

THE SHIP OF PROGRESS.

Hail, mighty ship!
Where'er you dip
The billows roll with life anew,
As with your weight
Of Reaper freight
You plow the waters through.
Forevermore,
Each wave-kissed shore
A welcome holds for thee,
And all the years
Shall ring with cheers —
The land unto the sea.



COMPLIMENTS OF

Mc CORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY,
CHICAGO.

Ketterlinus
Phila. New York & Chicago.



That's where McCormick machines are built. It was sixty-six years ago that Cyrus Hall McCormick gave to the world its first successful Reaper. During all these years McCormick Harvesting Machinery has been universally recognized as the standard of excellence. This pre-eminence is due to long practical experience, coupled with ambition to create the best, originality to supplement that ambition and means to carry out the ideas of our inventors. McCormick machines are to-day, as always, leaders.



TO OUR PATRONS:

We thank you. Your appreciation of high endeavor has been and is our inspiration. You have a practical way of judging between boasted value and real value, that is shown by the immense number of our machines that you buy. Our sales were greater last year than ever before, and far greater than those of any other manufacturer. Last season you were using more than one and one-half million McCormick machines.

You believe in that common sense philosophy which says:

"THAT PAYS BEST WHICH IS BEST."

Do we claim for McCormick machines that they have reached the acme of perfection? Yes—so far as perfection is known to-day. So long, however, as sunrise shall follow sunset, so long the Ship of Progress will sail on—on; straight ahead; always. Return trip? Never! Better, far better than any other implements of the same class, McCormick machines of to-day are better than McCormick machines of yesterday, and in the direction toward which we hopefully travel, we promise ourselves—and you—that they shall ever lead the way.

Yours very truly,

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO.

Chicago, U. S. A., January 1, 1897.





which it was received is shown in the fact that we sold more self-binding harvesters than ever before during any one season of our history.

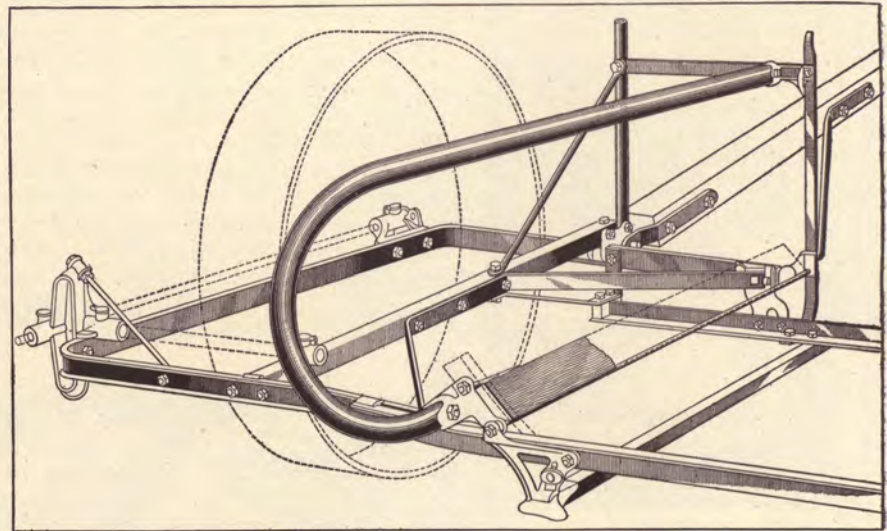
Regarding the construction of this harvester, it may safely be said that no machine was ever built with greater care and insight. The main frame is made of one piece of channel steel, without joints, very rigid and very strong, and yet as light as is compatible with the great strain to which it is likely to be put. The backbone of the machine is a square steel tube that forms the middle sill, and extending across the front sill serves as a place of attachment of the tongue. A diagonal brace extends from its center outwardly toward the front of the machine, and also toward the rear, thus preventing any tendency of the frame to sag and bind the rollers. The tongue brace extends to the inner post, at the heel of the knife, where it is connected with the rear sill by a strong rod, so that any pull upon the brace does not tend to pull the frame of the machine apart, but is transmitted to the rear sill. A stiff, flat piece of hard wood prevents the front and rear sills from being drawn together, both when the machine is being pulled ahead and turned or backed.

The superior construction of the steel pipe yoke will be described on page 7.

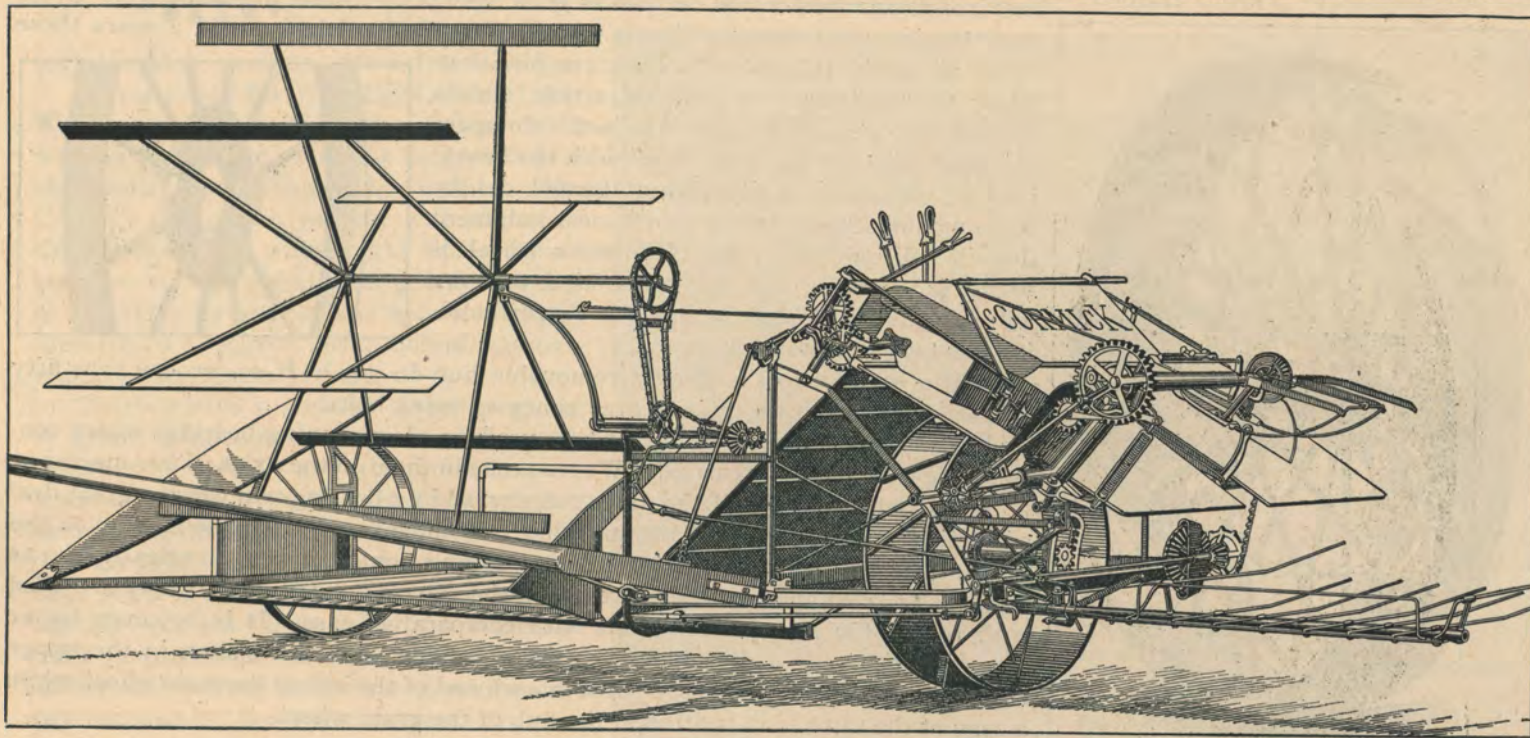
IMPROVEMENT HAS MARKED the career of the McCormick every year from 1831 down to the present time.

We do not wait for others. We go ahead. We took a big step in advance of the procession when we brought out the Right-Hand Open Elevator Harvester and Binder two years ago.

Competitors tried to ridicule the idea of a right-hand machine, but the last harvest proved conclusively that we knew what we were about—and that our competitors did not. After having satisfied ourselves that the right-hand machine was better than the left, we began its general introduction last season, and the favor with



IT IS CURIOUS to note upon how small a feature a habit may be established. The building of machines that turn to the left is a habit of construction, without reason or cause which effects anything. Never since hand-binding harvesters went out of use has there been a reason for building a machine that awkwardly turns to the left, when all other implements in use on a farm turn to the right. It is the off horse that is trained to walk in the furrow; it is the off horse that holds the mower up to the standing grass, and it is the off horse that will line a binder up to cut a full swath all the time. Some manufacturers may continue to build the old style left-hand machine, just as some hold to the antiquated, rear-gear binding attachment, but, our word for it, those concerns that expect to keep in the procession at all, will soon trail in behind the McCormick with Right-Hand Machines. This construction is uniformly endorsed by our patrons, and those who bought the Right-Hand Open Elevator last season could not easily be induced to go back to the left-hand "behind-hand" type of machine. Watch the advance steps of the McCormick and learn the progress of harvesting machinery construction.



WE HAVE EMPLOYED no false economy either in the material or the "putting together" of this harvester. There is no detail of its construction that will not stand the most rigid scrutiny and the severest test. There is no harvester made to-day in which the ratio of strength to weight is so great as in this machine. "Little weight and much strength" has been the watchword observed in its construction. A lighter machine could be built at less expense to us, but what we would gain in diminishing weight would be lost twice over in the sacrifice of capacity, strength, and long life of the harvester.

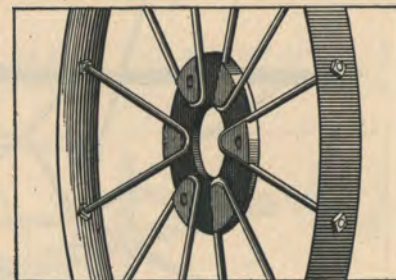
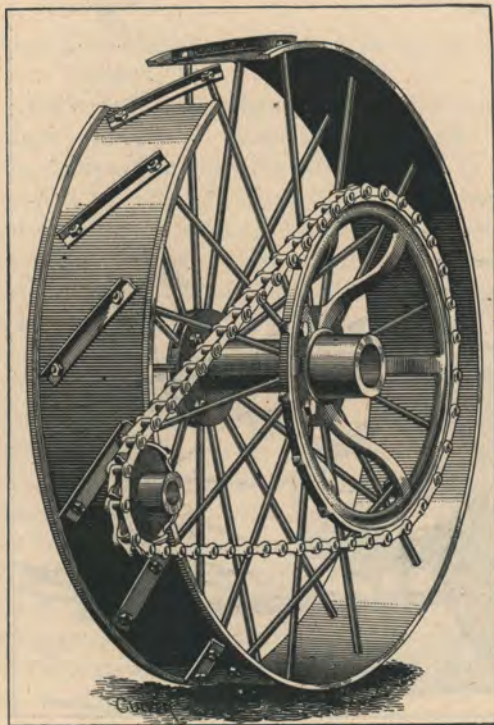
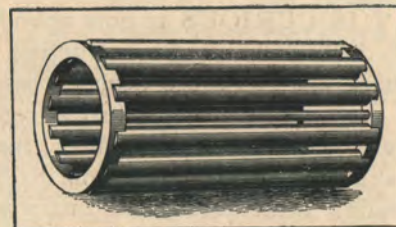
As an evidence of the neatness and faultlessness everywhere observable in this machine, we ask you to examine the main drive wheel and the grain wheel. The main wheel is not the cast-iron sort. To use cast-iron

would mean a big saving of dollars to us, and, possibly, we might deceive a few men to the extent of making them suppose a cast-iron main wheel would be "just as good" as our up-to-date, superb, double-spoke, steel tension, steel-rimmed, bicycle wheel. But what a delusion and a snare these "just as good" things are! They are forced to admit the existence of a standard article, and to confess that they are *not* that standard. Compare this neat, light, strong, steel wheel with the heavy, clumsy, cast-iron "dead-weights" turned out by some manufacturers, and if your honest judgment doesn't tell you that the McCormick wheel is worth \$10.00 more than the other kind, then we will concede that long experience in reaper-building has taught us nothing.

Will a grain wheel without a removable hub do you? If so, we can save fifty thousand hubs each year, and three times as many bolts.

Roller bearings will save draft when used on slow-running bearings where considerable weight is to be carried. We recommend them on the axles of our machines.

It is troublesome to oil the axles. A dry, sliding bearing will cause a great deal of friction, and not only will the machine run much harder, but the friction on the grain wheel will cause side draft. A dry, rolling contact will, theoretically, run as easily as an oiled one, and therefore, when the wheels are not oiled, if they are filled with rollers, the machine still runs with comparative ease. It is, however, better that they be occasionally oiled. A cage of rollers, such as is shown in the upper right-hand corner of the page, is fitted in each end of the hub of the main wheel, while a cage of the same kind is fitted in the hub of the grain wheel.





together with his comments written thereon.

In claiming for the Right-Hand Open Elevator great capacity and unfailing work, we claim only that which the field record of the machine has abundantly justified. Mr. Carney's experience was the experience of thousands of men who bought this machine last season. Its magnificent practical operation in the harvest field was wide-spread and uniform to a degree never before approximated by any grain harvester.

That we have succeeded in bringing out so grand a machine is a source of supreme satisfaction to us—and the grain grower who owns a McCormick Open Elevator must share this satisfaction with us.

Men who think—men who understand that *price* is one thing and that *value* is another—do not hesitate to choose a McCormick in preference to taking some agent's advice and buying an inferior machine simply because it "don't cost as much."

FOR MANY YEARS the tendency of too many manufacturers has been so strongly in the direction of making absurd claims concerning the construction, performance, and durability of their various machines and implements, that it is little wonder the plain truth is so seldom recognized at first glance.

With misrepresentation for capital, there may be some few dividends returned at first; but eventual commercial and moral bankruptcy are as inevitable as destiny.

Truth—honest work and honest methods—will always pay best in the long run.

Truth at 2 per cent for eternity is a much more satisfactory investment than Falsehood at 20 per cent for 100 years.

