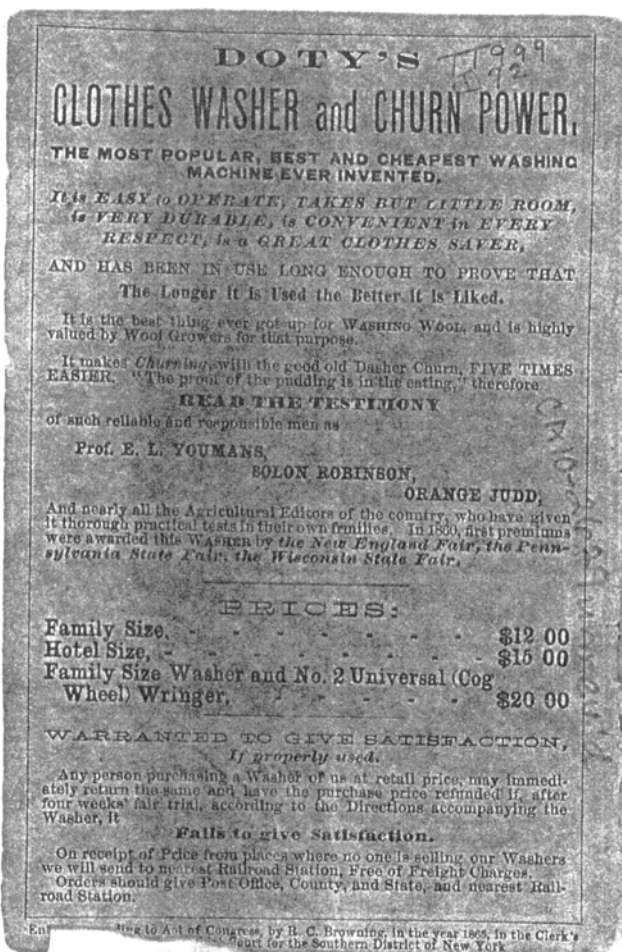


This promotional pamphlet was filed in the Library of Congress in 1868 for copyright protection. The original patent for this washer was issued in 1864 to William M. Doty, of New York City. The names of his brothers Ezra Philo Doty and Ellis Doty, both of Janesville, Wisconsin, appear on improvement patents later in the 1860's, sometimes accompanied by William's name. R. C. Browning, who is named as the General Agent for the product, became president of the Metropolitan Washing Machine Company, of Middlefield, Connecticut, in the early 1870's, and the company may then have begun manufacturing the Doty washer, although it could also have been doing so before Mr. Browning's arrival. A picture of the washer, still labelled "Doty's Clothes Washer," appears on the company's receipt letterhead in the 1880's, and the washer is listed as one of their products, along with the "American Mangle," a machine for ironing clothes, and their main product, the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The No. 2 Universal Wringer was offered as an \$8 option for the Doty Washer in 1865, according to page 2 of this pamphlet.



THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRESS UNITE IN PRAISING THIS WASHER.

Agricultural Editors know that, as a class, the wives of farmers generally are overtasked, and especially on washing day, and naturally have been on the lookout for something to render household work less fatiguing. We therefore refer to the praises bestowed upon Doty's Clothes Washers by the Agricultural Press with no little pride, believing that it will be appreciated by the intelligent portion of the community.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

It is one thing to make a good thing, but much better to make a good thing that will *stay* good. One of the "good things" about this Washer is the spring power which does the greater part of the lifting or raising of the handle-frame; but it has cost a vast amount of study, disappointment, and vexation, to say nothing of hundreds of dollars of expense, to learn how to make this good thing *stay* good. This, by recent improvement, is at last accomplished. Other improvements, calculated also to insure greater durability as well as symmetry and convenience have been made.

WHY ARE THEY NOT MADE LARGER?

The Family size is large enough to wash six shirts at once, or a good sized bed-quilt, which is the largest article ordinarily to be washed, and the bulk of a bed-quilt (large and small articles are washed together) is as much as a woman's strength can operate at a time to advantage; therefore it is as large as is really necessary for general family use, and any increase of size would make it heavier, take up more room, cost more for transportation, and render it more liable to injury from larger surface to shrink and swell. The Hotel size does the work much faster, but requires more strength.



CHURNING MADE EASY

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

Notwithstanding the multitudes of devices for rendering churning expeditious and easy, the old-fashioned dasher-churn is still almost universally in use. It is simple, durable, easily cleaned, and makes good butter—not greasy, or oily, as is apt to be the case with those patent churns which bring the butter quicker.

