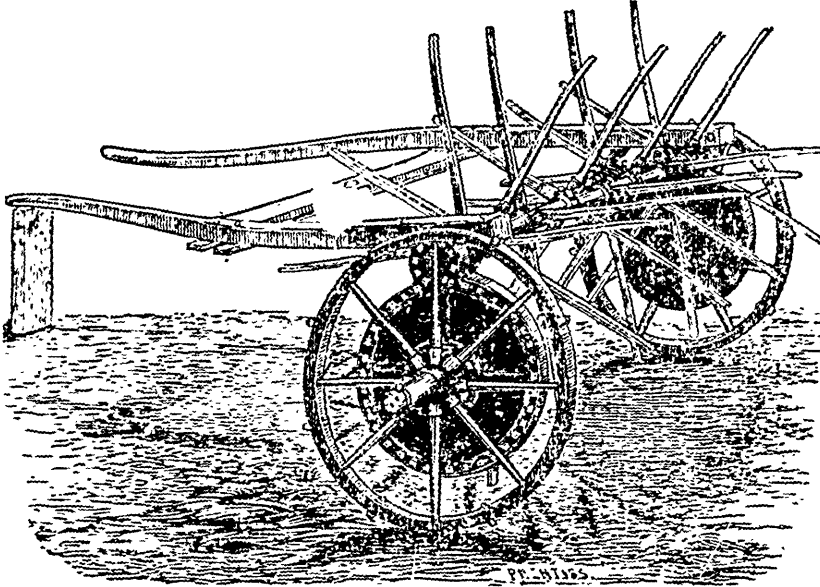


ed throughout the plant. It is well known that the saccharine juices of a plant disappear in the process of ripening its seed, and this should, therefore, never be permitted in grass intended for hay. Another cause of serious injury to the quality and value of the hay, is imperfect curing. Exposure to rains, heavy dews and a burning sun is capable of making hay of less value than good straw. But this is an evil that every farmer understands and will, we doubt not, in view of scarcity and high price, endeavour, this year, to avoid.

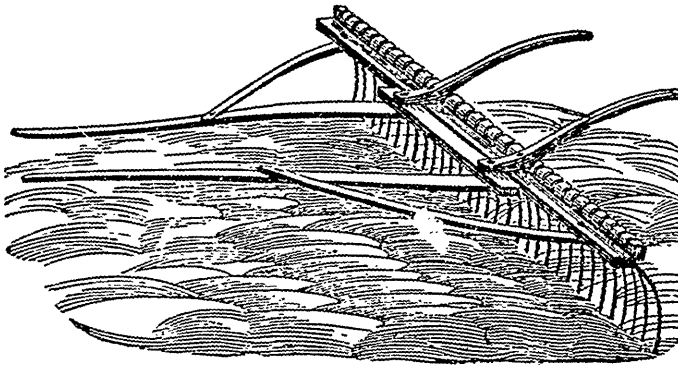
The introduction of machinery into the hay-field, has been productive of much saving in the value of the crop as well as of manual labor. We gave last month an engraving of a *Mowing Machine*, an implement which is coming into very general use. These machines leave the grass so evenly spread that, when not unusually heavy, it requires little or no spreading or shaking. We give below a cut of a new spreading or *tedding machine*, which is said to answer a good purpose where the grass is heavy and requires to be shaken up.



HAY-MAKER.

The above machine is evidently a modification of Smith's (English) tedding-machine, but of simpler construction, and probably quite as efficient. It is made by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., of Boston, and can be ordered through Mcintosh and

Walton, of this city. We are not able to state the price as we do not find it in their catalogue. By using the Mower, and Hay-maker, grass can frequently be cut in the morning and taken to the barn in the evening.



HORSE-RAKE.

The spring or coil tooth Rake, when *well made*, is the best for rough land. But the common revolving rake, which is now pretty generally introduced into

the older townships, is well suited for smooth meadows. No farmer whose fields are in a tolerable condition should be without the horse-rake.