

### A NEW WASHING MACHINE.

The burden of an old song is, that "woman's work is never done," and the declaration is as true as it is trite. There are all sorts of contrivances to enable the farmer and mechanic to save their breath and muscles, and perform their work in an easier and better way. Something has been done for the sitting-room in the way of sewing machines and sewing birds, and something for the kitchen in apple parers, meat cutters, cooking stoves, and washing machines. But not half enough has been done, yet, for the culinary department; for the mother, wearied and perplexed with the ever-recurring duties of the family, cannot be the efficient teacher of the children, or the agreeable companion of the husband and father. In order to progress, to magnify our own calling, and be instrumental in developing ability in others, we must have active minds in vigorous bodies,—minds and bodies not palled by unceasing and too severe labor.

Any machine, therefore, that will tend to avert this result, will confer blessings on the race, by preserving harmony and a pleasant flow of spirits in the kitchen! Is not the machine illustrated above of this character? Our household say, *yes!* It is light, portable, so simple in its construction as to render it almost impossible to get it out of repair, and is easier to work than anything to wash with that has yet stood on our kitchen floor. So say the women.

WHEELER'S machine, that we spoke highly of some time last year, is an excellent one, and ought to satisfy any reasonable person,—but this will satisfy those who are unreasonable enough to break to pieces anything that refuses to do the washing and ironing too!

It is said by some who have used this machine, that sixty shirts an hour may be well washed with it, and with less injury to the clothes than by any other process known. We advise those who have no machine to call at No. 9 Court Square, Boston, and see it. See advertisement.

*New England Farmer*, Mar. 1857, p. 119.

### WASHING MACHINE—GARDENER'S TEXT-BOOK—PEARS—PEACHES.

Do you know of any washing machine that saves enough labor to make it an object to procure one? Are they preferable to washing fluids? If so, why? Which is the best kind, and how do the floating ball machines work?

Is Schneck's Gardener's Text Book better adapted to this part of the country than Buist on the Kitchen Garden? Do Beurre Clarigeau pears hang well on the tree? Which is the best kind of early watermelon? Which the best very early and late peaches? A SUBSCRIBER.

*Fitchburg*, Sept., 1856.

REMARKS.—Mr. W. Wheeler, of Acton, Mass., is the manufacturer of a washing machine which is constantly in use in our family, and will not be dispensed with very soon—so say the women.

*New England Farmer*, Oct. 1856, p. 487.  
(This is the article referred to in the Mar. 1857 article.)

JOHNSON'S METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE, of which we spoke in favorable terms several weeks since, has fully justified our opinion. It does the work quick and effectually, is simple in its construction, and ought to be in every family of half a dozen persons. They can be obtained of Messrs. GEO. P. COX & Co., 147 Washington Street, Boston. We unhesitatingly recommend it to the consideration of the public.

*New England Farmer*, Jun. 1857, p. 293.

### Metropolitan Washing Machine.

#### NO HUMBUG!

Fully Protected by Valuable Patents.

CALL at the BAKER HOUSE, and see it, and it will show for itself that it is the *cheapest and best Washing Machine in the World*. All persons wishing to interest themselves in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS, requiring but a small capital, are particularly requested to call and examine this Machine, as a rare chance is offered to any one who wishes to enlist in a lucrative business.

EDWARD P. WOODS,  
Proprietor for Racine Co.  
Racine, Sept. 10, 1857. dtf

*Racine [WI] Daily Journal*, 25 Sep.

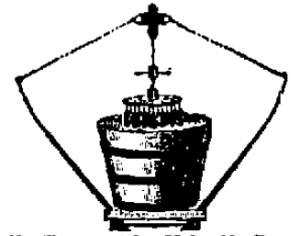
1857, p. 3, col. 3. This ad started in the *Daily Journal* on 10 Sep., and appears in the 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 Sep. issues.

Lee M. Maxwell ([www.oldewash.com](http://www.oldewash.com)) has a washing machine museum with over a thousand antique washing machines in Eaton, Colorado. He has also published a book, *Save Womens Lives: History of Washing Machines*. The picture of the whole Metropolitan Washing Machine is from p. 30 of his book (Google books preview version). The picture of its pounder is from his online database at [oldewash.com](http://oldewash.com). Maxwell's model has bamboo spring bars, and looks as though it might be a model incorporating Elliot Dickerman's improvements.



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EDWARD P. WOODS,  
Proprietor for Racine Co.  
Racine, Sept. 10, 1857. dtf

*Racine [WI] Daily Journal*, 14 Sep.

1857, p. 3, col. 2. This ad started in the *Racine Daily Journal* on 10 Sep. (p. 3, col. 2), and also appeared on 11 Sep. (p. 3, col. 3) and 22 Sep. (p. 3, col. 3)

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 1, 1858.

I purchased of your agent, George Bugbee, one of your Machines and after using it for six months past am fully satisfied that *too much can not be said in its praise*. The whiteness of the clothes, the ease with which the work is done, and the little that the clothes are worn, all speak loudly in its favor. I am quite certain that no one who has ever used one, would be without it after having learned how to use it. To those who try it I would say, remember the longer you use it the better you will like it.

Yours with respect,

EDWIN S. BUGBEE.

To LE ROY & Co.

CLINTON, Aug. 18, 1858.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours in relation to the washing machine,—it has been in use several months, and its very great advantages as a labor saving machine, are more and more manifest upon each trial. In families of several persons it is of great importance, and when once introduced I am confident will continue to be used.

Yours very truly,

E. A. ELLIOT.

To D. LYMAN.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug., '58.

Dear Sir: The Metropolitan Washing Machine has been used in my family about ten months. We are pleased with it—we find it to be all that it is recommended to be, and really a very useful addition to the conveniences of house-keeping. We would not part with it, or exchange it for any washing machine we have ever seen.

Respectfully yours,

C. M. HATCH.

To DAVID LYMAN, Esq., Middlefield.

DURHAM, August 16th, 1858.

Sir: We have used the Metropolitan Washing Machine in our family for about a year and now find it indispensable. It far exceeds our expectations. It washes the clothes thoroughly, and in a short time, and with less injury to them (even those of the finest texture,) than any other mode of washing we have ever had tried. I can cheerfully recommend it in every respect.

Yours respectfully,

SOPHRONIA CAMP.

To MR. D. LYMAN.

DURHAM, Aug. 16th, 1858.

The "Metropolitan Washing Machine" has been used in my family about four months, and I am happy to say, that it gives perfect satisfaction, and more than answers your recommendation. It does not injure the clothes in the least, and washing can be done in one-half the usual time, and I consider it one of the best time, money, and labor saving machines of the day.