In this connection it affords us no little pleasure to show a photographic reproduction of a page torn from our last year's catalogue by Mr. Thomas Carney, of Washington Court House, Ohio,



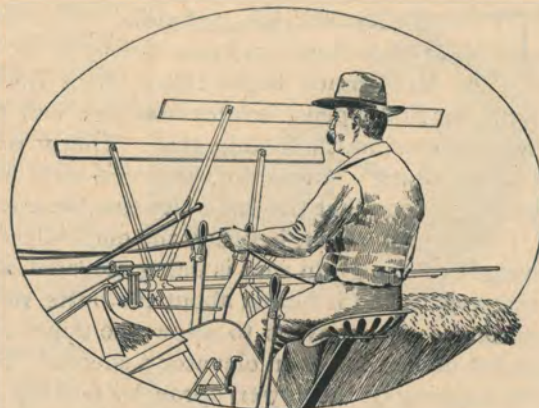
The New Light-Draft Open Elevator Harvester and Binder.



THE McCORMICK BINDER TRUCK.

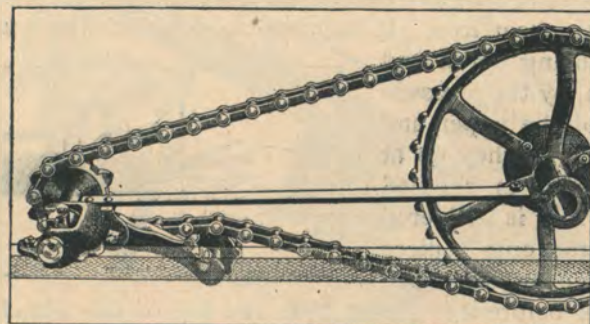
The common-sense way of transporting the harvester; simple, quick, and no strain on the machine.

SOME FARMERS are patient, and many of them are contented with a poor harvester, simply because they do not know the value of a good one. Every good machine that goes onto a farm, pays its owner big interest on the investment. Our Right-Hand Open Elevator Harvester and Binder raises the value of every acre of land on the farm; it diminishes labor and prolongs life; it lessens worry and promotes content. As the driver sits upon the machine, he overlooks his work. The seat is fastened to the strong steel pipe yoke that extends from the rear sill upwardly, to give the heads of the long grain a chance to freely pass up the elevator, and then bends inwardly and extends over the top of the elevator and attaches to the frame at the front side of the machine. This strong pipe not only gives the machine great strength, but it holds the



heaviest drivers with ease and gets them into a position where they can easily adjust the binder, raise and lower the reel, tilt the machine to pick up down grain, and adjust the flag to keep the wind from disturbing the grain as it falls upon the platform. Could they do all this if the seat had been attached to the rear sill behind the elevator? No. And for this reason we don't attach the seat to the rear sill, even though it would save us \$100,000 each year if we could do so, and discard the strong construction which we now employ.

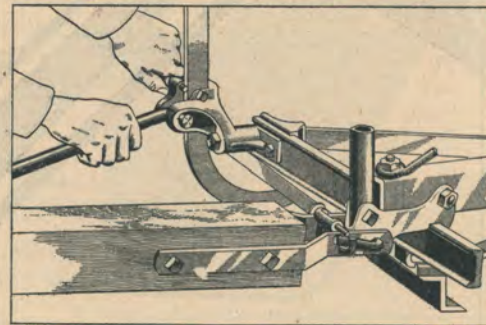
Do you wonder that we claim that our Right-Hand Open Elevator lessens worry and promotes content? You would not if in a harvest field filled with corn stalks one of them should catch in the main drive chain of the machine,



a picture of which is shown in the cut on this page. The stalk would do no harm, as it would be carried around the sprocket wheels and beneath the chain tightener without breaking the parts or disturbing the chain. The reason of this is because the long strap that holds the chain tightener against the chain, which strap extends from the sprocket wheel to the sprocket pinion, is made of spring steel and it yields when the stalk passes between the chain and the tightener sprocket. We own the patent on this construction and that is the reason other people do not use it.

We have seen men behind a harvester, knee deep in mud, putting the main chain back onto their machines, and they did not look cheerful.

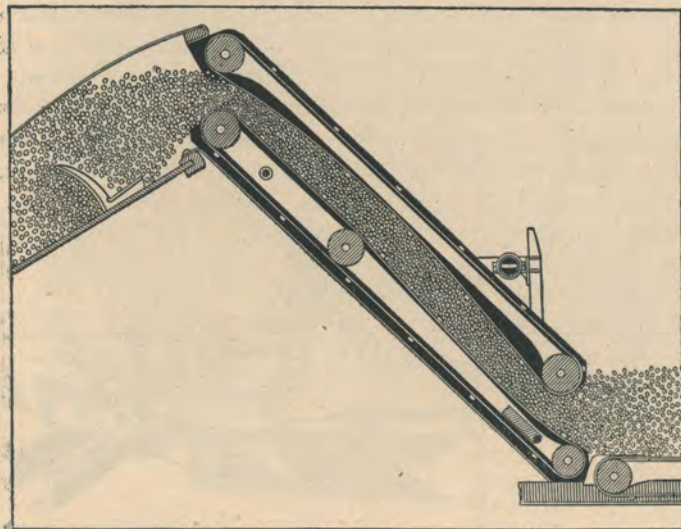
Notice the cut in the lower corner of this page and see how convenient it is to disconnect the tongue and the tongue brace from the machine.



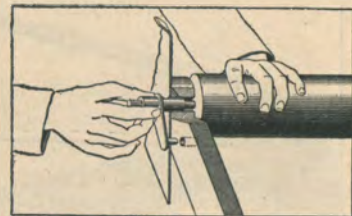
IT IS HARD WORK to handle 7-foot rye successfully. You who have tried to do it with the old style, closed back, forty-eight-inch elevators know this to be so.

The McCormick Right-Hand Open Elevator was a great relief last year to all those growing such a crop. In 1890 we built our first Open Elevator Machine, and planned it after patented machines which we owned, and which had been successfully worked in the field in 1878. That it would be a good idea to open the elevator at the rear, has been known for the past twenty years. It was not, however, until we discovered, in 1890, a means of preventing the grain from sliding backwardly on the aprons that the open elevator became a successful machine for all crops.

The third roller, between the end rollers in the lower apron, prevents the upper ply of this apron from sagging from the weight of the grain that is being elevated, and thus prevents a hollow from forming in the apron, into which the grain slides rearwardly and is bound about the butts, rather than in the middle of the bundle. This roller, with the guides on the upper apron, so cut away as to allow the upper apron to yield when large masses of grain are being elevated, is our patented plan, and it makes our open elevator a success. Some of the builders of harvesters have sought to avoid our patents and prevent the sagging of the lower apron by making it shorter, and piecing it out with sheet iron. It requires no demonstration to prove that the grain will be carried up the elevator more easily on the moving apron and rollers than it will be to be dragged, slid, and rolled over a piece of sheet iron, by the pressure of the upper apron. Not only this, but when the grain is between the plies of the upper and



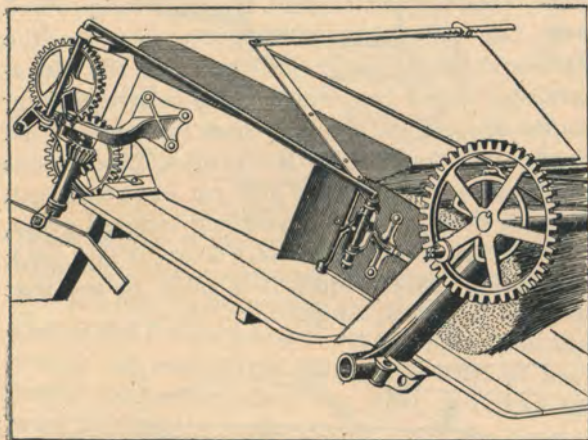
lower aprons, moving as they do at equal speed, the grain is handled very gently, while if it is delivered from the short apron onto a piece of sheet iron, the upper apron will roll it over and over before it is gotten over the top of the wheel, thrashing large quantities which the operator does not see, because it falls to the ground beneath the elevator.



Especial attention is called to the delivery end of the elevator of our Right-Hand Machine. It is so formed that it will deliver the grain, whatever may be its condition—whether heavy or light, full of weeds and vines, or grass—so that the packers will get hold of it and carry it into the binder. The third roller of our elevator and the cutting away of the guides in the upper apron make it possible to place the top roller of the upper apron over toward the binder, sufficiently so that the lightest and weediest crop that the user may wish to harvest can be delivered into the binder without trouble, and without drawing between the deck and elevator.

NINETY-FIVE TIMES in a hundred is a large proportion. We can say even better than this of the Right-Hand Open Elevator, for it harvested last year one hundred fields out of every hundred with a lighter draft, with less stoppage for breakage and repairs; it formed better bundles and used less cord in the binding of them; it handled more easily, saved more grain, and gave greater satisfaction to its users than any of the many harvesting machines that were offered for sale. Repeated trials demonstrated the superiority of the Right-Hand Open Elevator.

The McCormick machines have been better than any others for the past fifteen years. Still, year by year, they have been made better. Particularly notice our large bevel gearing that drives the adjuster. Examine carefully the long, removable bearing that supports the

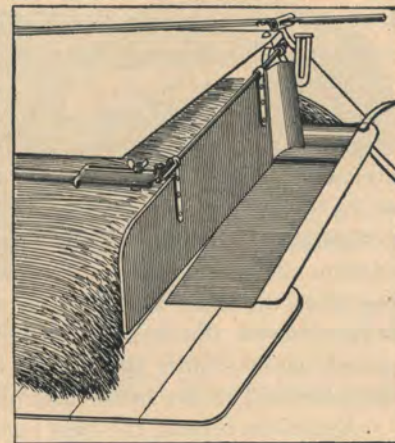
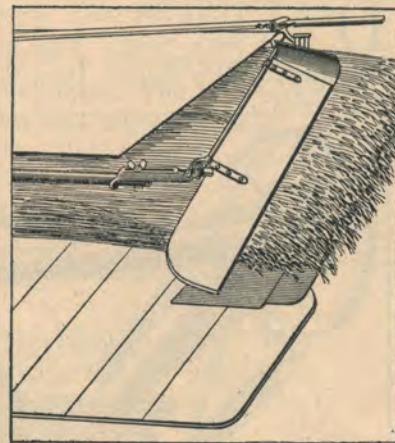


end of the roller that drives the adjuster, and while looking at these features see the care that has been used to hold the bevel gears rigidly in position. Did not these features in your old binder give you trouble?

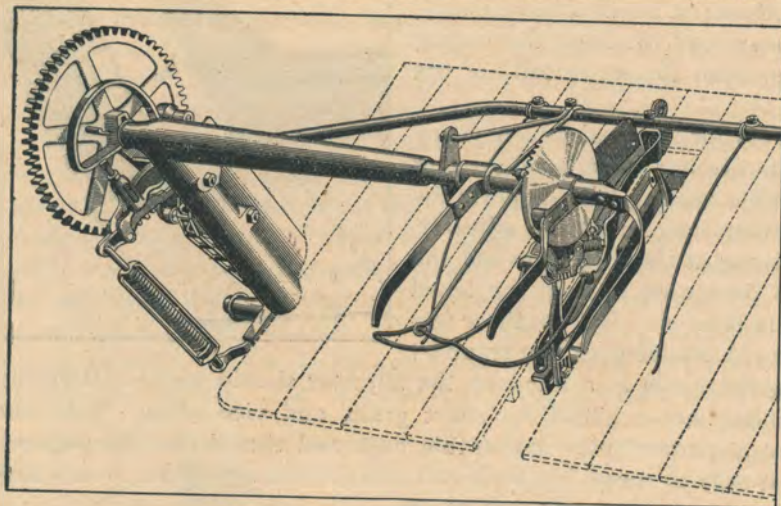
Ninety-five grain fields in a hundred the adjuster should move rearwardly when the binder moves ahead for short grain, and vice versa. With our patented plan, as shown in the cut on this page and the picture on page 11, the driver has only to move his binder to position the adjuster. A new and valuable feature, which we will patent, is also shown in these cuts. By looking at them you will see a lever extending back along the top of the elevator, convenient to the driver. Should there ever be conditions where the adjuster needs to be placed by

hand, the lever is present for that purpose. The sheet steel extension from the lower end of the adjuster holds the grain and makes a square-butted bundle. Whatever may be the angle of the adjuster, the extension stays straight.

A new wind-board is shown in the other cuts on this page. In the upper one it has been turned up so as to allow long grain to pass beneath it. In the lower one it has been turned down against the heads of short grain. This can be done from the seat. The lower end of it is supported and slides on the binder spring-rail. By means of a set screw, it can be fastened wherever wanted. When the binder is slid ahead for short grain, it carries the end of the wind-board with it. This new feature has many advantages over the old way.



DON'T TINKER with your Binder—in short, don't encumber your farm with a binder that will need tinkering. The best pays best. You may save a little money on the purchase price of a binder, but when the harvest is on, and minutes are dollars, then if your binding mechanism gets dyspeptic, delivering unbound bundles for several rods, and you finally have to stop your team and quit business altogether, while you tinker, then you will realize that you have paid a high price for the privilege of seeing your grain go to waste while you sweat and stew, guessing conundrums—tinkering your binder.



The best pays best.

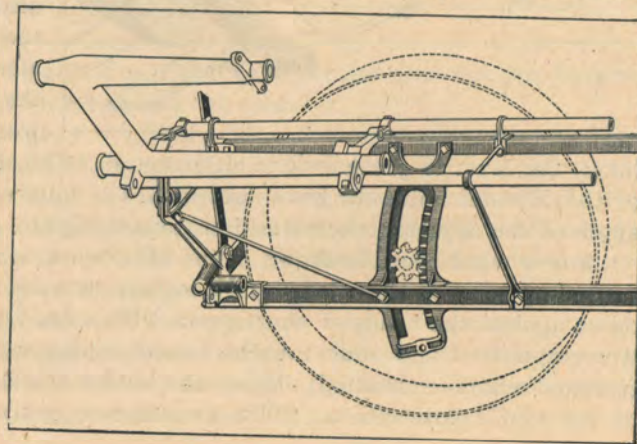
When the main wheel of the old hand-binding harvester dropped suddenly into a dead furrow, the men were jerked back and forth, but they were not rigidly fixed to the machine, and therefore their weight did not jerk the elevators of the harvester out of line, binding the rollers, tearing the straps from the aprons, and making them run out of true.

