



McCORMICK'S
REAPING AND MOWING

MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

1859.

Agent,

General Agent.



MOWING MACHINE WITH THE REEL ON,

Though it is now generally used without it, and thought to be preferable, as the Machine is lighter, and will perform admirably without it, unless mowing in same direction with a heavy wind.



3500
McCORMICK'S

REAPING & MOWING MACHINES.

WITH renewed obligations to the farmers and others of the United States, by whom I have been so liberally patronized for fifteen years past; and to an efficient and able body of Agents, by whom my machines have been so faithfully and so truthfully represented, I am, as heretofore, very largely engaged in their manufacture, and propose respectfully to submit for the consideration of those who may wish to purchase, or are otherwise interested, a few facts and comments upon the subject.

The agricultural implements of the present day, as compared with those of but a few years past, are to the farmer what the railroad is to the traveling public, as compared to the stage; while the Reaper and Mower stands at the head of the list, and its comparative importance must be as the wages of *harvest* hands to ordinary annual farm labor.

The Reaper is to the cradle, what the threshing-machine is to the flail, or treading out the wheat with horses' feet; with the difference in favor of the Reaper, that harvest wages are over one hundred per cent above average annual wages, and with nearly a like proportion in favor of the Mowing Machines; to say nothing of the risk from storm, wet weather, loss of over-ripe grain, &c.; from *delay* in harvesting grain and grasses; and further, I may add that where the Reaping Machine and Threshing Machine are thoroughly introduced and well known, as in Illinois and the West generally, the former has just as certainly taken the place of the cradle, as the latter has superseded the flail. The cradle is almost wholly abandoned in the Western States, and the small farmer, who cannot afford to own a Reaper, generally hires his cutting by a machine when it is possible.

My experience, as is generally known, dates back to the *very origin* of the Reaper, commencing in the harvest of 1831, and continuing my experiments from season to season in Virginia, (my native State). I had been manufacturing and selling my machines in that State on a small scale prior to 1844, when I first introduced them in the Western States.

Commencing their manufacture and sale in Chicago in 1848, my average annual sales here to 1854 were near 1500; my sales since that year being :

In 1854,.....	1600 Machines,
" 1855,.....	2500 "
" 1856,.....	4000 "
" 1857,.....	4000 "
" 1858,.....	4500 "

My stock of materials for 1859, *purchased for cash, and now upon my premises, being rapidly manufactured into these machines*, is as follows :

Wrought Iron.....	585 tons.	50,000 ft. Chain Band	66,666 lbs.
Pig Iron.....	1,152 "	Sheet Zinc.....	50,000 "
Cast Steel.....	61,925 lbs.	Banca Tin and Copper	19,000 "
White Lead & Colors..	29,000 "	Oil and Turpentine...	125 bbls.
Lumber.....	1,564,774 feet.		

together with over 400 Kegs Nails, 120,000 Malleable Fingers, Coal, &c. These materials are sufficient for the manufacture of at least 5000 machines and I have now near 300 men employed, with very extensive and superior facilities for doing all that can be done by machinery.

The foregoing is a brief and simple statement of FACTS, indicating the origin of my machine and its constantly increasing popularity, and perfect adaptation to the wants of the farmer; the writer as a farmer having used the machine, upon his farm in Virginia, regularly prior to his connection with the business in Chicago in 1850

I warrant my machine for simplicity, durability, ease and cheapness of repairing, perfect performance and general adaptation to the wants of the farmer everywhere, as a Reaper, as a Mower, and as a combined Reaper and Mower, with its improvements for 1859, *superior to any other*; the farmers of the country bearing testimony that my machine (which is now more substantially made than heretofore) has been found to last in practice ten or more years, with very trifling cost of repairs. Now I argue that independent of the warranty above, the foregoing statement of FACTS is more to be relied on by the farmer, in making choice of a machine, than all the publications, premiums, patents, and other representations that can be made by the various makers of these machines, while no such statement of FACTS can be truthfully made by any other manufacturer of these machines, in this or any other country.

I may add, in this connection, that I manufacture *no other* machines; that my whole time and capital are given exclusively to the manufacture and sale of Reaping and Mowing Machines, and that this has been so for the past ten years; and further, that by no single establishment in the United States or elsewhere, has there been sales of these machines to compare with the foregoing statement; the experience and practical knowledge of other manufacturers of these machines being of course alike disproportioned, notwithstanding all their pretensions.

While I have from time to time succeeded in attaining a higher degree of perfection in the performance of my machine, I have always had especial regard to its *simplicity*, ease of repair and durability.

These are striking characteristics on a personal inspection of the machine.

I manufacture my own castings, sickles, brass boxing, composition metal, bolts, nuts, &c., &c.; my long experience enabling me to procure, with great certainty, the best of materials, and thus avoid the risk of other makers, who with their more limited experience and means, procure ready-made, many important parts of their machines.