FREDERICK T. ELLIOTT.

To DAVID LYMAN.

NEW BRITAIN, Aug. 18, '58.

Gent.—On the recommendation of my friend David Lyman, Esq., I was induced to purchase one of the Metropolitan Washing Machines. I think he told me it would save at least one-third of the labor in washing, and after a trial of three months, I feel no hesitation in confirming his opinion. Indeed, Mrs. N. thinks it saves nearly one half the labor, and I really suppose her opinion is worth more than mine. I believe the machine can not fail of giving entire satisfaction to any who will give it a fair trial. It is truly a labor-saving machine. Very respectfully,

CHAS. NORTHEED.

To MESSRS. LE ROY & Co.

MIDDLEFIELD, August, 1858.

Sir: We have used one of your Washing Machines since July, '57. I had previously examined several Machines, but had no confidence in them. We have given your machine a year's trial, and know that it has paid for itself. Our washings of from eight to ten dozen pieces, which required extra help for a whole day formerly, are now done frequently by 10 or 11 o'clock, with no hired help. When properly adjusted a boy of 12 years will work it easily. Our machine has never torn off or broken a button; it works admirably on the finest fabrics, while for bed-quilts and heavy blankets nothing could possibly be better. We have calculated that it is a clean saving of twenty-five cents per week to us. To those who study economy this is worth considering.

Yours respectfully,

P. M. AUGUR.

To MR. D. LYMAN.

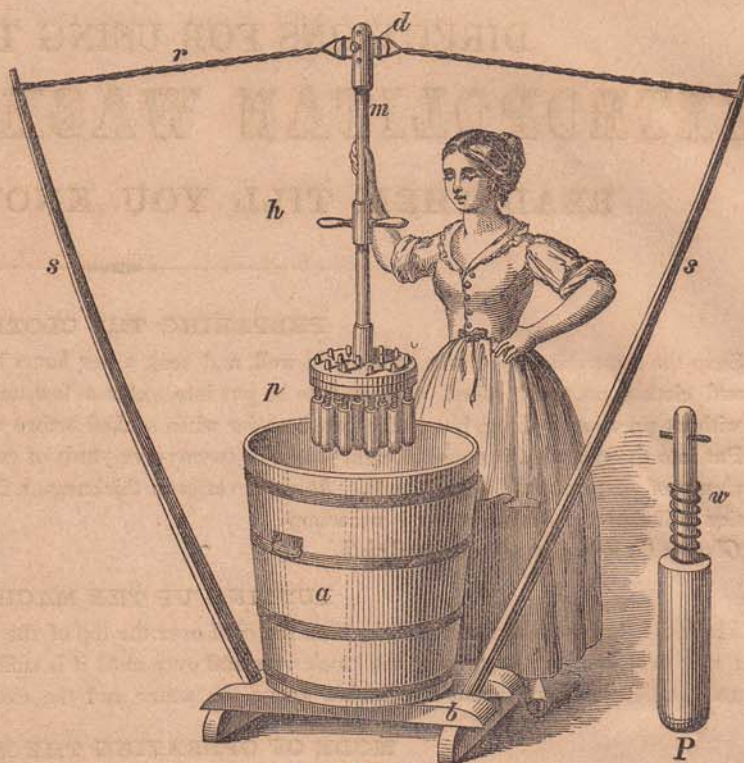


Fig. 1.

From the American Agriculturist.

## THE METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE.

DESCRIPTION.—Fig. 1 shows the implement set up and in operation. *a* is the tub, 26 inches high, and 24 inches in diameter at the top and 21 inches at the bottom. The tub stands upon the base-board *b*. The pounder *c*, is made up of a series of 16 smaller pounders or pestles *p*. One of them is shown enlarged at *P*. These pass loosely through *c*, being held from dropping out by small brass pins. A strong spiral brass spring, *w*, keeps them down as far as the spring across the top will permit. It will readily be seen that when brought down forcibly upon clothing in the tub, the small pestles or pounders will yield, by compressing the springs *w*. This effectually prevents tearing the fabrics washed, breaking buttons, etc. A lady correspondent tells a pretty tough story of it: she asserts that a small thick cologne bottle left in a dress was not broken, though the dress was pounded clean. We can not doubt her word, but we would advise clearing the pockets of such fragile articles as glass bottles, even when using the "Metropolitan Washing Machine." We tried letting the mass of pestles strike down upon the foot; with considerable force, and it scarcely produced a painful sensation. We can say this much, that there is certainly a great saving of buttons and in the wear of garments, when they are washed with a series of yielding spring pestles like those here shown. This separate arrangement of independent pestles divides the force so that the inequalities upon a mass of clothing in the tub are fitted by the yielding springs. Again the surface of the water is so broken up that there is none of that splashing which occurs when a broad single pestle is struck down. In several trials we found it next to impossible to splash the water over the sides of the tub.

The pestle or combination of pestles is hung at *d*, (fig. 1), on a double cord *r*, which can be shortened by simply twisting it. This cord is stretched between the upper ends of two wooden springs, *s s*. These springs are thin strips of tough wood set loosely into mortices in the base-board *b*, so that they can be taken out when not in use. In order to show its construction we have elevated the pounder above the surface of the tub, though in ordinary use it is not raised so high. It may be worked with one hand as in fig. 1, or with two hands upon the cross-piece, *h*, as in fig. 2, where the pestle is down upon the clothing and just being thrown up by the springs.

Fig. 3 shows the springs, base-board and pestle packed into the tub and the whole set aside. It

occupies no more space than the width of the tub 24 feet, and the height of the springs (6 feet.)



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

The whole operation is simple and effective. The batch for washing is 25 to 30 yards of cloth, or say eight or ten shirts, or their equivalent in other garments. Our first trial was upon a lot of bed-quilts being washed and put away for summer, and these at once brought out the capabilities of the machine for heavy work. The springs throw up the pestle well, and it works so easily that a woman of only moderate strength is able to give it the requisite motion and forcible blow, and still stand in an erect position. We hope some ingenious mechanic will next bring out a wringing machine.

The price of the machine, \$10, we thought rather high, and in behalf of our readers we wrote several expostulating letters to the manufacturers; but they gave us the items of cost which can not be well reduced without making a poorer article, and on the whole we suppose that without enormous sales these tubs can not be offered at a lower rate. They are certainly worth the money to purchasers, and though our own was presented unsolicited and even against our wishes, we should now be loth to part with it for twice \$10, if it could not be replaced. It came from David Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., and judging from this and others we have seen of his manufacture, we can recommend them as of first quality of materials.