But it is very tiresome to operate the dasher churn in the usual way, on account of having to lift the dasher at almost arms' length. Doty's Clothes Washer is now found to be capably adapted to save this hard work. By attaching the churn dasher to the handle of the Washer, which is done by a thumb-screw attachment furnished for the purpose, the spring power does most of the lifting, the body is at rest, and the power is applied almost directly under the shoulder, saving the arms' length strain. Thus churning in a good old-fashioned dasher-churn is rendered more than five times easier, without additional expense. The washer is well worth its price for this alone to those having much churning to do.

"SHOULD WE BUY THIS WASHING MACHINE?"

This is a question which will present itself to people generally, and, without wishing to intrude, we take the liberty of offering a few suggestions.

The first question to be decided is, whether the machine is a good one and can be used to advantage. The abundant testimony of prominent persons contained in this circular ought to be sufficient to settle this question, yet we have such confidence in the machine that we and our canvassers are glad to leave it, on trial, with any who wish to thoroughly test it before purchasing.

IT PROMOTES HEALTH BY SAVING LABOR

Sometimes persons who acknowledge the excellence of our machine do not purchase, because they have "plenty of help and can do all their washing without a machine," or "have not much money to spare." To such we address this circular.

Suppose you had half a dozen boys, would you throw the reaper or threshing machine aside, and harvest your grain with the cradle or scythe, and thresh it with the flail, just simply because you had "plenty of help"? No. You would either buy or hire a machine, because with it the work could be done so much quicker and easier. Then, so you should with the washing machine, for you certainly do not wish to have your wife, daughter, or servant stand for hours at a time bent over the wash-tub, with aching back and parboiled hands, and breathing the steam of the hot suds into her lungs, thus endangering life, and health, when, by

getting a machine that will do the work so much easier and quicker, those evils may be avoided.

IT MAKES MONEY BY SAVING CLOTHES.

But there is another feature of this machine which perhaps you may overlook; that is, "The Great Saving of Clothes." When you see this machine in operation, please notice the gentle manner in which it handles the clothes, contrast it with the rubbing and scrubbing of clothes on the wash-board, and then remember that nearly if not more than one-half of all the clothing you buy is worn out in the wash-tub, and you will see the vast importance of this consideration.

It is the opinion of all who have used Doty's Machine any length of time, that, even in medium-sized families, it will save the price of itself in the wear of clothes in six months, and will last many years. Then if you have not money enough to spare to buy a machine, certainly you have not the money to spare to buy extra clothes that will amount in a single year to double the price of the machine, and to six, eight, yes ten times its price during the time it will last. Therefore the only true answer to the foregoing question is:

Yes; Every Family should have this Washer!

We contend that there are few, if any other, ways in which either rich or poor families can invest the price of this Washer to as good advantage as in securing the Clothes and Labor-saving aid it is capable of rendering. To those having wool to cleanse or churning to do, its services are still more valuable.

A GOOD WRINGER SHOULD BE USED WITH EVERY WASHER.

We furnish the famous "Universal" (cog-wheel) Wringers attached to our Washers when desired, charging the manufacturers' regular rates extra. (No. 2, Family size,) \$8.50. The "Universal" is the most durable and effective wringer we have seen.

With the Wringer clothes can be wrung out of boiling hot water, which cannot be done by hand.

Is it wise to go on rubbing and twisting clothes to pieces wearing them unnecessarily enough to buy one of these Washers and a good Wringer every few months? Is it not better to save the clothes, save labor, time, fatigue, save the health and strength, and lengthen the lives of wives, mothers, and daughters, by a timely investment in these machines?

TO PURCHASERS OF DOTT'S CLOTHES WASHERS.

The greatest difficulty with beginners is in not having their suds hot enough. It should be really boiling hot. "Boiling hot!" exclaims some startled housewife, "you'll not get me to pour boiling hot suds upon my clothes!" So you should not in hand-washing; but machine washing is quite different. Do you suppose the wives of those persons whose testimonials are given in our circular do not know whether washing by our directions injures their clothes? They are sensible wives, and capable of judging what is best for their clothes, yet they use hot suds. They once had the same prejudice against it to overcome, but have learned wisdom, and would now say: "Not use hot suds! Do you think I would have my clothes rubbed to pieces in suds not hot enough to dissolve the dirt and grease, when, with

the aid of DOTT'S CLOTHES WASHER and boiling hot suds, the work is so much easier and quicker done, besides the saving of clothes!" Go according to the directions in every particular as they do, and all will be well. You cannot have your suds too hot. Full directions for using accompany each Washer.