In ordering my machine, the farmer has the benefit of my more than 20 years experience, together with such an array of *positive evidence* of its superiority, as presented in the *manufacture* and sale as represented above, of say, 25,000 of these machines in ten successive years, from a single establishment, and with a *constantly increasing demand*, and notwithstanding the *desperate efforts* of rival manufacturers.

My reliance for success has been upon the intrinsic *merit* of my machine, as evidenced by the use of hundreds and thousands in the hands of the masses of farmers. My machines are made and shipped in all directions, and they go into the farmer's hands with, to a great extent, very little attention from my Agents, and in very many cases, no attention at all. Such is their perfect simplicity, great strength and durability, that they go into the common farmer's hands (no matter how unskillful) with as little risk as the plow, or other more common implements.

THE ECONOMY OF CUTTING GRAIN AND GRASS BY MACHINERY.

There can be no doubt that to the farmer who has fifty acres of grain and grass to cut, it is economy to purchase a machine, in view of the difficulty of promptly procuring sufficient labor of the right kind, the saving of labor, greater expedition, and greater security from loss by storm or over-ripe grain, and in more perfectly saving the hay crop from getting over-ripe, or being injured by wet weather for want of help—being thus independent of hired labor at the expensive and busy season of harvest. There is also a great saving of labor in securing a crop of clover-seed with my machine.

SIDE DRAUGHT AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

My machine is very compactly built upon one main driving wheel, with a *wide rim*, and a small wheel at the outside of the platform, *upon which there is very little weight*. To make the machine *strong and durable*, it is nearly balanced *right and left* over the large wheel, when the raker and driver are in place, leaving very little weight on the small ground wheel, platform and weaker parts of the machine. Now it is only necessary to raise the small wheel-side of other machines, when the raker is in his stand, to see that the small ground wheel

with narrow rim, has a great share of the weight of the whole machine to carry, and the raker besides, which accounts in part for the great superiority in point of durability of my machine, and its not being liable to rack and get out of repair, and for its advantages in soft or wet land. The difference is, that to lessen side draught a little, a far worse evil is encountered in spreading the wheels wide apart, and thus placing the main wheel on or very near the outside of the machine, as by other makers of these machines, making a great tendency to strain and rack the platform and every part of the machine. The small wheel does not, in my machine, require to be of large diameter, for the reason that while the machines of other makers are heavy upon this wheel, mine is *very light*, and while to enlarge the driving wheel lessens its strength and the general compactness of the machine, and while my large experience and practice in the field has shown, to my satisfaction, there is no material advantage in having larger wheels, and I find very many farmers who agree with me on this point. I would call particular attention to the fact, that while other Reaper makers, *for effect*, have adopted an enlarged main wheel, and attach much importance to it, that the weight of their machine is in fact near as much on their small wheel with narrow rim. Just try the weight when the raker is in his stand, and observe the fact.

Especial care is taken to so construct my machine as to have the cogs free from dirt and consequent rapid wear.

My machine can be raised or lowered by simply loosening two bolts on one side, and changing one on the opposite side; while the raising and lowering with a lever, when the machine is in motion, is a mere humbug without practical advantage, and injurious to the strength and durability of the machine.

IMPROVEMENTS, SICKLE EDGE, ETC.

Farmers should beware of improvements, so called. It is with very great caution I apply improvements to my machine, with all my experience.

I have shortened and strengthened materially the fingers, and otherwise improved my cutting apparatus, so that upland prairie or other fine grass may be cut to perfection, even when wet. I have also perfected my track clearer, adopted a chain band for the reel, which cannot fly, and in all respects taken great pains to have my machine, for the harvest of 1859 as complete and as near perfect as with all my experience, means, and facilities can be attained.

The sickle edge I have used in my machine from its origin, and there can be no doubt of its superiority when constructed with the slightly sloping edge, as used in my machine, in connection with my patented spear-shaped fingers. A good sickle scarcely requires sharpening at all, except when injured by coming in contact with stones or other hard substances, as it is very much a self-sharpener in the Reaper. Whole crops are often cut on smooth land without grinding

at all, while the process of grinding the smooth edge tends to soften and wear out the temper and the cutter; hence the objection to the smooth edge, besides the loss of time in repeated grindings. There are numerous objections to the abrupt cut of the deeper sections, such as requiring more power to cut, more severe upon the machinery, greater liability to lose rivets, breakages of sickle, crank, &c.

PREMIUMS, ETC.

Farmers should not *rely* upon the awards of premiums to these machines, as evidence of their value. They are only corroborative of other sufficient evidence, and in a great majority of cases are very unreliable, as are the theories of committees and their reports. It is only the test of successive years and the result of much experience and good judgment, on the part of the manufacturer, that secures to the farmer generally the most valuable and durable implements of this description.

