ceed to describe, as far as I can, the differ-
es between any machines and those above
ntioned.

These self-delivering machines are worked by
ns of a pole, with a pair of horses, like an
inary carriage. In Bell's case the poll is be-
d, and the horses, to all appearance, push
machine forward; but, in fact the bars being
ked to the end of the pole, the traction of
horses upon these propel the machine. In
e, one horse works in shafts with an out-
er, affording greater command over the ma-
ne for turning and backing. The plan for
ing and depressing the cutters is simple.
draught of the machine light—not harder to
k for a pair of horses, if so hard, as ploughing.
n the corn is standing, one man and a pair
horses cut down with ease one imperial acre
hour. When the corn is laid, it is less,
it may be necessary to take the grain
er in the face or sideways, in which case the
hine can only work one way, returning
ply. The delivery of the grain is by means
bands passing over a smooth surface, similar
Bell's. These are more easily driven than the
ws, and, as I have said, are better adapted
heavy crop. My machine, if well made, works
n after season, requiring little or no repair.
advantages of cutting by machinery with a
delivery are these:—First, a saving of ex-
e, and frequently also of a great portion of
crop; secondly, less risk of shaking out the
in; and thirdly, independence from the ne-
ity of obtaining extra hands, in many places
difficult to procure, and attended with many

he machine is used at a period when horses
not so much required, so that additional food
the outlay the farmer is put to, and the ex-
hands are reduced to the few required for
ing up. Some seasons it is true that only
of the crop can be cut by machinery—that
ion which is standing or laid only one way;
if much twisted, like last year, it can only
omplished by hands. Granting, however,
but half is cut by machinery, a great saving
n then effected, for much grain is lost by
allowed to stand for want of hands. There
seasons when it ripens simultaneously, and
nsequently becomes over ripe and shakes out.
e seen fields quite green in spring from this
This the machine obviates completely.
only is it more expeditious, but it lays the
down so gently that no grain is shaken out;
from the mode of its deposition, the heads
ing downwards, allowing the wet to run off
the free circulation of air through the
ned stalks, the grain is ready to be carried
and up, as the case may be, much sooner,
is not so liable to injury from wet weather
er the old system. I saw the effect on a
of Barley which was subjected to a week's
; and while the one half was uninjured, the
half which was tied up had sprouted.

A man and a pair of horses, allowing a two hours' rest, can, unassisted, easily cut down 10 imperial acres per day; but it would be more advantageous to work the machine the entire day without stoppage, by means of relays of men and horses. The grain may lay till it is either fit for carrying, or the binders are ready to enter the field.

I have endeavored to comply with your request and I have also endeavored to state, as impartially as I can, my opinion of the different machines which have come under my notice. It is, perhaps, natural that I should have a bias in favor of my own; and my long experience of its merits may excuse the preference. I believe it would have been more generally used in Scotland, had not the maker, to whom I entrusted it, after the blacksmith to whom I alluded, turned out some very imperfectly made machines. However, I trust that you and your friends may have the opportunity of judging of its merits, such as they are, at Leeds.

I am fully convinced that no new invention can be brought out without a series of trials and disappointments. Improvements may very possibly be still made; but, at any rate, I have no doubt that, before many years, reaping machines will be considered as necessary an adjunct to every farm as any other implement now in use."

Irrigation as a Fertilizer of Grass Lands.

We take the following Report of Mr. J. Stanton Gould from the July number of the *Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society.* It refers to the farm of Mr. Cleft, who appears to have carried out a system of irrigation with much benefit and success. There are many places in Canada where irrigation might be beneficially practised, and would doubtless very much add to the value of our grass lands, which, as a general thing, are too much neglected. The increased value of farm stock, would justifiy more attention and the incurring of greater expenditure to the improvement of meadows and pasture land.

MR. CLIFT'S FARM.

Having learned that Leanord D. Clift, Esq., of Carmel, Putnam co., N.Y., had derived great benefit from this practice, I visited his farm on the 17th of June, for the purpose of studying his methods and verifying his statements respecting his increased production.

The farm lies upon the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac, about two miles and a half from the former. It is intersected by a stream which forms the outlet of Mud Lake, situated in the vicinity of Lake Mahopac.