

Copy of 1876 Catalog



BUCKEYE
MOWER
AND
REAPER

MANUFACTURED BY
DRIANCE, PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

NO. 165 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

IN
GERMANY,
HOLLAND,
NORWAY,
SWEDEN,
BELGIUM,



HIGHEST HONORS AWARDED

RUSSIA,
FINLAND,
SWITZERLAND,
AND
ALL PARTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.



ADOLPH PLATT & CO.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

New-York, March 1st, 1876.

THE FOREMOST RANK, which the great value and importance of the novel features originally introduced in the Buckeye Machine at once secured for it, **has been maintained through nineteen harvests**, each succeeding year extending the field of its triumphs, and giving it a higher reputation, till it is now everywhere recognized as **THE LEADING HARVESTER OF THE WORLD**, and is the **ACCEPTED STANDARD** by which the merits and defects of other machines are measured.

In building the **Buckeye** it has been our endeavor to produce a machine not only **greatly in advance of all others in the practical value of its distinctive mechanical principles**, but also of such **exceptional excellence in material and workmanship** as to secure the patronage of all farmers who appreciate the advantages of **Reliability and Durability** in a machine on which they have to depend for the securing of their most valuable crops.

Encouraged by the very liberal support we have received from the farming community, we have been enabled to expend much time and money in our constant experimental search after improvements, and it is a source of great gratification to us that we have always been able to keep the **Buckeye far in advance of all competitors**. We have never asked the farmers to make experiments for us, but have made additions or alterations on our machines only after the **most thorough tests and experiments had proved that they really were improvements**.

Thanking our many farming friends for their encouragement and patronage, it is our determined purpose to retain their confidence, and to gain many new friends by continuing to build machines that will **compel their approval and preference**.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.



BUCKEYE NEW MODEL MOWER ON THE ROAD.

Points of Superiority.

The value and necessity of the features of **Two Driving-wheels** and a **Jointed Cutter-Bar**, originally introduced in the Buckeye machine, were at once recognized by the farmers, and all old style machines were quickly driven from the field. Other manufacturers, finding that the **farmers would buy no machine unless it looked like a Buckeye**, were forced to copy that machine in appearance as closely as they dared, or were permitted to; but in the many features where **they differ from the Buckeye, their inferiority is apparent.**

That we do not exaggerate in making these statements, is shown by the following extracts from the **Official Report of the most important Field Trial** ever held in this country, the **Great National Trial at Auburn, in 1866**, which says: "The record of the **Buckeye** is interesting, in view of the fact that it was the pioneer in the path of the great improvements which have popularized mowing machines and made them an absolute necessity to every farmer." * * * "For several years past every new mowing contrivance has gravitated more and more toward the **Buckeye principle**, until **all the machines are grouped around this central type**, only differing from each other by the introduction of different mechanical equivalents for accomplishing the same purpose."

As all mowers now built are made to resemble the Buckeye as closely as possible in appearance, we ask the careful attention of the farmers to an enumeration of some of the points in which the **great superiority of the Buckeye methods** over those employed by its competitors are shown.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Gearing.

The original Buckeye method of Gearing is unapproached in simplicity and sound mechanical principles. Only four cog-wheels are used, which are all carried high up from the ground, while the Driving-wheels are like the wheels of a cart, entirely clear from all cog-wheels.

Machines which have a cog-wheel in or attached to the Driving-wheels require SIX cog-wheels to get up the same motion that the Buckeye does with FOUR, while the gear in their Driving-wheels is constantly revolving so close to the ground that it cannot fail to collect dirt and grass.

Machines which use planetary and other forms of multiplying gear will be found to have six or eight cog-wheels to accomplish the results obtained in the Buckeye with four.