While I do not hesitate thus freely to express my opinion as above, I can with pleasure refer to the many testimonials of this description, which I have received in years past, and with especial pride and pleasure I refer to the following, from the extraordinary occasions and the distinguished sources whence they have been bestowed:

"THE GREAT COUNCIL MEDAL,

AT LONDON, IN 1851,

Awarded by the Exhibition of All Nations, to C. H. McCORMICK, on the ground of the originality and value of his

AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE."

"THE GREAT FRENCH EXHIBITION AT PARIS,

IN 1855,

awarded to C. H. McCORMICK,

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

FOR HIS AMERICAN REAPER AND MOWER."

Also, the Highest Prize awarded to any Machine at the
FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, IN 1856,
as published in the *Paris American*, of Aug. 3.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE OF THE

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, IN 1857.

THE U S. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

at their Fair in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1857, awarded to me

A GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA,

for the best Reaper, after a severe test in heavy tangled rye, over hilly and uneven ground.

HUMBUGGERY AND MISREPRESENTATIONS.

There is probably in no other branch of trade so great an amount of humbuggering practiced at the present day. Farmers are, themselves, very liable to be misled by it, and in many cases are induced to give the very strongest certificates of the perfection of machines, which they afterwards discover to be a very unprofitable investment; hence the importance of purchasing from makers whose statements can be relied upon as **TRUTHFUL**.

Such is the character of the representations often contained in the circulars and pamphlets of makers of these machines, that I should advise my Agents to use them for the purpose of establishing my position—that the farmer cannot safely purchase these machines, from certificates or other published accounts. I would refer to the pamphlet of the owner and manufacturer of the Atkin's machine as the most elaborate, containing, perhaps, hundreds of the very strongest certificates, in addition to *money challenges* to a *large amount*, addressed to me, and amounting in the aggregate to a *whole book* of the most varied and *positive evidence*, that this Atkin's machine was the best in the world!! These pamphlets and machines were widely circulated all over the country, though now they have about *died out*, and the factory here not turning a wheel for a year or more past; while the manufacturer of this same machine, at Dayton, Ohio, is engaged in rebuilding those of his manufacture and altering them to hand raking machines. Other similar instances I could mention.

Great efforts have been made by many of these Reaper makers to excite prejudice against my machine; charges of monopoly made &c., &c., while it is clear that but for the boldness with which I introduced these machines, making and selling them by thousands at an early period, they would have been sold at much higher prices.

The manufacturers of the Manny machine, at Rockford, Illinois, have grossly misrepresented facts in claiming the highest awards at the French Exhibition, in 1855, and in publishing a letter as from a highly respectable paper in France, commending in the highest terms their machine, and claiming for it the highest honors on that distinguished occasion, when in fact, it was a *gross fabrication*—no such letter ever having appeared. The manufacturers of the same machine at Hoosac Falls, N. Y., also published this same letter. These and other *misrepresentations* show how much of public confidence such men are entitled to. I give below the standing of three American machines, exhibited and operated on that occasion, with the remark that other similar misrepresentations as above might be referred to, and that it was *Jerome*, and not Prince Napoleon the President of the French Exhibition, as claimed by Manny & Co., that Lought Manny's machine, while the *Emperor* bought mine, there being but one to be had.

GREAT FRENCH EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855.

The following is the official list of awards to Reaping and Mowing Machines at Paris:

No. I—GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR. C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.

No. II—Medal of Honor, Gold. No Reaper in this List.

No. III—First Class Silver Medal. J. H. Manny, Ill.

No. IV—Second Class Silver Medal. J. S. Wright, Chicago, for Atkin's Self-Raker.

See *Scientific American* of December 15, 1855, for the correctness of the above list of awards.

I quote from the official report, as follows: "In Agriculture, the sole Grand Medal of Honor, was awarded to C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, inventor of the Reaping Machine, that has operated the best at every trial, and is the type after which all the other Reapers have been made, with different modifications, that have not changed the principle of the discovery." The following also appears in the *Scientific American* of Jan. 12th, 1856: "*La Presse*, the most extensively circulated newspaper in France, has devoted no less than four columns to a historical sketch and minute description of McCormick's Reaping Machine, with an account of the extraordinary results obtained in all the recent trials before the international Jury; and it bestows great praise upon American Inventions generally." Farmers and others may judge how much credit the makers of these machines are entitled to, from what has preceded in this circular.

Below will be found a few brief complimentary notices worthy of note:

From the Washington Union, of January 17, 1856.

The National Agricultural Society—McCormick's Reaping Machine.

The National Agricultural Society, during its late session in this city, took occasion, in the most decided and unequivocal manner, to show its high appreciation of McCormick's Reaping Machine. On the second day of the session, Dr. Wesson, of Massachusetts, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the only award of the highest class made to any agricultural implement at the World's Exhibition in 1851, in London, was that (the corn-cil medal) in favor of the reaping machine invented by C. H. McCormick, an American:

And, whereas, the only award of the highest class in the department of agriculture at the recent World's Exhibition in Paris, (the grand medal of honor) was awarded to the same invention:

Resolved, That the eminent distinction thus awarded to an American invention reflects honor on our country and its progress in the useful arts, for which we, as the National Agricultural Society, deem it at that we tender our acknowledgments to juries, composed almost, if not quite, exclusively of distinguished Europeans, by which the award have been made to an absent, and to them unknown, American, and we point to the fact as an encouragement to our inventors and incitement to future efforts and earnest of our future triumphs.

Horace Greeley, of New York, who was a United States Commissioner at the London Crystal Palace, made a characteristic speech, showing that McCormick's reaper was the great American feature of the exhibition. His account of the working of the reaper there was quaint, humorous, and very interesting.

Col. Kimmell, who had explained the reaper to the Duke of Wellington and others in England, made some interesting statements, and showed the superior claims of Mr. McCormick to the gratitude of American agriculturists.

Gen. Worthington, after endorsing what had already been said, spoke of McCormick's reaper as the initial agricultural labor-saving machine.

Professor Henry, after recapitulating the disadvantages under which American articles had been sent to the European exhibition, said any machine which obtained prizes there must have deserved it.

Major John Jones, of Delaware, also supported the resolution, and gave some valuable agricultural statistics.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Wm. Elliott, Commissioner of the State of South Carolina, in his report to the Governor of that State, says:

"I had the pleasure of witnessing the trial of McCormick's machine and second triumph in the field of Trappes, where model implements, selected from France and England, were brought in competition with it only to test its superiority. Its success was so distinguished as to disarm envy, and bring down generous cheers from the vanquished parties.

Hon. A. B. Congor of N. Y., in an address at the late meeting of the United States Agricultural Society at Philadelphia, said: "I cannot withhold the expression of wonder which I have experienced in witnessing this exhibition, I doubt whether there are many Americans at heart who could withhold an expression of honest pride, as in surveying the countless productions gathered together in this immense area, they have witnessed the trophies of American skill applied to American agriculture. Go with me and your pulse will be quickened as you cast your eye upon a machine which a few years ago startled the old world and made them acknowledge that American ingenuity had produced the most successful reaper known. (Applause.) That triumph to the inventive genius of the age is presented here by one, who was a son of the old Dominion, but who has now sought his home far from the centre point of her old territorial possessions, with no divided allegiance either to his native or adopted State. He brings it here as he brought it before the world, a proud effort of his genius in behalf of American Agriculture."

The Philadelphia Morning Times of Oct. 9, 1856, has the following: "We had the pleasure of seeing on the Agricultural Fair Ground, the great "American Reaper" which has been so widely known throughout the civilized world. This implement which has become indispensable to the agriculturists of our own country, and has commanded the admiration of those assembled at the great universal Exhibition at London, in 1851, and at Paris in 1855-6, carrying off from each of them, the highest honors awarded by them respectively, stands as meek as though it were just being launched upon the arena of public estimation and criticism, for a first trial of its merits.

The general arrangement and principle of operation in this machine have been so often described and are so well known, that it is only necessary to add that as decided by the French juries, it appears that, in the various modifications of it, found on exhibition, they do all embrace the same leading features and from the information we can obtain, present no important improvements.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK,

By **WM. S. McCORMICK.**

Subjoined will be found some brief extracts from letters received, which are merely given as corroborative of the foregoing statements.

CERTIFICATES.

First in the Place.

Mr. Dudley C. Peck, of Jackson, Marion County, Tennessee, says:

"I bought a two horse machine in 1858, the first in the neighborhood. It worked to perfection—was easy draught for two mules; did all my own harvesting, and that of my father-in-law and some for my neighbors. Not one cent for repairs and none the worse, after cutting over two hundred acres. All who saw it were pleased. Quite a number will be sold in 1859. It more than meets my expectations."

Seven Harvests and no Expense.

Mr. G. Samuels, of Mt. Carmel, Ind., writes me, Nov. 14, 1858:

"I purchased one of your Reaping Machines the Spring of 1852, and have used it for seven harvests, cutting eight hundred acres of Grain and have not paid *one dollar* for repairs.

"I have seen various other machines, but think yours decidedly the best in use." As to *service*, no other can compare with it.

Raking done by Boy thirteen years old.

Mr. Wm. W. Williams, of Sugar Valley, Ohio, writes, Nov. 10, 1858:

"I have used one of your two-horse Combined Machines the past harvest, cutting about seventy acres Grain and Grass with two horses, without any change of team, and think it was not harder than plowing. Wet or dry, heavy or light, standing or lodged, the cutting is done without difficulty, and the raking well done by a boy thirteen years old. I had previously used one of your large machines for two years without any expense for repairs. I can cheerfully recommend your machines as the very best in use."

Sickle seven years used, still good.

