

PINE'S PATENT
MOWING MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY
F. W. PARMENTER,
TROY MACHINE SHOP,

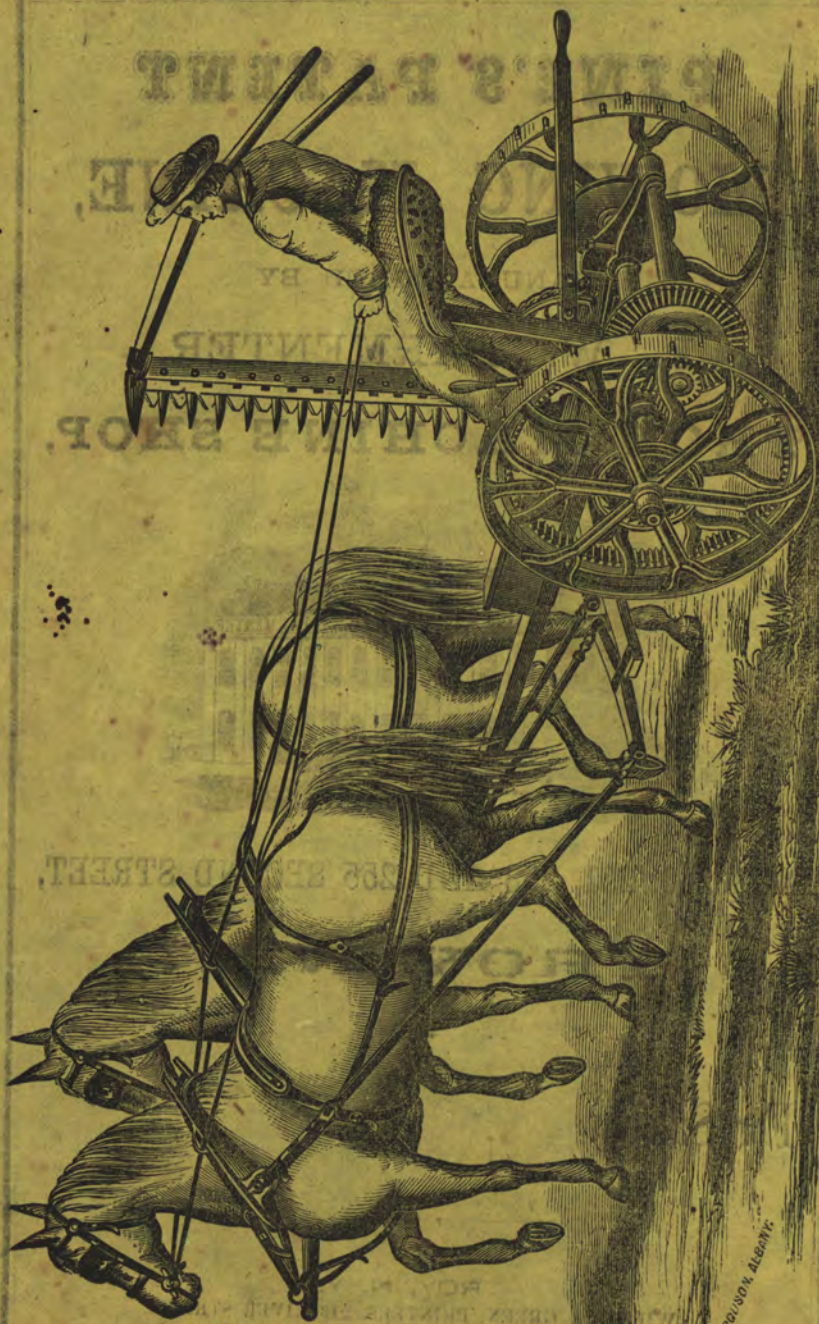


NOS. 249, 251, 253 AND 255 SECOND STREET,
TROY, N. Y.

For Sale by

TROY, N. Y.,
WILSON & GREEN, PRINTERS, 216 RIVER STREET.

1865.



GERARDON ALLEN

THE FARMER MOWER



Has been in successful operation during the four past harvests, and has met with *unparalleled* success, as the flattering testimonials herein contained will express. It met with such approval at the hands of the farmers that I have been unable to supply the demand heretofore, but I have made such arrangements for the future that I hope to fill all orders received at an early day. The machine for the harvest of 1865 will be greatly improved over the machines of former years, as experience has shown me where and how to improve it, and also how to improve the workmanship, which I trust the user will perceive and acknowledge I have done.

There seeming to be a preference manifested by the public for what is called a folding bar machine, I have made arrangements with the Buckeye Mowing Machine Association, for the use of the double hinged finger bar, at a large expense, and have not been sparing of expense in improving the machine otherwise so as to make it just what the mowing community want.

Different kinds of Machines.

