

Harvesting Machines.

There are at the present time, no less than seven different machines patented in the United States, for cutting wheat and other grain by horse-power, all of which are highly spoken of by the American press. The only two that comes within the reach of the Canadian farmer's purse, or indeed that would be adapted to the circumstances of this country, are Hussey's and McCormick's Reapers.—These cost about £25 each, and will reap in a most perfect manner from ten to fifteen acres per day. They are both in the country, and were employed in the Newcastle and Home Districts the past harvest. We shall have them on sale at the Provincial Agricultural Warehouse, and shall invariably warrant any machine of this kind we may dispose of, to reap not less than ten acres of heavy grain in a day of ten hours, with the aid of a man and boy and span of horses, and also to be not more liable than other machinery to get out of repair. The following notices of those machines are taken from the *Prairie Farmer* :—

Hussey's Reaper.—This machine has been long in use, and pretty well known. It will cut, of wheat, yielding 20 bushels per acre, if snugly driven, with the same pair of horses, from 12 to 15 acres per day. It requires—to do good business—to be driven with as high a rate of speed as can well be reached without a trot; and being pretty highly geared is somewhat liable to get out of order. It will however cut wet or green wheat, and will do a tolerable business in the way of mowing. The raking off is a hard piece of work; though a stout man will follow it all day. A great disadvantage attending this implement is the fact that the wheat is raked off into its own path, and must be bound as fast as the instrument proceeds, requiring from five to seven men in attendance, who must all stop work or be stopped with it.

McCormick's Reaper.—A large number of these have been in use among us this past season, and we believe they have given a good degree of satisfaction. The cutting apparatus is a straight sickle edge; which possesses some advantages over that adopted by the one just named, while at the same time it is liable to some other disadvantage. It runs easier while at work, and of

course requires less power; but it will not cut grass, nor very damp or green grain, and must as a consequence be used on straw well dried and ripened. The raking is an enormously hard process, and will test the energies of a stout man; and when done, the grain is left in an uneven condition for binding. It is, however, out of the way of the machine, and may be taken care of at leisure. The implement is simple and not easily put out of order, and will cut, with one pair of horses, from 10 to 18 acres per day. We believe it comes fully up to the warrant of the patentee; which does not, however, include perfection in all the details—a fact which leaves room for some harmless suspicion on the part of those purchasers who think they have secured an implement without defect.

Hemp Imported into Great Britain.

It appears by a late report of the Liverpool Board of Trade, that the quantity of hemp imported into Great Britain, in the year 1845, 931,850 cwt. The average value of the article is £30 sterling per ton, which would make a grand total £1,397,775 sterling. An acre of deep rich soil will average 800 lbs. of clean hemp, and it would be quite safe to calculate upon a ton from three acres of land adapted to this crop. Land for hemp requires to be very rich, and if it be harvested before any of the seeds are formed, there is no danger of the ground being covered with the hemp plants, among the crops that are grown after hemp. Instead of summer fallowing land that is naturally too rich in vegetable mould, it would be found a profitable system of farming, to manure such land liberally, and after cultivating it well to sow it with hemp, at the rate of two bushels per acre. As soon as the hemp is removed off the ground, one deep ploughing will be quite sufficient for a crop of wheat. Forty bushels of wheat to an acre has frequently been grown after hemp, by this style of farming. About the first of February hemp should be spread out on the snow, and by the first of April, it will be in good order for getting out. An ordinary hand will get out and prepare for market, one hundred pounds of hemp in a day, and by employin