Mr. Jas. B. Craig, of Jacksonburg, Ohio, writes me, Nov. 25, 1858:

"I have used one of your Reapers seven years; averaged over one hundred acres each year, and my first sickle is good yet. I would not exchange my Reaper for any other that I know of. I consider it as good a Reaper as can be found in the State of Ohio."

Sickle good seventh year and no Repairs.

Mr. H. Hollowell, of Drewsburg, Franklin County, Ind., writes me, January 6, 1859:

"I purchased one of your Machines the harvest of 1852; have cut seven harvests with it, cutting from 70 to 100 acres each harvest; it has not cost me one cent for repairs, and with the *same care*, I am certain I can cut *seven* harvests more, with less than *one dollar* for repairs; the same sickle cuts just as well as it did the first day; have never replaced one section. I have cut in all conditions of grain; some as heavy as I ever saw grow, and as flat as it could be. I am certain your machine has no equal."

Brings the Sheaves out Straight.

FROM VIRGINIA.—**SIR:** The McCormick's Reaper and Mower that I bought last year gave me most perfect satisfaction in every particular. I cut my whole crop of grain and grass, without any accident or repairs of any kind. My wheat was very heavy, and a portion of it on very steep land, and notwithstanding I had to have a hand, in many places, to hold the machine from oversetting, it did the work first rate. On my low grounds the Wheat was very heavy and badly lodged and tangled. The Reaper just walked through it like a thing of life, cutting it clean, and bringing it out in sheaves nearly straight. I believe that it saved me more than half the price last year, to say nothing of the labor, which was not inconsiderable.

JOHN C. McCUE.

I fully concur in Mr. McCue's statement above; it is true, my land was not steep, but my grain and grass were both very heavy and badly lodged. I cut my whole crop without any trouble, and to my perfect satisfaction, and I will here say that for everything, cutting grain, grass, and saving grass seed, I believe there is nothing equal to the McCormick's Reaper and Mower.

SAMUEL YOUNT.

Took It as it Come.

CHAPEL HILL, Augusta County, Va., April 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in stating that the McCormick Reaper and Mower, which I purchased last harvest, performed in all respects most admirably. I cut my entire crop of grain and grass; some of my wheat was very heavy, so much so that it lay in every direction. I had no idea of cutting it with anything else but a mowing scythe, yet on making a trial of the Reaper it was a clean, smooth sweep—taking all. It made little or no difference which way the grain lay—all was swept off—and with a careful rake it was laid in sheaves. It far surpassed any expectation I had of its performance. I am perfectly satisfied that I have saved more than one half of the price of the Machine in saving grain, saying nothing of convenience, expedition and labor-saving, with which I secured my harvest. I cut in strong standing wheat, on hilly ground, eighteen acres, clean and smooth, in a day. Indeed, I would not be without one, at double the price.

Yours very respectfully.

J. CHURCHMAN.

Drives the Team and Rakes Off.

Mr. C. D. Long, of Darien, Walworth County, Wisconsin, January 3d, 1859, says:

I have a McCormick two horse Reaping and Mowing machine, which works to perfection. I have driven my horses and raked off at the same time, doing first rate work. Why should not horses follow the standing grain or grass as well as the furrow? I do not think the McCormick Machine can be beat reaping or mowing, and the simplicity and durability of the same, recommends it to the farmer for economy.

Good.

Extract from a letter received from G. W. Davis of Waterloo, Monroe Co., Illinois, December 24, 1858:

"I have used one of the McCormick Reaping and Mowing Machines for three years. My expense for repairs has been but seventy-five cents. I

have cut upon an average each harvest 115 acres of wheat, part of which was badly down and tangled, so that I did not expect a machine would cut it. It was no trouble to cut it with yours. I have worked with several kinds of reapers, including Mannys, Atkins Self-Raker, and the Kentucky Harvester, but could not now be induced to have any other than the McCormick machine, and would rather pay *full price* for that, than to have a Kentucky Harvester as a present, and be compelled to use it."

Would not do without for twice the Cost.

Extract from a letter received from J. G. Hamilton, Esq.

FANCY HILL, Rockridge County, Va., October 22, 1858.

"Had I not purchased one of your Reaping and Mowing machines, I could not have saved my crop of grain this last harvest. Hands could not be got, and my wheat was badly down. Cradles could not have cut it but one way; I should have lost much of it, but the Reaper saved it beautifully. I would not do without one for double the price you sell them at. Some of my neighbors say that they would not do without one for much more than that."

Will last for years to come.

Mr. John J. Wherry, of Hendersonville, Tennessee, writes December 14th, 1858:

"I purchased one of your combined Reaping and Mowing Machines and have used it three years, cutting from 200 to 250 acres of grain each season, averaging 15 to 18 acres per day. When the land is smooth and free from stumps, I can cut 18 acres per day with ease. I prefer it to all other machines in use. It is the most durable of any, and as evidence of the fact, my machine is very little the worse for wear. I think it will last for years to come. Expense for repairs has been a mere trifle."

