

form, substantial, and worked with a small percentage of fuel. Some six or seven were in hand and advanced to various stages of completion. The material and workmanship were both excellent; and some idea of the quantity of work going on may be formed when we say that not less than forty skilled hands were employed, while every man was in the right place.

The Forge room, where many portions of the agricultural machinery are prepared, contains thirteen forges, and employs about twenty-five men. The foundry, where all castings are made, is 110 ft. long by 50 feet wide, and moulders, cleaners and other grimy hands were busy enough preparing to cast, in which work some twenty-five hands are regularly employed. The pattern room, a fire-proof building, contains, systematically arranged, all the patterns either now in use or of modern invention; while, in another place, the old, or "out-of-fashion" patterns, are preserved so as to be ready, as is generally the case in fashions, when the old patterns shall take their turn again as new ones. From three to five hands are employed all the time in making patterns for fresh use; it was pleasing to notice how carefully and skilfully these men carved and chiselled out the accurate form from the rough wood; during the time we were looking on, a pattern of "gearing" was under way, and anything more accurate or more neat in workmanship could hardly be imagined—in fact, the greatest attention is given to the perfect "gearing" of all the machine-work sent out from this manufactory.

In addition to these particulars of the works themselves, it is proper to notice the character of the machines made here, and the extent to which their production reaches. It would be too much to go into details regarding all, or possibly many, of the machines manufactured at these works; and it will perhaps suffice if this branch of our subject is disposed of in general terms. Of "reapers and mowers," simple and combined, there are several varieties made, to suit customers; and the best kind of this machine is known to be capable of cutting, on land free of obstructions, at the rate of one acre per hour. Of "threshing machines," little need be said, as they are now sufficiently well known and extensively employed; but it is only right to notice that those manufactured here combine all the latest improvements with the best workmanship. Of Birdsell's "combined clover machine," we have already spoken; it remains then only to explain that it will thresh and separate, fit for market, clover seed from the straw by one process; and reliable certificates have been given that it will prepare from twenty to twenty-five bushels of clover seed

in the short space of four hours! Booth's "grain separator" is used to remove chaff, cockle, or the seeds of the numerous weeds which infest our fields, from wheat and other grain; and when we consider how necessary it is for Canada wheat and barley to go to market clean, and how desirable it is that our farm crops shall not be smothered by tares, or rather weeds, sown among our grain, the value of this machine commends itself to the notice of every good farmer. Besides these larger machines, the "Works" turn out chaff-cutters, portable sawing machines, weaving looms, grain drills, ploughs, and other agricultural implements. Besides which, special attention is given to repairs. Should any one reading this notice desire to know more particulars on these subjects, an illustrated and priced catalogue can be readily obtained by writing for it to Oshawa. This is not the place for entering upon a discussion of the merits of machine labour on Canadian farms; but we think nobody will attempt to controvert the assertion that in a country where hand-labour is scarce and expensive, and where the harvest season is short and often variable, the employment of machines may be resorted to not only with profit to the agriculturist himself, but with advantage also to the resources of the country, by securing in good time an abundant crop, which might, and most likely would, be greatly injured, if not wholly lost, without such aid and assistance.

The machines made at the Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa, are not unknown to fame, but on the contrary they are widely and favorably known through the many "first prizes" which have been awarded to them during several years at our Provincial Exhibitions; and they have been highly commended by the judges in this department. They are sold in great numbers, to go to almost every part of Western Canada, and to some parts of Canada East; and it may be stated as a truism, not to be disputed, that agriculture must be in a very benighted and backward condition, where some one or other of the Oshawa machines is not to be found working. For example, of the improved "combined reaper and mower," manufactured at the Joseph Hall Works, from four to five hundred were sold in Upper Canada during the present year (1865), and twenty-five were sent to Lower Canada. Of their "clover mills," to which special reference has been made already, not less than forty were sold in 1865. Of grain drills, and drag saws for cutting wood into short lengths in the "bush," the sale was equally extensive. At the present time the Works are preparing seven large "Crompton looms," for the weaving of wool-len yarn into cloth, five of which are going to Galt,