

unreasonable pine-stump that will not immediately give way.

We prefer this stump-puller to any other with which we are acquainted, for the following reasons:

1st. It is cheap. Ours cost, beside the time spent in making it (about a day), \$6.

2nd. It is not dangerous; for if the chain should break, the lever will fall to the ground in such a way, that unless the attendants purposely come in contact with it, they cannot be hurt.

3rd. When the stump is pulled, it is not, as with other machines, a greater nuisance than ever! With its great fangs pointing in every direction, and a ton or two of clay adhering to them, it is about as ugly a customer and as difficult to be disposed of as we are acquainted with. The preparatory chopping and digging, therefore, is not lost labour.

4th. It is more portable, and can be much more quickly fastened and worked.

5th. No anchor stump is needed.

Two active men, with spades, axes, and levers, make a very "efficient" machine; and some people prefer this kind of *power* to any other. With the aid of a horse-lever, to twist off the tap-roots, such as we have described, and are now using, we believe as much work can be done at a given cost, as with any other machine.

TRIAL OF REAPERS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

We do not place much reliance upon the trials, or the decisions arrived at by the judges, in a case like the present. Testing the *comparative* merits of ten or a dozen Reapers is a work of too much nicety, and the details are too complicated and variable to be satisfactorily disposed of by a single trial in a field of *oats*, and conducted by persons some of whom probably, never before saw a reaper.

The following account of the trial is from the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and we must admit that the result, as stated by that journal, agrees very well with what we should expect from our knowledge of the several American machines tried. Manny's machine, if *well made*, is, in our opinion, a decided improvement upon all the combined machines that have preceded it:—

MANNY'S REAPER AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(From the Paris *Constitutionnel*.)

The second day of August having been appointed for the final trial of all the Reaping and Mowing Machines in the Exposition, the trial accordingly

came off on that day. There were ten Machines in the Exposition; nine of them were sent out by the Imperial Commissioners; to the place of trial about forty miles distant. It may be here remarked that the machines were sent out and returned free of cost to the exhibitors. On the ground of the trial there were thousands of people assembled to witness the novelty of the day; large tents had been previously erected, and a large supply of refreshments procured for the occasion. The day was pleasant and the excitement of the immense concourse of people intense. The police were in attendance on horseback. The militia were in requisition with guns and bayonets to keep the crowd of eager spectators from the grain. Stakes were driven into the ground and ropes drawn from stake to stake, until the entire field of about 15 acres were surrounded. This was a field of an ordinary growth of oats, and standing up well, and which was divided into lots or pieces of about an acre each, by swaths being cut through at given distance, parallel with each other—each piece being numbered, and one Machine allotted to each piece. At the beat of the drum three machines started off together. J. S. Wright's of Chicago, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr. Jewel; Patrick Bell's machine, by Mr. Fourent, and a machine from Algiers. These machines, being calculated to do their own raking by machinery, Wright's machine cut its piece in twenty four minutes; Bell's in twenty-six minutes, and the Algiers machine in seventy two. The raking or discharging of the grain from all of the three machines was badly done, the grain being much scattered in its delivery upon the ground—Wright's doing much the best.

The cutting however, was well done. The mechanical movement of the automatic raker of Wright's machine was truly wonderful. The operation of the machine was highly successful. Bell's machine, by Fourent, did the cutting and gathering of the grain in a very neat manner; the grain was delivered freely to one side of the machine for the binders. After the jurors had carefully noted the trial thus far, the signal again was given, and off started three other machines—J. H. Manny's of Rockford, Ill., managed by his agent Mr. Mabie; Bell's machine, by Croskit, and the one-horse French reaper, both failed to cut their pieces; while Manny's did its work in the most exquisite manner, not leaving a single stalk ungathered; and it discharged the grain in the most perfect shape, as if placed by hand for the binders. It finished its piece most gloriously; the jurors themselves could not refrain their admiration, but cried out, "good," "well done." The people applauded and huzzared for Manny's American Reaper—"that's the machine." Again, after the jury had taken further notes of the trial, the signal was given and three other machines started off on the contest—Hussey's Reaper, by Dray; McCormick's, by McKelzie; and Bell's, by Percy. Hussey's machine cut its piece in thirty minutes; and Bell's failed to finish its piece. Hussey's machine did its work remarkably well, cutting clean and smoothly, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine in good condition for the binders. This machine was conceded to be too heavy and laborious for the team, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine was found to be an objection, as it necessarily needed to be bound and removed as fast as the machine did its work, in order that the machine could pass around a succeeding time; yet this Reaper is unquestionably a good one and may be used to great advantage as it would likely prove durable, being very strongly made. McCormick's machine performed its task well, cutting a close and even swath, but the raker or attend-