





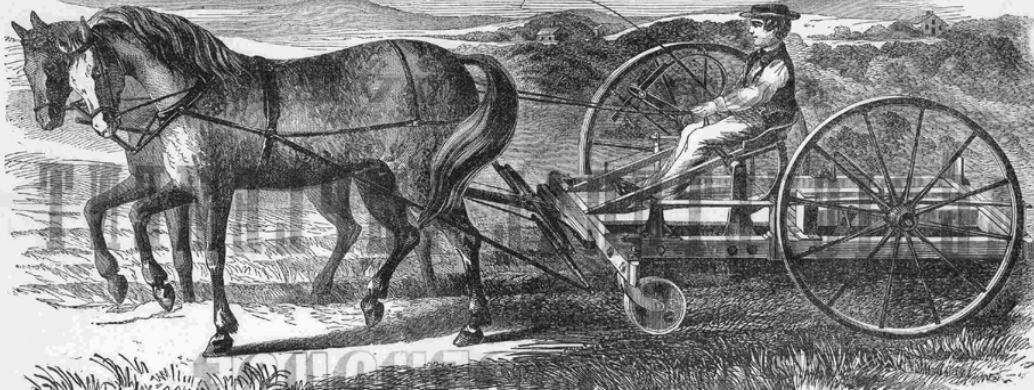
# Baker's Plowing Machine Advertisement, 1862

## (Pg. 1)

### A NEW ERA IN PLOWING!

### A Great Saving of Time and Power,

## BAKER'S PATENT DOUBLE PLOWING MACHINE



Perhaps no better way can be devised to show the superiority of this Machine over the common plow, than by giving the operations of each, leaving the farmer to arrive at his own conclusions.

The common plow is nothing more or less than a wedge, which, after splitting the ground, wedges the furrow over, consequently there must be as much pressure and friction, or loss of power on the handles and bottom of the furrows as it takes to turn the furrow over. As proof of this every farmer knows that the land-side of his plow wears out sooner than the mould-board; that the Share wears more on the under than on the upper side, and thus wears dull. To compensate for this, it is necessary to have a clevis with notches so as to raise the whitetrees or chain.

In this machine, the pressure on the bottom of the furrow is relieved by the large wheels, while the pressure or friction against the land side is done away with, there being no land-side to produce it, so that the power lost on the bottom and land-side of the common plow is here mostly saved and applied to turning the second furrow. Every farmer understands the difference between drawing a log on the ground or when suspended on wheels; the same principle holds good here.

In the common plow, the wear being both on the upper and under side of the share, it wears dull. In this machine, the wear coming on the upper side only, it wears to an edge—thus is self-sharpening, and will last more than twice as long as shares of the common plow.

In using the common plow, the plowman pulls back and bears down on the handles more or less, adding friction on the bottom of the plow, thus producing a great draft on the team than is required to carry him when properly mounted on wheels.

In the common plow, in splitting the ground, the downward pressure on the share forms a crust or hard packed surface at the bottom of the furrow, which prevents an excess of water from settling away readily, and also moisture from ascending in case of drought.

This machine leaves the soil at the bottom of the furrow in its natural state, thus readily permitting the roots of the grain to descend, as well as freedom of moisture and circulation of air.

It is believed that in a field of fifty acres, this advantage alone in the value of the crop, will fully pay for the machine itself in a single year, over plowing the same field with the common plow.

The machine is so constructed that the furrows can be graded to any depth or width, and regulated to work any variety of soil, there being a compensating slide to meet the different kind of soil and weight of drivers.

The plows enter and leave the furrows at pleasure, the driver simply touching springs with his feet. Any boy, or an aged, or infirm person, who cannot follow the plow, can work this machine as effectually as a strong man.

NEW MARKET, Oct. 28, 1861.