Dear Sir: The Metropolitan Washing Machine is in our estimation far superior to any we have ever seen; we have tried many kinds, but found none to our satisfaction, except this.

Truly yours,

CHAS. PARKER

To DAVID LYMAN, Esq.



Fig. 1.

### Another Washing Machine.

We have had frequent chapters upon "Washing Day," "Washing Machines" and "Washing Recipes," but we have no fear of tiring our readers with this subject, so long as there is a hint to be given which will tend to lighten the labors of that "worst day of all days in the week," as a lady correspondent fitly terms the "second day." Sometime since we described "our new wash-tub." We liked it then, we like it still, for in principle it is right. But we have since got another new wash tub, or machine, which we think very valuable. To say nothing else, it has shortened the washing-day, at least two hours, and by so much at least, we consider it an acquisition. After six weeks trial we esteem it highly enough to give it our unqualified approval as a useful implement, and we have therefore got up for the *American Agriculturist* the accompanying original engravings, and will present a brief

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duced a painful sensation. We can say this much, that there is certainly a great saving of buttons and in the wear of garments, when they are washed with a series of yielding spring pestles like those here shown. This separate arrangement of independent pestles divides the force so that the inequalities upon a mass of clothing in the tub are fitted by the yielding springs. Again, the surface of the water is so broken up that there is none of that splashing which occurs when a broad single pestle is struck down. In several trials we found it next to impossible to splash the water over the sides of the tub.



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The pestle or combination of pestles is hung at *d*, (fig. 1,) on a double cord *r*, which can be shortened by simply twisting it. This cord is stretched between the upper ends of two wooden springs, *s, s*. These springs are thin strips of tough wood set loosely into mortises in the base-board, *b* so that they can be taken out when not in use. In order to show its construction we have elevated the pounder above the surface of the tub, though in ordinary use it is not raised so high. It may be worked with one hand as in fig. 1, or with two hands upon the cross piece, *h*, as in fig. 2, where the pestle is down upon the clothing and just being thrown up by the springs.

Fig. 3 shows the springs, base-board and pestle packed into the tub and the whole set aside. It occupies no more space than the width of the tub 2½ feet, and the height of the springs (6 feet).

The whole operation is simple and effective.

The batch for washing is 25 to 30 yards of cloth or say eight or ten shirts, or their equivalent in other garments. Our first trial was upon a lot of bed quilts being washed and put away for Summer, and these at once brought out the capabilities of the machine for heavy work. The springs throw up the pestle well, and it works so easily that a woman of only moderate strength is able to give it the requisite motion and forcible blow, and still stand in an erect position. We hope some ingenious mechanic will next bring out a *verging* machine.

The price of the machine, \$10, we thought rather high, and in behalf of our readers we wrote several expostulating letters to the manufacturers; but they gave us the items of cost which can not be well reduced without making a poorer article, and on the whole we suppose that without enormous sales these tubs can not be offered at a lower rate. They are certainly worth the money to purchasers, and though our own was presented unsolicited and even against our wishes, we should now be loth to part with it for twice \$10 if it could not be replaced. It came from David Lyman of Middlefield, Conn. and judging from this and others we have seen of his manufacture, we can recommend them as of first quality of materials, &c. Particulars as to sale, etc., must be looked for in the advertising columns.

### To Dye Black.

"Kentucky Housewife" sends us the following which she says has saved her several dollars: Dissolve 1 lb extract of logwood in 5 galls. soft water, boiling it for a few minutes in an iron vessel, and add a tablespoonful of copperas. Dissolve 1 oz. of blue vitriol in 5 galls. of soft water. Scald the materials to be colored, first in the vitriol water, then boil them for two hours in the logwood, stirring often. To set the color, wash in a strong lather of home-made soap and dip in salt water. Sweet skimmed milk is also good to set the color. To give a luster to old silk, or that just colored as above, strain some cold coffee, and add a little gum arabic, into which, when dissolved, dip the silk; wring out and iron on the wrong side.

### To Dye Cochineal.

Also, from "Kentucky Housewife": Boil 3 lbs. of yarn 10 minutes, in a liquor made of 3 oz. cochineal dissolved in 3 galls. water; then add 2 oz. cream of tartar, 3 oz. muriate of tin, and boil 10 minutes longer, after which wring out and rinse in soap suds.

### To keep Flies from Ceilings.

Hang in the room several sprigs of asparagus foliage, which can be gathered in a few weeks after cutting for the table is over. These, neatly arranged in festoons around the room, are rather ornamental than otherwise, and the flies will always collect upon them in preference to the walls or ceilings. Any kind of shrubbery, or slips of paper, will answer a similar purpose. A little trouble of this kind will keep the plaster or wall-paper looking neatly; and if a room be not otherwise soiled by exposure to smoke, or dust, at least one-half of the annual or semi-annual whitewashings may be saved.

Clough's Fly Trap, noticed and illustrated on page 247, has worked admirably with us the past month, catching flies by the handful daily; though for every fly caught it would seem as if a dozen came to attend its burial. Such of the corners as would not pay their respects to the trap, have been furnished with roosts in the asparagus branches.

**"METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE."**



This is a perfect Washing Machine. It saves more than one half the time, labor, and expense of washing, breaks no buttons, and does not wear the clothes. It keeps the clothes constantly turning so that all parts are equally and thoroughly washed.

It is guaranteed to do all this if the directions, which are simple are followed.

Price \$10. Orders promptly filled. Full directions accompany the Machine

Send for a Circular.

LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Conn.      DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Conn.

American Agriculturist, Sep. 1858, p. 287.

W. L. FALMER, Plainfield, N. J.

**METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE**—Washes with little labor rapidly and clean—described in Sept. Agriculturist. Price \$10.

**WISNER'S WASHING MACHINE**, described in March Agriculturist. Price \$5 35. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

American Agriculturist, Dec. 1858, p. 380.

**The Metropolitan Washing Machine.**

This machine is constantly coming into favor. No person who gives it a fair trial fails to like it. It revolutionizes Washing Day, saving more than half the expense, time and labor, of Washing—is perfectly simple, admirably adapted to the wants of North and the South. Send for a circular.

DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.

Sole owner of North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California and Oregon.

LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Ct.

American Agriculturist, Jan. 1859, p. 29.

**METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE**—Washes with little labor rapidly and clean—described in Sept. Agriculturist. Price \$10.

**WISNER'S WASHING MACHINE**, described in March Agriculturist. Price \$5 35. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

American Agriculturist, Jan. 1859, p. 30.