In the Buckeye machine, the first or slow motion is obtained by Bevel Gears, and the quick motion by Spur or Straight-cut Gears. As it is a fact well known to mechanics that spur gearing is best adapted for high speeds, running more smoothly and truly, the Buckeye has a great advantage in this respect over all machines which get their first, slow motion from spur gearing in their Driving-wheels and are obliged to use Bevel Gears for their quick motion.

The Gears on the Buckeye machine are always in the same level position, unaffected by any movements of the cutting apparatus, and the motion given to the knives is of an unvarying regularity.

In machines which have a Hinged Pole and Drooping Frame, to one corner of which the Cutter-Bar is attached, the frame must rise or fall with every movement of the inner end of the Cutter-Bar, and the cog-wheels (or Spur Pinions), which are attached to the opposite end of this frame, and which run in the cog-gearing on the Driving-wheels, are suddenly jerked backward or forward every time the inner end of the Cutter-Bar is made to rise or fall by the inequalities of the surface of the ground; causing the motion of the Knives to be suddenly and violently accelerated or retarded.

The different parts of the Buckeye gearing are very accessible, and any separate piece can be replaced at small expense or trouble, which is a matter worthy of the consideration of a farmer when purchasing a machine.

The Buckeye Gear is all placed at the corner of the machine which is furthest removed from the cutting apparatus, balancing the machine and obviating side draft.

Leading-Wheel.

The Leading-wheel attached to the Inner Shoe of the Buckeye entirely prevents the loose grass, over which it must frequently pass, from being pushed along and clogging the machine. It also prevents the points of the Guard Fingers catching in the ground, while passing through hollows and ridges, and carries most of the weight of the Cutter-Bar.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.



NEW MODEL BUCKEYE MOWER.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

All Weight Used for Power.

The power which operates a mowing machine is all derived from the Driving-wheels, and consequently all the weight placed on them is used, while any weight which they do not carry must be a drag to the machine, making friction and increasing draft. In the Buckeye, the whole weight of the gearing, frame and driver is carried on the Driving-wheels and none of it is wasted. The Cutter-Bar, being attached to the frame by a double-jointed coupling, has only its own weight to sustain, and this much is needed to keep it down to its work.

In machines with Hinged Poles and Drooping Frames, a considerable part of the weight of the frame and gearing is not carried on the Driving-wheels, but is thrown upon the Cutter-Bar, necessitating the use of a wheel at the outer end of the Cutter-Bar, and the resort to various devices in their draft attachments for lifting this weight from the ground and throwing it upon the horses.

Pawls and Ratchets.

Ratchet-wheels are keyed fast to the main axle of the Buckeye, and the pawls which work into the ratchet-teeth are operated by the simplest form of a flat steel spring, by which they can be instantly thrown in or out of gear. When out of gear, the wheels turn independently on the axle, the same as a cart wheel, and none of the gearing is moved. The great advantage of this feature, when driving on the road, may be seen by making a comparison with machines having a cog-gearing in the Driving-wheels, which must always remain in gear, and running close to the ground, cannot fail to be filled up with mud or sand.

The two Spring Pawls on each Driving-wheel are so adjusted that when the machine is moved forward one must always be in gear, and it is impossible for the Driving-wheel to make a perceptible forward movement without instantly giving motion to the knives.

One of our competitors seems so much at a loss for something to say in favor of his own machine, that we find in his circular the assertion that the Knife of the Buckeye will not be started as quickly, when the machine is drawn forward, as in a machine which has a cog-gearing in the Driving-wheels. The falsity of the assertion will be at once shown by making the practical experiment.

Height of Cut.

The height of cut is regulated on the Buckeye by the adjustable steel runner on Outer Shoe, and adjustable wheel on Inner Shoe, by means of which both ends of the Cutter-Bar can be raised or lowered to cut any desired height.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper



HARVESTER MOWER ON UNEVEN GROUND.

Firm Attachment of Cutter-Bar.