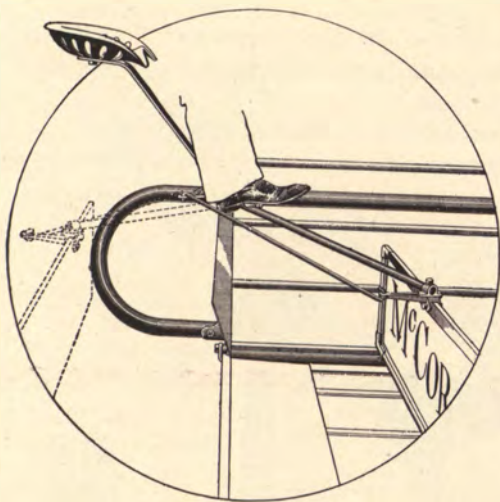
Now, however, even though the McCormick Binder is as light as any mechanism can be built and yet have strength with which to put a band around lodged and tangled grain, still it weighs about 190 pounds, and as it must be slid back and forth on the end of the elevators, it is plain to see that

it must be very firmly attached to the frame of the harvester or else it will cause the elevators to twist and trouble to ensue.

Notice our plan, on which we have an application pending in the Patent Office. The sills of the binder are bent downwardly and are attached to a strong cross sill that extends from the front post of the elevator to the rear post, and is connected with the main-wheel bridge at its center. Notice the good points of this construction. This girth not only relieves the elevators from strain, but it serves as a truss for the outside sill of the harvester frame. It prevents the bridges from springing when the main-wheel hub is at the top of the bridges, and it furnishes a support for the end of the shifting lever of the binder, so that the power used to shift the binder on the machine is transferred through this cross sill to the bridge and onto the main sill of the harvester.

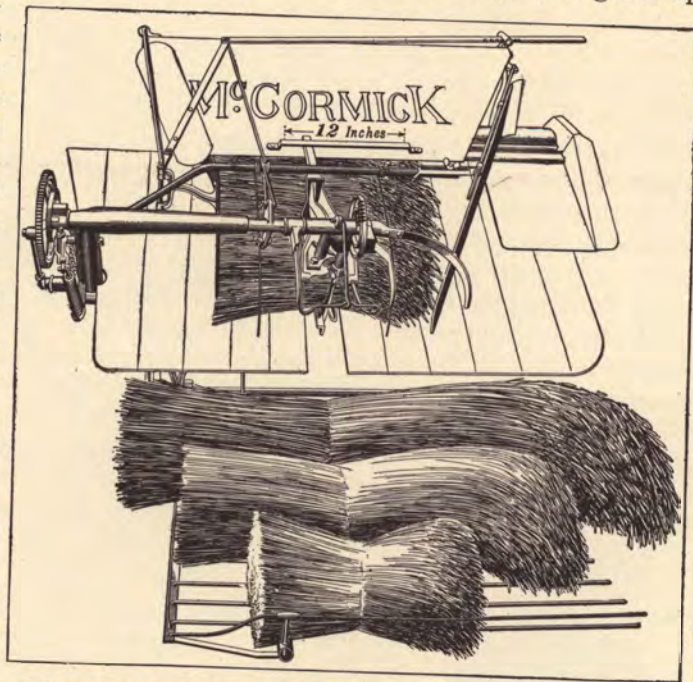
Again we repeat, the best pays best.





THE MOST IMPORTANT field trial ever held in the Russian Empire took place during the months of July and August, 1896. The McCormick Right-Hand Open Elevator Harvester and Binder won the highest award—the most important gold medal ever given in Russia, and the Daisy Reaper won the highest award for Reapers—a diploma of merit.

This trial was continued for seventeen days. The first seven days were given up to the so-called “Theoretical Tests,” which were made before the Committee of Judges and the students at the Mechanical College, at Moscow. These theoretical tests consisted in working the machines for three full days in difficult crops, and then taking



them completely apart before the students of the college, who figured the strength of materials used, the speed of the parts, and generally examined and compared the construction of the machines. After this the five binders were shipped to a very difficult growth of long rye on the Prince's estate, near Saratov, and there they were operated before the committee during a period of ten days. They first followed each other about the field, and then fields of about ten acres were allotted to each machine, and the time that it took to harvest these allotments, the amount of cord that was consumed in binding, the number of bundles that were missed, and the condition of the work done were carefully examined. Then the conditions would be again repeated. Dynamometer tests were made of draft when the machines followed each other, and a canvas was hung beneath the machines to catch the shelled grain, which was afterward cleaned and weighed. The celebrated McCormick Simple Binder and Patented Knotter made a saving in cord over its competitors, on an average throughout the work, of one pound of twine in twenty. It shelled less grain, and it drew lighter when tested by the dynamometer. The cut above shows the capacity in handling the long rye.

One pound of cord in twenty is a big saving throughout the lifetime of a machine; but many more times than this will be the saving, because of its tighter bound and better bundles.

THEY HAVE TRIED without succeeding—they want to, but they can't—and they would give thousands of dollars if they could—invent a knot-tying device that would come anywhere near equaling the perfection shown by the work of that masterpiece of modern mechanism—the McCormick Simple Knotter.

With the exception of their preposterous claims, this sums up the position of our competitors on the knotter question.

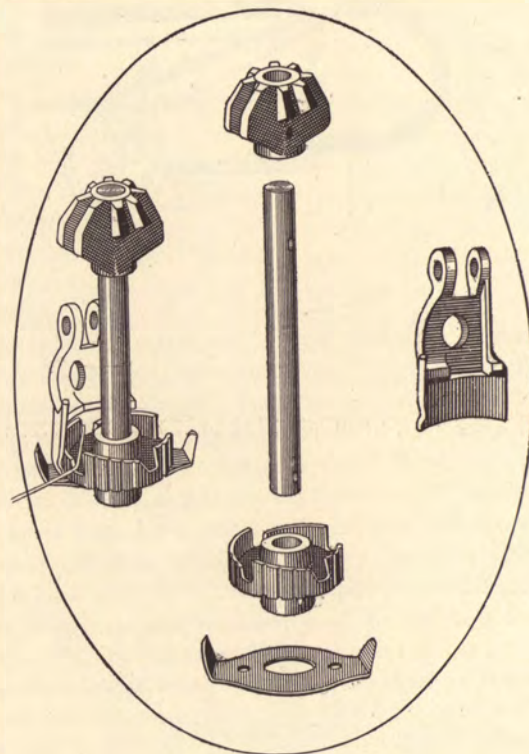
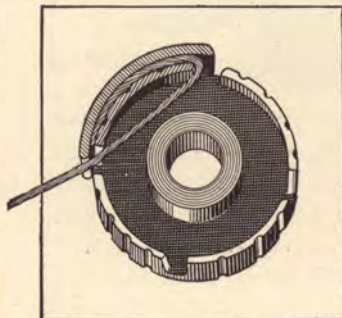
Made desperate by the world-wide reputation of our knotting device, they are forced into making the wildest kinds of claims in order to get rid of the few machines they build.

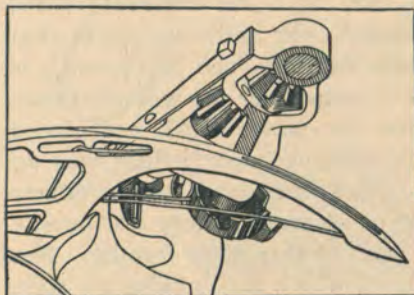
Is it fair to attach half the parts that move to form the knot to the breast-plate instead of to the knotter frame, and then claim and ask you to believe that such a device has fewer moving parts than has the Simple McCormick Knotter? All knotters have a cam-wheel which drives the tyer pinion. The only moving parts on the McCormick (beyond the cam-wheel) are the two shafts with driving pinions pinned to one end, while the opposite end of one of these shafts carries the knotter hook, and the other the cord holder. What do others have?—not the fossils who admit that they are making the same machine they had a reputation on twenty-five years ago, but the new, self-styled “up-to-dates,” who claim the simplest construction. Besides having the same moving parts that constitute the McCormick Knotter, they must add a twisting, swinging knife arm, and—not to the knotter frame, but to the breastplate—a cord tucker, a moving cord stop, a twine knife, etc. They are forced to put all these things on, in order to accomplish half-way good work, as we have the broad patent that protects us in the use of the stationary finger in the breastplate slot.

You would not believe—unless you live in one of the few places where they have sample machines—that a harvester manufacturing company would

make a cord holder in which their very large knotter frame forms the shoe. A frame that they ask \$2.00 for as a repair part, and it is the shoe—not the simple, removable plate that we use. See the arrangement on the McCormick Simple Knotter; a shoe which can be replaced for a few cents holds the cord by spring pressure against the disc. Notice how the end is held between these parts, then has a sharp bend over the edge of the disc's notch, then another turn at the other notch. *It can't slip.*

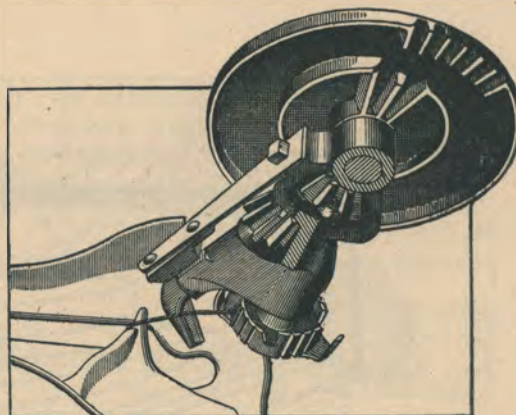
Accompanying cut shows the one moving part that holds and cuts the cord. It also shows the pieces that make up this part. All are simple and cheap, and easily replaced if they become worn.



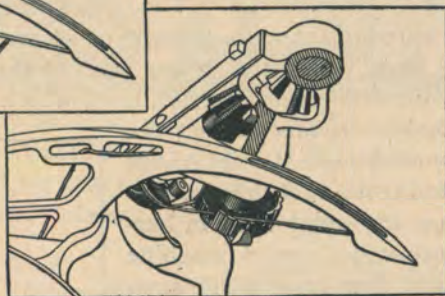


WE PICTURE HERE a series of five successive positions of the knotter in forming a knot. In the large picture is shown the position of the parts as the bundle is accumulating; the finger across the slot holds the cord from slipping off the knotting bill.

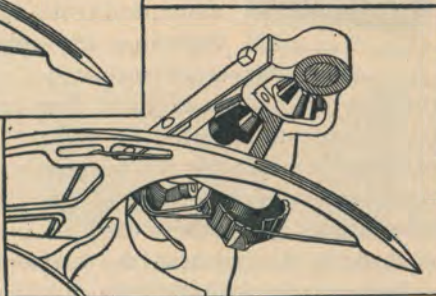
The first of the small pictures shows the needle forward, the bundle compressed, and the knotting bill starting. Notice how the cord is held down on



The third figure shows the looping of the cord nearly completed, and the cord, although grasped somewhat by the



holder notches, is not so kinked as to prevent its being drawn readily from the needle to complete the knot. Now refer to the fourth illustration and note that no more twine is needed for the knot. The needle has

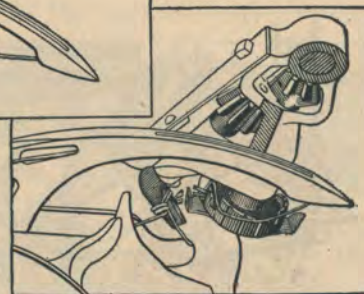
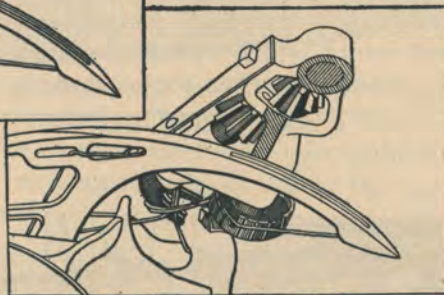


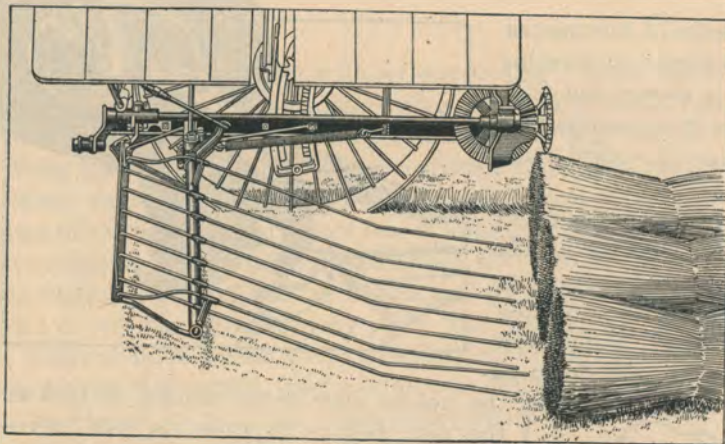
begun to return and the holder is taking up the slack which the needle is giving up. The last picture shows the tying hook home and the knotting bill grasping the ends of the cord which have just been severed by the knife. Notice how the knotting bill points downward so that the discharge of the bundle pulls the knot off, while imitators of the McCormick must have a stripper to push it off. We can hang

the hook down like this, as we have a finger in the breastplate to hold the cord and are not compelled to turn the point of the hook up for that purpose. Notice, too, how close the hook is to the breastplate, and that very little cord is wasted in the angle formed by the two strands reaching from the hook toward the bundle. Other knotters have a knife arm and a stripper swinging between the tyer and breastplate, which requires that these parts be placed farther apart and an inch more twine used in each bundle.

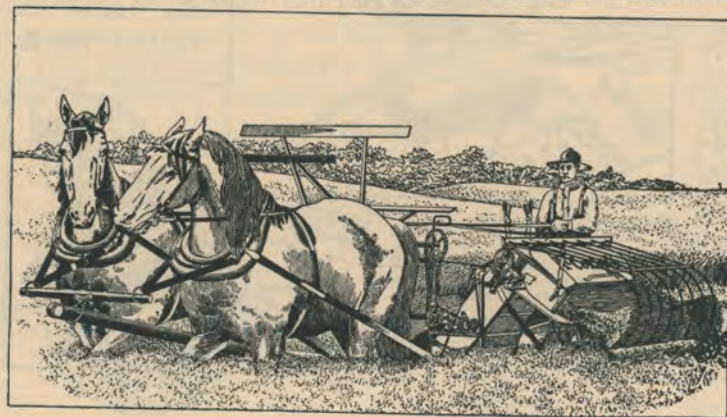
the holder disc by the needle, so that as the disc begins to turn its half revolution the cord is sure to drop into the notches, as seen in the second picture. Others would like to use these features,

but they are our patented plan—and we keep them solely for the users of the McCormick.

