

Agricultural Implements.

The Threshing Machine.

Great as have been the strides in crop-cutting appliances during the past quarter of a century, they have not far surpassed those of their confederates whose facilities for their various specialties have been watched and improved by all the ingenuity of the age. The ancient "ox-treading" soon gave way before the innovations of the flail, and the latter, in turn, is now fast becoming a fossil of the past.

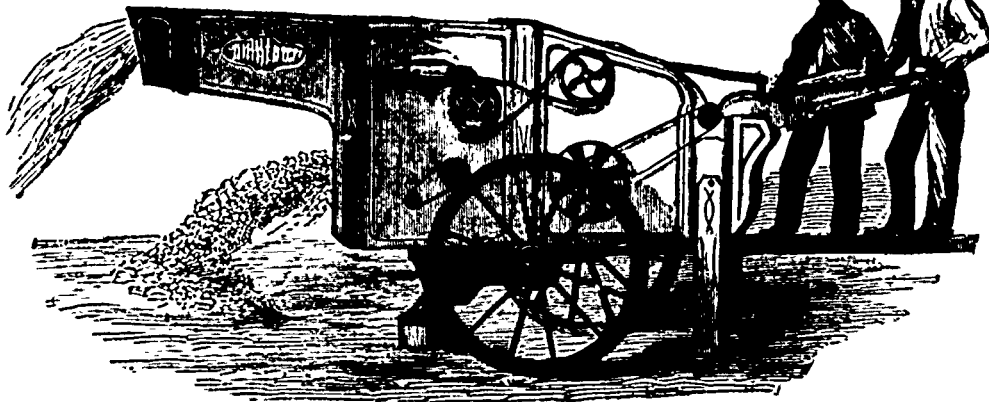
The two grand objects of mechanism, viz.: the saving of labor and speed of execution are wondrously combined in the modern Threshing Machine.

Actual experience has shown that an ordinary laborer, with a flail, can thresh and clean in a day 7 bushels of wheat, 18 of oats; 15 of barley; 8 of rye, or 20 of buck wheat.

As two men are usually employed together at the work—especially the cleaning with a fanning mill—the number of bushels in each case may be doubled. Now a threshing machine requires at the least two horses and 5 men; more commonly there are 4 or 6 horses and as many men, but assuming the 2 horses and 5 men—equal to 15 men with flails—such a force with one of the simplest and earliest forms of the thresher

and cleaner would in a day thresh and clean about 12 times as much in each case as the two men with flails. Of course, in the case of the later and

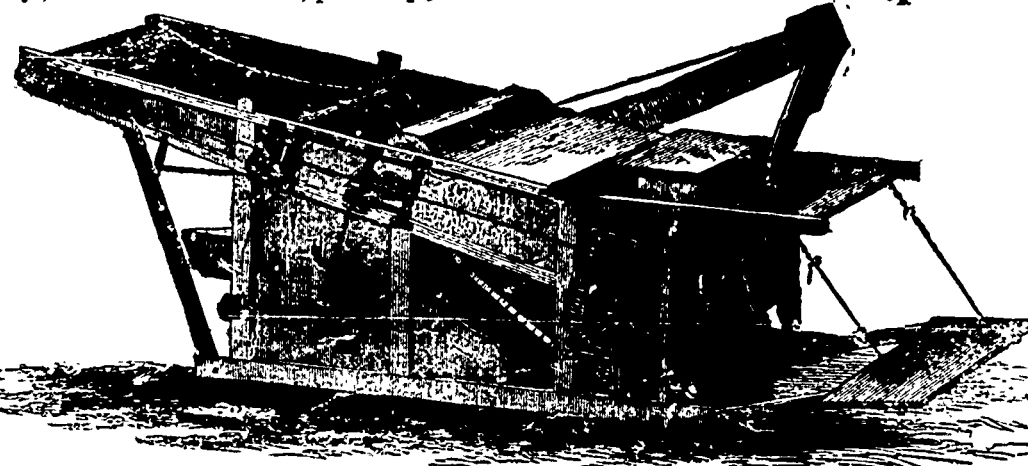
An excellent little machine for farm purposes, where no great outlay of money is possible or convenient, is illustrated by the accompanying cut. The machine is self-regulating, mounted on two wheels and can be moved with ease to any part of the barn floor. It takes up little more room than a fanning mill. It has no canvas belt, but is operated by a succession of crank shafts and slats, and is capable of