The Cutter-Bar of the Buckeye is attached to the frame of the machine by a wrought-iron coupling piece, hinged at both ends, and is **strengthened by two braces**,—one of which holds the forward end of the Inside Shoe firmly in its place; the other is a diagonal brace, extending to the rear end of the machine, where it is hinged in a direct line with the inner joint of the coupling piece. **This method of bracing enables the Cutter-Bar to withstand the severe shocks which result from unexpected contact with an obstruction.**

The Cutter-Bar of the Buckeye Mower runs level with the ground, securing a uniformly square cut, and even stubble. **A Rocking Bar was tested on the Buckeye many years ago, but experiments proving that though of advantage in reaping, it was a decided injury in mowing, it was rejected.**

The use of a Rocking or Tilting Bar on a Mower necessitates a very injurious looseness in the connections, and many additional points at which friction and wear occur, while the advantages claimed for it do not exist.

At the Great Auburn Trial, a machine with a Tilting Cutter-Bar received the same mark as the Buckeye when cutting timothy, but when the machines were tested in lodged clover, where the advocates of Tilting Bars claim their advantages should be most apparent, the Buckeye received the highest mark (40) for perfect work, while the Tilting Bar machine was only marked 32, and its work declared to be greatly inferior.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Connecting Rod.

The Crank Balance of the Buckeye always remains in the same perpendicular position, so that both ends of the Connecting Rod are always in a direct line, and its movements are invariably steady and uniform.

In machines with Drooping Frames the Crank Balance stands at an angle, which is varied by every upward or downward movement of the inner end of the Cutter-Bar, and the looseness and play which have to be given to the Connecting Rod to allow for this indirect and variable communication of power must greatly increase the wear.

The Connecting Rod and Double-jointed Coupling in the Buckeye machine always move in unison, and the throw of the Knife through the Guard Finger is never varied by the rising or falling of the Cutter-Bar.

The method of attaching both ends of the Connecting Rod, in the Buckeye machine, is unequaled in simplicity and solidity, resulting in the least amount of wear. The end of the Connecting Rod which fits into the eye of the Scythe is held firmly in its place by a flange on the Inside Shoe, and no keys, nuts, ratchets, springs, or other insecure and troublesome devices, are used.

The speed at which the Connecting Rod of a mowing machine has to move renders it of the greatest importance that it should be firmly attached at both ends; and that the greatest possible degree of directness, steadiness and uniformity, should be given to its movements. For these reasons, no manufacturer would use knuckle joints, or other loose and shakly connections for the Pitman, unless compelled to do so by the mechanical imperfections of his machine.

Front Cut.

The Cutter-Bar is at the front of the Buckeye machine, and the driver having all of his work before him, sees the working of the Cutters, without having to turn away from his team. The lever for raising the Cutter-Bar is also in front of the driver, convenient to his right hand, and the lever for throwing the machine in or out of gear, is just under his hand.

Machines which have the Cutter-Bar at the rear are not only very inconvenient to operate, on account of its being impossible for the driver to see his work without turning his back on the team, but a still more serious objection is their great danger. If a driver is thrown from his seat on a rear-cut machine, he can hardly fail to fall in front of the Cutter-Bar, where he is certain to be seriously disabled or killed. The many serious accidents which have occurred on rear-cut machines are enough to deter any farmer from risking his life by riding on them.

The Driver's Seat on the Buckeye is at the rear of the machine, and is adjustable to accommodate the weight of the driver, so that he always balances the pole, and takes all pressure from the horses' necks.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Portability.

The Cutting Apparatus of the Buckeye folds squarely over and on to the machine, where it rests firmly and securely, with the weight evenly balanced, and unaffected by any jarring in traveling over a rough road.

Other machines merely turn their Cutter-Bars around to one side, or set them up perpendicularly, with the weight all thrown on one corner of the machine, where they have to be held up by rods or springs, which are necessarily very unreliable.

The horizontal folding of the Cutter-Bar, together with the turning of the wheels upon the axle independent from the gearing, make the Buckeye the only machine fitted for traveling on the road.