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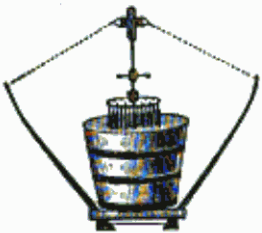
DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.

Sole owner of North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, & Georgia.

LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Ct.

American Agriculturist, Feb. 1859, p. 61.

**Metropolitan Washing Machine.**



Can be worked by a child—will save its cost in the wear and tear of clothes in a short time. After using three times you would not part with it for three times its cost. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

American Agriculturist, Jun. 1859, p. 189.

**Metropolitan Washing Machine.**



Can never fail with a fair trial—is never laid aside by the purchaser. It is for the kitchen all that the sewing machine is for the parlor. Send for a circular. A liberal discount allowed to merchants and agents, to whom cuts and circulars will be furnished free.

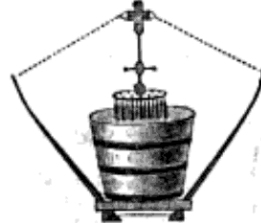
DAVID LYMAN.

Sole owner of the patent right for the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Eastern Tennessee, California and Oregon.

Middlefield, Connecticut, June 15, 1859.

American Agriculturist, Jul. 1859, p. 222.

**Metropolitan Washing Machine.**



Can be worked by a child—will save its cost in the wear and tear of clothes in a short time. After using three times you would not part with it for three times its cost. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

American Agriculturist, Jul. 1859, p. 223.

**Metropolitan Washing Machine.**



This machine gives universal satisfaction wherever used. It is admirably adapted to the wants of the South. Agents wanted in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California and Oregon, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

N. B. Persons in the above Territories are cautioned against purchasing this machine unless manufactured by me.

DAVID LYMAN.

Middlefield, Connecticut.

American Agriculturist, Aug. 1859, p. 253.

# Daily Morning News.

BY THEODORE BLOIS  
CITY AND COUNTY PRINTER.

**The Metropolitan Washing Machine.**  
"Thump, thump, scold, scold, scold away,  
There is nae luck about the house upon a washing-day."

Thus sang the bard, and people of experience very generally entertain the opinion that there was more truth than poetry in the lines. Of all the drudgeries incidental to house-keeping, the weekly recurrence of washing-day is most dreaded, and of all the domestic service required in the family none is so seldom performed in a satisfactory manner as the washing. Broken crockery and spoiled dinners are annoying, but they are soon over, and dismissed from the mind. But was there ever a housewife, the amiability of whose temper was proof against half-washed linen, time and worn out garments, and missing buttons? We have often thought that the man who would invent a machine to remedy the evils so universally complained of, would be regarded at least as a benefactor of womankind. Well, dear house-keeping reader, we have the satisfaction of announcing to you and all others in affliction that the world has produced such a benefactor.

But to speak in earnest, we feel that we are conferring a favor upon the public at large when we bear testimony of the merits of the *Metropolitan Washing Machine*, invented by Mr. DAVID LYMAN, of Middlefield, Connecticut, and which is advertised in another column of this paper. We say this after a full and satisfactory experiment. We have tried it thoroughly, and do not hesitate to fully endorse the following from the *New York Freeman's Journal*:

## A Grand Invention for our Homes.

Some time ago, in the columns of the *New Haven Morning News* we noticed the advertisement of a *Washing Machine*, and were struck with the correctness of the principle upon which it was constructed, viz., that the proper way to wash clothes is not by rubbing, but by straining water through them. "All rubbing," said the advertisement, "is wrong, for it acts upon the supposition that the clothes are soiled only on the surface—and that the dirt must be rubbed off as one would clean a board. It is a great waste of power, and exceedingly injurious to the clothes."

Through the politeness of the patentee, Mr. David Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn., we have the opportunity of speaking from full experiment of the value of this machine. It is certainly, in every respect, a great success. Its construction is very simple. A rope is stretched from the tops of the two elastic shafts, on either side of a deep tub. A pounder is suspended to this rope, over the centre of the tub. The bottom of the pounder consists of sixteen

smooth wooden peatles playing freely on brass spiral wires. The pounder can be managed with the ordinary strength of one finger and thumb, the operator standing erect, and the process of washing eight shirts, or their equivalent in other garments, is completed within ten minutes,

and the subsequent rinsing of the same, within five minutes additional. Let us add to this that the machine is adapted to the finest and most delicate fabrics as well as to coarse clothes, that it never breaks or displaces so much as a button, that it wears the clothes less than the most careful laundress, that it cleanses more perfectly, and that it is very easy to learn its operation.

This is a willing testimony to the merits of Mr. Lyman's invention, after full opportunity for observation and experiment in our own household. In occupying thus much of our columns with this account, we are less influenced by a desire to do justice to the invention than by the wish to benefit our readers, and to lighten the burdens of industrious women. Washing-day need no longer be formidable. The time occupied by washing, and its immediate accessories of rinsing, wringing, etc., can be done in less than half the time employed by those who wash by hand, or rubbing-board, and women can accomplish it, by this machine, whose physical weakness is an absolute bar to following the old process.

*Daily Morning News*, (Savannah, GA)

Tues., 6 Sep. 1859; Issue 209; cols. 1-2.

(An editorial by Theodore Blois.)

**THE GRAND FALL EXHIBITION OF THE**  
New-York Horticultural Society, in connection with the Agricultural Fair of the American Institute, will open at the large Halls of the 36-day Railroad Company, 60th St., and 41st St., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock, and continue open till 10 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY, 22d, and FRIDAY, 23d, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. On the evening of the first day, at 8 o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements will report progress in a short address, describing the objects of most interest on exhibition, especially whatever is new and rare and the awards, amounting to some \$350, will be publicly announced. A band of choice music will be in attendance every evening.

**AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT HAMILTON PARK, CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—This Fair will embrace an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and agricultural implements and machinery; and a great display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables by the New-York Horticultural Society.

Open for three days only, viz: WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 22, and 23.

Arrangements are now completed. All entries must be made by TUESDAY, Sept. 20, by order of the Board.

A. P. CUMINGS, Chairman.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

*New York Times*, 20 Sep. 1859, p. 7, col.