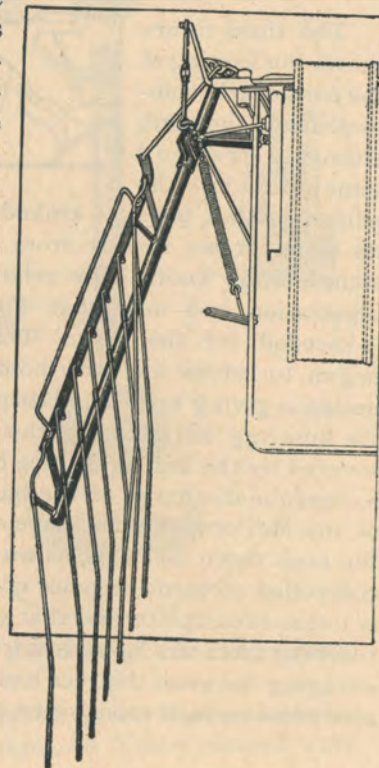




vest time you can tell which fields of grain have been harvested with a McCormick machine simply by noting the precision and regularity with which the sheaves are lying upon the ground. We have refused to allow this bundle carrier of ours to be used by anyone else, and even though offered a large sum of money, prefer to keep it solely for the purchasers of our binder. As others can not get it, they must build something else, and because of the cheapness of the common swing-finger carrier, which we have discarded, most others have adopted it.



MEN WHO ARE FAMILIAR with the different makes of harvesters have reiterated over and over again that in one feature alone—the bundle carrier—the McCormick is worth the difference in price. You remember the wounded man in the duel, who complained that the seconds had not placed him and his antagonist an equal distance apart; that was an imaginary disadvantage. The disadvantage of the ordinary bundle carrier is not imaginary; it is real. There are bundle carriers from which the driver can not throw the bundle. Not so with the McCormick carrier, from which the bundles all slide off at once. In this respect the McCormick Bundle Carrier stands alone, and it is a fact that in driving along a country road in harvesting



an obstruction without damaging it in the least; it simply swings back until the obstacle is passed and a strong spring puts it back in its proper position. The spring also helps raise the fingers after the load has slid off.

Our flax dump is a valuable attachment for harvesting flax, clover, buckwheat, or any similar crops to be left in loose piles.

It is a great convenience and can be had on special order.

TRADE

WE HAVE CAPTURED the twine trade to an extent that is gratifying in the extreme. We have steadily resisted the temptation to sell twine merely for the sake of "making money." The good work of our harvesters is of much greater importance to us than would be any possible profit resulting from twine adulteration.

We have proven, day after day, and year after year, that McCormick Binders will do



better work with poor twine, than other binders can do even with McCormick twine. But we have an old-fashioned notion that *The Best Pays Best*, and as long as one of the best cordage plants in America continues to produce the high-grade twine which bears the name McCormick, so long shall we refuse to recognize the inferior article with which the market is flooded. The raw material which makes McCormick twine is most



carefully selected and brings the highest market price. After coming into our works, it is treated, on machines especially built for the purpose, by us — machines which separate the fibers and draw them into a more even and uniform sliver than is possible in any other factory. One of these machines alone splits, draws, and evens the fiber more than would be possible on a half dozen of the ordinary machines used by the makers of other twines.



As in the manufacture of our binders, we have found it profitable to build special machinery, at the expense of thousands of dollars, that our machines may be built in the best manner, so, in the improvement of twine, we have spent thousands in the production of special machines, that those who buy McCormick twine may be absolutely insured against loss.



THE McCORMICK

FOLDING DAISY

**"THE
QUEEN
OF
REAPERS."**

matter what the condition of the crop.

The highest and broadest faced main wheel to be found on any reaper carries the Daisy and furnishes power to the knife, but, unlike the main wheel of many makes of reapers, our wheel has no cog rim to fill with dirt and clog the machine; we have a newer and better construction, the spur wheel being on the axle and closely encased, thus keeping it free from dirt and lessening the draft of the machine. Notice the simple, easily operated, and powerful raising device; also notice that the main axle yoke, where attached to the platform frame, has a very long bearing, and that this bearing is fitted with a removable sleeve in which the main shaft revolves without pinching.

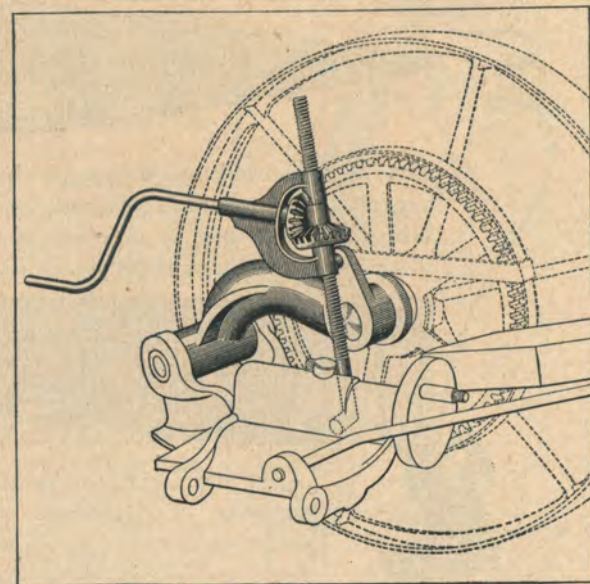
used, and American manufacturers of harvesting machinery build reapers chiefly with a view to their sale abroad, and when expositions or important field tests are held in these foreign countries, reaper manufacturers realize the importance of exhibiting their machines, and, if possible, securing official recognition in the way of diplomas and awards. A knowledge of these facts gives special significance to the above message from Moscow, and emphasizes our claim that whenever we do anything in our line of manufacture we do it well, because we do it right. The Daisy Reaper is probably fourth in importance in our list of machines, but it is by no means *unimportant*, and we construct it so that in its class it shall rank first over all, just the same as our grain harvester, corn harvester, and mower.

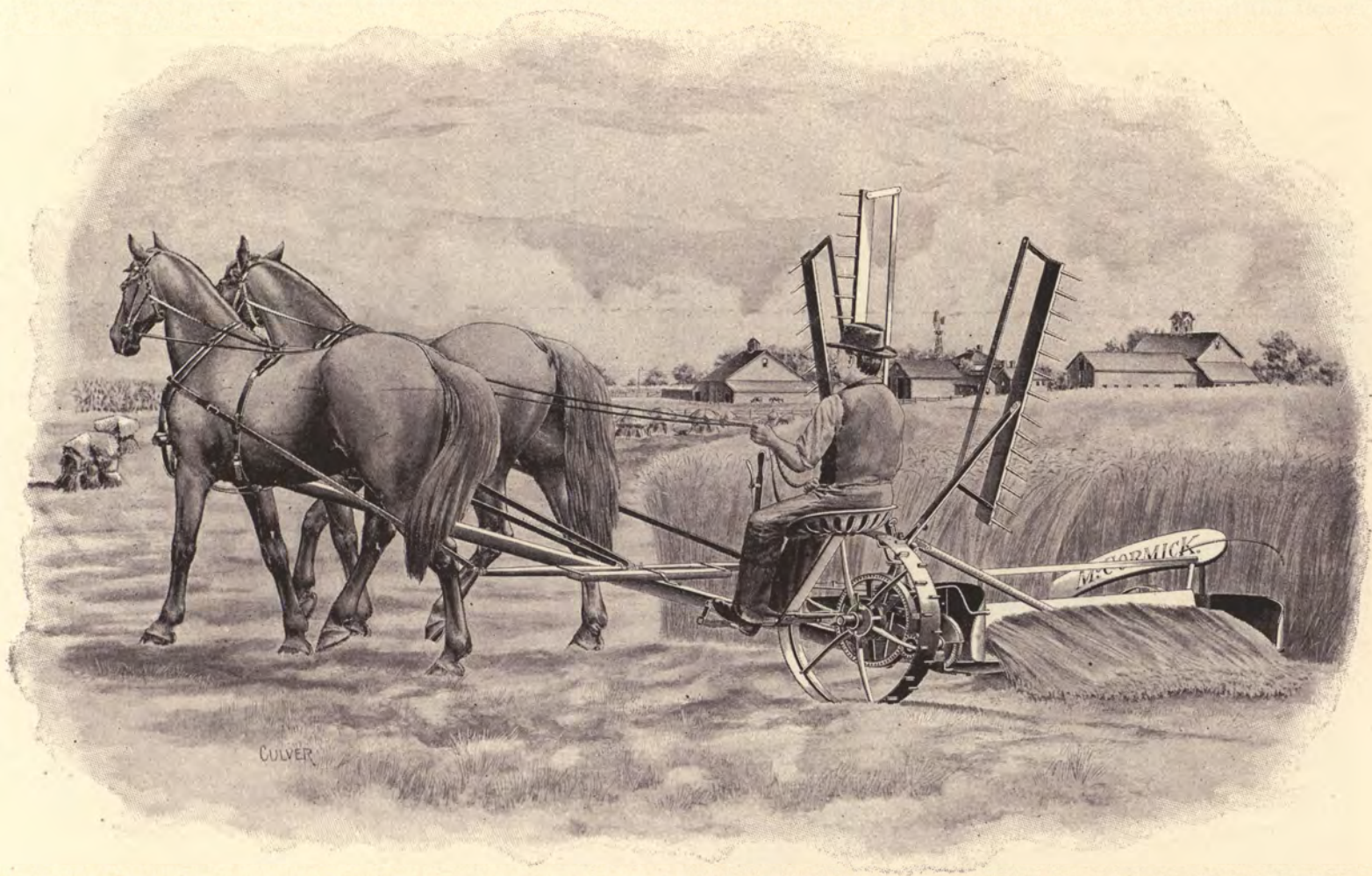
The Daisy is a representative machine, simple in construction, easily handled in the field, and will cut and deliver neat bundles of grain, no

THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM from Odessa, Russia, dated September 4, 1896, reads:

"Moscow Imperial Society awards Daisy Reaper the only Diploma."

This tells the story of the high degree of perfection to which we have brought the single reaper. In the United States the self-binding harvester now does the work which in former years was done by the self-raking reaper. In European countries, however, the reaper is quite generally





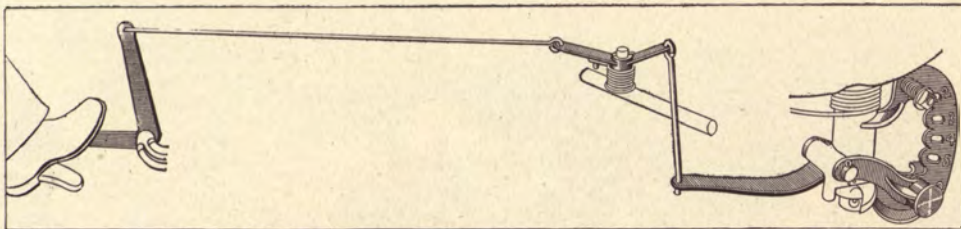
THE McCORMICK FOLDING DAISY.

The favorite machine of all for reaping and delivering grain in loose bundles.



THE McCORMICK FOLDING DAISY.

With the platform folded it is readily driven from place to place and field to field.

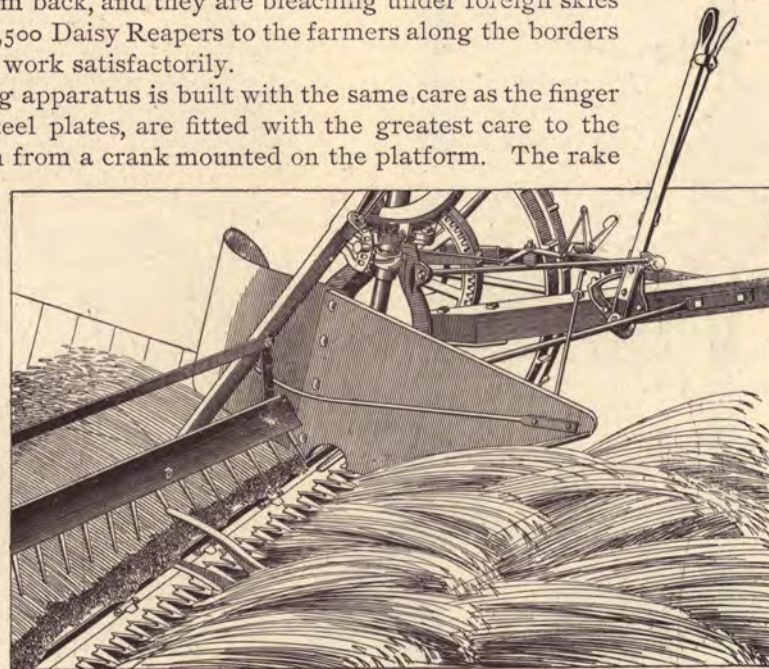


THE GOOD FEATURES of the Daisy Reaper are recognized by practical competitors, who take as many of our ideas as they dare, but a discriminating public promptly insists that an imitation is never equal to the thing imitated, and, as a consequence, the Daisy far surpasses all in numbers annually sold.

It is sixty-six years since Mr. McCormick made the first reaper, and it would seem as though any competitor, however dull his mechanics might be, could by this time build a reaper that would work. It is, however, more of a job than some think, as one builder of binders has discovered to his sorrow. This builder thinking he needed a reaper, copied as much as he could from the Daisy and from some other machines, and built in his zeal a large number, sending most of them into foreign countries. They could not do the work. It is a long distance to send them back, and they are bleaching under foreign skies while one of our large buyers sent his last year's purchase of 2,500 Daisy Reapers to the farmers along the borders of the Black Sea and up the Volga, where they are doing the work satisfactorily.

The Daisy Reaper is a success for many reasons: Its cutting apparatus is built with the same care as the finger bars upon our celebrated mowers. The guards, with their steel plates, are fitted with the greatest care to the cold-rolled angle finger bar, while the knife is given its motion from a crank mounted on the platform. The rake standard is of the highest, and is well braced and very strong. The platform is jointed, so that it can be readily folded for transportation along narrow highways. The seat is hinged to the outer end of the axle, so that the weight of the driver may balance the machine as much as possible. The two wheels on the machine are upon the same line, and the machine is therefore readily tilted to pick up lodged grain, and the rakes thrown down so they will gather it for the knife, and the most difficult crop can be cut without trouble.

