

DESCRIPTION.

This machine was first introduced to the public in the summer of 1869, and has already taken many different prizes, both in Canada and the United States. It has in every instance, when brought into competition with others, proved itself to be far superior to any other machine of the kind yet invented.

The annexed cut will give a general idea of its appearance. Its principal parts are an iron wheel four feet in diameter and eight inches wide, with two flanges of five inches projecting from its edges. Between the flanges on the circumference of the wheel are cogs five inches long, arranged in rows of two at twelve inches apart around the wheel; immediately in the rear, and in close proximity to the bottom of the wheel, is a plow-shaped cutter, arranged in such a manner that the earth continues its upward progress to the top of the wheel, where the cogs pass through a comb, and the earth is discharged into a polished steel spout, and falls at a convenient distance from the trench. The whole is connected with a ear upon which stands the driver, who has the power of regulating the cutter. The machine is drawn to and fro in the same track, cutting from two to five inches every time, until the ditch is the depth required.

The machine is simple in construction, very strong, and not liable to get out of order. It will work satisfactorily in the hardest, as well as the toughest and most adhesive clay soils, will also work admirably in sandy and light soils, and warranted to cut from 100 to 200 rods of ditch per day, three feet deep and eleven inches wide at the top, and eight feet wide at the bottom. Two men, and from two to four horses, are required to work it, according to the nature of the soil.