H. H. BAKER—Dear Sir—I heard of your Patent Plowing Machine a few months since and did not think very favorably of it, but it has been used on my farm this fall, to quite a considerable extent, which has caused me to think otherwise. I find it adapted to all varieties of soil and conditions of surface in ordinary fields. It is easily managed, as the work is as well done by my son eleven years of age as by myself. The plows enter the furrows and leave them at the pleasure of the driver, as he only has to touch a spring with his foot while sitting on his seat. The shares are self-sharpening, as no friction of any account comes on the under side of them, therefore they wear to an edge. It does its work well both in sward and fallow ground. I regard the machine as one worthy the attention of all farmers. Yours truly, MARTIN DUNN.

NEW MARKET, N. J., Nov. 18, 1861.

Mr. H. H. BAKER—Dear Sir—I have had an opportunity to witness the operations of your Patent Plowing Machine, and can say it far exceeded my expectations. I observed the machine turned two furrows each thirteen inches wide and six inches deep in corn stubble ground with a single team, with very little more labor than is required to turn one furrow of the same width and depth by a common plow. In soil or sward, it also worked most effectually. I regard it as a whole, of vast importance to farmers, as it greatly facilitates the most slow and tedious part of farming at the present day. Yours, most respectfully, N. R. MORSE.

PATERBOROUGH, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1861.

H. H. BAKER—Sir—Having witnessed an exhibition of your Plowing Machine on corn hills and sward land, I have come to the conclusion, that a low class of manning a team will plow with

The machine in every part is made in the most substantial and durable manner. The shares and mould-boards are of cast steel, which is far superior to cast iron in any soil. This Machine is arranged to receive a sub-soil plow, or corn plows and cultivator, by which it becomes an implement of almost continued use throughout the season of cultivation.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Place the pole in such a position that the large wheel will track in the furrow properly. Set the plows to width of furrows desired, measuring from outside of frame. For depth of furrow raise the large wheel, and move the slide on the spring till the depth is nearly or quite obtained. Any difference in the depth of the furrows is easily regulated by the set screws in the corners of the frame. To raise the plows place the left foot against the spring, and remove it as soon as the pin has taken hold of the lever. To let them into the ground place the right foot on the spring and hold it there till they are fully entered. To back furrows remove the pieces under right-hand corners. To finish a row—When the land wheel comes in the furrow or on the plowed ground, loosen the thumb-screw and slide the block under the corner of the frame. This will finish fallow ground without leaving a dead furrow.

To sub-soil, remove plow No. 2 by taking out the joint-bells at the end of the beam, then place the sub-soil plow in position. This will turn the furrow and subsoil at the same time.

To use the Corn Plows or Cultivator, remove the frame containing the plows, then put in the cultivator attachment and shift the pole to the centre, when it is ready for use.

In using three horses abreast, it is arranged to have the pole between the two near-side horses.

NOTE.—Remember to oil the axles as often as if the machine was a wagon.

#### LIST OF PRICES.

No. 1, or smallest size, graded to cut two furrows to 11 inches wide, each	\$80 00
No. 2, or medium size, graded to cut two furrows to 13 inches wide, each	85 00
No. 3, or large size, graded to cut two furrows to 15 inches wide, each	90 00
No. 4, or largest size, made to cut three furrows at a time of either of the above grades, 115 00	
Extra Mould Boards, (best cast steel) ground and fitted, each	\$3 00, \$3 50, \$4 00
Extra Shares, all steel fitted, each	1 50
Boxing, when ordered, \$4 00.	

Sub-soil Plows, Cultivators and Corn Plows, to work in this Machine furnished to order at any time.

NOTE.—Mould Boards, Shares, or any part of the Machine can be duplicated without the return of the Machine.

Any infringement on this patent will be most rigidly prosecuted.

NEW MARKET, N. J., Dec. 31, 1861.

Having witnessed the operation of H. H. Baker's new Patented Ploughing Machine, we are of the opinion that it will save a farmer at least two dollars per day over ploughing the same land with the common plow; while at the same time we think it leaves the field in a better state for grain, by not forming a hard pressed surface at the bottom of the furrows.

EENEZER TINGLEY, ISAAC CLAWSON, WESLEY ADAMS, EZRA LOWELL, JOHN POPE, J. RANDOLPH GILES.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 18, 1861.