Perhaps it will be objected that there is some hand-washing. True to a very limited extent; but a sewing machine, for instance, will not do all the sewing on clothes will not paste, sew on buttons, etc., yet no one wisely rejects it for this. It will do the great bulk of sewing many times faster than it can be done by hand, and therefore is a great labor-saver. So, with these Clothes Washers; they can be made to cleanse all, except now and then a streak, many times faster than it can be done by hand, with easier labor—(far less exhausting, because the inhalation of steam, and a bent position, are almost entirely avoided)—and far less wear of clothes. Therefore, they are both labor-savers and clothes-savers; hence, Rev. Mr. Manox justly pronounces them a greater benefaction than the sewing machine.

Machines constructed to wash by rubbing prove failures because they must wear clothes, and besides, must either wash so little at once as to require even longer time than hand-washing, or must work so hard that women in general cannot operate them. This is believed to be the true reason of the universal failure of washing machines hitherto offered to the public. With these Clothes Washers the requisites for making washing easy are: Thorough soaping and soaking of streaks hot and strong suds, kept covered with the lid, right proportions of suds and clothes, to have the latter turn readily yet not float too much; and a motion of the lever-handle that will beat, squeeze, and turn them well.

TESTIMONIALS.

From "The American Agriculturist," of December 1865.
Dott's Washing Machine we have tried thoroughly, for nearly a year past, in competition with many others sent to us, and for actual service this seems to be an improvement upon every previous machine we have tested. It is compact, and easily and naturally worked. Our liberator, who has been complimented with the gift of a score or more of different machines for trial, says this is taken to most kindly by the "help," and that she cannot persuade them to use any other while this is at hand.

Professor E. L. Youmans on Clothes Washers and Wringers.
When engaged three or four years, since in the preparation of my work on Household Science, the problem of mechanical devices for washing gave me serious perplexity. I observed, inquired, and experimented to little purpose, and was constrained at last to acquiesce in the universal feminine suffrage that washing machines were dead failures; and therefore passed the subject by in the book. Nevertheless, I was not quite at ease in the decision. It seemed extraordinary that mechanical genius, which is working such miracles in all other departments of industry, should break so completely when it entered the kitchen—should be able to contribute nothing toward mitigating the grim confusion and sloppy horrors of washing day. At the last fair of the American Institute, in noting the progress in this department of inventive ingenuity, my attention was attracted to Dott's Clothes Washer, as combining some points of marked advantage. The union of the fulling-mill principle of action on the clothes, with the easiest possible mode of applying the power, seemed sufficiently promising to warrant a trial; and I speak within bounds when I say that they have fulfilled my utmost expectations. Our family is not small, but a smart girl, 11 years old, did the washing last week in about four hours; and that, too, more as a frolic than a task. Indeed, our nymphs of the suds would be highly indignant to part with the new help. I write solely in the interest of the household.

E. L. YOUNG, M. D.

December 30, 1863.



From the American "Agriculturist," March, 1865.
WASHING MACHINES.—A GOOD ONE.

The meshes of cloth catch and hold many substances which do not belong there. These are usually made up of various matters

floating in the air, or gathered by contact with dusty surfaces, and in wearing apparel, exhalations from the body help to soil the cloth. Water, properly applied, carries out some of the foreign particles mechanically; others are dissolved, and thus separate chemically. Hot water acts more readily than cold; but even when heated, some substances do not yield to it and soap, or other chemical additions are necessary to prepare them for separation from the cloth. To wash clothing effectually, it is necessary to bring the water and soap, or other detergent, into repeated contact with every fibre, and the hotter the better; and the process, or machine, which does this best, and with the least labor, is first in excellence and most desirable, provided it is not too costly.

Above we have illustrated a Washing Machine invented by Mr. Wm. M. Doty, which, in our judgment, combines the desired points in an excellent manner. The clothing is placed between the wash-board, B, and the spring, A, and the wash-board is swung against it by means of a frame, or handle, with its lower end entered into slots in the upper end of the side pieces. The wash-board is placed to strike the clothes, so they are kept rolling over and over, and a new surface is presented for each below, thus operating on the principle of a fulling mill. A cover for the tub is provided, to keep the water hot, which is an important addition. The tub is readily emptied by a faucet in front, not shown in the engraving. The family size of this machine will take the bulk of six shirts at a time, and wash them in three to five minutes, with much less wear to the clothing than by rubbing over the board. Our estimate of the value of this household implement may be judged by the fact that, after several months' trial in the family of the proprietor of the *Agriculturist*, by the aid of several others, this was finally selected to offer as a premium to our friends sending subscribers. The machine is also being introduced for washing wool, and is much liked for this use by those who have tried it.