There are two leading kinds of machines. One is what is called the drooping or tilting frame machine, in which the frame is hinged at the axletree, with the gearing attached at the rear of the frame and the finger-bar at the front. Many raise objection to this class of machines, because the force of the working of the machine lifts upon the rear of the frame and presses the finger bar upon the ground, causing a heavy draught to the machine, and the bar pressing so heavily upon

the ground, scrapes up and pushes small pebble stones along in front of the finger bar, which dulls the knife and causes the machine to work much harder.

To illustrate, say it takes a power of 150 lbs. to work the knives in cutting grass, the gears attached to the driving wheels, meshing into pinions on a cross shaft attached to the rear end of the frame, must lift up 150 lbs. at the rear, and consequently press the front end, or finger bar, upon the ground to the same extent. If connection is had between the pole and finger bar to prevent the latter from pressure upon the ground, it throws the force of the working of the machine (which we have seen is 150 lbs.) upon the horses' necks, and prevents the finger bar from following the uneven surface of the ground. In order to evade the pressure upon the necks of the horses, and secure lightness of draught, some manufacturers attach a wheel at each end of the finger bar, and extend a chain from the front end of the frame, over a pulley or through a loop attached to the under side of the pole; to the front end of said chain they apply the draught, so as to lift upon the finger bar when at work, so as to relieve it from pressure upon the ground to obtain a lighter draught. It will be perceived that by this arrangement all that is lifted on the finger bar is thrown upon the necks of the team. Machines constructed in this way have a very unsteady motion, which perhaps is the greatest objection to this class of machines. It will be seen, at once, that when the machine is at work, and the finger bar passes over an obstruction, the front end of the frame rises, and consequently the rear end must be depressed just as much. Suppose this rise and depression is nine inches, which is one turn of the pinion on the cross shaft, and one turn of said pinion makes three turns of the cross shaft, and say the machine advances far enough before the finger bar again drops to the ground to cause a turn of said pinion, in which case there is just twice the ordinary motion on the knife, and if the finger bar drops into a dead furrow, the motion is that much less. This is what causes such a jerking unsteady noise in the movement of this class of machine.

The other leading class of machine is constructed with a rigid main frame, with the gearing at the rear, and what is termed a drag bar attached by a hinge to the near front corner, extending to the inner side of the machine in front of the driving wheel, where the finger bar is hinged to said drag bar. Said drag bar being hinged to the frame at a distance from the crank shaft causes an unequal stroke of the knife in the guards, as, when the finger bar passes over an obstruction the knife does not throw so far into the guards, and when it drops into a dead furrow, the knife throws short of reaching so far into the guards. Again, when the finger bar rises to

pass over an obstruction it is crowded off to the right, and when it drops down it is again drawn to the left, thus keeping up a sort of oscillating and scraping movement from right to left upon the ground. Again, the finger bar being jointed at the inside shoe, so that the outer end can drop below or rise above a level line, the angle of the line of pitman with the finger bar is being constantly changed, causing an irregular stroke, and rendering the sickle liable to break. In this machine the whole force of the working is thrown upon the necks of the team and the whole heft of the finger bar has to be dragged along on the ground, and the outer end being allowed to drop down out of a direct line will readily drop into dead furrows and plow into the opposite side in passing out.

Construction of the Farmer Mower.

The main frame is rigid, with pole rigidly attached at front and seat spring attached to the rear end of the pole, with lifting and shipping levers within easy reach of the driver. A second or gear frame is hinged to the rear end of the main frame around the centre of gear axis. Said gear frame vibrates or tilts at the front end where the finger bar is hinged, so that the finger bar can readily adapt itself to the inequalities of the ground. By hinging the gear frame around the centre of axis of the gearing, the force of the working of the machine cannot press the finger bar upon the ground.

The Draught Arrangement

Is applied by attaching a flat bar to the pole, extending about half way to the ground, and from the lower end of said draught bar a chain connects with the drag bar. The double tree is attached to said draught bar below the pole, so that where the team is drawing the machine, the force of the draught lifts upon the finger bar and relieves it from pressure upon the ground, and at the same time lifts upon the pole so as to do away with all pressure upon the necks of the team.

The Farmer Mower

Is what is called a double jointed finger bar machine, the joint at the inside shoe being rigid when the machine is at work, but the inside end of the drag bar being hinged to the tilting gear frame, the finger bar will readily conform to the uneven surface of the ground, and either end can be elevated or depressed and the other lie upon the ground without changing the angle of the pitman with the finger bar, but will work just as easily and as freely as when the finger bar lies on the ground.

Wheels attached to the Shoes.

I have not attached wheels to either shoe, because they give a very unsteady motion to the finger bar by dropping into holes in the ground, thereby keeping up a bobbing motion of the finger bar. And again, in turning corners the wheel on the inside shoe is liable to tear up the ground and cause the machine to turn hard. Again, in passing over a ridge, the leading wheel attached to the front end of the inside shoe will strike the ridge first, and of course elevate the finger bar so that a high stubble will be cut before the finger bar reaches the ridge, and when the bar has passed the ridge the wheel at the rear end of the dividing shoe will prevent the finger bar from dropping to the ground until said wheel is over the ridge, thus cutting a high stubble on the opposite side of the ridge.