In company with several friends I witnessed the working of Mr. H. H. Baker's Ploughing Machine; the work is done equal (if not better) than with the common plow. A boy old enough to drive a team can do as much work with this machine in one day as two men with the common plow now in use. The same opinion was expressed by the friends who were with me. WM. VAIL.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 18, 1861.

H. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J.—My dear Sir: I have, with pleasure, witnessed the practical operation of your newly invented Ploughing Machine, and am satisfied that it does the work with ease and thoroughness. In the space of twenty-five or thirty minutes, we saw a dozen furrows, each perhaps the loth of a mile long, nicely ploughed. I hope that you will secure the interest of practical farmers in the introduction of this machine into general use hereabouts.



# Baker's Plowing Machine Advertisement, 1862

## (Pg.2)

**BAKER'S PLOWING MACHINE.—Additional Testimonials.**

PISCATAWAY, N. J., Aug. 18, 1862.

Having witnessed the working of H. H. BAKER'S New Patent Plowing Machine, we are prepared to say that it excels the common Plow in the neatness of its work, the depth and width of the furrows, being regulated at pleasure. The ease with which the machine is managed, and the fact of its performing double the work of the common Plow in the same time, renders it of great importance to farmers. We think it an important labor-saving machine.

GEORGE DRANE,  
JOHN L. TINGLEY.

NEW MARKET, Sept. 24, 1862.

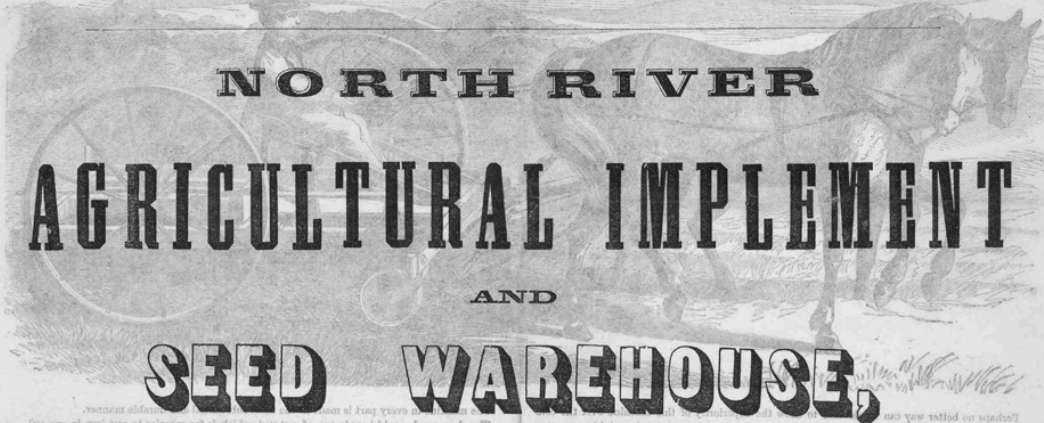
H. H. BAKER—Sir—Having used the Plowing Machine I obtained of you last spring for breaking up all my ground for corn, potatoes, &c., consisting of sward, corn stubble, and a portion covered with very coarse manure, some seventeen acres in all; and also for seedling this fall, I there fore speak from practical observation, and am free to say that the Machine will save more than the labor of one man and one horse over two teams at the common Plow, and do the work easier for the team, and vastly more for the plowman. The Machine is not liable to become deranged or get out of order; and when once the furrows are graduated needs no further attention. I am satisfied that it turns a better furrow than the common Plow, besides leaving the ground in better condition. Farmers will find it to their interest to purchase and plow with these machines.

Yours, &c.  
SAMUEL B. MERRELL.

Having used the Plowing Machine in my spring plowing in sward, I concur in the statements made above.

JAMES C. AYRES.

