

be ascribed to the first spirited outlay on the land by his lordship, in remodelling the farm, cutting down all the timber, under-draining, sub-soil ploughing, new division fences made parallel with one another, and formed into squares of about ten acres each, according to the fall of the ground—the ditches being kept open, and no wood allowed to grow in the hedges, to constitute a shade to the ground.



THRESHING MACHINES.

As in every other branch of the mechanic arts, very great improvements have been made within the last few years in agricultural implements and machines. Still it happens that in consequence of the “domesticated” peculiarities of the farmer—his very laudable habit of staying *at home*, that these improvements are very slowly introduced. The Agricultural papers and agricultural societies which have done so much good in other ways, have been of great service in extending the benefits of improved machines and implements.

The TRESHING MACHINE, which was looked upon with a good deal of suspicion a few years ago has now become one of the necessities of the grain grower. The sound of the flail, that simple yet efficient instrument is now seldom heard in our barns. The hum of the iron spiked cylinder has taken its place. The advantages to the farmer of having his wheat threshed out at once and often immediately after harvest so that he may sell the moment the price suits him, outweigh every other consideration. This fall particularly, owing to the bad harvest weather, a very large quantity of wheat would have been lost in the barn had not the threshing machine been at hand.

We observe that the large eight horse power machines are more in use in this part of Canada than any kind. This appears to be bad economy. Two or three farmers joining together in the purchase of such a machine may make it answer their purpose, but even in that case inconvenience will be felt and difficulties are liable to spring up between the proprietors. The kind of machine that we should prefer is the two horse railroad

powers with thresher and separator, now so much used in the Northern States. The cut at the head of this article represents one of these machines. They will thrash from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat per day and the “power” can be used for sawing wood, and well as other useful purposes on a farm. The following are extracts from the circular of one of the best makers of these machines, Emery, and Co., of Albany, N. Y., and explain its merits, cost, &c.

“The most important of the late improvements consist principally in the mode of applying the power and motion from the endless platform to the shaft of the main Driving Pulley, and obtaining the necessary motion for the OVERTSHOT THRESHING MACHINE, without crossing bands or intermediate gearings, and at the same time dispensing with the small pinions and cogs on the links of the endless platform.

This Power, as will be readily seen in the cut, has the revolving plank platform traversing upon its own friction wheels and iron Railroad track. At the forward end this platform is supported by its small iron shafts, upon an iron reel about sixteen inches in diameter—the shaft of this reel extending beyond the sides of the frame work sufficiently to secure the strong converge or internal gear, which is about twenty-four inches in diameter. The shaft of the driving pulley (which pulley is about three feet in diameter,) is hung in like manner with the small gear upon one end, operating inside the converge gear before described, and consequently receives an increased motion in the same direction and carries the driving pulley on the opposite end, and side of the power, for driving the overshot cylinders without crossing bands or intermediate gearing—and at the same time dispense with the small pinions and cogs on the links of the endless platform.

This arrangement entirely removes all liability of breaking and wear of links and pinions (heretofore unavoidable) as the direct stress upon the links working over small pinions is wholly avoided—thereby containing GREATER STRENGTH and DURABILITY with LIGHTER FRICTION, without the liability of breakage of links, or the wearing of links and pinions,—(no small item in the expense of repairs in most other kinds of powers in use.) The farmer or mechanic is enabled to perform a greater amount of work, or to operate with less power or elevation, as best suits his wishes.

The arrangements for tightening the endless platform by means of joint bolts connecting with the bearings of the reel shaft is the best we have seen—as it can instantly be accomplished with a common wrench, without stopping the team.

Our platform has been considerably lengthened—avoiding the difficulty of large or unsteady horses stepping over or off at either end.

These Powers were introduced to a considerable extent last season, and wherever used side by side with the most approved powers of other kinds, have given unqualified satisfaction and been preferred,