The Farmer Mower.

In turning a corner, when the team is not drawing the machine, the finger bar balances on the inside shoe, with the outer end of the finger bar slightly elevated, so that the machine turns easily and readily. When the machine is at work the draught lifts the finger bar sufficiently from the ground to prevent the inside shoe from pushing the cut grass along ahead of it.

The Framing

Is made of iron so that it cannot warp out of shape, so as to cause a disarrangement of the bearings.

The Draught

Is adjustable, by attaching the double tree higher or lower on the draught bar. In mowing lodged grass the finger bar wants to be kept close to the ground, so as to work under the grass. In such case the double tree wants to be placed well up on the draught bar.

The Knife Bars

Are made of the very best cold rolled iron and wider and thicker at the heel where the most strain is sustained. The eye is drilled within one-fourth of an inch of the bottom of the bar, so that the power is applied to work the knife in a direct line of the cut, so there can be no rocking tendency so as to break off the head of the bar.

The Pitman, or Connecting Rod,

Is constructed so as to turn freely in the swivel head so as to prevent bending at the connection with the sickle, which will allow the sickle to play freely through the guards.

The Knife Eyes,

Work under a guide to prevent the liability to break caused by the lifting and depressing motion of the crank and pitman motion.

The Pitman Head,

Where it comes in contact with the pitman wrist, is made of Dr. B. F. Lawton's celebrated *anti-friction metal*, which is very durable and not so liable to heat as other metals. The head is adjustable so that it can be tightened when it becomes loose from wearing.

The Gearing

Is less than most machines, having one large driving gear keyed to the axletree, which works within the rim of one of the driving wheels, but both supporting wheels are drivers.

The Motion

Is quick, direct and powerful, and there being no change of the line of motion or angle between the crank, pitman and finger bar, the movement of the knife is easy, quick and effective.

The Guards, or Fingers,

Are malleable, with steel facings, and set on the bar three inches apart, with projections that meet, so as to keep them in position.

Testimonials.

HOLLAND PATENT, January 28th, 1865.

Mr. F. W. Parmenter, Esq.—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, have bought and used on our farms last hay season, Pine's Patent Farmer Mower; we have no hesitation in saying that it has given perfect satisfaction, is very easily handled to the driver, and for the team it can't be beat in the world in our knowledge; very simple in its construction, and but little liable to get out of order. We cheerfully recommend it to our brother farmers in preference to any other in the market at the present time.

Respectfully yours,

R. D. ROBERTS,

A. PARKS,

T. WILLIAMS,

R. V. HORN,

R. JONES,

H. EDIC,

W. C. WILLIAMS,

S. WARD,

W. RICHARDS,

D. GRAY,

G. PUGH,

J. DE GROAT.

R. START,

M. TYREN,

The last three names bought their Mowers three years ago, and say they can't be beat in this county of Oneida.

JERICHO, Jan. 19th, 1865.

R. Towers, Esq.—After a close examination of several Mowing Machines, and seeing them work, taking all things into consideration, I bought the Farmer machine. I think I have faithfully tried it on all kinds of ground, smooth and tough, up hill and

down. The draft of the the machine, the easiness on the horses' necks and the driver its adaptation to the ground—taking all in all, I am satisfied I have not seen its superior.

R. C. LINCOLN.

WATERBURY, Vt., January 4th, 1864.

J. T. Perry, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have used a Farmer Mower through two harvests, cutting about 80 tons per year. The machine is a common two-horse power, but I arranged it for one horse, weighing about 950 pounds, and done all my mowing with ease and to my entire satisfaction. Yours,

LUTHER DAVIS.

MORETOWN, Vt., January 21st, 1864.

J. T. Perry, Waterbury—Dear Sir: We had two Mowing machines left on our farm last summer, one a Buckeye, the other a Farmer. After a thorough trial of both, we became satisfied that the Farmer was best, and bought it. We think it the lightest draft, easiest handled and best adapted to rough bottom, and think it the Mower in preference to any other.

C. R. McELROY,
WM. B. McELROY.

ARLINGTON, Vt., January, 1865.

F. W. Parmenter, Esq.—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, having been called upon by your agents, Messrs. Prindle & Martin, to express our opinions relative to the Farmer Mowing Machine, Pine's Patent, we have to say that we have used said machine and in justice to the inventor, and for the benefit of farmers generally, we here state that we are highly pleased with it, and were we without a machine and wished to purchase one, we would buy the Farmer in preference to any machine we are acquainted with. Its arrangements are not at all complicated, and for compactness, simplicity and lightness of draft, we believe it ahead of all others, and fully answers the claims of its inventor.