Address **GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Courtlandt Street, New-York.**



NORTH RIVER  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT  
AND  
SEED WAREHOUSE,

**60 COURTLANDT STREET, NEW-YORK,**  
(Between Washington and Greenwich Sts.)  
**GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., PROPRIETORS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF **AND DEALERS IN**

<b>Horse Powers,</b>	<b>Threshers and Cleaners,</b>	<b>Mowing and Reaping Machines,</b>
<b>Steel Tooth Hay and Grain Rakes,</b>	<b>Revolving Horse Rakes, &amp;c.;</b>	
<b>Plows,</b>	<b>Harrows,</b>	<b>Cultivators,</b>
<b>Churns,</b>	<b>Grain Cradles,</b>	<b>Fan Mills,</b>
<b>Canal Barrows,</b>	<b>Corn Shellers,</b>	<b>Hay Cutters,</b>
<b>Corn Stalk Cutters &amp; Grinders,</b>	<b>Best "Berea Ohio" Grind Stones by the ton.</b>	<b>Potato Diggers,</b>

Having made arrangements with one of the largest and most reliable manufacturers of Cast Steel Goods in this country, we are enabled to supply the trade with

**Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes, Grass Hooks, Spades, Shovels, &c.,**

Which are as good, if not superior, to any other in the market; and at lower prices.

We also furnish at Wholesale, **GRASS, GRAIN, GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS;**  
**GUANO, BONE DUST, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, LAND PLASTER AND POUURETTE.**

"A new era in plowing! A great saving of time and power, Baker's patent double plowing machine," 1862.  
Courtesy of Library of Congress



# "The Farm and Garden," Newspaper Article, February 12, 1872

### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

#### Flowers and Plovers—A Review of the Year.

The use of the soil in the place of iron—The quality of the soil.

It is a well known fact that the soil is the basis of all life. It is the source of all our food and the home of all our plants and animals. The quality of the soil is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the farmer to take care of his soil and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of manure, the rotation of crops, and the use of lime and other fertilizers. The farmer should also be careful to keep his soil from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the farmer can make his soil the best possible for his crops and his animals.

### THE BRITISH "CASE."

#### England's First Word to the Geneva Tribunal.

How the Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Seward's "Snag."

Only Accountable for the Alabama.

Washington Feb. 11. (Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

The case of the Alabama is the first case that has been brought before the Geneva Tribunal. It is a case of great importance, and it is the first case that has been brought before the Tribunal since its organization. The case is the result of the capture of the Alabama by the Union Navy in 1862. The Alabama was a Confederate warship, and she was captured by the Union Navy in the Gulf of Mexico. The case is now before the Tribunal, and it is the duty of the Tribunal to decide whether the capture of the Alabama was lawful.

### THE SHERIDAN CASE.

#### An Alleged American Agent in the Service of the British Government.

Washington Feb. 11. (Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

The case of Sheridan is another case of great importance. It is a case of an alleged American agent in the service of the British Government. Sheridan is alleged to have been an agent of the British Government, and he is alleged to have been engaged in the capture of the Alabama. The case is now before the Tribunal, and it is the duty of the Tribunal to decide whether Sheridan was an agent of the British Government.

### THE CONSTITUTION, SUPREMACY, AND LAMM.

The Constitution is the basis of our government. It is the source of all our laws and the home of all our rights. The supremacy of the Constitution is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of every citizen to uphold the Constitution and to defend its supremacy. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of the ballot, the jury, and the courts. The citizen should also be careful to keep the Constitution from becoming too weak or too strong, and to keep it from becoming too rigid or too flexible. By following these principles, the citizen can make the Constitution the best possible for his country and his fellow citizens.

### THE FUTURE OF THE FARM.

The future of the farm is a subject of great importance. It is the source of all our food and the home of all our plants and animals. The future of the farm is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the farmer to take care of his farm and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of manure, the rotation of crops, and the use of lime and other fertilizers. The farmer should also be careful to keep his farm from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the farmer can make his farm the best possible for his crops and his animals.