6.

| Agricultural Exhibitions for 1859.                                                                              |                |       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| [The following list embraces all the October Exhibitions reported to the office of the American Agriculturist.] |                |       |       |
| STATE EXHIBITIONS.                                                                                              |                |       |       |
| Place.                                                                                                          | Where held.    | Date. |       |
| Missouri Central                                                                                                | Boonville      | Oct.  | 3-8   |
| Michigan                                                                                                        | Detroit        |       | 4-7   |
| New-York                                                                                                        | Albany         |       | 4-7   |
| New-Hampshire                                                                                                   | Dover          |       | 5-7   |
| Tennessee                                                                                                       | Nashville      |       | 5-7   |
| South East Missouri                                                                                             | Cape Girardeau |       | 6-8   |
| Virginia (Seaboard)                                                                                             | Norfolk        |       | 8-11  |
| South West Missouri                                                                                             | Springfield    |       | 11-14 |
| Connecticut                                                                                                     | New-Haven      |       | 11-14 |
| North Carolina                                                                                                  | Raleigh        |       | 18-21 |
| Georgia South Central                                                                                           | Atlanta        |       | 24-28 |
| Central Virginia                                                                                                | Richmond       |       | 25-29 |
| Maryland                                                                                                        | Frederick City |       | 25-28 |
| South Carolina                                                                                                  | Columbia       | Nov.  | 8-11  |
| Alabama                                                                                                         | Montgomery     |       | 15-18 |
| COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.                                                                                             |                |       |       |
| ALABAMA.                                                                                                        |                |       |       |
| Tennessee Valley                                                                                                | Tusculum       | Oct.  | 25-28 |

## Metropolitan Washing Machine.

This is certainly one of the best and most expeditious Washing Machines ever offered to the public. It has been thoroughly tested by good judges in this city, and pronounced far superior to all others yet manufactured. The usual washing by hand or machinery has a tendency to injure the cloth; this machine obviates this difficulty by straining the water suddenly through the clothes. It likewise takes the place of a rubbing board, and rinses the clothes. Any person accustomed to washing can, in one hour's time, wash and cleanse all the clothes of an ordinary family, thus saving much time and labor. The only objection to be found with this machine is, that it does not dry and iron the clothes. This appendage, however, will no doubt be added in due course of time.—Every family and every farmer should have one or more of these machines, as they will soon save the purchase money in the time and labor otherwise lost.

[Albany (Ga.) Patriot.]

Messrs. CRANE & GRAYBILL, of this city, are agents for the inventor of the above machines, and have them for sale. We have before expressed our opinion of them and commended them to the public as admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. Several weeks' experience in the use of one of the machines has not diminished our favorable opinion of the invention.

*Daily Morning News*, (Savannah, GA)

Thurs., 6 Oct. 1859; Issue 234; col 2.

| Wabashaw           | Wabashaw      | Oct.             | 13-14 |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-------|
| MISSOURI.          |               |                  |       |
| Polk               | Boilvar       | Oct.             | 4-6   |
| Lawrence           | Mount Vernon  |                  | 4-6   |
| Clay               | Liberty       |                  | 4-8   |
| Moniteau           | Tipton        |                  | 10-13 |
| Chariton           | Keytesville   |                  | 11-14 |
| Green              | Springfield   |                  | 11-14 |
| Lafayette          | Lexington     |                  | 11-15 |
| Platte             | Platte City   |                  | 11-14 |
| Franklin           | Union         |                  | 12-15 |
| Cedar              | Stockton      |                  | 17-20 |
| Marion             | Palmyra       |                  | 20-24 |
| Bates              | Butler        |                  | 29-31 |
| NEBRASKA.          |               |                  |       |
| Otoe               | Nebraska City | Oct.             | 5-6   |
| NEW BRUNSWICK.     |               |                  |       |
| York               | Frederickton  | Oct.             | 11-12 |
| NEW JERSEY.        |               |                  |       |
| Somerset           | Somerville    | Oct.             | 4-7   |
| Warren             | Belvidere     |                  | 11-14 |
| NEW-YORK.          |               |                  |       |
| American Institute | New-York      | Sept. 21-Oct. 28 |       |
| Seneca             | Watertown     | Oct.             | 12-14 |
| Yates              | Penn Yan      |                  | 12-13 |

*American Agriculturist*, Oct. 1859, p. 291, col. 3.

CLASS 21.—*Agricultural Implements and Machinery.*

Judges—John Harold, Jaques Van Brunt.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best and most extensive assortment of agricultural implements. Gold medal.

T. W. &amp; J. H. Mulford, Orange, N. J., for the best spring wagon for general use, with a very ingeniously constructed brake. Silver medal.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best grain cradle and scythe. Bronze medal.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best three garden spades. Diploma.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best three shovels. Diploma.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best three hoes. Diploma.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best hay rakes. Diploma.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best three manure forks. Diploma.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best three hay forks. Diploma.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best farm harrow. Silver medal.

Elbert White, Stamford, Conn., for the best horse rake. Silver medal.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best farm and road scraper. Bronze medal.

A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., 54 Vesey street, N. Y., for the best horse hoe. Silver medal.

Coleman Farm Mill Co., for the best horse power mill. Silver medal.

Charles E. Pease, Albany, N. Y., for the best horse power. Bronze medal.

Treadwell &amp; Pell, 45 Fulton street, N. Y., for the best horse power corn sheller. Bronze medal.

George Green, Galesburg, Illinois, for the best churn. Bronze medal.

Theodore Teed, Croton, N. Y., for the best hurdle fence. Bronze medal.

Charles V. Mapes, corner Beekman and Nassau street, N. Y., for the best ox yoke. Diploma.

Charles V. Mapes, corner Beekman and Nassau street, N. Y., for the best subsoil plow. Silver medal.

Sandford &amp; Price, Newark, N. J., for Tobias smut machine. Diploma.

W. T. Armstrong, Sandwich, Illinois, for a washing machine. Diploma.

Hydraulic Drain Tubing Co., 9 Carmine street, N. Y., for subsoil draining tile. Bronze medal.

James N. Edney, 147 Chambers street, N. Y., for a double-acting force pump. Diploma.

Treadwell &amp; Pell, 45 Fulton street, N. Y., for a straight draft plow. Diploma.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

R. S. Stenton, 229 Pearl street, N. Y., for well constructed plows. Bronze medal.

Jas. J. Mapes, Newark, N. J., C. V. Mapes (agent), corner Beekman and Nassau street, N. Y., for labor-saving farm implements, constructed with considerable ingenuity. Silver medal.

C. V. Mapes, corner Nassau and Beekman street, N. Y., for Lashe's patent spring plow, for rough, stony, or stumpy ground. Bronze medal.

Treadwell &amp; Pell, 45 Fulton street, N. Y., for Share's coulter harrow. Bronze medal.