Cutting Apparatus.

The Guard Fingers used on the Buckeye machine are of malleable iron, fitted with a Steel Plate of the same temper of the Knife Section, and are attached to the Cutter-Bar by a Single Bolt. By the use of malleable iron, the greatest degree of strength is obtained, together with the graduated angle exactly adjusted to the angle of the Knife Section, which secures the perfect drawing shear cut impossible to obtain from any wrought guard finger.

The Knife Sections used on the Buckeye are made at our own Factory. The quality of the steel and the peculiar methods by which they are tempered secure a degree of uniform excellence not to be found in others.

The Buckeye Self-Raking Reaper.

REEL AND RAKE.

The Dorsey principle of Sweep Rake, in which the same arms act as both reel and rake, has been almost universally adopted by all manufacturers of Self-raking Reapers, and this principle has been most perfectly and successfully developed in the Buckeye machine. The angle of the Cam track is such as to cause the arms to bring the grain on the platform in the best shape, whether it be tall or short; and the adjustable sheet-iron elevator at rear of platform causes the grain to be raked off in the most even gavels on all kinds of ground.

The peculiar method of operating the Rakes on the Buckeye machine makes them automatic, but entirely under the control of the driver. When the Rakes are adjusted to deliver the grain at a uniform distance, the driver can at any moment, by a slight pressure of his foot, prevent the Rake from sweeping the platform, if he does not wish the grain delivered at that point.

In a field of uneven grain, the Rakes can be operated entirely at the will of the driver, and the size of the gavels made uniform.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.



HARVESTER SELF-RAKING REAPER.

Support of Platform.

The rear of the platform of the Buckeye Reaper is firmly supported by a brace from the frame of the machine.

The only support the platform of a rear-cut Reaper can receive is at its front end, and the rear of the platform being entirely unsustained, is constantly vibrating, and dribbles off the grain when bouncing over uneven ground or working on a side hill.

Cutting Apparatus.

The Cutting Apparatus of the Buckeye Reaper is made expressly for cutting grain, and is much better fitted for that purpose than any Cutting Apparatus can be which is made for working in grass.

In changing from a Mower to a Reaper, the Buckeye Mower Bar is removed by disconnecting two bolts, which same bolts attach the Reaper Bar, and the time occupied in making the change is much less than on a machine where the Mower Bar has to be attached to the Reaper platform.

As the length of cut in Reaping should be greater than in Mowing, and the pattern of Guard Fingers and Knives materially different, every farmer should see that when purchasing a Combined Machine he gets a Special Bar for Reaping.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Lodged Grain and Side Hill.

A lever in front of the driver, and within easy reach of his right hand, enables him to instantly drop or tilt the whole length of the Cutter-Bar evenly on the Buckeye Reaper, for picking up lodged grain.

As the outer wheel of the Reaping Platform is in a line with the Driving-wheels of the machine, the three wheels move together without cramping when turning a corner, and perfect work can be done on a side hill.

The outer wheel on platform of a rear-cut Reaper is so far behind the Driving-wheels of the machine, that they do not act together, and the Castor-wheel, which they are compelled to use, greatly increases the weight at outer end of platform, and pushes the machine away from the grain when working on a side hill. The Cutter-Bar of a rear-cut machine cannot be evenly or squarely dropped or tilted, to pick up lodged grain, as the supports at its inner and outer end are not in line.

Driving Power.

The driving power is applied to the Buckeye Reaper in the simplest and most direct manner; a short chain imparting the motion from a Sheave on the end of the Main Axle to the Driving Sheave with Pinion, which operates the Rake Gearing. The directness and simplicity of this method of gearing will be appreciated by comparing it with the roundabout and complicated methods employed on other machines.

Position of Driver.