From the "Rural New Yorker," of October 1, 1864.

There has been a great deal of money spent on Washing Machines. Their necessity has long been apparent; and no one who knows aught of the luxury of clean clothing, and of the labor required to secure it, but has realized this want. Stimulated by a knowledge of this want in our own family, as well as by the demand indicated by the inquiries of our readers, we have been anxiously looking for something which could be commended as an economical aid in washing. We think we have found it. We judge so, not from experience with it, but from what we see of the principles of its operation, and from the testimony of others, whose judgment and experience is entirely reliable. We mean Doty's Clothes and Wool Washer. Yesterday our attention was called to its merits by a gentleman who had learned its value by experience, and to-day we've been watching its operations and learning more of it. It is certainly simple, compact, easily and efficiently operated. And, glory to science! its patentee was once an editor—we believe an agricultural editor. We should expect as much, for editors are, by virtue of their vocation, philanthropists.

From the "Rural New Yorker" of February 18, 1865.
WASHING MACHINES.—J. H. MOHRY, of Lake Co., Ill., takes about the best washing machines. In our report of the State Fair last fall we commended Doty's Washing Machine. Some of our friends have since purchased and used it, and aver that they would not do without it. It really merits all the good that can be said of it, and we confidently commend it to our house-keeping readers.

Continued.

From the "Wisconsin Farmer," of April 1, 1865.

A WASHING MACHINE WORTH HAVING.—The fact that so many washing machines have proved failures, and that women employed to wash are generally averse to trying new machines, induced us to allow Doty's Patent Clothes and Wool Washer to remain untested for a long time. The first trial of it, however, was so successful that it has been in constant use ever since, whenever washing was to be done. It is a good deal to say, yet Mrs. Hoyt instructs us to state that, in our family, it does all it proposes to do. The decision is that it **ECONOMIZES STRENGTH, TIME, CLOTHES, AND SOAP.** Mrs. H. is especially pleased with the advantage of using Hot Suds. This she has always considered cloth-saving, but in hand washing impracticable. Table-cloths, napkins, &c., where there are apt to be fruit stains, have always been treated, in our family, to boiling hot water without soap, preparatory to after washing. In this machine there is the advantage that the washing may commence when the water is hottest, and be kept warm much longer than in an ordinary tub by the nicely fitting cover. With so good a Washer and a good Wringer the wear and tear of clothes must be largely prevented, and for wool it would seem to be equally desirable.

Report of the Agricultural Editor of the New York Tribune.

East Yonkers, N. Y., "Washing Day," April 18, 1864.

FRIEND DOTY.—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success. As it was before, it was the first machine that I could ever get contented with. As it is now, all agree that it is more convenient, and washes more clothes at once than the other. A little slim girl uses it, and an invalid lady, who has to sit down to work, can wash without fatigue.

You have won blessings from all the women about this house—be assured of that.

Your Friend, SOLON ROBINSON.

NOTE.—Mr. Robinson has the Family size, which will wash a family of six persons.

The wash, which takes our women usually one entire day, was completely done in two hours, and was a great deal cleaner than if done in the usual Vienna style.—THEODORE CANNIS, United States Consul at Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Wm. M. Doty.—From my experience in the use of Washing Machines, I am satisfied that your New Clothes Washer combines all the requisites of a good washer, and is the best and cheapest hand washing machine that I have ever seen. It is truly a great labor and clothes saver, and its simplicity, durability, cheapness, and ease of operation, make it especially adapted to family use. The superior and easy manner in which it does the work, without injury to the fabric, must be satisfactory to all who use it. I cheerfully recommend it to public favor and patronage.

A. HOLLAND,

Author and publisher Laundry Manual, 15 Laight st., N. Y.

It will do a family washing in one-third of the time, much better than by hand, leaves the clothes much whiter, and without injury from the wear of rubbing. Those who have used it along with ourselves give the same testimony.—Rev. Wm. N. V. MANON, for over fifteen years pastor of the Grove Church, Weehauken Hill, near N. Y. City.

We the undersigned, having thoroughly tested Doty's new Clothes Washer, fully endorse Mr. A. Holland's recommendation.