CHARLES I. BENEDICT, JEROME I. HILL, R. A. HARD,
SAMUEL BENEDICT, HOPKINS HALET, ARCHIBALD OLIN, Jr.

ARLINGTON, Vt., February 23d, 1864.

H. Prindle, Esq.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the Pine's Mower I purchased of you last July proves to be the best Mower I ever saw, and I can most cheerfully recommend it to all farmers wishing to purchase. The draft is so light that the labor for horses is very easy. Respectfully yours, Z. H. CANFIELD.

We can cheerfully endorse all that Mr. Canfield has said above.

CHARLES T. BENEDICT, F. F. LAWRENCE,
D. & D. ANDREW, M. & B. ANDREW.

Mr. Brown—Dear Sir: The Farmer Mower I bought of you last June I am greatly pleased with. I was not delayed in mowing by any breakage of the machine during the whole season. For strength and durability, and adaptation to rough and uneven ground, it is the best machine I have seen.

J. H. CAPIN.

Willimantic, Conn., January 12, 1865.

CANTERBURY, CONN., January 9, 1865.

Mr. Brown—Sir: The Farmer Mower which I purchased of your agent, Mr. N. Park, operated to my entire satisfaction. I had some doubts about purchasing a Mower that had never been tried in these parts, and that, too, beside the celebrated Hubbard Mower, which the farmers in my vicinity are using. I consider the working of the Farmer better than any other machine I am acquainted with.

E. P. JOHNSON.

CHELSEA, Vt., January 4th, 1865.

Messrs. Buckley & Moore—Gents: The Farmer Mowing Machine that I bought of you last season works to my entire satisfaction, and on rough, uneven ground it works better than I expected. It is of light draught and easy to handle. I have used other machines, but think this is superior to them all, and would cheerfully recommend it in preference to any other machine I ever saw.

P. ROBBINS.

CHELSEA, Vt., January 4, 1865.

Messrs. Buckley & Moore—Gents: The Mower I bought of you last season, (the Farmer, Pine's Patent,) I used through the last harvest. Besides cutting my own hay, I worked out with it a considerable, and I think it is superior to any machine in the market. It is very light draught, and easy to handle, and adapts itself to uneven grounds. I did not lay out one cent for repairs, and I cheerfully recommend it in preference to any other machine in the market.

ELIJAH DICKERMAN.

Mr. Brown—Sir: It is a gratification to me to say a word in favor of the Farmer Mower which I purchased of your agent the past season. I have been acquainted with several different machines, viz., the Union, Buckeye, Wood's, Hubbard's, and others, but the Farmer is just the machine for farmers to purchase. It is of light draught, cuts perfectly clean in fine thick grass, or in clover, or tangled and lodged grass. I also did good work with it in a rough, wet meadow. I did the mowing on two farms with it without even breaking a guard. I can cheerfully recommend it to any farmer wishing to purchase a machine.

Yours, &c.,

CHAUNCEY C. FRINK.

CANTERBURY, January 9, 1865.

SOWE, VT., January 15th, 1865.

Capt. D. Landon—Dear Sir: The Farmer Mowers we bought of you last summer, we are happy to say has given the best of satisfaction. We never fully understood, as we now understand, the real worth of a mowing machine. It does, in fact, lessen as well as facilitate the labor of the haying season, and is truly one of the great labor saving machines of the age. We hesitated with regard to the kind, or right kind, to buy, but after trying several different Mowers, concluded the Farmer best, because: 1st. We think it the lightest draught, less pressure on the necks of the team, and easiest handled. 2d. It cuts 4 feet 6 inches, and is decidedly the best adapted to rough, hilly land, or uneven bottom. 3d. It is built of iron, and thoroughly made, and its gears cannot twist or warp from exposure to the sun or rain. Try the Farmer, any of you, brother farmers, on any lands where you can use a horse rake with success, and our opinions for it, you will arrive at the same conclusions as above.

CORNELIUS LOVEJOY,
G. A. & H. J. HARRIS,

L. J. TOWN,
NOAH SCRIBNER & SONS.

SHARON, VT., 1864.

Having been solicited to give my opinion in regard to the utility of the Farmer Mowing Machine, I hereby certify that I purchased one the first of last hay season, and tried it faithfully, up hill and down. I used it on three farms; it cuts wider than others that I have seen, and I think it is most admirably suited to every farmer's condition.

Yours truly,

PHELPS HUNT.

WATERBURY, VT., January 16th, 1865.

Mr. F. W. Parmenter, Troy, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I propose to say a word for publication in the pamphlet, relative to the Farmer Mower. I do so, because I have not time to collect my share of testimonials. I have sold over two hundred for the harvest of 1864, and never have lost a sale when I have left them with the farmers on trial, in connection with others, such as Wood's, Hubbard's, Union and Buckeye; neither do I know of any one that bought a Farmer who is dissatisfied with his choice, or that wishes to exchange it for any other kind.

