

Plowing.
The subject of ploughing is one in which every farmer should be interested,
fir it is a business that every, farmer has t do; nad yet we sec a small :manount of end ploughing in proportion to that
which is bad and indifferent. This is (uwiny more to farmers using ploughs of hid construction and make, than to ally wher causes combined. Wence farmers,
will tulerato, bad plowing, when they would "veto" at once bad nowing, poor ewding, and careless hocing in their
fills. Then again, good or inproved fidts. Then agrain, good or improved
fhrws will eost double, and sometimes. thelle at first, cont, overe the ordinary plows.
nithis fict stinuls in the way of many farThis fict stands in the way of many far-
in rs, and when they are told by semo in rs, and when they are told by seme
$\cdots$ ?uchers." that on an ordinary fum of a humdred ares they must have from
fune to six different sized plows, they be-
 $\sigma s$ also a goud plare for stabble and mel 1. Wremad, and this ton after ten years
tiithiful teand at the same time we used hithitul trind; at the same time we used
chur plows at the case required Of course there can be no objection to f. racrs hwing as many different plows
$a$ : hey hate means to buy; but with maay far ners one improved plow is as maiiy as they ain afford, and have other Fumine tools to match -a fact by the
w whel very few farmers have an W. Sednt.

Wher at.
Ds the different modes of plowing,
thre are many different ideas anong far1:crs; some prefer the lap furrow fand th, flat or level land furrow others pre-
fir. Both is good enough if the work is fer. Both is good enough if the work is
writ done-that is if the furrows arc turnel hluwn to cover ail tho prasss, weeds and
 furrow is shat in aftor the other, the best phan to keep grass and weeds from growing th the edges of the furrows that we
have yet seen adopted. And so we have have yet seen adopted. And so we have
pract iced the flat or level land furvors gn prasward lands.
The manner of laying out lands for lhwing is worthy of consideration; as
$i \rightarrow$ often the case when a field has been plwel one way for years, large ridyes . W swales will be left through the fields ,: "dead furrows." In this case the riving should be reversed, so that the phace. We have found when the field was rut it was best to mo around the whole at at once, making but one land, and of course having but une "dead furrow."
I this ease the better way would be to hiwe some twenty fect in width at tle
-hearlands" and sides of the fichd to le hearlands" and sides of the field to be plowed last. These lands can be plowed $t$ ming to the right, a "gee about" un-
til the field is finished. $A$ still better plan we think would be to commence in the middle of the field; this could be plow a furrow, say two rods in length, hen turn back another furrow the same Ength. After you have plowedsix or
arht furrows in this way, you could (i)mmence plowing across the ends of the lind. Plowing in this way, you would of gee about," and so on till it was finishal. The particular advantages of plowing in this way is, that your team is all
$t^{\prime}$ 'e tiue trouding on the sward or umplowcd linue troading on the sward or unplow-
chowing the other way or your teaus out at the ends on to the plowed land. If you haree a double team, ward, then the plowed pround at the ends of the land becomes tread very hard all the soll is made almost as unfit for caltivation as
Another advantage of the gee about system of plowing is, you can plow your
whole fiold without leaving any middle or dead furrews, which is quite an object of consideration, especioally in plowing the dead furrows are not of so nuch conBerguence, as they can be easily drawa: down by the harrow in crons harrewing. The same system of plowing without len-
siny dead furrows, can be used by the ving dead furrows, can be used by the
side hill plow, ly commencingat the side of the field and plowing forwards and
backwards until the feld is fnished, lea-


