



STEADMAN'S GRAIN AND GRASS SEED HEADER AND HARVESTER.

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We herewith present our readers with an engraving descriptive of a new and improved clover, timothy, and other grass or grain seed header and harvester, which for simplicity in construction, efficiency of action, and facility of management, we think can not easily be surpassed. As will be seen by the cut, it is drawn by one horse, which walks outside of the part of the field intended to be harvested. Turning continually to the right, it cuts equally as well when turning a corner, as when going straight ahead. The seed heads are gathered by the comb, cut off by the revolving knives, and by a self-raking apparatus attached, thrown to the rear end of the box. By detaching the intermediate gearing wheel, it is immediately converted into a three-wheeled wagon, and can be driven wherever wished. By pressing down one or both of the levers shown on the rear end of the box, one or both sides of the comb and cutter may be lowered or elevated at pleasure. The peculiarity of the machine is that it cuts and saves only the heads of the grain or seed, and by an extra pair of wheels, it can be applied to the gathering and harvesting of any kind of grain or grass seed. It will cut from eight to twelve acres per day with ease. All the bolts in the machine are in sight with but one exception, and any common blacksmith or mechanic can repair it, if by accident it should get out of order. The above is the invention of Mr. T. S. STEADMAN, of Holley, Orleans county, N. Y., to whom communications as to the sale of rights and machines can be addressed.

Price of machine, with extra set of gearing wheels and cutters, \$50.

TO KEEP LETTUCE.—If the tops of lettuce be cut off when it is becoming too old for use it will grow up again fresh and tender, and may thus be kept good through the summer.

IMPROVED HAY FORK.

Much is said about economy, and yet how many there are who seem to think that economy consists in this: never buy an improved instrument or utensil while the old one will answer, though it may be cumbersome and ill-adapted to the work on hand. Every ounce of unnecessary weight in a hoe-handle, or in the body of the hoe, continually lifted by the laborer, as it is, amounts to many hundred weights in a day;—every pound of useless iron in a plow or harrow, when multiplied by the minutes, and hours, and days it has been used, is so much muscular exertion lost; and of all kinds of labor, the labor of a living machine is the dearest. Why, then, do not our tillers of the soil study to economise labor more than they do, and by the use of a little head-work abridge the severity and degree of the hard work which *must* be done on the farm?

The above thoughts were suggested to us while witnessing the ease and facility with which blocks of ice three feet square and sixteen inches thick were hoisted to an elevation of sixteen or twenty feet, and thence slid on properly adjusted slides to their respective places. A rope and two pulleys furnished all the machinery necessary for the application of animal labor to lifting of the masses of ice. The duty of the workman was not to lift the ice, but merely to attach the hooks and start the horse, which was the prime mover in this case; and when the requisite elevation had been attained, the word *whoa* gave opportunity for those above to detach the ice-hook; and thus the process was repeated for hour after hour.

Now, the labor of mowing away hay in a hot summer afternoon, in the close and dusty space usually allotted for its safe keeping, is work of the hardest kind, and of that description, too, which tries the sinews of a man, and sometimes lays the foundation for serious diseases. The labors of the hay and harvest fields are arduous and severe at the best; and