From your Agent,

J. T. PERRY.

J. T. Perry, Waterbury, Vt.—Dear Sir: The Farmer Mower I bought of you,—a 4 feet 6 inch cut—I have used in the two past harvests, cutting my own and much of my neighbor's grass. *It has given satisfaction.* I arranged it with thills for the harvest of 1864, and done my mowing with one horse, weighing less than nine hundred and fifty pounds, besides doing it with great ease and rapidity. I am acquainted with many of the leading Mowers, such as the Wood, Hubbard and Buckeye—all good ones—but I consider the Farmer—I will not say second to none,—but superior to all of them, because of its light draught, ease in handling, and especially its adaptation to rough, hilly land; and finally, with one improvement—and that a folding bar—it would be the mowing machine for our rough farms of Vermont.

C. C. SHEPLE.

WATERBURY, VT., January 20, 1865.

I fully accede to the above, living, as I do, neighbor to Mr. Sheple; besides, he has done mowing for me with one horse. I have also come to the conclusion, after careful investigation, that the Farmer is superior to any other Mower, for reasons as above stated, and have bought one for my own use.

H. FALES, M. D.

RICHMOND, January 17, 1865.

Robert Towers, Esq.—Sir: The Mower I bought of you in July last, I used through the last harvest, cutting my hay with a small pony weighing only 800 pounds, and could easily cut one acre per hour. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending it

as the best machine in use, so far as I am acquainted with the different mowers. This Mower is called the Farmer (Pine's Patent); it is very light draft, easy to handle, and adapts itself to the uneven ground.

ORSON GOODRICH.

RICHMOND, January 17, 1865.

Robert Towers, Esq.,—Sir: We, the undersigned, having bought of you the Mower called the Farmer, last July, have no hesitation in saying it can beat any other machine mowing we ever saw. We think it cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or cleanness of cut; in fact it is the very machine that every farmer should use.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

HERMAN RUSSELL.

JONESVILLE, CHITTENDEN CO., VT., Sept. 10, 1865.

R. Towers, Esq.,—Dear Sir: I have fully tested the Mower, "Pine's Farmer," the past season, which I purchased of you, and I am satisfied it is the most desirable machine yet in the market. I have used other machines, but this I consider the lightest draught, and best adapted to all uses and places where mowing machines have and can be worked.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. FAY.

JONESVILLE, VT., Sept. 10, 1864.

R. Towers, Esq.,—Dear Sir: I have worked Pine's Farmer Mowing Machine the past season, and think it excels any machine yet offered. I experienced no difficulty in working it on grounds where I could do nothing with the Allen machine; and also mowed ground that had been left by the Union machine, without any difficulty.

Yours truly,

W. W. EDDY.

EAST BERKSHIRE, January 7th, 1865.

G. M. Kidder—Sir: I used the Farmer Mowing Machine I purchased of you during the haying season of 1864. I am well satisfied with the machine, and think it the best one I have ever seen. Very respectfully yours,

H. E. BOYCE.

CANTERBURY, Ct., January 10, 1864.

E. P. Brown, Esq.,—Dear Sir: Your note, asking our opinion of the Farmer Mower, came duly to hand. We will say that after seeing the machine at your place last May we were very much pleased with its appearance, and each of us purchased one of you. After using them the past season to our entire satisfaction, we can recommend them to others to be all they can expect of a Mower, and all that you have recommended them to be. Yours, truly,

E. C. SANGER,

G. T. & H. KENDALL.

FRANKLIN, VT., 1st January, 1865.

Col. Geo. M. Kidder,—Dear Sir: Having used the Mowing Machine bought of you, in 1863 two years, (and one last year,) called the Farmer, I can with pleasure say that from its simple construction, lightness of draught, fineness and evenness of cut, and its peculiar adaptability to uneven lands renders it the most desirable machine ever introduced into this section of country, and it is a matter of congratulation that you can sell and the farmers can buy the very machine which is so completely adapted to their wants.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. HUBBARD.

J. H. Moore—Sir: The Mower I bought of you in July last I used through the last harvest, cutting about 100 tons of hay with a light pair of horses. They mowed it with perfect ease and to my entire satisfaction. I cannot say it is superior to all others as I am not acquainted with other machines, but can say that I am satisfied with it. I did all my work without paying out anything for repairs. It is very light draught, easy to handle, and adapts itself to the uneven ground. I cheerfully recommend it to the public, believing whoever purchases the machine will be well served.

Stratford, Vt., Dec. 19th, 1864.

A. G. SMITH.

LEBANON, January 13th, 1865.

Friend Brown—Dear Sir: I most cheerfully comply with your request. Having purchased your Farmer Mower and used it the past season with complete success, I esteem it a duty and a privilege to recommend it to farmers generally. My farm is by no means a smooth one; therefore I had much hesitation in purchasing one; but it far exceeds my expectations, adapting itself to the different kinds of bottom with comparative ease. It requires the least draft of any machine that I ever saw, and is remarkably easy for the operator. Yours truly,

DAVID GEER, Jr.