In the cut above is shown a latch, which can be placed by the driver so that bundles can be made whenever desired. Every second rake can form a bundle, or every third, fourth, or fifth, and if desired, the grain can be held upon the platform while turning the corners by pressing upon the latch. If it is desired, the machine can be quickly adjusted so that every rake arm will rake off a bundle.



*The
McCormick
Right-Hand
Open
Elevator
Combines
Simplicity,
Durability,
Convenience,
Light Draft,
and
Great Capacity.*





*The
McCormick
Right-Hand
Open
Elevator,
Constructed
on Correct
Mechanical
Principles,
Never Fails
to
Satisfy.*



FOR MANY YEARS we have believed that corn harvesting must proceed as rapidly as wheat harvesting, in order to secure the corn when in the stage of ripening that would give the largest amount of food value.

Professor Plumb, in his book on Indian Corn Culture, after giving the results of various experiments at the different agricultural experiment stations, gives the following conclusions:

1. The stover of a crop of corn seems to reach the highest yield and the best condition for feeding at the stage of growth indicated by a well-dented kernel, and the first drying of the blades.

2. The grain of a crop of corn seems to reach the highest yield and the best condition for utility at the stage of growth indicated by a well-ripened ear and half-dried blade, and the best time for securing the crop, with reference to the highest utility of both corn and stover, would be found at a stage of ripening between the above.

The above rules give the results of agricultural tests by analysis and by feeding.

Cutting corn by hand is not only one of the hardest jobs on the farm, but there is usually a scarcity of labor for this work, and, after the corn has been cut by hand and stood into large shocks, the shocks are unwieldy and difficult to handle. It was to meet the wants of the progressive farmers that we built our Vertical Corn Binder. We believed that there was more to harvesting corn than to merely cut it and stand it into large shocks. We believed that there was more work in handling the corn after it was cut and shocked, in the drawing of it to the barn and feed yard when in unwieldy shocks, than there was in the mere cutting of it; and we, therefore, determined to produce a machine that would bind the corn into bundles of a convenient size for handling.

The celebrated McCormick Vertical Corn Binder is the result of our efforts in this direction. It has saved the corn growers thousands of dollars, by enabling them to harvest their corn rapidly at a time when the corn is in the right stage for cutting. It gathers and puts a band about lodged corn far better than you would think possible.

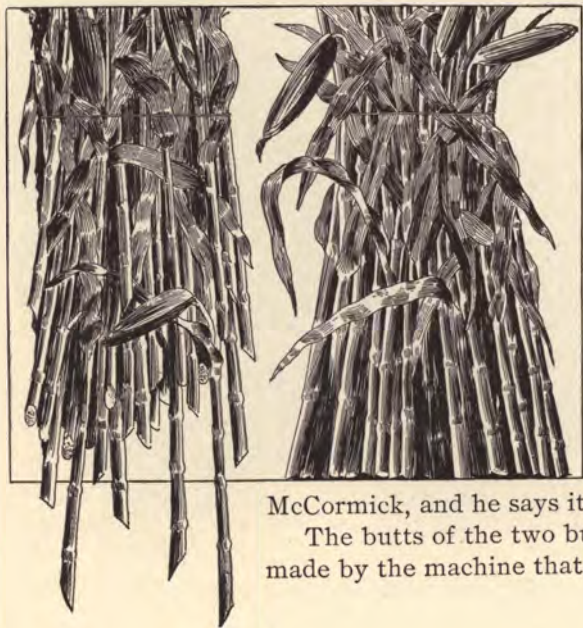




THE McCORMICK CORN BINDER.

The winner of the contests; famous for its easily handled, square-butt bundles, clean work, and little waste.

THE McCORMICK VERTICAL CORN BINDER was the first successful Self-Binding Corn Harvester built. An eastern manufacturer, recognizing the correctness of the principle that the corn must be bound while standing on end, in order to secure a square-butted bundle, and in order to bind the bundles tightly and in the best manner for handling, at once proceeded to copy it. We immediately sued that manufacturer and three of his agents. The United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York and the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois issued injunctions against these people, and decreed that they must pay damages and costs, and that they no longer continue to build and sell vertical corn binders without paying the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company a royalty. We refer to this only to show that the whole world recognizes that the vertical plan of handling corn is the successful plan. The Courts, however, have decided that our grant from the United States Government is valid, and, not being able to build vertical corn binders, it is to be expected that other types will be built that will do poorer work, that will be larger and more cumbersome, that will be less mechanical in construction, incapable of going through the field to open lands, incapable of picking up down corn and forming it into bundles, incapable of binding square-butted bundles, incapable of picking up the row that will be knocked down as the machine passes through the field, incapable of discharging the bound bundle out of the path of the machine and team in its next round, incapable of cutting and binding short corn, incapable of binding lodged and tangled corn—in fact, incapable of doing even poor work in any but ordinary standing, easily handled corn.



It is to be expected that the manufacturers of such machines will lay great claims to their superiority over the McCormick, in order to sell them; and that they will make all kinds of promises, and give all sorts of warranties, in order to get one of their machines onto a farm; and then that they will bulldoze and threaten, in order to keep them on.

The McCormick Vertical Corn Binder has demonstrated its worth, its superiority, its reliability, its strength, its sturdiness, its ease of handling, its lightness of draft, its capacity to open a row and then turn about and pick up the row that passed between the team—in fact, it demonstrated its ability to handle all kinds and conditions of corn far more satisfactorily than any machine ever built, in repeated field trials and private tests last season.

On the farm of Mr. C. I. Hood, at North Andover, Mass.—a farm noted for the fineness of its equipment—the McCormick, in September last, won a signal victory. This was a public trial. Also in September, Mr. E. Bromme of Friendship, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., gave a three-days' trial to a corn harvester that binds the corn horizontally, and then took it back and got a

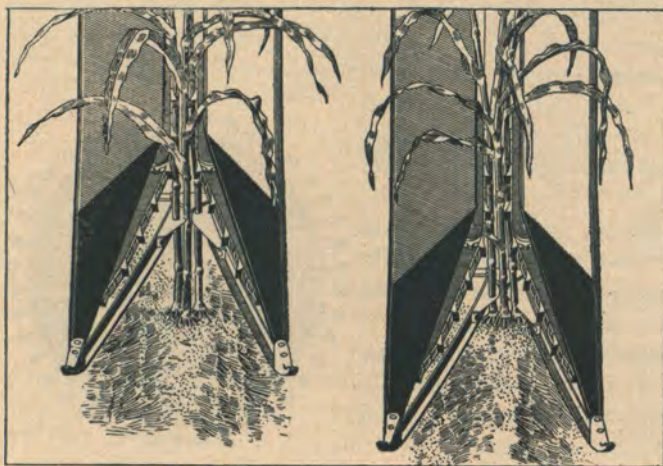
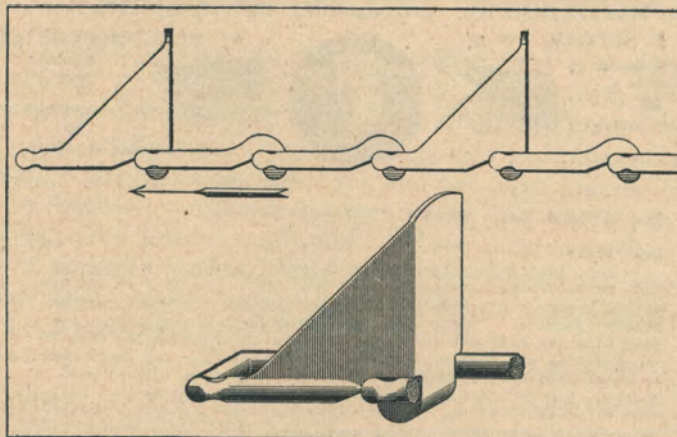
McCormick, and he says it did nice, clean work, in corn where the other machine failed entirely.

The butts of the two bundles on this page show a bundle made by the Vertical McCormick and one made by the machine that binds corn after the stalks have fallen down.

CAREFUL MEN, who have for many years utilized all their corn-fodder, say that the fodder—blade, husk, and stalk—has as much food value as the ear. It follows that the man who does not save his fodder wastes half his crop. The value of the annual corn crop of the United States is estimated at about \$570,000,000; this refers simply to the number of bushels—that is the *ears* of corn. If the saving of the fodder will increase this value to a total of more than \$1,000,000,000, the matter is certainly worthy of serious consideration, and, in devising ways and means that will contribute to this great gain to the corn grower, we have striven to construct a machine which is not only theoretically but practically helpful.

Notice the conveyor chain, the links of which are so made that the chain moves in a straight line while conveying the stalks of corn from the knife to the binder. It is plain that the natural tendency of the corn would be to press against and depress the chain, and thus allow the lugs to slip by and not carry all the stalks to the binder; which would result in the clogging of the machine and increasing its draft—all of which is overcome by means of our patented chain.

The knives that do the cutting are ingeniously arranged—still they are very simple. The stationary knife cuts most of the standing corn, while any weeds and trash not cut by it are clipped off by the reciprocating knife in the rear. The pulling of the stationary knives against the corn, thus saving the reciprocating knife from doing all the work, leaves the power derived from the traction of the wheels to be expended in lifting the fallen and lodged stalks, and in putting a band snugly about the bundle. If all of the cutting were done by the reciprocating knife, there might not be sufficient traction to cut a large hill of stiff stalks at the same time the binder was in the act of compressing a large bundle. The stationary knives alone, however, will not do, as weeds and trash would soon gather upon their edges and clog them. Our patented plan is to cut as much of the corn as possible with the stationary knives by extending them nearly across the throat of the passageway, just ahead of the reciprocating knife. The width of the opening between the stationary knives is then increased, so that the weeds and trash have more room where they are to be severed by the reciprocating knife. Notice that the height of cut may be easily changed by means of convenient cranks.



...WEAVERGRACE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT...

T. F. B. SOTHAM,

Breeder, Importer
and Exporter ...

ESTABLISHED 1839



"Individual
Merit
by ...
Inheritance."

ANNUAL SALE IN APRIL.

Replying to Yours of

W.B.-2

Chillicothe, Mo., July 13th 1896.

Wm. Browning, Esq., Gen. Agt., McCormick H.M.Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

Last week I finished my harvest of oats, rye and wheat with my McCormick harvester, and I have just come in from the hay field, where my Big 4 McCormick mower is doing its usual most excellent service. These tools give me so much satisfaction, running with the lightest draft and the minimum of breakage, that I am wondering why farmers will use any other make. It would take an hundred percent discount on their price to induce me to use anything but a McCormick. I am looking forward to my corn harvest with pleasure, for the McCormick Corn Harvester is a labor savor and a money maker at the same time.

I have long depended more on my fodder crop than on either the grain or hay crops, for I can buy corn by itself cheaper than it can be raised, and firstclass corn fodder is superior as stock food to any hay except the best quality of clover. It is therefore an awful waste - this prevailing custom of feeding the fodder to the four winds. I cut and split all my corn fodder for feed, and when overstocked with it, I use this cut fodder at times for bedding, where it is an unequalled absorbent of the liquid manures. I also grind the ears, cob and all, finding the cob an excellent balance in the corn ration; and I am firmly of the belief that when the world comes to fully know the value of corn-stalk, leaf, cob and kernel - it will take its proper place as the greatest boon that came to man with the discovery of this great American continent; and in the careful, appreciative harvests of future corn crops, the McCormick Corn Harvester will be just as indispensable as the mower and binder is in the harvest of hay and small grains. The sale of your incomparable Corn Harvesters must equal that of your peerless Grain Binder, for where they are intelligently used and their good work followed out they will be the means of bringing many a discouraged stock farmer a profit, where before a deficit prevailed. I wish you, in the interest of good farming, an unlimited sale.

Yours faithfully,

T. F. B. Sotham

the corn is allowed to stand until the ground is frozen, it will have to be cut up with an axe. The McCormick Vertical Corn Binder is the only machine that makes a square-butted bundle.

The bundles should be compactly formed, and tightly bound; it is impossible to make a good bundle where the stalks fall down before being tied.

PROFESSORS CROZIER AND MUMFORD of the Agricultural College of Michigan, in their Book of Farm Rules, say:

1. All things considered, the best time to cut corn for filling the silo is just as the ears are nicely dented.
2. Machines are now in successful operation which cut and bind corn in a very convenient form for loading and feeding to the cutter.
3. Corn may be successfully kept in the silo without cutting, but it is inconvenient to fill and to feed.
4. It is generally best to cut the whole corn for the silo, unless the grain is needed for the hogs and horses.
5. The carrier that elevates the corn, at the top of the silo, should drop the corn as near the center of the silo as possible, then a man can easily keep it level and tramp it often around the edges.
6. The fodder has the same feeding value whether it is filled slowly or rapidly.
7. No weighting of the silo is necessary, unless it be shallow and the corn very dry when it is put in.
8. A pail full of water to every fifteen square feet of surface on the top of the silo when filled will, in a short time, form a mold or course of rotten silage which makes a most excellent covering, and at the same time occasions but little waste. All waste can be prevented by beginning to feed silo from the top as soon as filled.

Corn can be fed to the cutter, loaded in the field and unloaded from the wagon, one-third faster in bundles than when it is loose. If the corn is to be stood into the shock, and left to dry in the field, the butts of the bundles should be perfectly square, otherwise the stiff stalks will penetrate the ground, and if





"Saturday morning—
Twelve acres yet to cut;
paper predicts frost to-night."

THE FARMERS OF THE WORLD have the right to expect that a machine bearing the name "McCormick" is a machine that will do better work, do it easier, with less annoyance, and with better general satisfaction than any competing machine of the same class. The McCormick Corn Binder is a reliable machine. It is trustworthy. With a certain acreage of corn to cut and bind, you can plan beforehand just how and when the job will be finished; you know in the morning just where you'll be at night. This item of reliability is of prime importance. There are times when it means a saving of a great deal of money. You will understand this—you will know what Mr. T. P. Fielder, of DeGraff, Ohio, meant when he said he would not take \$500 for his McCormick Corn Binder, if he could not get another.



"There's the Dinner Bell—
Well, I'm nearly half done."