### THE FUTURE OF THE GARDEN.

The future of the garden is a subject of great importance. It is the source of all our flowers and the home of all our plants and animals. The future of the garden is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the gardener to take care of his garden and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of manure, the rotation of crops, and the use of lime and other fertilizers. The gardener should also be careful to keep his garden from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the gardener can make his garden the best possible for his flowers and his animals.

### THE FUTURE OF THE CITY.

The future of the city is a subject of great importance. It is the source of all our commerce and the home of all our people. The future of the city is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the citizen to take care of his city and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of the ballot, the jury, and the courts. The citizen should also be careful to keep his city from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the citizen can make his city the best possible for his commerce and his fellow citizens.

### THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

The future of the country is a subject of great importance. It is the source of all our resources and the home of all our people. The future of the country is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the citizen to take care of his country and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of the ballot, the jury, and the courts. The citizen should also be careful to keep his country from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the citizen can make his country the best possible for his resources and his fellow citizens.

Market	Price
Wheat	1.10
Corn	0.80
Oats	0.60
Barley	0.90
Rye	0.70
Flour	1.20
Sugar	1.50
Coffee	1.80
Tea	2.00
Cocoa	1.60
Spices	1.40
Oil	1.30
Butter	1.10
Eggs	1.00
Poultry	1.20
Meat	1.10
Wool	1.50
Cotton	1.80
Gold	1.80
Silver	1.60
Dollars	1.00

### ROMANCE OF THE RAGGED MOUNTAIN.

There is a romance in the life of a mountain. It is a life of struggle and of triumph. It is a life of beauty and of grandeur. The mountain is the home of all our mountains and the source of all our mountains. The mountain is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the mountain lover to take care of his mountain and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of the ballot, the jury, and the courts. The mountain lover should also be careful to keep his mountain from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the mountain lover can make his mountain the best possible for his mountains and his fellow mountain lovers.

### LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVES.

The Liberal Republican movement is a movement of great importance. It is a movement of reform and of progress. It is a movement of beauty and of grandeur. The Liberal Republican movement is the home of all our Liberal Republicans and the source of all our Liberal Republicans. The Liberal Republican movement is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of the Liberal Republican to take care of his Liberal Republican movement and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of the ballot, the jury, and the courts. The Liberal Republican should also be careful to keep his Liberal Republican movement from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the Liberal Republican can make his Liberal Republican movement the best possible for his Liberal Republicans and his fellow Liberal Republicans.

### THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

The future of the world is a subject of great importance. It is the source of all our life and the home of all our people. The future of the world is therefore of the highest importance. It is the duty of every citizen to take care of his world and to improve it as much as possible. This can be done in many ways, such as by the use of the ballot, the jury, and the courts. The citizen should also be careful to keep his world from becoming too hard or too soft, and to keep it from becoming too dry or too wet. By following these principles, the citizen can make his world the best possible for his life and his fellow citizens.



# "Valuable Invention!" Advertisement, 1885

## VALUABLE INVENTION!

### DANA'S PREMIUM CULTIVATOR.

C. H. DANA, of West Lebanon, N. H., has recently invented an improvement to the CULTIVATOR, which, for its value as a labor-saving Machine, is confidently asserted to be second to none ever brought out in the country.

When Corn is planted in checks with a good degree of regularity, the entire work of hoeing can be accomplished by this Machine, and in a manner not to be surpassed;—one man performing the labor which it would require four men to perform with the common Cultivator. In fields where the rows run only one way, it is the universal testimony of those who have used this Machine, that it will save at least one-half the labor required where the common Cultivator is used.

**This Cultivator has been presented at the New Hampshire and Vermont State Agricultural Fairs, where it received the highest Premiums awarded to that class of implements. During the past season it has been introduced in some sections of the country and tested by many practical Farmers, whose opinions with respect to its utility as a Labor-saving machine are given below. Patented July 25, 1854.**

**✓ Town, County, and State rights for sale, on the most favorable terms, by the inventor, C. H. DANA, at WEST LEBANON, N. H.; also, by numerous Agents in various parts of the United States.**

**During the coming season these machines will be manufactured in many sections of the country, and offered for sale at prices trifling when compared with their utility.**

#### TESTIMONIALS.

This certifies that we the undersigned, have used upon our farms the past season, C. H. Dana's Improvement to the Cultivator to our entire satisfaction. We regard it as one of the most important improvements in agricultural implements within our knowledge. In our estimation, at least one half the labor of hoeing is saved by its use, the work performed equally well, and the ground left in better shape for the succeeding crop than when the common cultivator is used.

