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## The International Exhibition.

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*Editors of the Canadian Agriculturist:*

Within the last few days I have made a visit to the implements in motion at Battersea, and am now able to assure you that they were a sight well worth seeing. The many machines in regard of every description driven by steam were surprising and instructive in the highest degree. In my previous letter I gave you some account of the improved threshing machines. I have now seen them at work, and am quite convinced of their excellence. One in particular does its work effectively, threshing, cleaning, bagging, and weighing the grain, and elevating the straw to a height of some 16 or 20 feet in a most expeditious manner. I really hope that some of our ingenious Canadian Mechanics may be here to witness the operation of many of these machines and introduce amongst us the improvements that have been made in most of them. There is a brick making machine capable of making 10,000 of the most excellent bricks in a day, grinding and pressing all at one operation. The brick making machines are also very efficient. A grinding mill with three run of stones is one of the most simple and at the same time one of the most effective mills that can be imagined. Chaff cutters are brought to the highest state of efficiency, and are doing their work at a rate that is far in advance of previous performances in this

The many very useful machines at work, illustrate the power of steam in the most complete manner. It is quite impossible for me to describe the many important and excellent inventions, but I shall forward all the catalogues as well as newspaper reports, which contain a great amount of information of a nature to interest our readers.

I went on Saturday to Farningham, a distance of about 20 miles, to see the last days' trial of implements worked by steam, and was much pleased with the manner in which the work was done. There were some five or six makers who had their machines at work. They consisted of ploughs, scarifiers, and a digger. The mode of working has been much simplified by Mr. Fowler, and his machine is admitted to be the best now in use, and in my opinion is very complete. It was his plough and machinery that I described to you at work last week, and I am quite convinced that I did not over-rate its capabilities.

The cultivator is a very capital implement; it works on the balance principle, the same as the plough, has 14 prongs, 7 on each end of the frame. These prongs penetrate the hard clay to a depth of seven or eight inches, are moved at the rate of four miles an hour, and will do an acre in an hour or even less time.

The digger is a new implement; it is the same in structure as the plough, only the mould board is of a different form. The object is to throw the ground up in a rough state, to be acted on by the frost and sun. This was exhibited this year for the first time, and was by many much approved of. One great advantage of Mr. Fowler's over Mr. Howard's mode of working these implements, is that much less rope is required, Fowler's being simply passed round a large wheel or pulley, both at the engine and anchor, while Howard's rope is at the engine, wound up on a drum. I should state that the rope is made of steel wire and weighs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs to the fathom. The field in which they were working was nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth, there was therefore half a mile of rope necessary in the case of Mr. Fowler's machine, and Mr. Howard's requires double the length. A full report will be out in a day or two which I will send you. I am now only giving my own impressions from the