The driver sits in a very comfortable position on the Buckeye Reaper, on the extreme rear of the machine, with his work all before him. In reaping machines which have the Cutter-Bar in the rear, the driver is forced into a cramped position at the front of the machine, crowded up close to the horses, with the machinery all at his back, where it is impossible for him to see the working of the Knives or Rakes, or to use the lever without turning away from his team, and he is in a position of great danger should he fall from his seat.

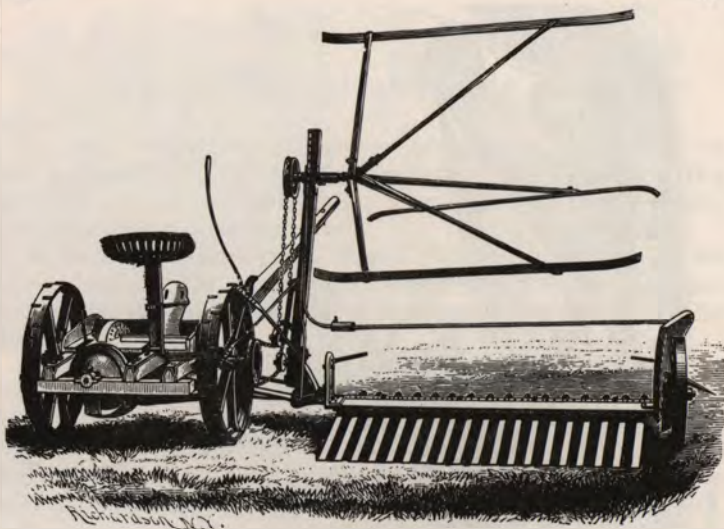
Buckeye Mower and Reaper.



BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER.

FOR SALE BY
J. H. BROWN & CO.
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Plymouth, Pa.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.



THE BUCKEYE DROPPER.

The Buckeye Dropper.

Farmers who prefer this style of delivering the grain will find the Dropper in its simplest and most perfect form on the Buckeye machine.

In building the Dropper, we have done away with all complications that have no practical utility, and offer to the farmer a machine unequaled in simplicity and efficiency.

A light platform, made of slats, is hinged to the rear of the Cutter-Bar, from which the driver delivers a gavel, when sufficient grain has accumulated on the platform. While the slats are dropped to deliver a gavel, the fresh falling grain is sustained by a rod, which moves away as the slats resume their level position to receive the grain.

Testimonials.

The custom of publishing testimonials has been so much abused, that we abandoned it years ago. The farmers have discovered that the most worthless articles can display extravagant letters of commendation, which are very rarely composed by the party whose signature is attached, if even that is not fictitious. Every farmer in the section which we supply with machines, if he does not happen to be himself the fortunate possessor of a Buckeye, comes in constant contact with many who are, and the verdict given by them is of more value to him than all the volumes of testimonials ever published.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Styles and Sizes.

The New Model Mower has a Tubular Iron Frame of great strength and simplicity, which is cast in one piece, and dispenses almost entirely with bolts. The gearing is very compact, thoroughly protected, and very accessible. It has a light cutting apparatus, and a three-inch knife-section. For beauty of model and simplicity of construction it is unapproached by any machine of this class.

The New Model Mower is made in three sizes.

Size C (for one horse) cuts a swath of 3 feet 3 inches.

Size B cuts a swath of 4 feet. Size A cuts a swath of 4 feet 6 inches.

The No. 2 Mower, with Wood Frame, has for many years been known as the most perfect and successful of all Light Wood Frame Mowers. It cuts a swath of 4 feet 1 inch.

The Harvester Machine, with Wood Frame, has a capacity, efficiency and adaptability which fit it **for all the work of the Harvest Field**, and it enjoys an unequalled reputation as Reaper, Mower, and Combined Machine. It is built in the following styles :

Harvester Self-Raking Reaper, cutting a swath of 5 feet 6 inches.

Harvester Dropper Reaper, cutting a swath of 5 feet 6 inches.

Harvester Mower, cutting a swath of 4 feet 5 inches.