OREN HUBBARD,  
GIDEON DICKINSON,  
RICHARD KIMBALL,  
H. G. WOOD,  
DANIEL RICHARDSON,

SAMUEL CRAFT,  
SAMUEL WOOD,  
JOHN ELLA,  
SAMUEL NUTT,  
SAMUEL WOOD, 24.

West Lebanon, Feb. 7, 1855.

C. H. DANA, DEAR SIR:—I purchased one of your Improved Cultivators last Spring, with some doubts of its being of much use to me, as my land is somewhat rough and stony, but on trial I found myself happily disappointed. I believe the machine paid for itself by the labor it saved me on a three acre field of potatoes—and would confidently recommend it to all concerned as deserving the patronage of every farmer.

N. B. STEARNS.

LYME, N. H., Nov. 15, 1854.

This may certify that I have used Dana's Improvement to the Cultivator, and it is my belief that one man will do with it all that is necessary to be done as quick as three men without the Improvement; and I would therefore recommend to the public to make trial of Dana's Improvement.

O. K. PORTER.

NORTHFIELD, N. H., Nov. 16, 1854.

MR. DANA: DEAR SIR:—I purchased one of your Patent Improved Cultivators last May; and have used it on between forty and fifty acres of corn—I consider it has saved me more than one half the labor and expense of hoeing; I believe that for any one who has four acres to hoe, your machine will pay for itself the first season.

LEONARD GERRISH.

LEBANON, Nov. 24, 1854.

C. H. DANA, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—Having used one of your Improved Cultivators during the past season, I take pleasure in assuring you of the high estimate in which I hold it. My corn was planted regularly in checks, and though the land was very weedy, yet by the use of your machine, without any hoe at all, the weeds were entirely killed, the hoeing performed in a superior manner, and at less than one fourth the usual expense.

W. B. BARRON.

CLAREMONT, Nov. 30, 1854.

MR. DANA, DEAR SIR:—I have used upon my farm, during the past season, your Improved Cultivator, with the best of success. The ground was well prepared, and I think that by its use I saved one half the labor usually employed, and performed the work equally well. I consider that my machine has paid for itself the first season of its use.

HARTFORD, Vt., Nov. 29, 1854.

MR. DANA, DEAR SIR:—I have used your Improved Cultivator the past season with entire satisfaction. I believe that it saves one half the labor of hoeing.

Yours, truly,  
AUSTIN BROCKWAY.

CORNISH, N. H., Nov. 18, 1854.

MR. DANA, DEAR SIR:—I have used your Improved Cultivator the past season. I regard it as a very great labor-saving machine. I think that two men will do as much work with it as four men will do with the common Cultivator in corn or potato hoeing.

REUBEN DAVIS.

ORFORD, N. H., Nov. 18, 1854.

C. H. DANA, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—I have used your Improved Cultivator the past season, and consider it of great value to the farmer. I have planted this season twenty acres—and have hoed the same three times by the aid of your improvement, with one half the labor and better than in former seasons, when I used the common Cultivator.

JOEL RICHARDSON.

