

be amiss to mention, that the great secret in curing hay of a superior quality, consists in curing it in small cocks, and afterwards in larger ones, instead of scattering it about upon the ground to be exposed to the influence of the sun, dews, and oftentimes rain. The plan of scattering and turning the partially cured hay about upon the ground, cannot always be avoided, but it should be practiced only where necessity compels it. The revolving horse-rake is the most efficient implement that has yet been discovered, for gathering the hay into rows, and for performing the offices of the common hand rake; indeed, this implement, if properly constructed, is of such great value in saving manual labor in the hay field, and for pulling peas, and raking stubbles, that no cultivator should be without it. When their great labor saving properties are fully taken into account, their cost may truly be said to be trifling. Any clever agricultural implement maker understands the principles upon which they are constructed.

As soon as the clover hay is stacked or housed, a top-dressing of marl, mixed with an equal proportion of vegetable mould, should be spread over the sward; one hundred bushels of this mixture applied upon an acre of clover stubble, as soon as the first crop is removed off the land, will promote a large and profitable crop of clover seed, and the second year's clover will be greatly improved for grazing. The Canadian farmers cannot conceive the advantages they would derive from marking their land, unless they make a few experiments with this important fertiliser.

By the close of this month the winter wheat crop will be ready for harvesting in the south-western portions of the pro-

vince, and it would be well for each farmer to make an experiment in cutting a sufficient portion of this crop while the berry is yet soft and in a dough state, to ascertain whether this is a more profitable period for cutting wheat than when it is allowed to fully ripen.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR PEACH-GROWERS.

It is a well ascertained fact that all deciduous trees suffer less from severe frost in winter, when their wood is perfectly matured by sufficiently warm summers, than when grown in climates where they cannot enjoy that degree of summer heat which they are naturally adapted for, and which they require for the due formation of their tissues. Hence in the North of England, young peach trees will be partially injured by a degree of frost, which, though of equal intensity, will not injuriously affect similar plants in the neighborhood of London.

If the mean temperature of February amount to  $40^{\circ}$ , and that of March to  $44^{\circ}$  or  $45^{\circ}$ , the peach tree will be in full flower against a wall with a south aspect about the last week of March. Now this temperature in those months is not found even to the south of Lake Ontario, where the mean temperature of February is  $26^{\circ}$ , and of March  $35^{\circ}$ , yet excellent peaches are grown in that part of Canada West. From this it would appear that this lower temperature in February and March, is compensated in Canada by a higher temperature in the following months. For it is stated that the blossoms started by this higher temperature in February and March will be followed by ripe fruit in the last week in August, provided that the mean temperature of the intermediate months be as follows: