

commonly believed, *within the power of every farmer to apply.* Let our farmers but gain a practical belief of this orthodox doctrine, and a new era would dawn upon our general agriculture.

Land intended for turnips, mangels, cabbage, &c., should now be placed under a course of efficient preparation. It is a good practice for these crops to plough the ground deeply with rough dung in the fall, and to cross plough it in the spring, using freely the harrows, and if need be, the roller, in order to get a deep and fine tilth for the seed bed. Ground intended for these crops, in particular, should be worked only when it is dry, as the crop will depend a great deal on the mechanical condition of the soil, particularly during the earlier stages of growth. We would urge upon our readers, therefore, the importance of making the best preparations they can for these kinds of crop, which they will have to sow in the course of next month.

Winter wheat, in some situations, may be much improved by harrowing and rolling, as soon as the ground gets sufficiently dry for such operations, and the plant adequately advanced. A bush harrow, with short blunted tines, is the best form of the implement for this purpose. The improvement effected by these means, followed by genial weather, is sometimes of a very marked character.

Fences, if not repaired before, should now be put in good order, before cattle are turned out to pasture. The neglect of complying with this precaution in time, is frequently attended by the most serious consequences throughout the grazing season. It is bad fences in spring that are the principal, and we believe oftentimes the only cause, of so many cattle proving breachy afterwards. And the losses and annoyances commonly suffered from the want of timely attention to the repairing of fences, is a matter, alas, with which but too many are practically conversant.

GRAIN DRILLS.

The cultivation of crops in rows, if not of very recent origin, may be said to belong to the most important characteristics of our modern agricultural advancement. With root crops the row system has many decided advantages, which more or less belong to most kinds of grain. The invention and improvement of machines for drilling the different kinds of seeds and grains, have, of late years, astonishingly facilitated this important process, and which, as a consequence, has, of late years, been widely extended. Various kinds of drills for sowing grain, turnips, &c., are now in use on this continent, as well as in Europe, and the results every where are acknowledged to be highly beneficial. In the case of wheat, for instance, there is a considerable saving of seed by using the drill, as compared with the common practice of sowing broadcast, and the seed being deposited at a uniform depth comes up more evenly, and much fewer grains perish in the soil. It has been found in Canada that winter wheat when drilled gets firmer root, and is much less liable to be thrown out by the action of frost, during early spring. Besides, drill crops allow of cultivation, either by manual labour or the horse hoe, during the earlier periods of growth; the advantages of which can scarcely be fully understood or overrated.

The accompanying engraving represents the Improved Suffolk Corn and Seed Drilling Machine, manufactured by the well known firm of GARRETT & SONS, LEISTON WORKS, SAXMUNDHAM, ENGLAND. This machine is fitted up with superior wrought iron levers, and several important improvements have recently been made in its construction, tending to simplify the working parts, and better adapt it to all the purposes for which it is required; but the main principle remains the same as has been in use in Suffolk, and made by the same firm, for a great number of years.

The coulters of the Drill may readily be