P. S. I shall want one of your Hand Corn Planters next Spring.



# Diploma Awarded by the People's Agricultural Society of West Jersey, between 1857 and 1867



Dana, C.H., "Valuable invention!: Dana's premium cultivator ... [West Lebanon, N. H. 1855]," 1885. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)



# “Lagonda Agricultural Works” Print from Clark County, Ohio, 1859



Forbes, Edwin, “Lagonda Agricultural Works,” *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States*, 1859. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)



# "McCormick's Reaper-Works" News Paper Article, October 9, 1874

**OCTOBER 9.**  
**The Anniversary of Our Sadder Day.**  
**How the City Recovered from the Stunning Blow.**  
**The Business of Chicago Now and in 1871.**  
**A Steady Advance Reported in All Branches.**  
**The Northwest Seeks Chicago, Not New York.**  
**Brief Sketches of the Prominent Firms of the City.**  
**Descriptions of Their Extensive Inventories and Goods.**  
**General Prosperity Reported by All of Them.**  
**Completion of the Tunnel Under the City.**  
**When the Work Was Begun and How Carried On.**  
**Enter of the Building Operations for the Year.**  
**Complete List of All Structures Erected.**

of any city in the country, and has been commencing to rise up at the same rate since the opening of a fair season, indicating that the crop is better than in any other year. The fact that the business is so good is shown by the fact that the price of wheat is now 100 cents per bushel, and the price of corn is 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

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**THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.**  
**THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR SADDER DAY.**  
The anniversary of the great Chicago fire of October 4, 1871, is observed today with a sense of solemnity and reflection. The city, which has since recovered from the devastating blow, stands as a testament to the resilience and strength of the American people. The fire, which destroyed over 300,000 acres of property, including the city hall and the University of Chicago, was a tragedy of unprecedented scale. Yet, in the face of such adversity, the citizens of Chicago rose to the occasion, and with the help of the nation, they rebuilt their city, stronger and more beautiful than ever before.

**THE BUSINESS OF CHICAGO NOW AND IN 1871.**  
A comparison of the business of Chicago in 1871 and in 1874 reveals a steady and significant advance in all branches. The city, which was once a desolate wasteland, has now become a thriving metropolis. The population has increased, and the commerce has flourished. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**THE NORTHWEST SEEKS CHICAGO, NOT NEW YORK.**  
The Northwest, which has long been a source of pride and strength for the nation, is now turning its eyes towards Chicago. The city, which has since recovered from the devastating blow, stands as a testament to the resilience and strength of the American people. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE PROMINENT FIRMS OF THE CITY.**  
The city of Chicago is home to many prominent firms, each of which has played a significant role in the city's development. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR EXTENSIVE INVENTORIES AND GOODS.**  
The prominent firms of the city of Chicago are known for their extensive inventories and goods. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**GENERAL PROSPERITY REPORTED BY ALL OF THEM.**  
The general prosperity reported by all of the prominent firms of the city of Chicago is a testament to the resilience and strength of the American people. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**COMPLETION OF THE TUNNEL UNDER THE CITY.**  
The completion of the tunnel under the city of Chicago is a significant achievement. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**WHEN THE WORK WAS BEGUN AND HOW CARRIED ON.**  
The work on the tunnel under the city of Chicago was begun in 1869 and was carried on with great diligence and skill. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**ENTER OF THE BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.**  
The building operations for the year in the city of Chicago are in progress. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**COMPLETE LIST OF ALL STRUCTURES ERECTED.**  
The complete list of all structures erected in the city of Chicago for the year is as follows: The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good. The fact that the price of wheat is so high is due to the fact that the crop is so good, and the fact that the price of corn is so low is due to the fact that the crop is so good.

**THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.**  
**THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR SADDER DAY.**  
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# “History of Scott County, Iowa. Chapter IV (pt. 4)” Essay from *The Annals of Iowa*, 1863 (Pg.1)

STATE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY OF IOWA  
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Annals of Iowa

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Volume 1863 | Number 4 ( 1863)

pps. 150-176

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## History of Scott County, Iowa. Chapter IV (pt. 4)

Willard Barrows

ISSN 0003-4827



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### Recommended Citation

Barrows, Willard. "History of Scott County, Iowa. Chapter IV (pt. 4)." *The Annals of Iowa* 1863 (1863), 150-176.