*Transactions, American Institute, 1859-60*, pp. 50-51. This washing machine was exhibited at the Agricultural Fair, at Hamilton Park on the first three days.

A complete account of the Fair may be found in the *Transactions of the American Institute of the City of New York, for the years 1859-60* (Albany: C. Van Benthuysen, Printer, 1860), available online via Google books ([books.google.com/books?id=A3A7AAAAYAAJ](https://books.google.com/books?id=A3A7AAAAYAAJ)). The Fair ran from 21 Sep. to 28 Oct., in various places in NYC. The main part of the Fair was held at the Palace Garden, a makeshift venue since the Crystal Palace burned down the year before. In the 200 foot square Palace Garden were erected sheds and tents to protect the numerous articles from the weather. "These premises, however, proved inadequate for the proper display of the numerous articles offered for exhibition, and left little room for the crowd who daily thronged the Garden, consequently the receipts fell far short of those of previous fairs." (p. 7)

## HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.

Judges—John C. Johnson, W. J. Barnes.

Shaler Carpet Sweeper Co., Chester, Conn., (J. Champion, agent, 278 Pearl street), for the best carpet sweeper. Bronze medal.

Hiram H. Herriek, Boston, Mass., for the second best carpet sweeper. Diploma.

William Vanderburg, 178 West 36th street, for an excellent ironing table. Diploma.

Samuel Booth, 109 Nassau street, for the best self-acting coal sifter. Bronze medal.

Allen Cummings, 420 Fourth avenue, for the second best self-acting coal sifter. Diploma.

Noah Mosher, Norwalk, Conn., for porcelain pails. Diploma.

De Witt Stevens, Newark, N. J., for a cheese cutter. Diploma.

J. S. Clough, 231 Pearl street, for the best fly trap. Diploma.

F. A. Cannon, 139 Broadway, for the best smoothing and polishing iron. Diploma.

E. P. Munroe, 463 Houston street, for an excellent egg beater. Diploma.

Bartlett &amp; Lesley, 426 Broadway, for the best coffee pot. Silver medal.

Crandall Bros., 5 Columbia street, for the best hobby horses. Bronze medal.

A. M. Cochran, 274 West 35th street, for a self-acting rat trap. Diploma.

J. L. Rowe, 421 Ninth avenue, for an ice breaker. Diploma.

E. B. &amp; P. C. Daniels, Owego, N. Y., for the best clothes dryer. Bronze medal.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE

John A. Morgan, 172 East 24th street, for the second best clothes dryer, Tift's patent. Diploma.

*Discretionary.*

D. W. Seeley, No. 34½ Pine street (A. F. Mayher &amp; Co., agents, No. 54 Vesey street, for a superior washing machine. Diploma.

## INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

Judges—Lewis Feuchtwanger, Alex. H. Everett, Isaiah Deck.

H. G. Norton, 100 Liberty street, for the best hard rubber goods. Large silver medal.

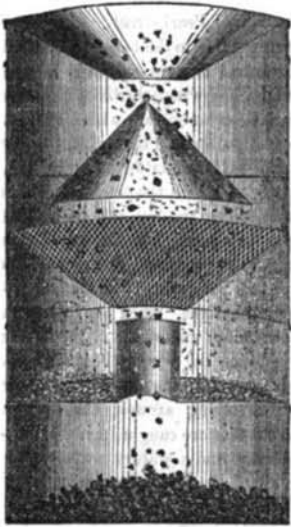
N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., 37 Park Row, for the best India rubber machine belting. Silver medal.

Bramhill &amp; Campbell, 190 William street, for the second best India rubber machine belting. Diploma.

Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., 165 Broadway, for specimens of gutta percha goods. Bronze medal.

*Transactions, American Institute, 1859-60*, pp. 67-68. Seeley's washing machine was exhibited with Household Utensils, at the Palace Garden in the main portion of the month-long Fair. The Metropolitan Washing Machine must have been there too (see next page).

Was there a schedule? Were various categories exhibited on different days?

*Cummings' Patent Self-Acting Ash Sifter.*

Allan Cummings, 420 Fourth avenue, N. Y.

It can be seen by the construction of this sifter, that the dust is prevented from escaping while in operation.

When the ashes and cinders are thrown in at the top, they are diffused by the cone, and fall upon the sieve, which is also conical, where a perfect separation takes place, by the fine dust falling through the meshes of the sieve, while the larger rolls over into the lower pan.

[A diploma awarded.

*Pollard & Seeley's Empire Washing Machine.*

Mayher & Co., agents, 54 Vesey street.



AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

95

It is light, portable, durable, simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, easy to operate; will wash twelve shirts or their equivalent—say thirty yards of cloth—in from five to fifteen minutes, according to their condition; and can be operated on by a boy or girl of twelve or fifteen years old. Will wash bed-quilts, carpets, and the heaviest articles perfectly clean, and equally well the finest fabrics, and all kinds of clothing. It rinses clear. Will not injure the most delicate buttons or wearing apparel. One of its chief recommendations is that it saves the wear of the clothes, occasioned by the use of the rubbing-board, and it will save more than half the time, labor, and expense of washing by hand. Price \$10.

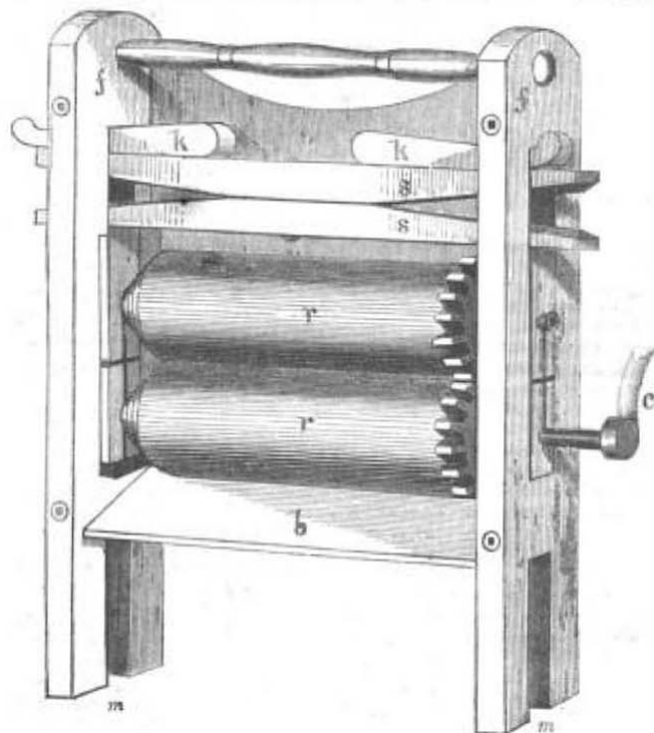
[A diploma awarded.



