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The Water Drill.

t will be seen by the Prize List of the Pro- cial Association for the present year, that the rd of Agriculture, (at the suggestion of J. Marks, Esq., an old, tried friend of Canadian riculture, whom we most cordially welcome k again among us,) have offered a liberal m for a water or liquid manure drill; an cle as yet, we believe, unknown in Canada, probably also in the United States. A few rds, therefore, in reference to this novel ma- ne, which has been in use in the old country some half-dozen years, will not be unaccep- le to our readers.

he advantages of the Drill in cultivating grain and roots, are generally known and owledged; and the practice has been surely, t rapidly, extending in this Province for eral years. Mechanical art most opportunely e to the help of British farmers when artifi- manures, such as guano, super-phosphate of , bone dust, &c., were introduced as ferti- rs, by so constructing the drill as to enable achine to deposit the seed and these com- ed manures by one process, thereby effect both economy and efficiency. The liquid ure cart, for distributing over grass or other s during their incipient stages of growth, rainage of the farm-yard, mixens &c., pro- dilnted with water, has now been a con- able time in use where agriculture has at- d to an advanced condition, and the intro- duction of the water or liquid manure drill may justly be regarded s among the most recent re- finements of this indispensable and ever progres- sing art. Solid manuring substances, which can be dissolved in water, are by this novel pro- cess deposited below the seed in the most favor- able condition for promoting germination, and accellerating the early growth of the plant; an object of great and general importance, and in the case of some species,—the turnip, for exam- ole,—altogether essential to the realization of a large crop. The advantages produced by the water drill, like most other agricultural opera- sions, are modified by soil, climate, &c., and, therefore, it is unreasonable to expect the same results, in extent, at least, in all seasons and in all places. In many parts of England this ma- chine has been employed, almost invariably with a satisfactory amount of success; and on dry, gravelly soils, the results have been often quite astonis ing.

In a recent number of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, Mr. Ruston has a very interesting paper on the Water Dril , in the use of which he appears to have had e: - tensive experience. He uses Chandler's Water Drill; and when speaking of his mode of drilling tells us that when sowing mangel, cole-seed, or t " s, he invariably uses only two coulters, which, with a four feet six inches drill, makes the rows just twenty-seven inches apart. Mr. Ruston dissolves guano, superphosphate of lime,