In a recent patent case in the United States Courts, Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., testified that in 1895 he operated three different corn binders, cutting 300 acres of corn, the machines all working at the same time, and under practically the same conditions. His evidence was that while either of the other machines was at work, it would cut and bind as much corn as the McCormick, but not in as good shape, and that the stoppages on account of clogging and breaking were so frequent that, in a given time, the McCormick accomplished an amount of work equal to that done by both the other machines together. Last year he used McCormick machines exclusively, harvesting 500 acres.

A valuable endorsement of the McCormick Corn Binder was that of the Board of Managers of the New York State Hospital at St. Lawrence, where sixty acres of corn were cut and bound in eight days, the manager stating that in running the machine there was not a minute's delay from start to finish, and that not an adjustment was made upon it.



The
Last
Row.

THE McCORMICK STEEL MOWERS

The All-powerful Monarchs of the Grass Field.

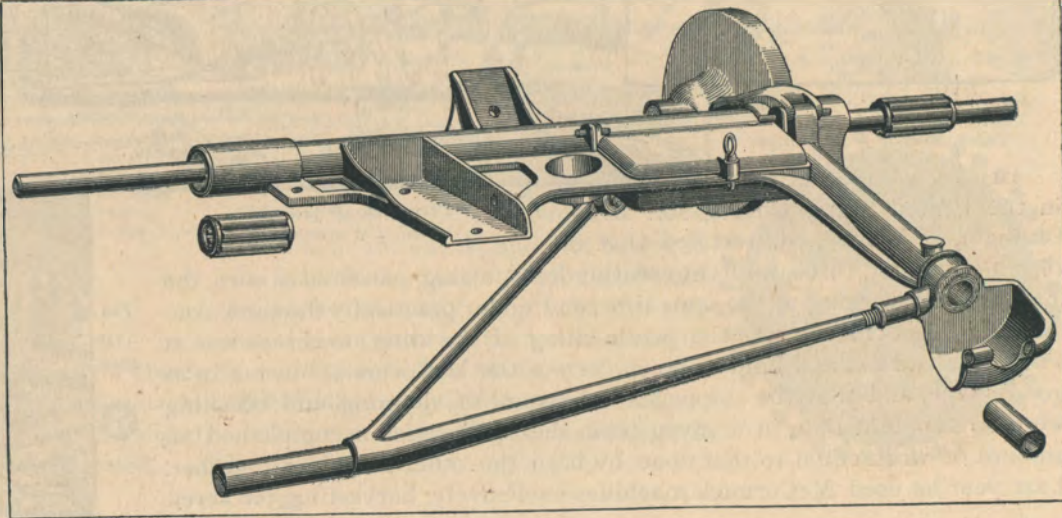
main frame, and that the longer it is, the stronger must be the main frame, in order to resist its leverage. Look at the wrought-steel, hand-forged, coupling frame. Our patent prevents other manufacturers from pivoting their shoe hinge on the outer end of a forked coupling frame. The front arm of this coupling frame is adjustable in a head that is pivoted on the end of the crank-shaft extension. There is more than ten times the wearing surface in this connection of the coupling frame to the crank-shaft extension than there is on any other mower manufactured. The outer end of the finger bar on this mower will not sag back and throw the pitman out of line, breaking knife heads and connecting rods.

machines—progressive, practical ideas, which we have embodied with the tried, proven, fundamental ideas that made our No. 4 Mower so successful—in a beautifully symmetric machine called the New 4.

It is no exaggeration to say that the New 4 is the neatest looking mower ever built. Look at the strong, smoothly finished, and compact main frame. The entire strain of the team is frequently upon the crank-shaft extension, and the tool box, being cast between it and the tongue, gives the frame great strength. Attention is also called to the length of the crank-shaft extension. It is more than eight inches shorter than on some mowers. It is plain that this crank extension acts as a lever on the

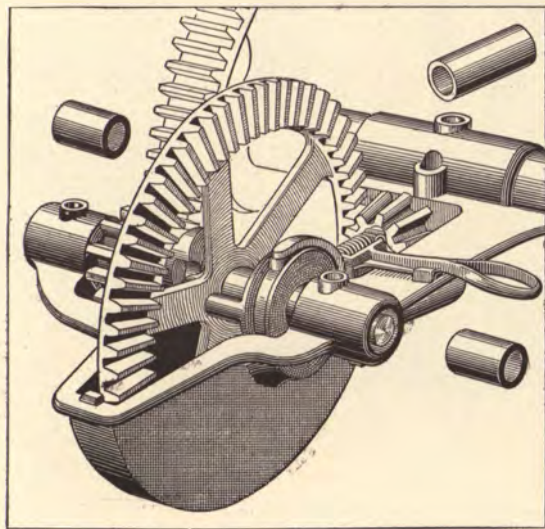
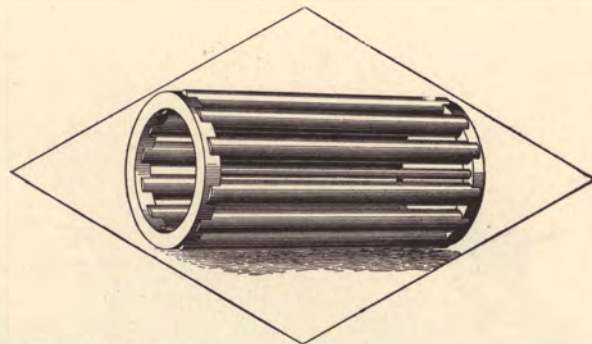
WE HAVE SOMETHING new in mowers. Not only something new, but something better than we have ever built before.

When it is remembered that we sold nearly 70,000 mowers last season, and that this number is greater than the entire product of any other three concerns, the widespread popularity of McCormick grass cutters will be understood. We have, however, acquired new ideas about mowing



IT IS RATHER odd that mechanics should have worked for ages to reduce friction when, without friction, our binders and mowers could not revolve their wheels. This seems almost like a paradox. In the fourteenth century roller bearings to reduce friction were known, and as early as 1869 there is a harvester patent showing both the cylindrical roller and the ball bearing.

The problems that confront the builder of harvesting machines are not easy. We are constantly seeking to give the wheels of our machines more friction, in other words traction, and we as earnestly seek to give to the moving devices of the machine less friction. During the past six years we have been experimenting with different forms of rolls and balls, and with different ways of keeping these rolls in position around the shafts. We have experimented to find the reason why, when placed on certain shafts, they decreased draft and on others they increased draft. We have found that on slow-running shafts, where considerable weight is carried, a roller bearing, in which the rollers are held in perfect alignment with the shaft, will reduce friction. We illustrate, herewith, one of the roller bearings that we use on the main axle of the New 4 Mower. Other manufacturers, when they heard of the experiments that we were conducting, became fascinated with the idea, and built their machines without knowing whether the rollers and balls that they were using increased or decreased draft. These manufacturers have discarded the earlier unscientific bearings they used, and have imitated the McCormick, adopting our roller-bearing construction. We knew they would do this. They have flattered us in this way before.



The McCormick New 4 has the neatest, simplest, and most compact gearing ever seen on a mower. It is the quickest acting, and binds the least. It gives the highest degree of motion, with the least friction, and therefore contributes materially to the extreme light draft of the machine. We make this statement advisedly. We have had roller bearings in this gear, but they did not reduce the draft. The bevel gear and the spur pinion are on the counter shaft, end to end, and, together, they completely fill the space in the main frame. The clutch slides on the hub of the bevel wheel, and its arms pass through the spokes of the bevel wheel, thus giving a long bearing. More than this, however, the bevel wheel and spur pinion do not turn on the crank shaft, but the counter shaft itself turns in the main frame, thus giving a long, non-binding bearing. The frame is fitted with bushings for this shaft.



THE McCORMICK NEW 4.

Holds the record for neat, clean work, light draft, convenience, and quiet running.

WE PRIDE OURSELVES on the finger bars of the New 4 Mowers. They are cold rolled, and are the toughest and strongest bars the rolling mills can produce. They cost more money than the hot-rolled steel bars, but we do not economize on cost at the expense of real value in our machines. We believe our cold-rolled finger bars are worth more than double the hot-rolled bars with which so-called "cheap" mowers are fitted.

In the accompanying illustration, we show the cutter bar in an upright position, and call special attention to the rib running the full length of it. This gives great rigidity to the bar, and prevents it from bending, and the consequent binding of the knives. By slightly tapering the cutter bar, from the inner to the outer end, lightness is secured.

The best pays best.

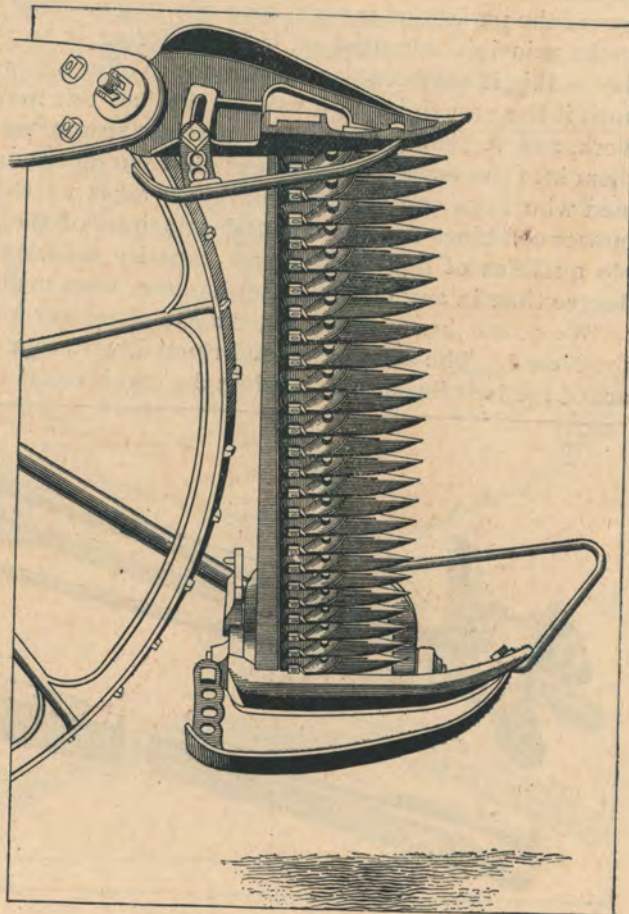
In this connection, we would call attention to the fact that this cutter bar is perfectly smooth on top, all the nuts being on the under side, and the heads of the bolts countersunk, thus making it impossible for grass to catch on the guard bolts.

We challenge comparison on our finger bars. We know that a poor finger bar means a poor mower, and, therefore, every bar that leaves our shops is subjected to the most careful inspection, and, finally, passes into the hands of an expert mechanic, who adds the finishing touches. The result is a perfect finger bar.

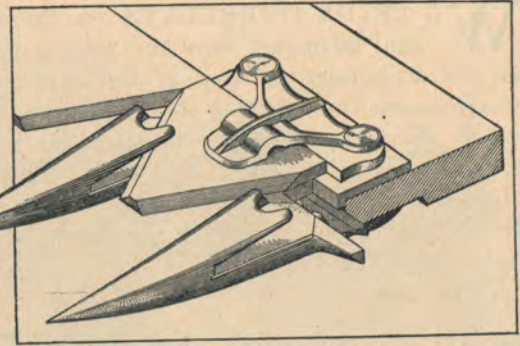
Notice the inside and outside shoes of this mower. They are fitted with adjustable slides, by means of which the bar can be raised as is sometimes desirable on rough or sandy ground, among bogs, in mowing grain, cutting timothy for seed, etc. The shoe pins are of steel, lathe turned, while the long bearing of the hinge piece, and those of the shoe on the hinge piece, will prevent wear and hold the parts perfectly true.

In the New 4 we have striven to make a mower that will meet the harmonious approval of all who see it. We believe it to be, by long odds, the best grass cutter ever offered to the public. It is constructed upon logical principles—that is, each part is made strong and durable, and the parts all properly adjusted, for it is well known that a perfect machine is not merely a machine having perfect functions, but perfect functions perfectly adjusted to each other, and all contributing to a single result—the perfect working of the entire mechanism.

Again we repeat—"The best pays best."



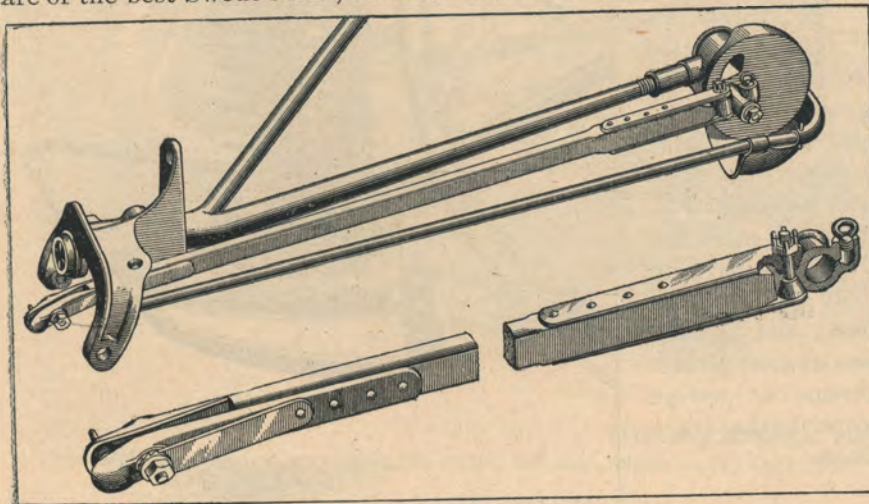
IN KEEPING WITH a custom which has been uniformly observed by us throughout all the years of our history, we do not offer the New 4 Mower to our patrons until we have proven its high value. May 20, 1834, Mr. McCormick wrote to the editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine* as follows: "Since the first experiment was made, of the performance of my machine, I have, for the mutual interests of the public and myself, been laboring to bring it to as much perfection as the principle admitted of, before offering it to the public." From that day to this, it has been our custom not to offer a new machine to our patrons until it has proven its high value. We had this mower in the field two seasons, at work, and it promised so well that last season we built 5,000 of them and sent them into the severest conditions that our agents could find. We know that the man who buys one of these machines takes no chances. We also know that this mower combines the fundamental principles of the No. 4 Mower, that have been so arranged and so added to that the desirable qualities of light draft, great capacity, noiselessness, durability, convenience, and neat work are found in a far greater degree than in any machine that has ever been made. We can guarantee our patrons that this mower will fill the bill.