They have been very much improved of late years. They may now be made to run either with belt or gearing, the latter idea having been suggested by the number of accidents which were occasioned by the belting. They are driven usually by 8 horses, and are capable of threshing from 300 to 400 bushels per day. By means of an elevator also, the straw is carried to the top of the highest stack. This machine is also made to run by steam power, its capacity then being greater in every respect. It is claimed for its revolving grate that it surpasses all others in separating the grain from the straw. Another very valuable improvement in the "running apparatus" is the "patent safety coupling" which obviates the necessity of having the horse power in the most exact line with the machine. It will run equally well at a slight angle.

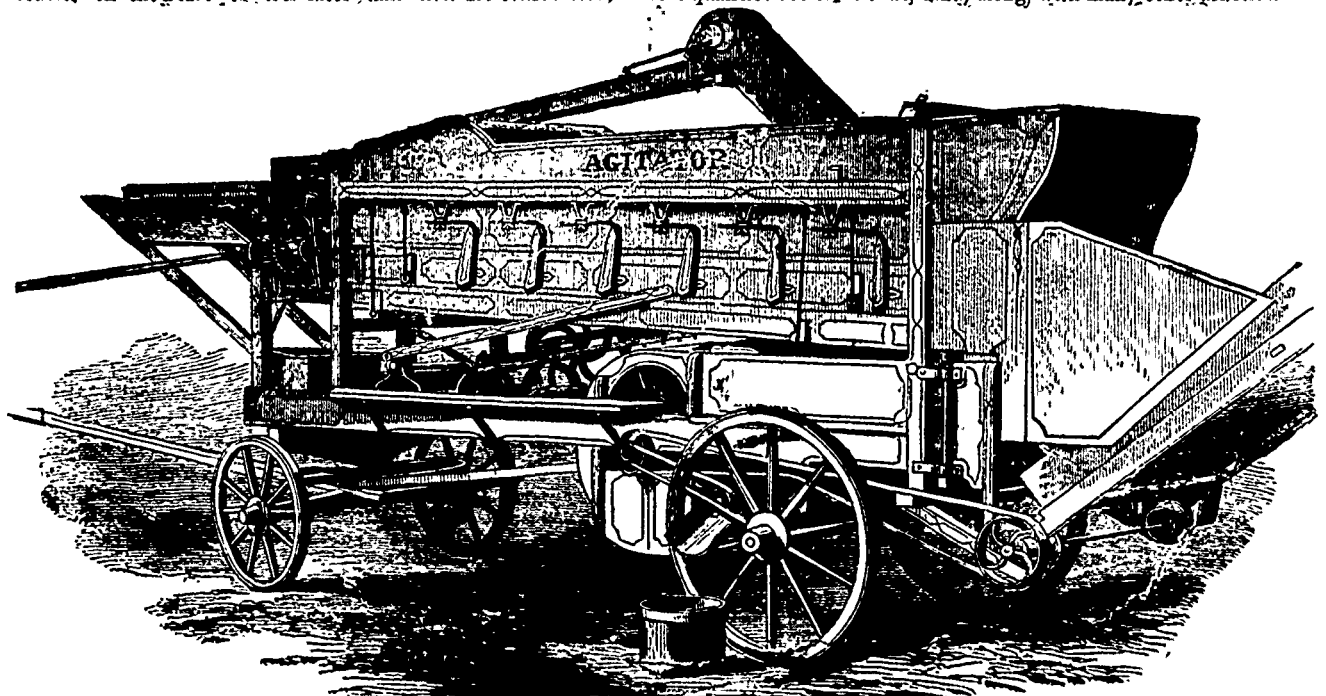
threshing from 200 to 300 bushels of ordinary wheat per day. The wearing parts are also of late, we notice, protected by sheet iron, and the shoe has no

One of the main objections to threshers, as a whole, used to be that more or less grain was always carried away with the straw, and were this point



side-shake. Pitts' Separator is, generally speaking, the model after which most threshers at the present time are constructed, and its qualities are so familiar

to everybody that a detailed description of them here would be superfluous. Once, we think it works most successfully. This machine is known throughout the country as the



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