

The cart body is fastened forward by the handiest "sword" you ever saw. When I go to load a lot of potatoes or apples, I tilt the cart so that the first lift is reduced about one-half. The body will hold nine barrels.

STONE BOATS ON WHEELS.

In many localities, where there are many rocks and stones to be hauled on stone boats which slide on the ground, two, and sometimes three teams are employed to haul what one team would do with ease, were the load placed on wheels. A stone which will weigh ten or twelve hundred pounds, will make a good load for a team, and it is very fatiguing for them to haul even that amount any considerable distance. But, if a stone is on wheels, a team will often haul with ease a load more than twice as heavy as their combined weight.

On one of the shores of Long Island Sound, I saw workmen hauling stone and boulders a distance of about one hundred and fifty rods for building a pier; and I observed that a man with one span of horses, would haul nearly twice as heavy a load on his wheel stoneboat, as another man did with two yoke of oxen on a common stone boat.

To make a good stone boat on wheels, procure two good plank about twelve feet long, and from two and a half to three inches in thickness, and about eighteen inches wide. Now bolt a piece of timber about eight inches wide, on the under side of an axletree supported by two wheels, and then bolt one end of these two planks on the under side of the timber, letting the bolts pass through plank, timber and axletree. The other end of the plank should be fastened together similar to a common stone boat, by bolting a narrow piece of plank across the ends with carriage bolts. This will be the forward end, and the other end will be beneath the hindmost axletree. A knuckle hinge bolt is fastened to the forward end of the stone boat, rigidly, and a part of it is put through the forward axletree and secured with a key on the top.

When loading very heavy boulders, the forward end of the boat may be lowered clear on the ground and after the stone has been rolled on, the end is then prised up with a lever and secured to the axletree.

The forward end of the stone boat should be narrower than at the middle and hind end, in order to give room for the fore wheels in turning round. If the road is not very uneven, the boat may be bolted so low beneath the axletrees as to be within six or eight inches of the ground.

A man of very little mechanical skill could make such an apparatus during some stormy day, by using the wheels of a cart for a part of it, or all the wheels of a lumber wagon, on axletrees with or without skeins on the axle arms.

Such a stone boat would be far more convenient and easier for a team, when hauling stone for ditches, than a stone boat that slides on the ground.

No bounds will be needed on the hindmost nor forward axletree. The tongue can be attached to the forward axletree as they often are to light waggon—with hooks and eyes.

MILL STONE DRESSING DIAMOND.

TESTIMONIALS.

EVERTON MILLS, ERAMOSA, COUNTY,  
WELLINGTON, January 7, 1862.

A. Ramsay, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—We beg to tender you our best thanks for the promptness with which you have sent the Mill-stone dressing Diamond; and we are happy to state, that it answers every purpose to *entire satisfaction*: in particular in flinty burrs it is just the dress wanted. It gives the desired sharpness without the roughness the pick is so apt to give in the most skilled hands.

It greatly lessens the quantity of middlings, and as a matter of course increases the quantity of flour; we are in every respect well pleased with it.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

RUFUS EVERTS, Owner.

J. MCGILVRAY, Miller.

St. GABRIEL MILLS, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

A. Ramsay, Esq.,

We beg to inform you that we have been using *John Dickinson's patent Mill-Stone Dressing Diamond*, purchased from you, in our Mill for over three months, and have given it a thorough trial. We have great pleasure in informing you that it has given great satisfaction; it is a great saving of time and labour; the yield is much increased, and the quality of the flour much superior to any ever manufactured in our Mill. We have the utmost confidence in your dressing Diamond, and recommend it to all millers.

A. W. OGILVIE & Co.

ONESEE, JANUARY 20, 1862.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours, dated 9th January.

In relation to the patent Mill-Stone dressing Diamond, I have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of bearing testimony to its merits. I consider I have received *good value*; the Diamond answers every purpose for which it was designed, and far exceeds my expectations. I would not be without it for one month, for the thirty dollars which it cost. In my Mill I have three run of Stones; formerly my millers had one run constantly in hands dressing with the pick, now they can have the three run always going, with the exception of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour to clean out and dress with the Diamond; in addition to this they get over two lb. more flour to the bushel of wheat than they could possibly have had before with the old fashioned dress by the pick.

Excuse haste,

Yours truly,

WM. COTTINGHAM.

A. RAMSAY, Esq.

EXPLANATIONS OF DIAGRAMS.—No. 1. represents the Protector on the outer side, with the handle, and the position in which it is held in its backward motion.

No. 2 is the Protector on the reverse side, devoid of the inner rule, and exposes to view its construction. Letter A represents the shifting guard, made so as to accommodate the Protector to any thickness