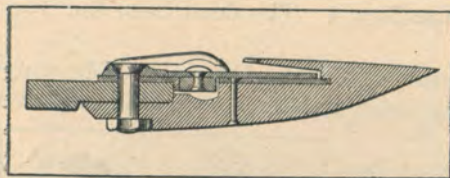


We do not know of any other make of mower having as long a pitman, or one that is so carefully made as the pitman on the New 4. The straps are hand riveted, with four Swede's iron rivets. The bolts at both ends, to hold the straps together, are of the best Swede's iron, while the crank box is of malleable, with a lining of babbitt that has been annealed to it while at a

high heat. The babbitt is melted inside the box, and then the box is rotated with great rapidity, soldering the babbitt onto the inside of the box. This is our patented plan, and no others can make use of it. It makes the best bearing ever put upon a machine.

Nine years ago we were so fortunate as to obtain the services of the best bar-builder mechanic in the country. From that time, McCormick Mowers became greater successes than ever. No part of a mowing machine is of more importance than the finger bar. From that day to this, we have spared no expense. Every bar we build passes under the inspection of this man, and the result has been that the McCormick Mowers have a reputation of being able to cut in any slough, however old and dead the grass, and on any upland, however wiry and tough the grass may be.





THE PRACTICAL, MONEY-MAKING farmer wants the New 4 Mower, because it is made to mow; because each piece is fitted to do its work without breakage; he sees that in the finger bar alone there is \$10 value over any other finger bar; he sees that the guards have the right pitch to prevent plowing the ground; he sees that the metal in the finger bar is distributed so as to give the largest amount of strength to resist both twisting and direct strains; he sees that the knife-back does not rest upon the finger bar, but has positioned upon it hardened steel plates, upon which the knife slides; he sees that the knife fits perfectly upon the hardened steel plates in the guards, giving a shear cut, without which no mower can be a success.

In this connection we want to again call attention to one valuable feature of our patent on this mower. This claim:

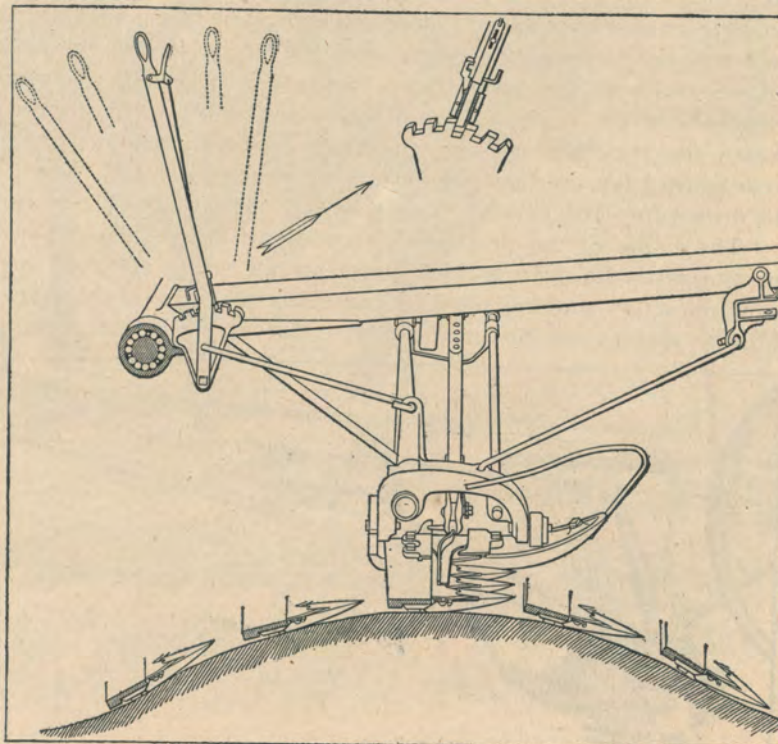
"The combination, with the coupling frame, the finger-bar bridge having a long sleeve bearing on said coupling frame, and the finger bar hinged to said bridge, of the tilting lever connected with an arm from said sleeve bearing, and the draft rod connecting the finger-bar bridge above the shoe, with the shifting doubletree."

You now know why others do not build this mower.

A thumb screw is shown on the tilting lever, so that the pawl can be held from engagement with the ratchets. When the tilting lever is free to move, the finger bar floats along the ground, rising over obstructions and dropping into depressions. In closely matted clover the bar can be locked to the ground, and in very rough cutting it can be tilted to run over the obstructions. Other mowers have tilting levers, but no mower has a draft rod that extends to the rocking shoe, without which construction a floating bar is impossible.

Writing from Asheville, N. C., under date of May 13, 1896, Mr. John M. Gibbs says:

"GENTLEMEN: You will be interested to learn of the excellent work of your mower in a test where all the other machines on this market most signally failed. The cutting was done on the farm of Mr. W. E. Breece, president of the First National Bank of Asheville, and the crop was the heaviest crimson clover that ever grew. It was 'dead ripe,' and lying in coils so flat on the ground that when it was cut it could not fall far enough to clear a track that might be seen by the operator. Mr. Breece did the driving himself, and just shaved the earth without breaking sweat on the team."



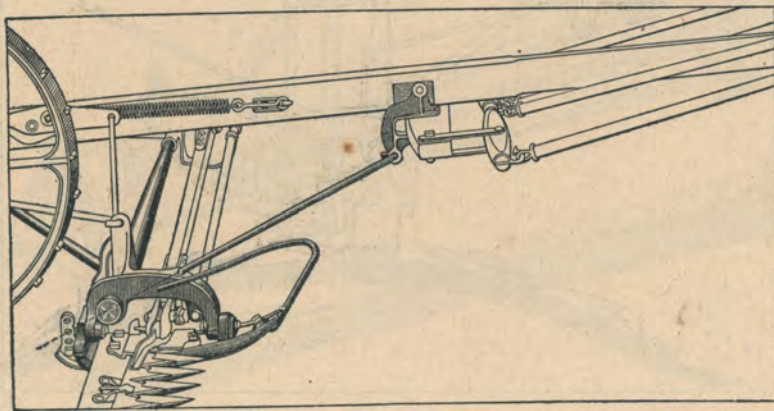
THE ONLY MOWING MACHINE made that has any patented features of value is the New 4. The deed from the Government that grants us one of its important features reads as follows:

"The combination, with the coupling frame hinged to the main frame, the finger-bar bridge having a long-sleeved bearing upon said coupling frame, a finger bar pivoted to said bridge, and the draft rod extending from the finger-bar bridge above the shoe to a connection with the shifting doubletree."

Constantly drawing the mower against the grass to be cut tends to make the outer end of the projecting cutter bar sag rearwardly, thus throwing the finger bar out of line, which causes connecting rods to break and greatly increases draft. Think for a moment of all other mowers that you know, and you will fail to remember any device on any one of them that relieves this serious and long-existing fault of the sagging back of the finger bar. Now notice the drawing in the lower corner of this page. The horses draw from a point on the finger-bar hinge that is ahead of its joint on the coupling frame, and the finger bar would be drawn forward were it not for its connection with the main frame by the rear brace on the coupling frame. In other words, the tendency of the draft is to hold the finger bar up to its work at all times. If the cutting is very heavy the draft is heavy, and the finger bar is pulled forward to do its work. Uncouple the rear brace from the frame and start up your team, and you will find that the finger bar will be drawn forward, even in heavy cutting. This valuable feature is patented by us.

The value of the draft rod extending from the finger-bar bridge above the shoe to a connection with the shifting doubletree can not be too strongly urged. The mechanical engineer of a manufactory making mowing machines that are on the market in competition with the New 4 Mower, said to our Superintendent: "It is the most valuable feature in mowing machines."

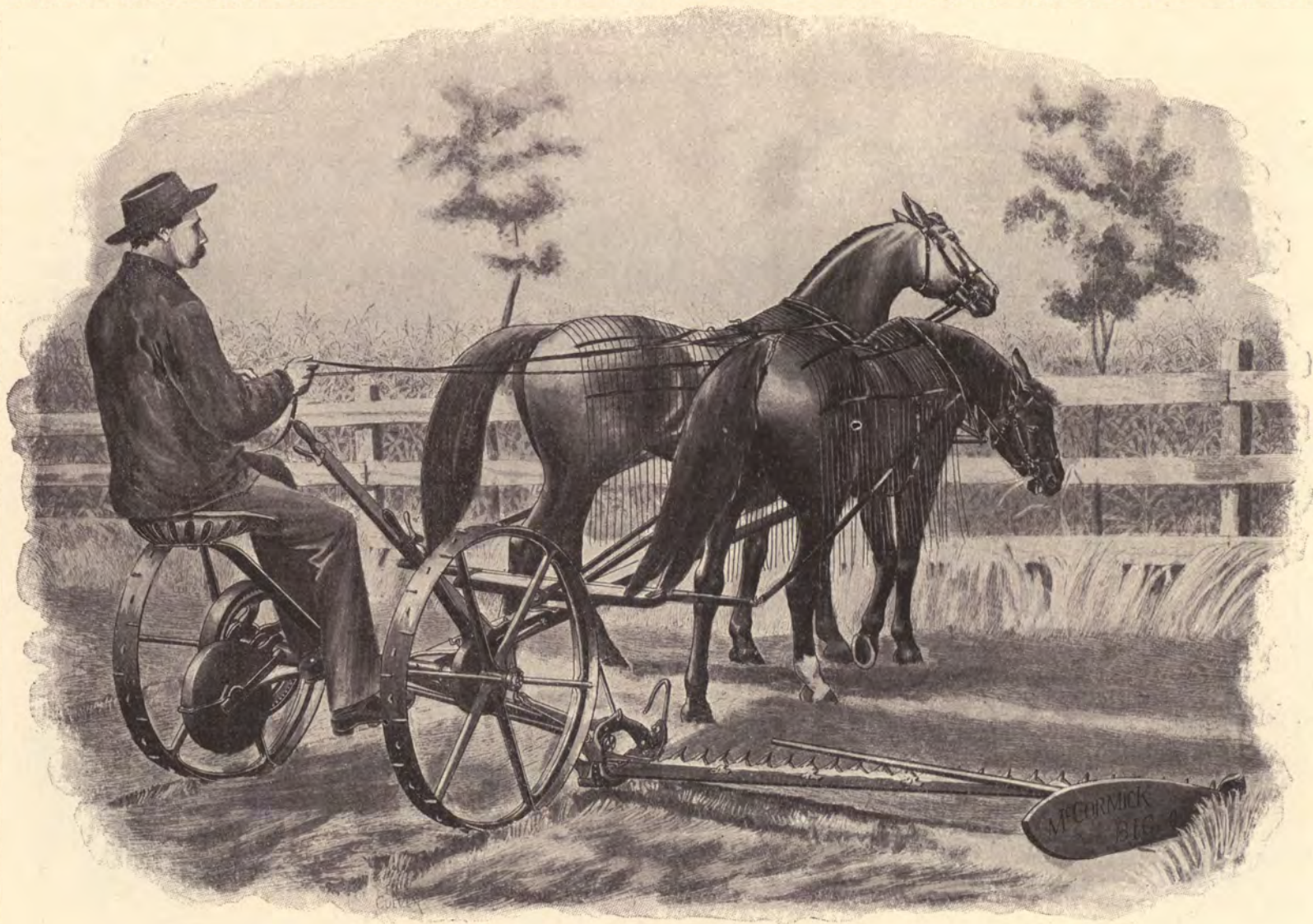
So well understood is it that it is a desirable feature, that a competitor has sought to evade our patent by attaching the draft rod directly to the tongue, in place of to the shifting doubletree. It is plain that this construction must, when the tongue is dropped, throw the outer end of the cutter bar to the rear, and when it is raised throw the outer end of the bar ahead, breaking knife heads and pitmans.





THE McCORMICK NEW 4.

The handsomest and best grass cutter that ever mowed a swath.



THE McCORMICK BIG 4.

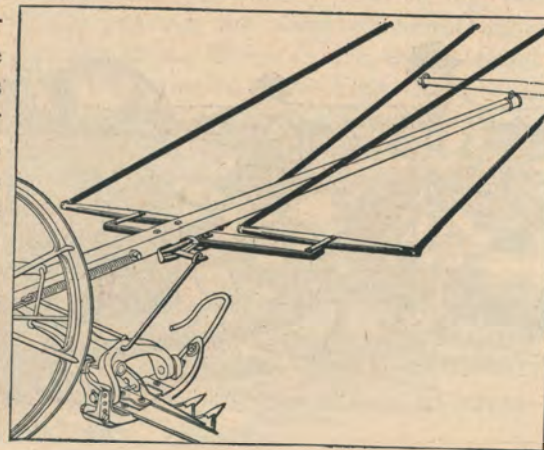
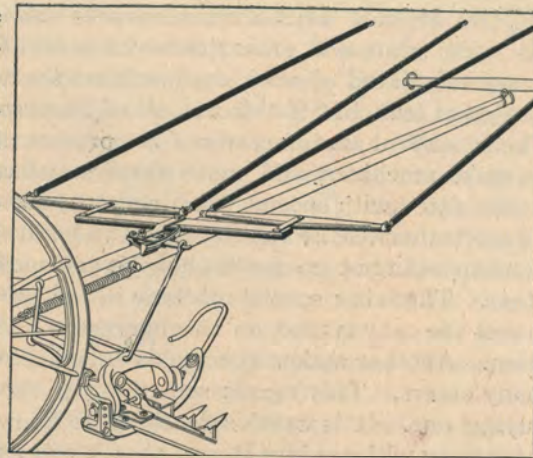
The matchless monarch of the meadow; great in capacity, long life, and never-failing work.

THE WEIGHT, STRENGTH, AND APPLICATION of power in the McCormick Mowers have been scientifically figured, and it has been demonstrated that the New 4 has the right weight to carry a finger bar five feet long, and to stand the hardest knocks for years while doing so; and it has been demonstrated that the Big 4 Mower has the right weight, the proper proportions, and has its weight distributed in the proper places to carry finger bars six and seven feet long. Where work is to be done there must be sufficient strength of parts to withstand the strains, to keep the shafting from binding, to prevent the trembling and crystallizing of the iron, and to give a steady motion to the knife. Mowers that are too light are notoriously short-lived, while those that are built to carry short cutter bars, and are then widened by using longer axles and extending the frames by means of sleeves and thimbles, are so well known to the discriminating buyer that they can no longer be sold.