WILLSBOROUGH, Jan. 15th, 1862.

Mr. F. W. Farmenter,—Dear Sir: You will recollect me coming to your shop and buying one of Pine's Farmer Mowers last July, which I brought home with me, and done my own mowing with it, (some 50 acres,) and then sold it for more than I gave for it. The Mower done its work finely, and was the admiration of the town, and several wished their Hubbards gone and yours in their place.

Respectfully yours,

S. W. CLARK.

CASTLETON, Vt., February 1, 1865.

A. W. Barker, Esq.,—Dear Sir: The mowing machine we purchased of you last July for our town farm has thus far answered the recommendation you gave it. We are highly pleased with it, and would cheerfully recommend it to any who may desire to purchase a mowing machine. We believe it to be as good a mower as has yet been made.

Respectfully yours,

PITT W. HYDE, }
G. BUEL, } Select Men.

LEBANON, Ct., January 16th, 1865.

Mr. H. C. Brown:—The Farmer Mower I bought of you in July, 1864, has cut my grass for the past season, and has done the work better than any man could do it by hand. The machine is easy of draft, strong, and in fact it is a pleasure to use a machine that does the work so perfect. Always in order, it has no need of the constant attendance of a blacksmith, as many of the mowers in our vicinity do. I attended two trials of mowing of different machines, viz., Farmer, Cayuga Chief, Union, Buckeye, and Wood's. The Farmer took the preference of them all. I cut more than one hundred acres with my machine, and *it is just as good to-day* as when I bought it, and I would urge all farmers who think of purchasing a machine to get the *Farmer and no other*. If I could not get another, I would not sell mine for five hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours,

L. L. LYMAN,
GEO. W. LYMAN.

SHARON, Vt., December, 1864.

J. W. Moore,—Dear Sir: The mower, (Pine's Patent,) that I bought of you last season, works well, and is a good machine for all kinds of grass; it mows uneven ground better than I expected. I attended a trial of mowing machines at White River Village, (was one of the committee.) The Farmer worked as easy as any of the machines according to the length of cutter-bar, it being 6 inches longer than the others.

C. DAY.

WATERBURY CENTER, Vt., Dec. 30, 1863.

J. T. Perry, Sir—I have fully tested the mower, Pine's Farmer, the past season, which I purchased of you, and find that it comes up to my highest expectations; and in some few points it excels. The Farmer was a two horse power, but I arranged it for one horse, using a light mare all the season, which nursed a young colt at the same time. I cut most of the grass growing on two farms. I find it well adapted in cutting grass in all conditions—fine, coarse, light, heavy, tangled, and even lodged. The machine does its work well, and cuts close and even. The draft is *light*, else I could not draw the two horse machine with one light mare, nursing a colt, and kept on grass with no grain. I have mowed several days, it being cool and airy, from morning till noon without sweating the beast. I can go into the field after supper, five o'clock, and cut one acre before dark. As to the adaptability of the machine in working on rough land, if it can be beat I should like to see it done, as I have fully tested it in this respect on a neighboring farm.

Respectfully yours,

TIMOTHY WHEELER.

From the Overseers of the Farming Department, Waterbury.

SHAKER VILLAGE, March 6th, 1863.

Friend Pine—We have used one of your "Farmer Mowing Machines" the past season, with much satisfaction. Its compact form, simple construction, and lightness of draft, we greatly admire. In fact it is the *very* Machine that the Shakers like.

Signed,

SYLVESTER PRENTISS,
STAUNTON BUCKINGHAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9, 1863.

To whom it may concern—This is to certify, that during the year 1862 I used the mowing machine known as the "Farmer," now or lately manufactured in Troy, N. Y. The machine is compactly built—its arrangements not at all complicated; the draft comparatively light and worked splendidly in whatever place I used it. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to its many qualities, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe it superior to anything of the kind now in use. H. ALEXANDER, Jr.,
President of the Springfield Bank, Mass.

I give the result of Dynamometer test at Fishkill, in 1862, which is the only correct test of that year, that I know of, because the usual way of testing the draught of machines is to simply put the instrument on the machine and then drive through without timing the team, which is no test at all, because the faster the team walks, the more power is indicated which is a well known principle in mechanics, that if the speed be increased, it is at expense of power, hence the only proper way to get at correct results is to take the time of each machine, and then equalize the time and width of cut, and the correct result is arrived at.