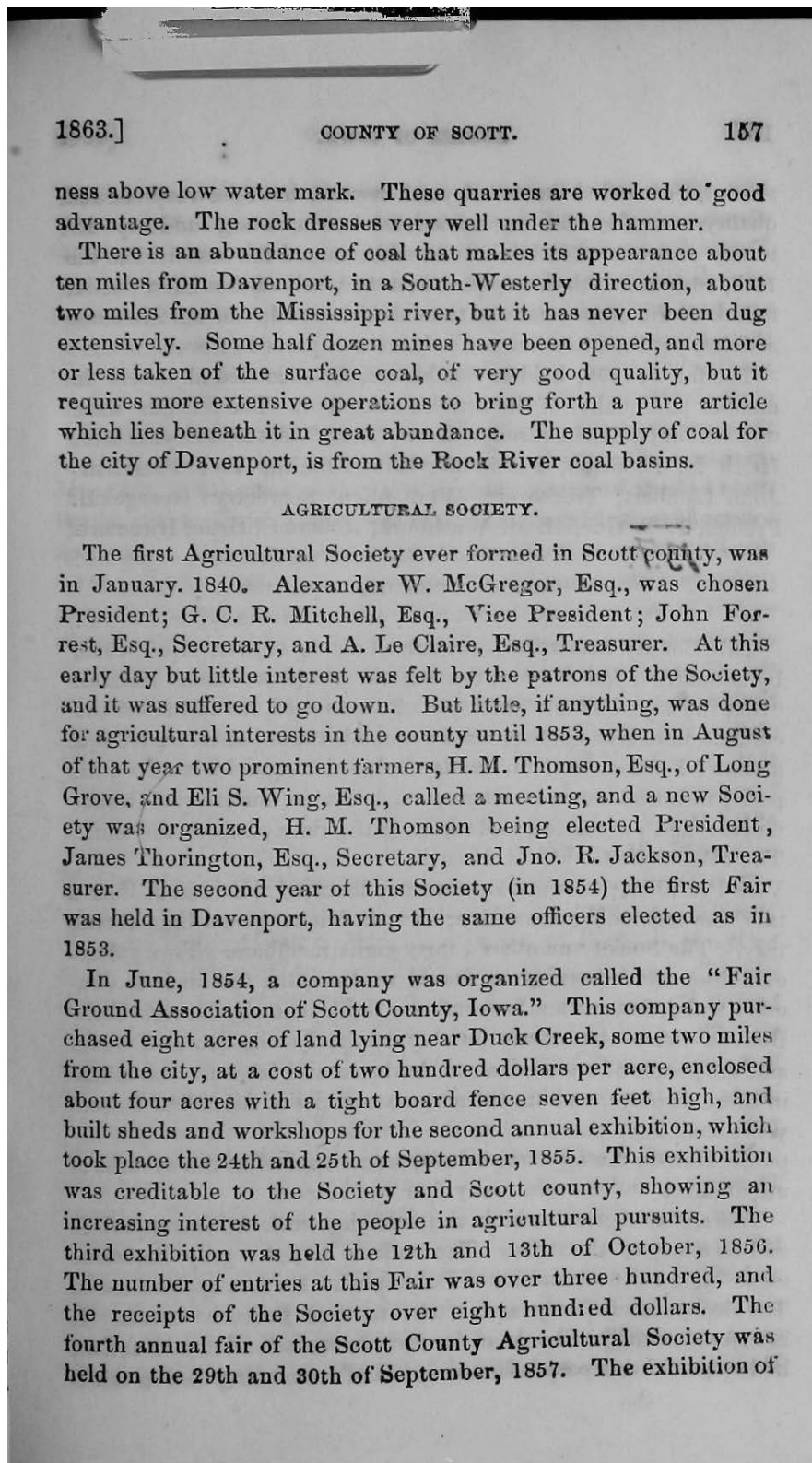
Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.1783>

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# "History of Scott County, Iowa. Chapter IV (pt. 4)"

## Essay from *The Annals of Iowa*, 1863 (Pg.2)





# "History of Scott County, Iowa. Chapter IV (pt. 4)"

## Essay from The Annals of Iowa, 1863 (Pg.3)