William Hunt, of Port Hope Ontario, also known as The Great Farini took an "Empire Washing Machine" out on his rope, over the Niagara Gorge, on September 5th, 1860. He then proceeded to draw water up from the river and do his washing.

The patent is no. 22451, Pestle for Cleansing Clothes, by Ezra Pollard of Albany NY, assignor to himself and to D. W. Seeley of New York, NY, dated 28 Dec. 1858. Pollard claimed only the pestle design.

*Transactions, American Institute, 1859-60, pp. 94-95.* The bottom picture, under "Illustrations and descriptions of machinery, &c., on exhibition at the 31st Annual Fair of the American Institute, 1859," is an Empire Washing Machine, which looks very much like a Metropolitan Washing Machine, with modified pestles. The illustration appears to be a near-copy (only the woman's head and the pestle are different) of the American Agriculturist drawing, using even the same letters to mark corresponding parts.



Machine for Wringing Clothes.

Here is a first-rate implement, and no mistake about it. A month ago Mr. Lyman sent us from Yankeedom a small apparatus, 14 inches high, 12 inches wide, and 5 inches thick, and wished us to set it upon the edge of our Metropolitan wash-tub, or any other wash-tub, and try it for wringing out clothes. It did not strike us very favorably at first, and we were disposed to partly attribute the good story he told of it, to his usual enthusiasm on getting hold of something new. However, as it cost us nothing, not even the express charges, (which is more than we can say of many a useless gim-crack sent to us), we could do no less than take it home for a trial. Well, we like it; our better half likes it; and—to say a big thing in its praise—our “help” liked it on the first trial, though she belongs to a class constitutionally opposed to any new-fangled machines about the kitchen. Next to the sewing machine we consider it the greatest woman’s-labor-strength-and-health-saving-implement we have seen. And further, it is a decided economizer in the wearing out of garments. Every one is aware that in the usual method of wringing out clothes, the twisting process stretches and breaks the fibers materially, and woefully strains and tires the hands, arms, and shoulders. All this is saved in this new machine, for the garments are simply passed rapidly between two soft, elastic india-rubber rollers held together by springs, and they come out quite as dry as they can be wrung by hand. They are not twisted at all, but simply pressed. The operation is equivalent to pressing the pieces between the soft hands with sufficient force to remove the water, and of course there is no stretching or tearing the fibers as in the usual process of wringing. As an experiment, we showed the wash-woman how to work it, by passing two pieces through. She then took hold and passed through a miscellaneous assortment of 3 dozen garments, of various sizes, from a baby’s stocking to a woman’s dress. The articles dropped into a basket, ready to hang out. The time required at the first trial was 4½ minutes. The garments were then thrown back into the water, and she wrung (or

pressed) them again in a trifle less than 3 minutes, and with less weariness than would be required to wring out a single sheet.

After this, why should we not be enthusiastic, (in behalf of our fair readers,) over this new implement? One thing more would make our satisfaction complete, and that would be to have the new machine sold at so low a price that every woman could purchase one immediately. We have talked the matter over with the manufacturer, and tried to figure out a lower price, but he assures us that they can not be got up so as to be retailed for less than \$8, if well made. As an item in the expense he informs us that the india-rubber

costs \$3, as it must do from the quantity required. But even at \$8 the machine is a profitable one, on account of the saving in wear and tear of fabrics, to say nothing of the saving of labor.

DESCRIPTION.—The machine consists of an upright frame, *f, f*, in which two rollers *r, r*, are set. A crank, *c*, on the axle of the lower roller enables the operator to turn them, they being connected by cog wheels at one end. The cogs are long so as to still fit into each other when the rollers are pressed apart by large garments. The pinions or ends of the rollers move up and down in slots



in the frame. The body of the rollers is made of a thick layer of vulcanized india-rubber, and the cog wheels are of galvanized iron to prevent rusting the clothes. The amount of pressure given by the rollers is regulated by stiff wooden springs *s, s*, above them; the ends of the lower spring rest upon the side pieces into which the axles of the rollers are inserted. By moving the wooden keys *k, k*, the springs *s, s*, are made to act more or less forcibly upon the rollers. The lower board, *b*, is inclined so as to carry the water back into the tub.

To use the wringer the mortices *m, m*, are slipped down upon the edge of the wash tub as shown at Fig. 2; the end of a piece of clothing is presented to the rollers, the crank turned, and the cloth is drawn through, and falls upon the

other side ready to hang out to dry. The water is squeezed out and falls back into the tub. By loosening the keys, the springs and rubber yield sufficiently to admit the passage of a large garment, while the elastic rubber operates upon the smallest article. If desired, the garments can be made as dry as pressure can make them by running them through a second or third time with the keys pressed in. The long lever (crank) makes it easy to use a great pressure, while the elasticity of the rubber and springs prevents crushing the most fragile button.

We have thus spoken strongly in favor of this valuable implement, against which we were at first prejudiced, because we think we are doing a favor to our readers. All the return we ask of the manufacturer is that he get up the machines rapidly, make them in the best manner, and sell them to our readers at the lowest possible price. If he don't do this we shall pitch into him, if we can't into his machines.

### Hints on Cooking, etc.

The following three were contributed to the *Agriculturist* by A. M. P.

**CHEAP SPONGE CAKE.**—Two eggs, 1 tea cup flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 large spoonful sweet milk, ½ spoonful soda, 1 tea spoonful cream tartar, a little salt, grated rind of one lemon, 1 tea spoonful of butter. Bake fifteen minutes.

**BOILED SWEET PUDDING.**—One cup of suet finely chopped, 1 of raisins chopped, 1 of milk, 1 of molasses, and a little salt. Stir in wheat flour until it is of the consistency of stirred cake. Boil three hours; serve with sweet cream.

**OMELETTE.**—Four eggs, 1 tea spoonful of butter cut in bits, 1 large spoonful milk or cream, salt and pepper to taste. Put a piece of butter, half the size of an egg, in the pan—which should not be too large, to allow it to spread too thin—let it melt, break in one slice of bread, crumbed fine, and too large spoonfuls of cream. Beat the eggs well, stir them in briskly for a moment, let it cook about five minutes, then fold it over, and turn out. This, with ham, makes a nice dish for the breakfast table.