	Width of Cut of each Machine		Time of Cutting in Trial.		Draft in Trial.				Acres per day of 10 hours at same speed as trial.	Draft per Acre.
	Ft.	In.	Min.	Sec.	Lbs.	Ac.	Rd.	F.		Lbs. per ac.
Wood's, Hoosic Falls,.....	4	0	1	40	218	10	145	124		7194
Buck Eye, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	23	206	13	188	183		6592
Union, Worcester, Mass.,.....	4	0	1	25	247	12	133	129		8141
Gleanor, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	6	1	7	233	18	50	217		8301
Van Anden, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	5	1	15	295	16	9	190		8816
Ohio, Auburn,.....	4	0	1	15	245	14	87	74		8085
Monitor, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	8	1	18	247	16	50	197		6986
Union, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	6	1	27	245	14	17	14		7186
Monitor, Brooklyn,.....	4	6	1	50	225	11	25	34		6600
Hubbard's, Troy,.....	4	0	1	50	193	9	146	212		6369
Pine's Farmer, Troy,.....	4	6	1	30	193	13	101	223		5661

Draft of each machine at trial per acre, at same speed and width of swath as Farmer :

Wood's,.....	4	6	1	30	272	13	101	223		7994
Buck Eye,...	4	6	1	30	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		6079
Union, Worcester,.....	4	6	1	30	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		7600
Gleaner,.....	4	6	1	30	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		6180
Van Anden,.....	4	6	1	30	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		7443
Ohio,.....	4	6	1	30	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		6632
Monitor, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	6	1	30	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		6057
Union, Poughkeepsie,.....	4	6	1	30	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		6945
Monitor, Brooklyn,.....	4	6	1	30	275	13	101	223		8067
Hubbard's, Troy,.....	4	6	1	30	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	101	223		7781
Pine's Farmer. Troy,.....	4	6	1	30	193	13	101	223		5661

There was a trial in June, 1863, near New Haven, Conn., at which but three machines were tested by Dynamometer, to wit., the Buck Eye the Union, and the Farmer.

Buck Eye cut a swath 4 feet.....	draft 230
Union " " 4 feet.....	draft 268
Farmer " " 4 feet 6 inches.....	draft 200

The time of cutting did not vary ten seconds. There were other trials where the Farmer came out first best, but inasmuch as teams were not timed, I refrain from giving them.

To bring the Buck Eye and Union above named to the same width cut of the Farmer, they stand thus:

Buck Eye, 4 feet 6 inches.....	2584 lbs.
Union, 4 feet 6 inches.....	8004 "
Farmer, 4 feet 6 inches.....	200 "

Comment is unnecessary. Every farmer can judge for himself.

On the inside of the lid of the tool-box are instructions for setting up and working the machine, which please observe.

A diagram of most of the pieces belonging to the machine, is appended, and each piece numbered, and price given, so that if any one has occasion to send to an agent, or the factory, he will state the year the machine was purchased, giving the number of the pieces wanted, and will know what funds to send. All principal agents will be supplied with extras.

F. W. PARMENTER.

Troy, March 1, 1865.



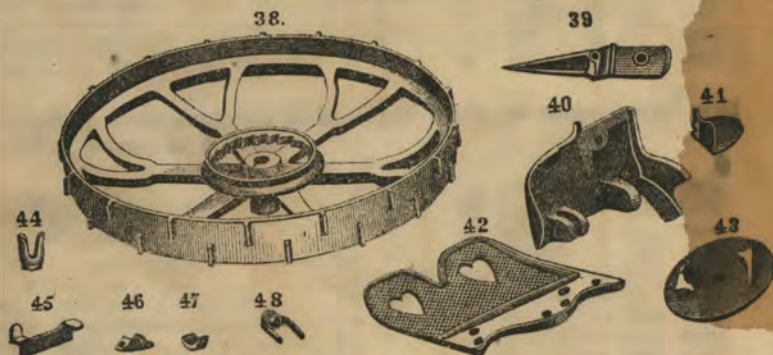
NUMBER AND NAME OF PIECES :

No. 1. Left side drive wheel,	\$10 00	No. 26. Clip, or sickle holder	25
2. Right side drive wheel	10 00	27. Catch guide	15
3. Internal gear	9 00	28. Main frame box	1 00
4. Main frame	10 50	29. Crank shaft box	1 00
5. Bevel gear	3 50	30. Bevel pinion	1 50
6. Lifting sector	1 25	31. Cast iron guard	30
7. Support for shield	30	32. Section	35
8. Inside shoe	2 75	33. Knife, complete	8 50
9. Box joint	2 00	34. Seat-spring	2 75
11. Clip, or sickle holder	25	35. Pawl, with spring	60
12. Pitman bal. wheel with wrist	2 50	36. Brace joint	75
13. Pitman wrist	50	37. Joint bolt	40
14. Eye for brace joint	1 00	38. New driving wheel	10 00
15. Catch for holding up bar	1 00	39. Malleable dividing shoe	2 25
16. Draw hook	60	40. Inside shoe	2 75
17. Iron seat	1 50	41. Track lever ear	50
18. Box girt	2 50	42. Foot board	2 00
19. Ratchet	75	43. Pawl holder	1 50
20. Finger-bar joint	1 00	44. Brace joint	60
21. Pawl, with spring	50	45. Knife head guard	60
22. Gear frame	5 00	46. Pitman box	1 25
23. Pitman complete	5 00	47. Pitman box	1 25
24. False shoes, each	50	48. Fork for Pitman head	1 25
25. Clip, or sickle holder	25		

