great saving of seed, but the use of them does not appear to be extending.

With the exception of the grass-seed sowing machine, all the above must be used in rows, which afford great facility for hoeing or scuffling the ground between the rows, and thereby destroying the weeds that otherwise might consume a portion of the manure intended for the crop.

10. *Horse Hoes.*—The hoeing of corn was formerly done by hand, but a horse-hoe has been invented, capable of hoeing, in a very perfect way, six acres or more daily. There are also horse-hoes, or scuffles, for cleaning the land between green crops, which are usually sown in drills about twenty-seven inches from centre to centre; a man and horse with one of these will effectually clean about three acres daily.

11. *The Reaping Machine.*—Corn, in all parts of Europe, has been hitherto reaped with the sickle, with the common scythe, often with a rake-like appendage attached to it for laying the corn with the heads in one direction, or with the Hainault scythe, a short one-handed scythe, but for some few years past a machine, drawn by two or more horses, has been in use in America, and within the last two years efforts have been made to bring it into use in the United Kingdom. There are two or three modifications of this machine, but that invented by Mr. Bell, an Englishman, more than twenty years ago, which is pushed forwards by two horses, and cuts the corn by means of a number of scissors in rapid motion, seems at present most likely to succeed: it is capable of cutting about twenty acres daily, and leaves the corn so that it can be easily bound. In countries like America or Australia, where manual labour is very expensive, and even perhaps in England, this machine will probably be found a great boon, but in this country, the farmer who can have an acre of corn mown for 1s. 6d. is not likely to incur the expense of a complicated machine.

12. *The Threshing Machine* has, in every well-farmed district, superseded the flail; it is worked by steam, water, or horse power, and a small one is made to be worked by a couple of men. A good four-horse-power threshing machine is capable of threshing and winnowing from sixty to eighty barrels of wheat in a day, as well and at less than one-third the expense at which it could be threshed by the flail.

13. The implements and machines that have now been noticed are perhaps the most important, but there are many others of great value to the farmer. Thus the Scotch cart, so well suited to all kinds of farm work, so light, and yet, when well made, such of seasoned material, so durable; the winnowing machine for cleaning corn; the chaff-cutter for cutting straw and hay into short lengths for feeding cattle or for cutting unthreshed corn for feeding horses; the furze bruiser, for preparing furze for feeding horses, and cows; the corn bruiser, for crushing corn for feeding horses, and thereby preventing it passing through the stomach undigested; the oil-cake breaker; the turnip cutter, for cutting and slicing turnips, and thus enabling cattle to eat them without danger of choking themselves; the hay-tedding machine, by which a horse with a boy to drive it, can shake out many acres of hay daily; the horse-rake, for collecting hay; and another kind of horse-rake, for removing couch or other weeds from the surface of land; the liquid-manure cart, for watering pastures and crops with the liquid collected from the cattle-house; churns, &c.—each of which, did the limits assigned to this little work amit, were well deserving of a minute description.

CULTIVATING STRAWBERRIES.—About a year ago, we found in the *Friends' Review*, of Philadelphia, the following note from a correspondent in Baltimore, (we believe,) who had been exceedingly successful in cultivating the strawberry, giving the mode by which this success was attained. We have no doubt it is all he represents it to be.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

"Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries, and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for several years past, in the garden owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom the following preparation: Of nitrate of potash, of glauber salts, and sal soda, each one pound; of nitrate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound—dissolving in thirty gallons of rain or river water. One third was applied at a time, and when the weather was dry. I applied clean soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that, unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, and made the application toward evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better, than those two or three years old. But you must be sure and keep the weeds out."—*Plough, Loom & Anvil.*

GUANO DEPOSITS.—The Peruvian Government has employed a French engineer, with several assistants and chemists, to measure the guano deposits on the Chincha Islands. The result has just been made known. It appears that the total deposits on the Chincha Islands amount to 16,501,000 tons (gross). Beside these, Peru owns several other deposits of considerable extent which are now being surveyed. From this, it is evident that the fears which many have entertained that the supply of guano would be exhausted, are groundless.

PROGRESS OF FLAX CULTURE IN IRELAND.—In 1841 there were 53,863 acres of flax under cultivation in Ireland; in 1849, 60,314; in 1850, 91,040 acres; in 1851, 138,019 acres; and in 1852, 136,009 acres. In the present year there were 175,495 acres under flax in Ireland, being an increase of nearly 29 per cent. over last year's crop, and of 220 per cent. over that of 1848. Estimating the value of the crop at £15 an acre on the average, we find that from £800,000 which the flax growers realized in 1848, the return this year has risen to £2,040,135. In the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught the produce is 22 per cent. over that of last year, and 136 over that of 1848, the growth having steadily advanced from 2,663 acres in 1841 to 14,271 acres in the present year.

THE SEASONS.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Hay and corn and buds and flowers,
Snow and ice and fruit and wine,
Suns and Seasons, sleets and showers,
Bring, in turn, these gifts divine.

Spring blows, Summer glows,
Autumn reaps, Winter keeps;
Spring prepares, Summer provides,
Autumn hoards and Winter hides.

Come, then, friends, their praises sound:
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,
As they run their yearly round,
Each in turn with gladness sing.

Time drops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and Time makes wise.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

Hay per 100 bundles, old,	none offering.
Do. do. new,	from 12 to $14
Straw do.	none offering.
Eggs, per dozen,	from 9d to 10d.
Fresh Butter, per lb,	from 1s 2d to 1s 4d.
Firkin Butter, do.	from 9d to 11d.
Country Cheese, do.	none offering.
Wheat, per minot,	from 7s 3d to 7s 6d.
Barley, do	none in market.
Rye, do	do do
Oats, do	from 1s 9d to 3s.
Indian Corn, do	from 3s 6d to 3s 9d.
Buckwheat,	none.
Peas,	from 5s 6d to 6s.
	Very little grain coming to market.
Beef, per 100 lbs,	from 6 to $8
Pork, do do	from 7½ to $8½
Mutton, per carcase,	from 3 to $6.
Lamb, do	from 2 to $3.
Veal, do	from 2 to $3.

* Professor Johnston, in his recently published "Agricultural Notes on North America and Canada," states that 1,500 reaping machines were manufactured in the town of Chicago in 1850.