engraving represents the machine. Those who have used it speak in high terms of its efficiency. It will thresh from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat in the day, and delivers the grain clean and free from straw and chaff. Five hands and four horses, it is said, are sufficient to work it—though no doubt six horses would be used to advantage. For particulars we refer our readers to the manufacturer. The price of the Thresher and Separator alone is \$100, cash, or \$105, with credit on certain conditions. For \$180 cash, or \$185 credit, a horse power and the requisite apparatus for attaching it, can be obtained in addition. We understand that it will be shown at the Provincial Exhibition in London.

palatable to stock by being cut fine and steamed. It would be worth while to try the experiment and test the truth of the statement

GAME PRESERVING EXTRAORDINARY.—A noble lord last year gave his tenants orders not to plough within four feet of the hedges on their farms in Lincolnshire and Rutland, in order that the thistles and the weeds might grow as a further shelter for the birds and the hares. We hear that the desired effect, as regards the game, was secured to a prodigious extent; but we are not informed what the tenants experienced in their crops or their tempers. Canadian farmers may congratulate themselves the no one, who was not "madder than a March hare," could issue or obey such orders here.

The old "Temple Farm," near Yorktown, Virginia, rather of an historical character being that upon which Lord Cornwallis surrendered his forces and signed the articles of capitulation, has just been sold by public auction. It contains from 400 to 500 acres, and is said to be one of the best cultivated farms in that portion of the State. It brought \$8,005.