

Cultivator has been constructed. The shears, (three in number) all slope backwards from the frame of the Cultivator, at such an angle, that when the machine is dragged forward and strikes a root, the part of the cultivator so opposed does not check and stop, but rises over the obstruction, and is ready again to bury itself in the ground by its own weight as soon as the obstruction is passed.

Each of these shears is armed with small wings or turn-furrows, which rip up the earth, sod, stubble, or what not, and throw it abroad. The machine is so arranged as for the one shear to cover the other in its passage sufficiently to make clean work and cut all before it.

The shears being three in number, and placed at nearly an equilateral triangle with each other, can scarcely all strike the same object at once, if one is out of the ground, the others are the more deeply imbedded, and so it travels on, moving and tearing up every available spot of earth, rising over roots as they occur, and if a stump is in the way the cultivator frame being like a drag, only strikes it at an angle, and glances off.

The space covered by it is three feet in breadth, and we are assured by those who have seen it at work, that it made as good work going twice over the ground, as the drag does in five or six time, besides being more speedy than the drag, it buries the grain so deep that the even coming up of the crop is all but a certainty.

By its use the man struggling with all the difficulties of new land can realize two or three crops of grain before seeding down,—the full advantage of which fact can only be realized by the struggling improver of the forest.

The implement is made very heavy and strong as it acts mostly by its weight. To look at it it appears too heavy for a yoke of cattle, or a span of horses, but we are assured it is not found to be so in practice. In new land the obstructions are so numerous that the machine has no time to bury itself so deeply as to render it difficult to move. There are few or no shocks on the cattle or horses, and the holder has a much easier berth of it than one would suppose possible.

The machine in question was manufactured by the inventor, Mr. Cull, of this city, for his own use, and was plain and strong, and not set off by the usual amount of paint and varnish,—hence, except among practical persons, it attracted less notice than many other agricultural implements which were smarter in appearance; but the real practical farmers who have gone through the trouble of cleaning up a farm fully appreciated it, and no doubt, when such machines come to be manufactured and offered to the public, will make a liberal use of them.

One of the shears on a somewhat larger scale makes an excellent plough for the same purpose as before noted, when fixed in a suitable beam, and is well adapted for places where the full cultivator could not work.

We wish the implement a full measure of success as we do every other improvement in agricultural matters and machines. It was awarded an extra prize.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS,

### GRAIN, SEEDS, ROOTS, &c.

This important department of the Exhibition in point of *quantity* at least was much inferior to some previous occasions. A large number of persons having entered their articles, failed to exhibit them. This was the case to a much greater extent than was ever known before, and it occasioned considerable inconvenience to the parties having superintended the arrangements. It is to be hoped some means will be devised another year to prevent, or at least greatly mitigate this which occasions alike much inconvenience and unnecessary outlay. In the English nation Shows exhibitors not only pay for space, but are actually fined in case they neglect to bring their cattle or articles forward, unless excused by some uncontrollable cause. Although it would be difficult, perhaps, to enforce so stringent a regulation at our Provincial shows, it is hoped that for the future persons entering articles will not do so without due consideration, and not allow trifling causes to prevent them being exhibited.

There were several of the samples of wheat, oats, rye, peas, buckwheat and Indian that clearly indicated first rate quality; careful cultivation. The late season was in some respects, unfavorable to the pursuits of the farmer, and considering the severe drought which prevailed in Spring and early Summer throughout the western section of the Province, the quality of the cereals exhibited better than could at one time have been anticipated.

Amongst the novelties of the grain department, we notice that the Canada Company, with their usual liberality where agricultural matters are concerned, have introduced a sample of two bushels of the celebrated "Pedigree Wheat," grown by Mr. Hallett, Brighton, England. This is a splendid sample of Red Fall Wheat, which by repeated selection has far surpassed its original stock. Indeed, if we are to believe the pictorial representation of the wheat, and there seen ground for doubting it, the ears have attained the enormous size of eight inches and a half in length, and corresponding breadth of size. Its prolific nature is such that Mr. Hallett states in his printed description, that he has succeeded in producing a yield of one hundred bushels per acre. The wheat only arrived from England on the 22nd. of last year, but still several of our first agriculturists have sown small quantities of it. The