The most certain to Work.

Mr. John Kelly, of Lebanon, Tennessee, writes me December 23, 1858:

"I bought one of the McCormick Reaping and Mowing Machines four years ago—has operated to my entire satisfaction, mostly in the care of negroes, and the repairs has been mere nothing. I prefer yours to all others, and can safely recommend it to farmers as the most durable, and certain to work of any in use."

Worked by Negroes.

Mr. J. Hamilton, of Lebanon, Tennessee, writes Dec. 20th, 1858:

"I have used one of the McCormick combined Reaping and Mowing Machines for two years, with entire satisfaction. It has been managed mostly by negroes and on very rough ground, without any repairs to this time. The work was done *first rate*, and I can recommend the machine to farmers as worthy of confidence."

The One to Purchase.

W. M. Cartmell, Esq., of Lebanon, Tenn., writes Dec. 23, 1858:

"I have used one of your combined Reaping and Mowing Machines for four years, and it has cut about 1000 acres of grain and grass, with very

little repairing. I think there is great durability in the McCormick machine. Mine will no doubt, last for many years to come. They are the machine for farmers to purchase."

Beats the World.

Mr. John H. Tallcott, of Half Day, Lake County, Illinois, writes August 15, 1858:

You should have heard the wonder expressed by some of my old neighbors, at my trying one of the McCormick two-horse combined Reapers and Mowers, this season. I could not cut my grass with the machine I had, was the reason of my getting one of your improved machines. It works beyond all my expectations. I can cut grass of all kinds, lodged clover, timothy, red-top, white clover, and all combined and *lodged together*. I have cut grass in the rain, and could not clog the sickle; have cut lodged oats, and have gone round the field, cutting on all sides, clean as I went. I will challenge the county on reaping or mowing. I don't think you can get a farmer to look at a Manny machine in this neighborhood, *much less to buy one*. There have been many persons present to see me mow, and are very generally decided in their belief that the Manny machine is used up *root and branch*, in this section of country. The majority of farmers know very little about the McCormick improved Reaper and Mower, here. After seeing this machine perform, I was satisfied that agents of other machines stretched the truth amazingly, in their statements about the McCormick machine, for many years past, while there were no agents for it in this part of the State. I find no difficulty in using the McCormick machine with *one span of horses*; think it much lighter draught than the Manny machine, and it is certainly *economy* for the farmer to purchase one of your machines, as they are made of the very best material, and put together for service. They will endure *twice as much hardship* as any other machine, and no doubt last nearly or quite *three times as long*. A farmer can push ahead on *smooth or rough* ground without fear of breaking down, and farmers testify to the using of them, seven harvests, cutting over 800 acres of grain, with less than *one dollar* expense for repairs. Who can afford to purchase a new machine every three or four years, and pay out from ten to twenty-five dollars repairs? Why do the farmers purchase such machines, when a McCormick Reaper and Mower will do good work from twelve to fourteen years with very trifling expense for repairs?

No Hindrance.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana, writes October 11, 1858:

"My McCormick Reaping and Mowing machine worked as well as any machine I ever saw—I am well pleased with it. I cut 20 acres of grass in one and a half days with ease; was not hindered one hour in cutting all my crop. I owned one of Manny's machines two years, and with that could beat Atkin's machine—with McCormick's I can beat Manny's. The public here is decidedly in favor of your Reaper and Mower. I can certify that my machine is the best in this part of the world, and I believe the best and most *durable* reaping and mowing machine ever made."

Would not Exchange for any other.

Mr. Joseph McCoy, of Wayne Co., O., writes in December 1858:

"I have been using one of your combined Reaping and Mowing Machines three seasons with perfect success, in the most difficult, tangled and lodged grain and grass, and would not exchange for any other machine that I have seen in use."

Works by Moonlight.

Mr. J. D. Bartlett, of North Prairie, Knox County, Illinois, writes December 20th, 1858:

"I purchased one of the McCormick Reapers in 1848, have used it *ten* harvests, cutting almost constantly, for three or four weeks each season, and often by moonlight. I have cut twenty acres per day with it, and can do it *now*. If any of the sticklers for opposition machines wish to bet on it, I will take out the old machine the coming season and give them a chance. I have always sheltered my machine, and believe it will do good service *several* years to come. My last sickle has been used seven years, and is in good condition now. Taking all things into consideration, your improved Reaper and Mower is *the* machine for the farmer, being economical, because *long lived*, and good for any emergency in the field."

Made of the best Material.

