

Baker's Plowing Machine Advertisement, 1862

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 land-side and bottom of the furrow 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 whiffletrees 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 on 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 greater 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 soils 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.

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 of 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-furrow remove the pieces under the right-hand corners. To finish a land — 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-bolts 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, 85 00

No. 3, or large size, graded to cut two furrows to 15 inches wide, 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, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$4 00

Extra Shares, all steel fitted, 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, 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 sod 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.

Petersburgh, 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 boy capable of managing a team will plow with your machine as much and as well as two men with two teams in the ordinary way of plowing. Yours truly, Hamilton Clarke.

New Market, N. J. Nov. 18, 1861.

H. H. Baker — Dear Sir — I have used your Patent double Ploughing Machine in a sandy soil. And although some of the ground was rough and uneven, the work was well performed, the furrows completely turned, and the ground thoroughly ploughed. The draught of the Machine in the raw ground was but little more than the draught of an ordinary two horse plow in the same soil. In sward ground to plow a full day would require an additional horse. The Machine bids fair to be a valuable addition to farming implements, by a saving of time and labor. Yours truly, David Dunn.

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.

EBENEZER 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 plough. 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 plough 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 10th 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. As ever, yours, I. N. HILL.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 4, 1861.

I have witnessed the operation of H. H. Baker's new Patent Double Ploughing Machine, upon both sward ground and ploughed ground. Its furrows were neatly turned, the depth of which were regulated at pleasure. The Plough performed double the work of the single plough, in the same time, and apparently the same strength of team, and left the ground in better condition for cultivation. W. B. MAXSON.

New Market, Nov. 18, 1861.

This is to certify that I was present at a trial of the Double Plow, invented by H. H. Baker it worked well both in fallow ground and sod. ABNER S. CORIELL.

Please put this up in a conspicuous place.

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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 DRAKE, SAMUEL B. DAYTON,
H. HETFIELD, 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 seeding this fall, I therefore 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. A new era in plowing!

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

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- Harrows,
- Cultivators,
- Seed Sowers,
- Churns,
- Grain Cradles,
- Fan Mills,
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