SOLON ROBINSON,

Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
 JAMES BROWN, of the house of Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall st.

From the "Ohio Farmer" of February 25, 1865.

Having in the course of a long service in the editorial field, been presented with a great variety of Washing Machines, which, after the first, or at most the second trial, by the women of the house, were laid aside as condemned lumber, it was with small faith that last fall we put on trial one of Doty's new inventions. This machine is easily worked and does its work well, as the mistress of the house reports after a trial of four months; so we have no hesitation in commending it to all who would lighten the labors of washing.

Says the "Working Farmer," for September, 1864:

Washing Wool with Doty's Clothes Washer.—A gentleman of Somerset county, Md., who uses one of Doty's Washing Machines, has put it to a new, and we should think, very popular use. He writes under date of August 16: "I succeeded nicely in washing and wringing dry the fleeces of my sheep. This discovery is a new use for washers and wringers, and I think is every way preferable to the old way of washing wool. Besides, we can save all the oily

matter for liquid manure, as well as cleaning the wool better." The suggestion of our correspondent striking it to the public. The construction of Doty's Washer, besides adapting it admirably to family washing, fits it better than any other machine for cleansing fleeces without tearing them apart.

Washing Wool with Doty's Clothes Washer.



WOOL WASHING.

Wool is washed in warm soft water—two or more folded and tied fleeces at once. Wash carefully (so as not to tear the fleeces apart or mix them) about three minutes, or until clean. Draw off a pailful of the oily water and replace with clean warm water, as often as necessary. Wash about half a minute to each batch in another clean warm water for rinsing. Wring them out with a rubber roll wringer, untie and unfold them in the sun to dry.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DOTY'S CLOTHES AND WOOL WASHER.

Dip all streaks or dirty spots in warm water, and soap them thoroughly.

Fruit Stains should not be soaked or soaped. The boiling hot suds is sufficient. **Blood Stains** must not be washed in hot water. Soak Iron Rust in lemon juice. Sweet milk will remove grass stains.

Put soap enough into the water **while heating** to make a good strong suds. **Be sure** to let the suds **BOIL** before using, and **USE IT BOILING HOT**, except for colored fabrics liable to fade.

Two pailfuls of suds to five shirts, three sheets, or that bulk of any kind of clothes, is about right for the family size. Hotel size, one-third more. Children or weakly persons, wash less at a time in proportion to strength, and use less suds. Large and small articles, sheets, shirts, collars, etc., may be washed together. Wash the cleanest white clothes first.

Put on the cover to prevent splashing, and to keep the suds as **HOT** as possible; work the handle frame moderately, about two minutes, but bring it down with force enough to **beat, squeeze, and TURN** the clothes at each stroke. **Keep the Suds as Hot as Possible**, (except for fabrics liable to fade which should be left until the suds are partially cooled.) Change the suds when dirty, or too cool, and be sure to use **GOOD SOAP**.

After all the clothes are washed through and wrung out once, look them over, **keeping them as hot as**

possible to prevent shrinking of fibres and "setting" of dirt, soap the dirty places, and proceed as before, bearing in mind that the **hotter the suds and the clothes are kept, the more easily and thoroughly the work will be done.** Two persons, one to sort the clothes and soap the "streaks"

while the other works the machine, get along to the best advantage because there is no delay to cool the suds or the clothes. If any parts are not clean after second washing, finish by hand. It is not necessary to boil clothes. Rinse and blue in the Washer. The clothes are always kept on the grooved side of the swinging-board. The handle sides out; and the movable slide on top of swinging-board is to hold it fast to rub out streaks.

If the Washer leaks or checks at first, wash right along, with dishes or dirty clothes under the leaks. The hot suds will soon tighten it.

Try sitting down on front end of cover with back to the Washer and handle frame passed down over the shoulders. This is the easiest possible way to operate it, especially for children.

Avoid sudden freezing of the Washer when water-soaked. Keep a little water in the tub when not in use.

Should the cover or any other part swell so as to bind, shave off a little.

FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS

and we guarantee you will like the machine. If the directions are not followed,

THE GUARANTEE IS FORFEITED.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL Doty's Clothes Washers.

The high testimonials by persons of national fame which have been bestowed upon this machine, render it easy of introduction into families for trial, and it is very rare that a housekeeper who tries it two or three weeks will dispense with it, if the purchase money can possibly be spared. It will certainly do all that is affirmed in our circular, if the directions be strictly followed; and the *saving of time and labor becomes apparent on the first trial.*

In every town of six thousand inhabitants there are about one thousand families; and an energetic agent, by securing a trial in a majority of those families, ought to effect at least four hundred sales in a few months.

