

quire those implements which are found to husband it in other countries. But as the very opposite state is the truth of the case, the want of farming utensils is one among the many neglects which characterize our agriculture. We have often seen two men grinding a scythe, and not unfrequently the assistance of a boy required to pour water, whilst one man held the scythe and another turned the stone. Of course the parties must have a chat, and as talking and turning would be doing two things at a time, they must rest occasionally from their labour, that they might use the more restless member in their mouth with more comfort. Many an hour has been wasted in this manner, which would have been saved by a grindstone fitted with very simple machinery, to be turned by the foot like a turner's lathe, and to revolve through some water in a trough beneath it. With such an instrument, one man sharpens his own scythe or axe in a few minutes. We have seen a grindstone fitted in this manner, and the entire cost of it, we believe, was but twenty shillings. Now, as time is money, and as hours make days, we would ask any farmer how many twenty shillings are consumed in a year with the grinding of scythes and axes, when an extra hand is required for the operation. Every farmer, therefore, should possess a grindstone upon rollers.

The revolving horse-rake "is found to be one of the most useful labour saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well."

The different agricultural societies would do well to unite a proportion of their funds for the importation of pattern implements of husbandry, such as improved ploughs, harrows, grubbers, scarifiers, scufflers, horse-hoes, drills, drill-harrows, and drill rollers, furrow-slice compressors, and any

other implements calculated to expedite work upon improved and economical principles.

Much has been said against the capabilities of our Provinces as agricultural countries, but little has been done to ascertain the power and extent of them. Work is performed under most disadvantageous circumstances, and still the returns from it are bountiful. The fertilizing influence of snow upon the soil, gives not only a rapid but an abundant crop; and the present season, which commenced with such unpromising appearances, is a convincing proof of the capabilities of the Province, notwithstanding long winters, short springs, despair, and our defective systems of husbandry.

COMMUNICATION.

[For the New Brunswick Agriculturist.]

SIR—That the science of agriculture is advancing, and, an increasing interest in the cultivation of the soil is becoming manifest in New Brunswick, can scarcely be doubted. Notwithstanding it may be said that little has been done in comparison, with the vast improvements which might be made, in this most laudable branch of industry. To you the friends of agriculture in the Province are already much indebted, for engaging in the enterprise of diffusing such information among our farmers as cannot fail, if duly appreciated, and applied, to promote their best interests and to disseminate a praiseworthy spirit of emulation in every county; and ultimately to remove those obstacles to a proper system of farming, which are known to exist in every quarter.

It would be scarcely believed in other countries, that in many of our new settlements, the barn manure and vast quantities of straw, taken from land recently cleared, are allowed to accumulate from year to year around