Harvester Combined Mower and Self-Raking Reaper.

Harvester Combined Mower and Dropper Reaper.

The following Attachments are also furnished separately :

Harvester Self-Rake Attachment, Harvester Dropper Attachment, Harvester Mowing Attachment.

Each Mower is furnished with Two Complete Scythes, Two Extra Knife Sections, Two Extra Guard Fingers, Rivets, Bolts, &c.

Each Harvester Reaper is furnished with Two Complete Scythes (or Sickles if preferred), Two Extra Knife Sections, and Two Extra Guard Fingers, Rivets, Bolts, &c.

Each Combined Machine is furnished with Two Mowing Scythes, One Reaping Scythe, and the other fixtures as enumerated above.

Screw Wrench, Punch, Cold Chisel, Oil Can, and Whiffletrees and Neck Voke furnished with each machine.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER is warranted to be well built, of good material, and capable of doing good work in grass or grain, at the rate of one acre per hour, or ten to fifteen acres per day, with a pair of horses.

In case anything proves defective when the machine is started, due notice must be given to us or our Agents, and time allowed to send a person to put it in order. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money refunded, or a perfect machine will be given in its place, at the option of the purchaser. Continued possession of the machine will be evidence of satisfaction.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

CAMPAIGN OF 1875.

FRESH TRIUMPHS OF THE “BUCKEYE” AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Field Trials in Europe.

At the Great Field Trial of the Nat'l Agricultural Society of Switzerland, held at Zurich, May 30th and 31st, 1875,

The BUCKEYE MACHINE OF ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co. received the **Highest Number of Credit Marks**, and was awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

A **Silver Medal** was also awarded to Mr. H. Schmid, of Gattikon, who exhibited at this trial a “BUCKEYE” Mower purchased from ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co. in 1867.

Fourteen Machines competed at this Trial, including the Sprague, Wood, Champion, &c. The Second and Third ranks, according to the number of merit marks, were won by the English-built Machines of Hornsby and Samuelson, and the Fourth position by the Wood.

The following **Extracts** are literally translated from the **Official Report of this Trial**, published in the Swiss Agricultural Periodical, Third Series, Vols. VIII and IX. Zurich, 1875:

“In examining the Machines separately, according to order, we **first meet** the ‘BUCKEYE’ MACHINE OF ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co., New-York, that did not only **gain the first place** amongst the Machinery to which prizes were awarded, but also had three competitors at the exhibition which were constructed on the same system. *One of these, that of Mr. H. Schmid of Gattikon, that came from the very same establishment, was introduced into Switzerland in 1867, where the owner has ever since not only derived great advantages from its good work and durability, but where it has likewise induced farmers who had an opportunity of seeing it work in meadows, to recommend the Mowing Machine as a practical instrument for Agriculturists.* The ‘BUCKEYE’ MACHINE of ADRIANCE of 1867 **was almost the first Mowing Machine that succeeded in finding favor with farmers.**”

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

At Birgfeld, Germany.

First Premium in competition with Wood and Osborne.

At Uithoorn, Holland.

First Premium in competition with Wood.

At Vinkeveen, Holland.

First Premium in competition with Wood, Kirby, and others.

At Brummen, Holland.

Highest Honors Awarded, and eleven "BUCKEYES" sold on the ground.

At Oegstgeest, Holland.

Highest Honors Awarded.

At Abcoude, Holland.

First Premium over Wood, Kirby, and others.

At Heerenveen, Holland.

First Premium over Kirby, Wood, Osborne, and others.

At Throndhjem, Norway.

First Premium over Wood, Samuelson, and others.

At Malmo, Sweden.

First Prize, Grand Gold Medal, in competition with twenty-three Machines.

Field Trials at Home.

At the Great Field Trial held June 29th, on the grounds of the State Agricultural College at Hanover, N. H.