Mr. E. Cook, of Crown Point, Brown County, Illinois, writes November 6, 1858:

I bought one of the McCormick Reapers and Mowers for last harvest, and found it far superior, both for reaping and mowing, to any other machine in use. I am acquainted with nearly all the machines of different kinds made, that are of any account. I am well satisfied that yours will mow down clover, tangled and lodged grass, when all others fail. I also find that your machines in this neighborhood have cut grain and grass for many years, without any repairs worth mentioning. This is one great consideration with farmers, especially in hard times for money—this makes the machine cheap. I believe there was only one other kind of machine sold in this township this season, while there were 18 or 20 of the McCormicks' sold, taking the lead of all other machines. The compactness and strength of your machine, shows that it is made of the very best material, and it will last ten or twelve years with care.

Will Mow Ten Seasons.

Mr. J. L. Piggott, of Hancock County, Ill., writes Nov. 4, 1858:

"Our crops are not entirely destroyed by the wet weather—were secured with more than ordinary trouble. Your Reaper and Mower, however, operated to my entire satisfaction. To a combined Reaper and Mower like yours, so well adapted to the work of the farmer, may be added another excellence which farmers will duly appreciate these hard times; it does not require much for repairs, and will be a good working machine not only three or four years, but ten or more, if well taken care of."

Lasts three times as long with one-third the Expense.

Mr. Pierson Brelsford, of Jacksonborough, Butler County, Ohio, writes Nov. 20, 1858:

"I was at Hamilton, Ohio, during the trial of your Reaping and Mowing machine, in July 1857. There was a very large number of farmers present, who, like myself, were eager spectators, anxious to select the *best* machine from amongst the large number on exhibition. As the grain was very light, it only afforded a machine the opportunity of going through the *motion*. The McCormick Reaping and Mowing machine cut in the heaviest grass on the ground without choking once—in fact nothing could have done better, and although I had entertained some thought of buying a Manny machine; after seeing the improvement and operation of your machine on exhibition, I hesi-

tated not to purchase one of them, and have used it through two harvests, and as I always like to be my *own judge*, and being certain that I act in accordance with the views of a very large majority of the farming community, as a committee of *one*, I awarded to the McCormick the first premium. I find it strong, durable, and in every respect *reliable*. Why should a farmer buy any other machine if the McCormick Reaper and Mower will last *three times* as long as any other, and require less than one-third the amount of repairing, and always ready to work?"

"More Simple and Durable than any."

Mr. John Driers, of Canal Dover, Ohio, writes October 11, 1858 :

"Give me the McCormick combined Reaper and Mower, over all other machines now in use, for many reasons: It is more durable, less compact, made of better material, and does more work with the same number of hands, than any other machine. It also, does clean work in lodged grain where others fail."

Two horses work the large Machine.

Messrs. Solomon & Jacob Call, of Knox County, Indiana, write Sept. 2, 1858 :

"We had the pleasure of using one of your four horse Reaping and Mowing machines for 1858, and are much pleased with it. We worked through wheat and hay harvest without any trouble. We done good work with two horses; with four we could cut 16 to 20 acres per day—cut standing, lodged or down grain or grass perfectly, and we can recommend the McCormick Reaping and Mowing machines, above all others, to work well under any circumstances, where any machine in the world could work, and think it the best in use.

Strength, Durability and Ease of Draught.

Mr. James L. Martin, of Canal Dover, Ohio, writes Oct. 11, 1858 :

"I unhesitatingly recommend the McCormick Reaping and Mowing machine to all farmers for its strength, durability, ease of working, and reliability in all conditions of grain and grass; and I give it the preference over all other machines. It is undoubtedly the farmers interest to purchase a McCormick machine, which often works many years without any expense but the oil.

Used four years—best ever seen.

Messrs. P. Heard and S. Montgomery, Reily, Butler County, Ohio, write, Nov. 8, 1858 :

We purchased in Sugar Valley, one of your Combined Reaping and Mowing Machines, Spring of 1854; have used it through *five* harvests, and have averaged 165 acres each harvest; have tried it in all conditions, both grain and grass, and are happy to state to you, for the public, that it *fills the warranty in every point*. We are using the same sickles we got with the machine, and the expense for repairs has been but a mere trifle—which, no doubt, is owing to the *true position of your Raker*, whose weight is thrown entirely on the main wheel, having no tendency to strain or rack the machine, by being on the platform, as is the case with Manny's and most other machines. We can cheerfully recommend the McCormick Reaping and Mowing Machines as the best and most durable we have ever seen.

Cut 500 acres.—10 Cents for Repairs.

Mr. Richard W. Pearce, of Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Indiana, writes Nov. 4, 1858 :

"Myself and one of my neighbors bought one of your Reaping and Mowing machines for the harvest of 1857. We have cut near 500 acres of grain and grass without loss of time, or 10 cents for repairs. I consider it the most *durable* and *reliable* machine in use for all kinds of harvesting, and for cutting over all kinds of land. I think I can beat anything reaping or mowing in Sullivan county, that bears not the name of *McCormick*, and cheerfully recommend it to the farmers for *economy* and good work."