**YEAST.**—Mrs. H. Jessup, Chautauque Co., N. Y., recommends to the readers of the *Agriculturist* her method of preparing yeast, which is as follows: To any quantity of water desired, add sufficient hops to make it very strong, and let it steep slowly two or three hours. Then boil it a few minutes, strain out the hops, put the liquor back in the kettle, let it boil moderately, and add flour until a stiff batter is formed. When thoroughly scalded, put it in a jar to cool, and while a little warm, add yeast to ferment it. When well fermented, add to two quarts of the yeast, a half tea cup of salt. Keep it in a cool place. A tablespoon twice full will make sponge for a half dozen loaves of bread. Yeast made in this way will not sour.

**FLOUR PUDDING.**—Contributed by M. Smith. Mix 4 eggs with 4 cups of sweet milk and a table spoonful of butter, and stir in 2 cups of flour. Bake it ¾ of an hour in a quick oven, and serve with sauce of butter and sugar well mixed, with a little wine if desired.

**TOMATO FIGS.**—Contributed by H. Wade, Floyd Co., Iowa. Place tomatoes in boiling water and leave them until the skins burst. Drain off the water, and add sugar enough to cover them, when it is melted. Boil slowly for an hour, skim out the tomatoes carefully, and drain off all the syrup; then pack them in sugar. When dry they closely resemble genuine figs.

### To Advertisers—Advance in Terms.

Attention is directed to the terms of advertising, which will hereafter be a little more per line than formerly. The new terms, however, are in reality not so high as when the previous rates were established, owing to the large increase in our circulation.

But our charges will still be lower than those of any other journal we believe, and considerably below the average. Thus: Our new terms are but little more than half a cent a line for each thousand subscribers. By the column the charge is less than 1 cent per 1000. The comparative cheapness of these terms will be appreciated when we state as a matter of fact that, generally the charges by the agricultural periodicals range from 2 to 5 cents per line for each 1000 subscribers. In a few instances they are lower, and in some cases higher—in one agricultural monthly the regular charge is over 10 cents per line per 1000.

We make these comparisons, not invidiously, but in reply to a few persons who have, without calculation doubtless, complained that even our former terms were higher than others.

The fact that the *Agriculturist* is issued but once a month, and is in a form, and of a character to be preserved and often referred to, will of course be appreciated.

We desire but a limited number of advertisements, and exclude all patent medicines, and things of a deceptive character.

The average circulation of the *Agriculturist* for six months past has been somewhat over **Fifty Thousand Copies** per month. This is believed to be a larger circulation than that of any other Agricultural or Horticultural Journal in the world. Very large accessions of new subscribers are daily received.

### Advertisements.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must be received at latest by the 15th of the preceding month.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

FOR THE ENGLISH EDITION ONLY.

Thirty-three cents per line of space for each insertion, (or three lines for \$1.)

One whole column (145 lines) or more—\$40 per column.

Business Notices Sixty cents per line.

FOR THE GERMAN EDITION ONLY.

Ten cents per line of space for each insertion.

One whole column (120 lines), or more, \$10 per column.

Business Notices Twenty cents per line.

FOR BOTH EDITIONS—ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

Forty cents per line; \$45 per column.

Business Notices Thirty-five cents per line.

On Advertisements to stand three months or more, a discount of 5 per cent will be made from the above terms for each three months of the whole term paid for in advance. Thus: 3 per cent off for 3 months; 10 per cent off for 6 months; 15 per cent off for 9 months; and 20 per cent off for 12 months.

For laborers, or those seeking employment, one half of the above terms.

American Agriculturist, Jan. 1860, p. 28.

26,735.—John S. Gray, of Hartford, Conn., assignor to himself and David Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn., for an Improvement in Washing Machines:

I claim the combination of the rollers, C C, with the turning frame, B, having proper forked or slitted projections to secure the roller frame to the tub or box, when arranged and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

*Scientific American*, vol. 1002, issue 3, 14 Jan 1860, p. 46.

### Rubbing & Wringing done away.



**METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE.**  
For sale by WM. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.  
Wholesale and retail by LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Conn., and  
DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Conn.  
Send for a circular.

American Agriculturist, Jul. 1860, p. 223.

### The New Wringing Machine.

For sale by DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.  
LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Ct.,  
and by our Agents of the Metropolitan Washing Machine, and  
WM. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.

American Agriculturist, Aug. 1860, p. 251.

### 218 FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK. Rubbing & Wringing done away.



**METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE.**  
For sale by WM. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.  
Wholesale and retail by LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Conn., and  
DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Conn.  
Send for a circular.

American Agriculturist, Aug. 1860, p. 255.

### The New Wringing Machine.

For sale by DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.  
LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Ct.,  
and by our Agents of the Metropolitan Washing Machine, and  
WM. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.

American Agriculturist, Sep. 1860, p. 287.

### THE METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE AND ATTACHMENT. Rubbing and Wringing Done Away.



when put in use takes no more room than the common Wash Tub.

It is admirably adapted to the wants of the South as well as the North, and has never failed to please wherever tried.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the clothing, wash faster and better than four Washerwomen can by hand.

Orders promptly filled, with Machines having full directions for use, by the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of these great Labor Saving Machines in the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

TREADWAY & JOHNSON,

65 Sycamore St.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1860.

[Raleigh, NC] *Weekly Standard*, 19 Sep. 1860, p. 1, col. 5.

### The New Clothes Wringer.

Almost all labor dispensed with. Durable and simple.  
For sale wholesale and retail, with or without the Metropolitan Washing Machine, by  
DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.  
LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Ct.,  
WM. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.  
Send for a Circular.

American Agriculturist, Oct. 1860, p. 319.

### WASHING MADE EASY.



CATARACT

### Washing Machines.

American Agriculturist, Oct. 1860, p. 319-2. (A competitor.)

PATENT IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE.—Price only Five Dollars. Warranted to give satisfaction when used as directed. Agents, 221 Fifth St., New York.



American Agriculturist, Oct. 1860, p. 319-3. (A competitor.)

### The New Clothes Wringer.

Almost all labor dispensed with. Durable and simple.  
For sale wholesale and retail, with or without the Metropolitan Washing Machine, by  
DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.  
LE ROY & CO., Hartford, Ct.,  
WM. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.  
Send for a Circular.

American Agriculturist, Nov. 1860, p. 351.

### The Metropolitan Washing Machine AND THE NEW CLOTHES WRINGER.

For sale wholesale and retail by  
R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-street, New-York.  
CHAS. V. MAPES, 128 Nassau street, do.  
W. FAULKNER & SON, San Francisco, Cal.  
and at the Manufactory of  
DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.

American Agriculturist, Dec. 1860, p. 375.