

spring-tooth, the spike-tooth, and the disc, each having its particular merits and uses. Harrows are usually made in sections, which may be coupled together to allow two, three, or more sections to be used at a time. The framework of the spring-tooth harrow is made of one continuous bar of steel running entirely around each section, across which are several angle-shaped steel bars, and to these are attached, in different ways by different makers, a series of highly tempered steel teeth, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The teeth are curved in such a way that they dig into the ground, tearing the clods of earth and levelling the furrows. The spike-tooth harrow is made in much the same manner, with the exception that it has solid steel teeth, in the form of pointed spikes, about one inch square, instead of spring teeth. In both these harrows there is a heavy coiled spring attached to an adjusting bar, to allow the teeth to yield when in contact with an unmovable obstruction, and also to give them a continuous vibration. By means of a lever operating the adjusting bar, the teeth may be set at various angles for working over different kinds of ground. The disc harrow is an implement extensively used in America, but only recently introduced into Great Britain. It is different from the others, being composed of a series of concave discs of highly tempered steel which cut the ground instead of tearing it. It will pulverise and level soil that is too hard for any other kind of harrow to properly handle. The discs are arranged in two sections of six, seven, or eight discs, which revolve on hardened steel ball-bearings. The sections are adjustable to any angle; in some makes by one lever which compels both sections to work at the same angle, in others, by two levers which allow either section to be set at an independent angle. The former has an advantage in ease of operation on perfectly level ground, and the latter has the advantage on rough and hilly land, while working equally well on level land. The depth of cutting can be regulated by the angle at which the sections are set, and in turning corners or working on hillsides the draught on the horses can be regulated in the same way. The sections are also flexible to allow either end to rise and pass over an obstruction. The discs are provided with scrapers arranged in sections, for keeping them clean, the scrapers of each section being

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