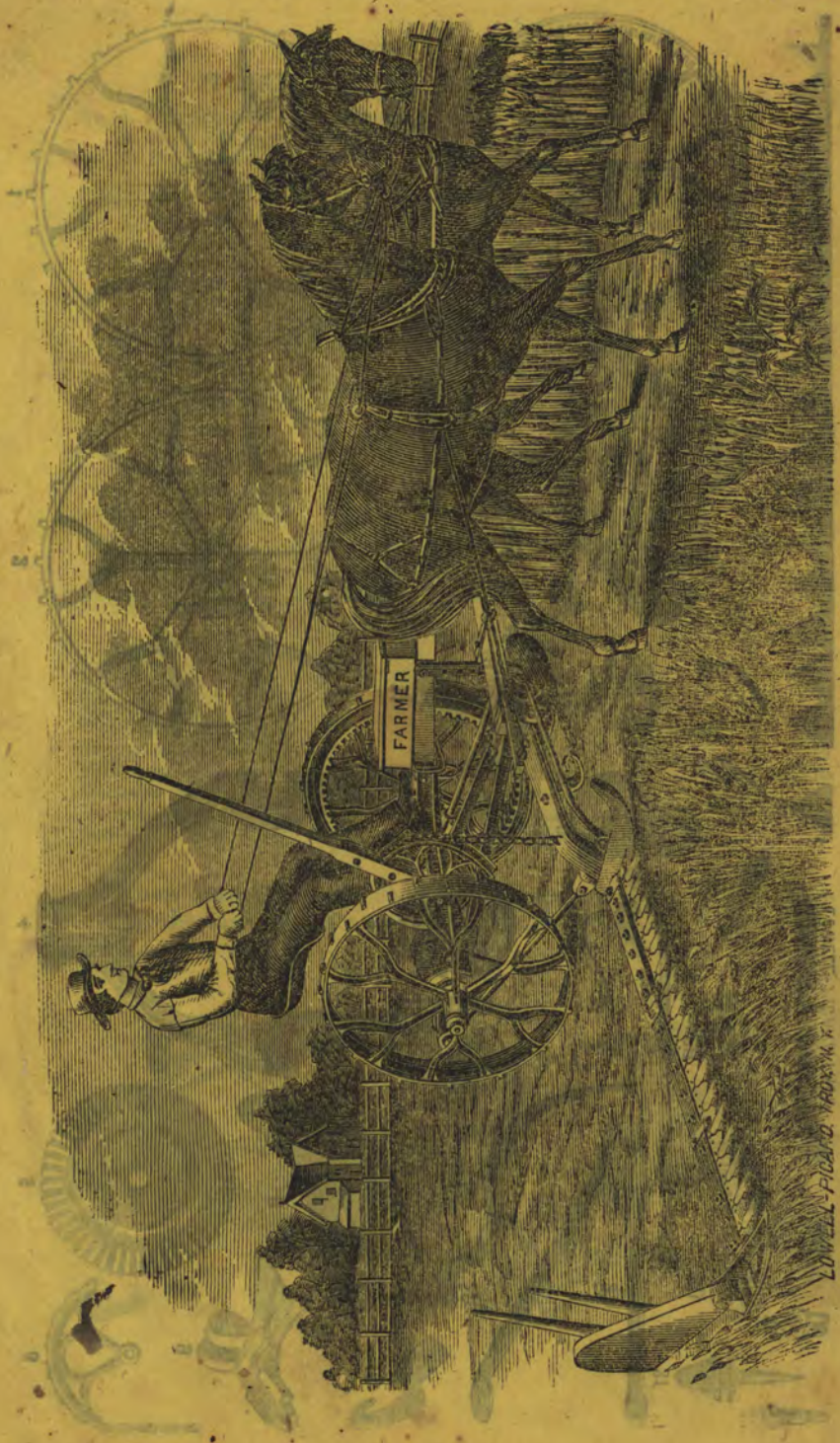
PARTS NOT ON DIAGRAM :

Bush for Pitman	50	Spring key	8
Track-cleaver	3 00	Wrist "	8
Shipping-lever	75	Rivets per lb.	40
Clutch and spur gear	2 50	Strip for holding in Pitman	25
Support for shipping lever	1 00	Axle washer	12
Pole complete	3 00	Axle pins	10
Malleable inside shoe	2 50	Pole hook	45
Malleable guards with steel facings	75	Whipple-tree hook	30
Spring for Pawls	15	Dog for finger bar joint	12
Pawls	10		

When mowing rough or stony bottom put the false shoes one under the inside, and one under the dividing shoe.







L. W. PIERCE, FINE CUT