Just the thing for Tangled Clover.

Messrs. Nathan and Wm. M. Veatch, Highland Prairie, Schuyler County, Ill, Nov. 4, 1858 :

We are compelled to acknowledge now, after a thorough trial of your Reaper and Mower in heavy, tangled grain, and felled clover, that there is no machine in use that will do the cutting that yours will do. Last season was an uncommon wet one; what was down, was very heavy and tangled. We found, from experience, that the McCormick Reaper and Mower would cut, where *other machines failed*. We will give you a test between yours and the Manny machine: Mr. Jesse Burke had a very heavy field of clover; felled down. He offered it to one of my neighbors—who bought a Manny machine the same time we bought yours, (just as new as ours)—if he would mow it and take it off the ground. He went in with his machine, and cut and pulled, and pulled and cut, and finally had to give it up. We took the McCormick machine and went in and cut it to perfection, without any difficulty whatever, making a nice job of it, and getting a large quantity of hay. And now, Sir, for good reaping and good mowing, give me the McCormick machine, *above all others*. It is *long-lived* and *reliable at all times*.

Lighter Draught than the Manny.

Mr. Julius Kunze, Mascoutah, St. Clair County, Ind., writes me, Nov. 5, 1858 :

I bought in 1856 a Manny two-horse machine, and after using it two harvests, was well satisfied to sell it for what I could get. My objection to the Manny was that it was *too heavy* for two horses, and with two span it cut *too narrow a swath*, and would not cut the corners. Last harvest I bought one of the McCormick four-horse Reapers and Mowers; and cut with it 150 acres of grain and grass; and was at no expense for repairs, except fifteen cents for a bolt which I had lost. My machine is now good as new, and I would not exchange it for one of Manny's and eighty dollars to boot.

Saves Grain enough to pay for itself.

Mr. Christian Gilbert, Freeburg, Ill, writes me, Nov. 9, 1858-

I bought a McCormick four-horse Reaper and Mower last harvest, and cut about 215 acres of grain and 10 of grass, averaging 15 acres per day. I cut down, tangled, leaning and standing, and also wet grain, all with perfect ease. My machine is none the worse for wear, and cost me nothing for repairs. I think the McCormick machine better than any other. I have used the New York Self-Raker, also Rugg's machine; and could not be induced to attempt to cut my crops again with either, as the McCormick cuts so much better and easier, and saves enough more grain to pay for itself in a short time.

Does the best of Work.

Mr. Mitchell Alexander, of Elm Grove, Adams County, Illinois, writes Nov. 15, 1858:

"I bought one of your two-horse Reaping and Mowing machines for 1858, the first ever used in this place. I am well pleased with it, both as a reaper and mower; can now recommend it to farmers as being a good substantial machine. I unhesitatingly say the McCormick Machine is the best I have ever used, on account of its great strength and durability and the best of work."

They would not try it.

Wm. W. Pulliam of Belleville, Illinois, writes November 18, 1858:

"With the two-horse Reaping and Mowing machine that I bought of you last harvest, I cut 60 acres of heavy lodged grain, and 20 acres of grass well mixed with dead ripe clover, which it was impossible to cut with a scythe. The machine done first rate in grain and grass; I think it superior to any other harvester made. The machine is now as good as ever it was, and has cost me nothing for repairs. Last harvest I was anxious to get a Brown machine to be tried with the McCormick, as you offered to have it tried with any other machine, with the privilege of taking the one I preferred. I was not able to get the Brown machine on those terms."

Gets the worth of his Money,

Joseph Houston of Washington County, Ill., writes Nov. 6, 1858:

"I have used one of your Reapers and Mowers for three years, cutting over 300 acres of grain and grass. The sickles are as good apparently as ever, and my expense has been but a trifle for repairs. Much of my grass was tangled and down, and it shaved it off to perfection. The opinion of the farmers in this community, is that the McCormick Reaper and Mower is decidedly the most reliable of any extant for all conditions of ground, and all kinds of grain and grass. The farmer is sure to get the worth of his money, when he buys a McCormick machine."

In Complete Order.

Mr. Wm. Morrison & E. Steele, of Elkhorn, Washington County, Ill., write Nov. 1858:

"We purchased one of your Reaping and Mowing machines, and cut about 150 acres per year, have used it three seasons—cut about 50 acres of grass each year, without repairs with the exception of the crank, which we burst by forcing the key too tight, there has been less than three dollars expense for repairs. I am well pleased with it as a reaper and mower. It is still in complete order."

Worked three years at two Dollars Expense.

W. W. Stewart, of Trenton, Clinton County, Illinois, writes November 13, 1858:

"I had your Reaper and Mower for the harvest of 1855, and have used it every season since, cutting nearly 700 acres. The machine is nearly in as good condition as when I got it. Farmers should look for durable machines, they cannot afford to pay \$140 and \$150 for machines that last but two or three seasons."