The Committee appointed by the State Legislature, and State Board of Agriculture, awarded the **First and only Prize of \$75** to the "BUCKEYE" New MODEL MOWER in competition with Wood, Clipper, and several others. The "BUCKEYE" was retained for use on the College Grounds.

At Field Trial of Essex Co. Agricultural Society, held at Danvers, Mass., June 22d.

First Premium to "BUCKEYE" in competition with Wood, Wood's Eagle, Warrior, and others.

At Thorn Hill (near Auburn), N. Y.

First Premium to "BUCKEYE" NEW MODEL MOWER and **First Premium** to "BUCKEYE" HARVESTER COMBINED WITH SELF-RAKER, in competition with **eighteen Machines**.

At Deep River, Lewis County, New-York.

First Premium in competition with Johnston, Champion, Wood's Eagle, Kirby, Warrior, Meadow Lark and Eureka.

At the Mowing Machine Trial of the Broome County Agricultural Society held at Binghamton, July 20th and 21st, the Draft of the competing machines was tested by the Baldwin Dynamometer, with the following result :

Name of Machine.	Draft.	Name of Machine.	Draft.	Name of Machine.	Draft.
Buckeye	150 lbs.	Cayuga Chief	197 lbs.	Bradley	180 lbs.
Yankee	246 lbs.	Wood's Eagle	180 lbs.	Warrior	179 lbs.
Crawford	204 lbs.	Eureka	165 lbs.	Ceres	211 lbs.
		Kirby	189 lbs.		

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1875.

The number of awards made to the BUCKEYE machine in 1875 is so great that we have room to enumerate only some of the more prominent Agricultural Societies which conferred on it their Highest Honors.

New Jersey State (Two First Premiums).

Ohio State (Two Awards for Improvement).

Maryland State (Four First Premiums).

North Carolina State (Two First Premiums).

Western New-York at Rochester.

NEW-YORK.

Columbia County.	Queens County.	Suffolk County.	Greene County.
Genesee "	Steuben "	Broome "	Oneida "
Otsego "	Livingston "	Tompkins "	Franklin "
And Lisle, Oneonta, Plattsburg, Rhinebeck, and Cuba Town Agricultural Societies.			

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester County. Worcester County (North). Worcester County (West).
And Bristol County Agricultural Societies.

CONNECTICUT.

Watertown Agricultural Society.

DELAWARE.

Middletown Agricultural Society.

OHIO.

Licking County.	Mahoning County.	Auglaize County.	Athens County.
Coshocton "	Washington "	Warren "	Champaign "
Logan "	Guernsey "	Seneca "	Geauga "
Richland "	Tuscarawas "	Allen "	Stark "
And Central Ohio District Agricultural Societies.			

PENNSYLVANIA.

York County. Juniata County. Chester County.
And Dauphin County Agricultural Societies.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rowan County Agricultural Society.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wood County Agricultural Society.

MINNESOTA.

Mankato.

Union.

INDIANA.

Northern Indiana, Wabash County, and Cass County Agricultural Societies.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.



NEW MODEL MOWER. SIZE B.

Repairs.

Convenience and certainty of procuring fixtures for repairs are very important points for a farmer to consider when selecting a machine, as many who have been induced to purchase machines made at distant points, or by some short-lived concern, find to their sorrow, when their machines break down in the harvest field, and it is either impossible to procure fixtures to repair them, or the time consumed in obtaining them is so great that the crop is lost. Our Factory at Poughkeepsie, and Warehouse at New-York, are convenient and accessible to all parts of our home market, and supplies of our extras are kept at several hundred depots, located in every part of our territory, so that a farmer knows he will have no difficulty in procuring Buckeye fixtures. The Buckeye is so well built, so durable, and so entirely free from all those traps which cause breakage in other machines, that it requires much less repairs than any other; but it is an indisputable fact that there is no machine for which fixtures can be as easily and surely procured.



MANUFACTORY AT POUGHKEEPSIE.