The first cost of a Big 4 Mower may be a little more than the first cost of some other cheaper so-called large mower, but with the McCormick Big 4 Mower you get more than you pay for, while with the other you pay for more than you get. If this is not true, then we are not subserving our own best interests by giving you the benefit of our sixty-six years' experience in reaper and mower building.

Notice in the illustrations herewith that the eveners in the Big 4 may be placed either above or beneath the tongue. The wheels of the Big 4 are thirty-two inches in diameter, and the tongue is attached to the frame at the right height to give the best application of power through the draft rod to the coupling frame and finger bar, and through the tongue to hold the wheels upon the ground with sufficient traction to do the work. In the upper drawing you will notice that the eveners are on top of the tongue, and there are certain conditions in which the mower will do better work, and do it easier upon both the team and the driver, when the eveners are on top of the tongue. More of the weight of the cutter bar is carried, and more power is applied to keep the outer end of the cutter bar up to its work. In the lower picture the eveners are shown beneath the tongue. The draft plate is merely turned over, and the same draft rod is used as when they are above the tongue. The features that make this possible are patented by us.



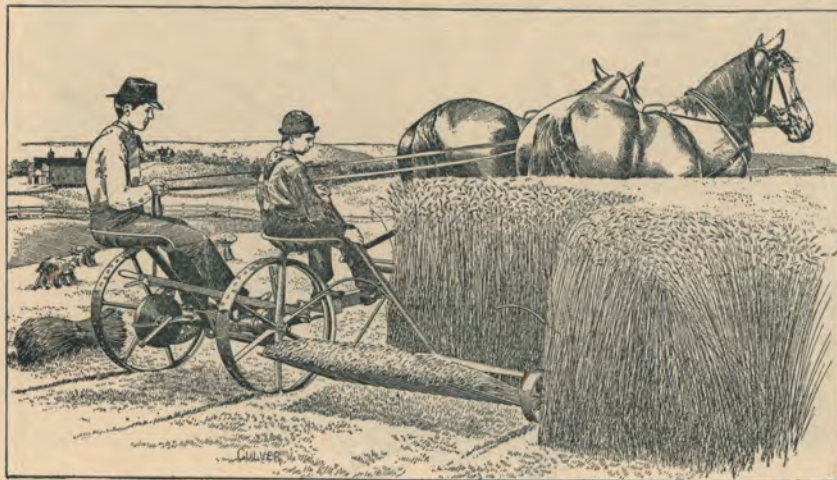
FOR MORE THAN three months each year our mechanics and inventors are in the grain and grass fields of this and foreign countries. They are there not only to see what kind of work our machines are doing, but to find out what is wanted. This is a great task, but if this was all of harvester building the operation would be simple. The successful manufacturer of the present day must possess to a high degree the ability to make machines, and make them satisfactory to farm users. He must have large works, fitted with special machinery; he must be engaged in only one line of manufacture, or otherwise he can not afford to build the special machines, without which perfect machines can not be made cheaply, and each part turned out be the duplicate of the other. There is a special machine in the great McCormick Works that cost \$25,000. It makes the canvas used on the harvesters. Another special machine bores all of the holes in the mower frame in one operation. Another makes the molds by machinery. Another turns a dozen main axles at one operation. And there are still many others. This means something to the user of a harvesting machine, and it means something to you if you think of buying one. It is worth something to know that twenty years from to-day when you need a piece of repair, that this special machinery will produce it, and that it will exactly fit. It is worth something to you to know that you can get these duplicate pieces at any time, anywhere, wherever grain and grass are grown. The sales of McCormick machines have been steadily increasing for sixty years, and the great resources that have accumulated have been, year by year, left in the business, building great works, and fitting them with special machinery. The manufacturers of McCormick machines have undertaken no



other kind of business, and, judging the future by the past, you are practically assured when buying a McCormick machine that you will get full value for your money.

The quality of McCormick Mowers is recognized everywhere; their capacity, stability, durability, and excellence are known the world over; and that they are the best mowing machines ever offered for sale is proven by the number of their annual sales—nearly one-third of all the mowers made and sold throughout the entire world.

The oxen will draw a McCormick Mower, and it will do good work. If you should happen to want to reap with it we furnish an attachment on special order, so that with the help of a boy your grain can be reaped and dropped in bundles.



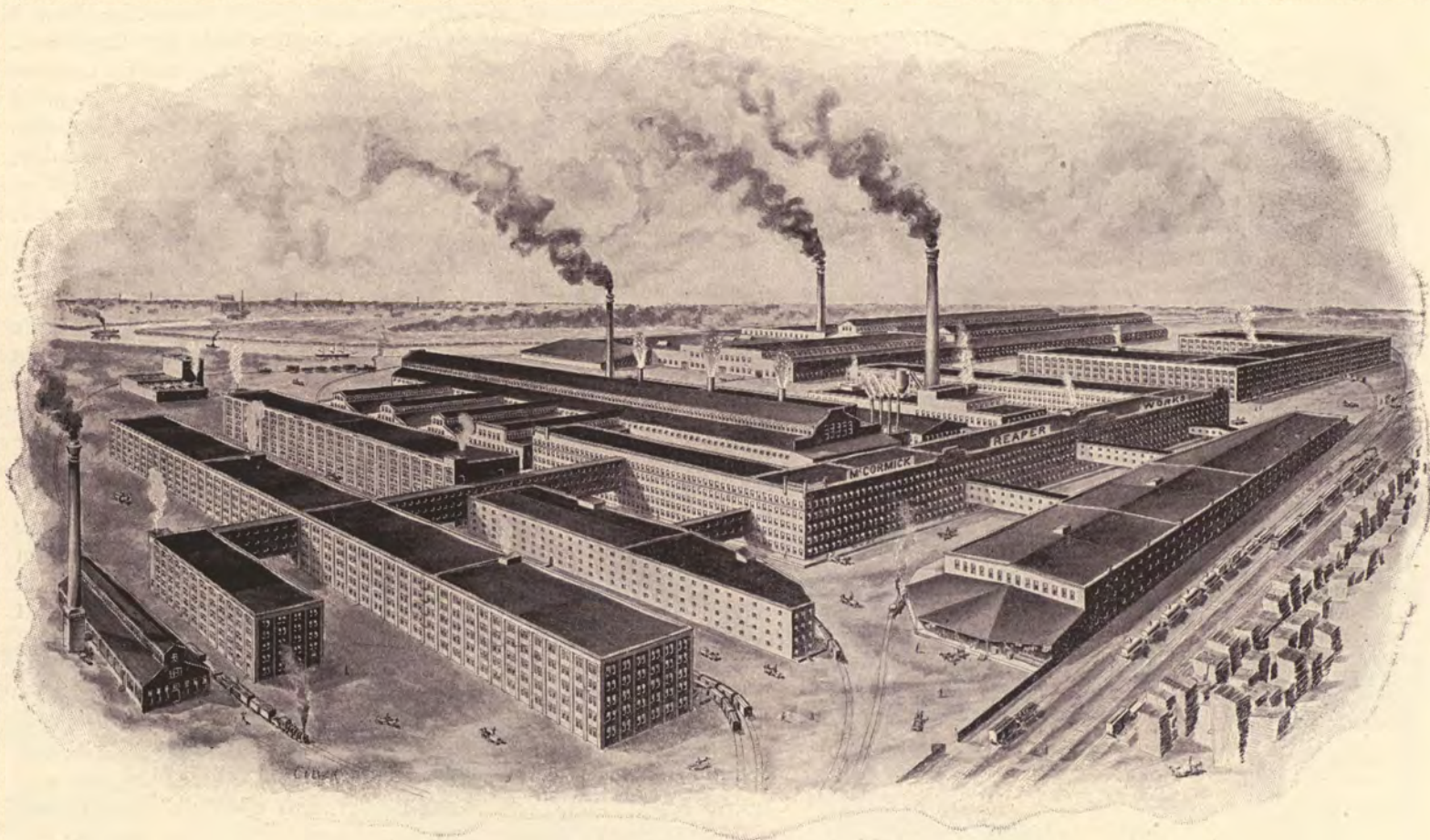


BEFORE CONCLUDING THE SUBJECT of Mowers let us again call your attention to some points about the New 4 which we wish to emphasize. The high wheels are important. They are thirty-two inches in diameter, this being from two to three inches greater than in most other makes of machines. The wide truck is another good point, the wheels being three feet nine inches apart (from center to center), or four feet over all; the machine, therefore, runs nicer. The inside wheel is set in behind the coupling frame farther than on other mowers, thus decreasing side draft, and, with the great width of the frame, straddling the swath better than any other mower made. This setting in of the wheel is made possible by our patented forked, forged steel coupling frame. The shoe hinge is pivoted on the outer end of the coupling frame and the draft rod connects with it ahead of its pivot. The draft, therefore, tends to pull the outer end of the cutter bar forward. This is our patented feature, and it prevents the sagging back of our cutter bars. Other makers have constructions that pull the outer ends of their cutter bars to the rear—the direction in which they tend to go when at work. Our plan will save many broken connecting rods and knife heads. The pressed steel seat, the long tapering seat spring, the superb finger bars, the simple gearing, the patented combination steel shell Babbitt bushings, the spring lifting device, the patented tilt, and the patented draft rod extending to the rocking shoe, are all special features and make the New 4 the King of Grass Cutters.

Our Little 4 Steel Mower is a little giant. It is light and compact in proportion to its size; it has our simple gearing, long pitman, serviceable draft rod, and perfect rolling tilt.

On the farm it very nicely supplements the larger mower, and to the owner of a suburban home it is a veritable little treasure. Its path is marked by a smooth, neat, and evenly clipped sward, making it most desirable as a lawn mower, while for mowing the orchard, roadside, and similar work it is equally efficacious.

With the Little 4 the boy and the pony can be used to advantage—and both will enjoy it.



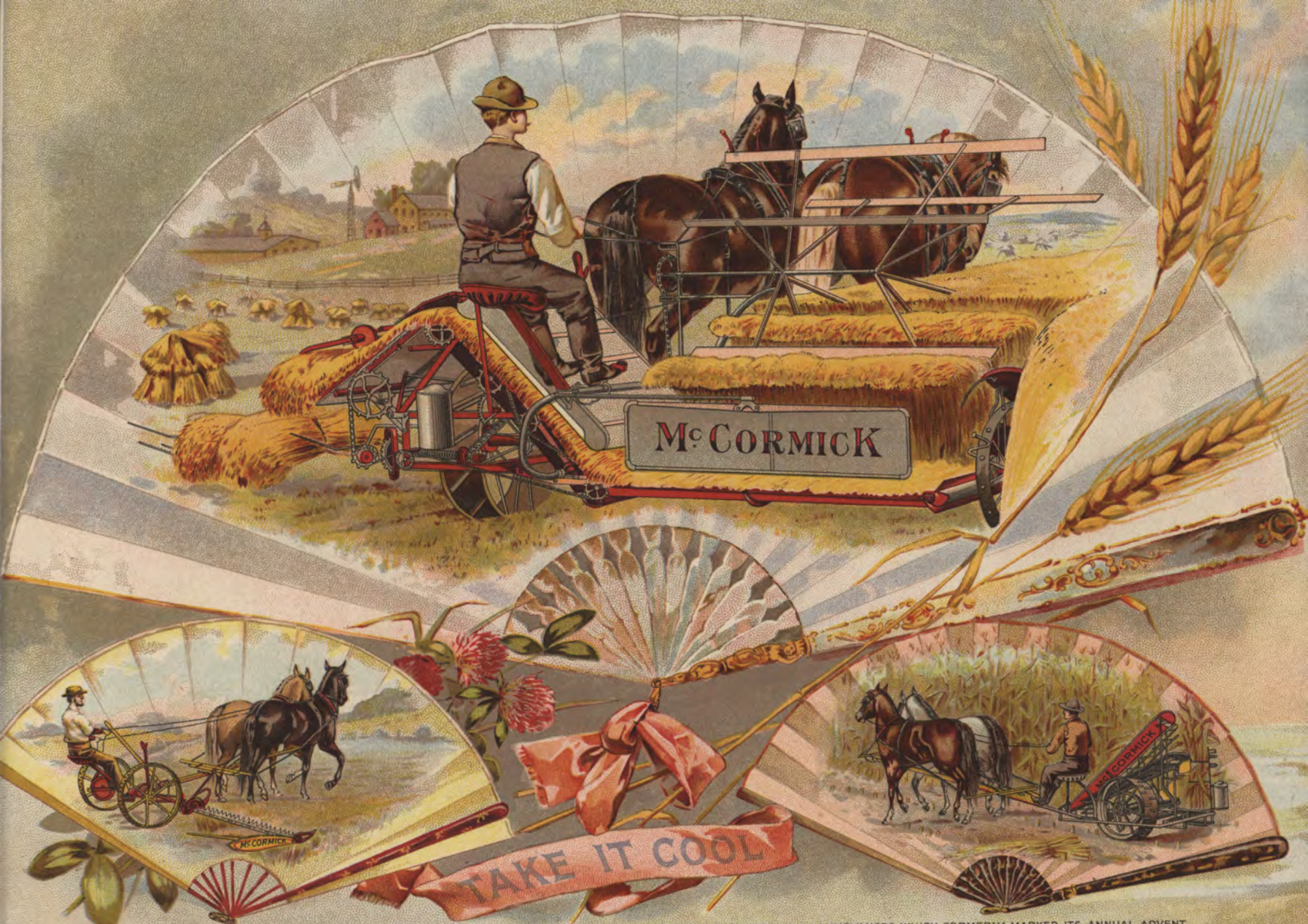
McCORMICK REAPER WORKS, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Capacity and annual product the largest of any reaper plant in the world.



PUZZLE

GUESS WHICH MAN IS CUTTING HIS GRAIN WITH A McCORMICK MACHINE.



McCORMICK

TAKE IT COOL

HARVEST TIME IS A BUSY TIME, BUT WITH McCORMICK'S MODERN MACHINERY IT IS NOW FREE FROM THE MANY ANNOYANCES WHICH FORMERLY MARKED ITS ANNUAL ADVENT
 TAKE IT COOL WHEN ABOUT TO BUY EITHER A HARVESTER, MOWER, OR CORN BINDER; EXAMINE THEM ALL AND GET THE BEST — NO MATTER IF IT COSTS A FEW DOLLARS MORE — AND YOU WILL
 BE PREPARED TO TAKE IT COOL, WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR GATHERING THE GRAIN AND GRASS.