At first this business will require time and special attention; but by first introducing the article into influential families and obtaining their recommendations, the public soon become familiar with their merits, and buy it as they would an ax or a saw, without trial.

Many Wringers also can be sold with the Washers, very materially enhancing the profits.

There never has been so favorable a time for this business as the present. Money is plenty, business is active, labor is high, the price of farmers' produce is reasonably large, and the high price of cotton and woolen goods makes the

SAVING OF CLOTHING

a prime necessity. Besides the introduction of Reapers, Sewing Machines and other labor saving implements have taught people the folly of relying exclusively

on the old systems of hand labor, and inclined them to look with favor on inventions which show for themselves, and by the testimony of those who use them, that

THEY ARE NO HUMBUG.

Those who purchase machines for their own use are preferred for canvassers, as they can speak of its qualities understandingly; but it is not always convenient for such to attend to it, and we give the

EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF SALE

to the first responsible applicant who applies. The saving of both clothes and labor is really a great desideratum in every family; hence it is not assuming too much to say that the introduction of Doty's Clothes Washers into a neighborhood is a *public benefit*, well worthy the attention of public-spirited and philanthropic persons. The testimonials in the circular were given so freely and emphatically commendatory for this reason.

The business is pleasant and healthful, and if properly pushed by a competent and energetic canvasser.

WILL PAY WELL.

Dealers who have a good place to display the machine, or who will send them out on trial, are supplied where no canvasser has been appointed.

A single Washer will be sent free of railroad freight charges on receipt of retail price.

For wholesale terms (which are liberal), circulars, &c., address as below, giving plainly the State, County and Post Office address.

Persons in Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, address

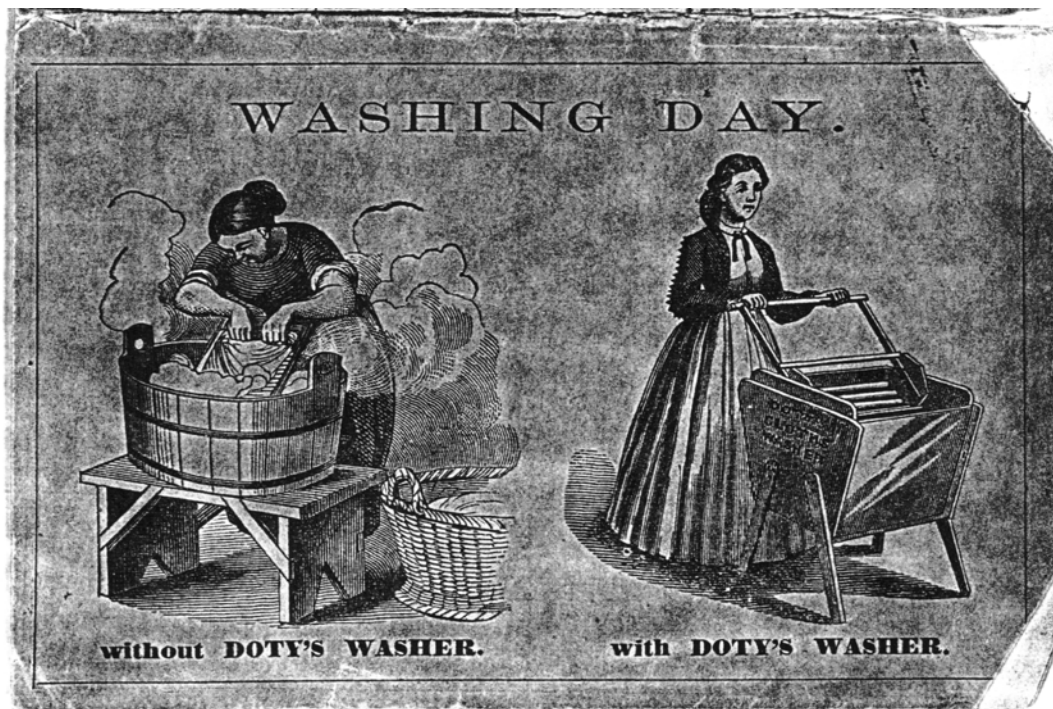
DOTY BROTHERS,

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Persons in any other of the United States, address

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,

347 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



(The back cover, actual size.)