

thrashing grain entered for competition: and one of those apparently had been long in use. Besides those there were two from Albany, owned by Mr. Emery, the spirited proprietor of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse. One of these was a one horse, and the other a two horse power, both constructed on the endless platform or treadwheel principle. These machines were put in operation at different periods during the last two days of the Fair, and in connection therewith was attached a circular saw for cross-cutting cordwood. To give our Canadian readers some idea of the manner in which business is transacted among our southern neighbours, it is only necessary to state that the proprietors of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse are at this time in process of laying in a stock of lumber and other material for the building of *eight hundred* of those horse powers and thrashers, which it is confidently expected, will be pushed into market and sold *for cash* the approaching season. This opinion is based upon the amount of sales effected the last summer, and to the general satisfaction they have given to purchasers.

Two machines on the same principle, with some very important improvements were exhibited by Mr. Clark, of the village of Paris, Gore District. The improvements consisted of an open cylinder or thrasher, made entirely of wrought iron, such as are now commonly used in connection with six or eight horse power machines, and also in the greater simplicity of the tread wheel, enabling any person at all acquainted with the use of edge tools to repair or renew the wooden bars on which the horses travel, without the slightest difficulty, and in using only one fifth the number of friction rollers, and those, too, of five times the diameter, thereby lessening the amount of friction, and affording a proportionate increase of power, with the same weight and strength of muscle on the machine. A one horse machine, complete for operation, that will cost

£30, will thrash, with the aid of three men, in a day of twelve hours, from 80 to 100 bushels of good wheat. A two horse machine that will cost only an additional £10, will thrash from 150 to 200 bushels in the same time. The great advantages that this machine possesses over all other horse powers, are, the great increase of power that is obtained, enabling one horse to perform the work of two, the extreme simplicity of its construction, putting it in the power of any ordinary farm laborer to keep it in complete working order, and lastly, the ease with which it is transported from one point to another, giving the farmer power to place his entire machine upon the barn floor on a rainy or stormy day, by which he and his farm laborers may profitably employ their time in thrashing out their grain at periods when they otherwise could not find profitable employment within doors. These machines were brought a great distance, entered for competition, and, in the opinion of good judges, were deserving of a premium. Although such a favor was not conferred upon Mr. Clark, nevertheless he will be amply rewarded in the increased sales of his machines.

CORN AND COB GRINDERS.

The Messrs. Helm and Son, of Cobourg, exhibited a machine for grinding Indian Corn either with or without the cob, made precisely after the pattern of the machine invented and patented by Mr. Piets, of Rochester. It will gain beautiful fine meal for feeding stock, at the rate of from ten to twelve bushels per hour, and, in point of mechanical workmanship, will favorably compare with, if not exceed, any machine made upon this principle.

REAPING MACHINES.

There were three reaping machines on the ground, two manufactured by Messrs. Helm and Son, and one by Mr. Bell, of Toronto. The two former were an improvement upon McCormick's, or the Virginia machine, but the main principles were the