



The
McCormick
is BEST
in the World

BEST
BINDERS
REAPERS
MOWERS
HAY RAKES
CORN BINDERS
SHREDDERS
HEADERS
SICKLE GRINDERS

Buy McCormick Twice

There is only One Best

The Man who Buys

*the McCormick Binder
has the satisfaction of owning
the Binder that gives him
fullest value for his money.*

*For seventy years the
McCormick Company
has been pre-eminent in
manufacturing Harvesting
Machines and for the
season of 1901 presents the
unequaled McCormick Line
comprising the Best Binder,
the Best Reaper, the Best
Mower, the Best Hay-Raker,
the Best Corn Binder, the Best
Thrasher, the Best Headers and
the Best Foot and Scale Grinders.*

BUY MCCORMICK TWINE



Name

Address

In case of accident or serious illness notify

The McCormick Right-Hand Binder—Best in the World—is the machine by which the performances of all others are compared. Cheapest machine to buy. Easiest machine in the field.

The McCormick Binder returns to its buyer

A GREATER
VALUE than
any other
harvester
that ever en-
tered the har-
vest
field.



8-7 Brewer
~~12 1/2 - 16 - 18 Shing~~
 6 - 2 1/4 - 18
 1 - 5/8 - 6 1/2
 1 - 3/4 - 16
~~6 1/2 - 16 - 18 Shing~~
 1 - 2 1/4 - 14
 14 - 1/6 - 16 Fir Shing
 1 - 1/4 - 14
 1/2 m 5/2 Shingles
 1 - 1 1/2 - 20 - 5 a.c.p.

J. H. Throck

48 ft # 8124

59 5'-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "/8-14 cyp

20 2'-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "/8-12 } 9.30

54 3'-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "/8-16

60 ft Part Stop 5.00

48 ft Dry Cap 5.00

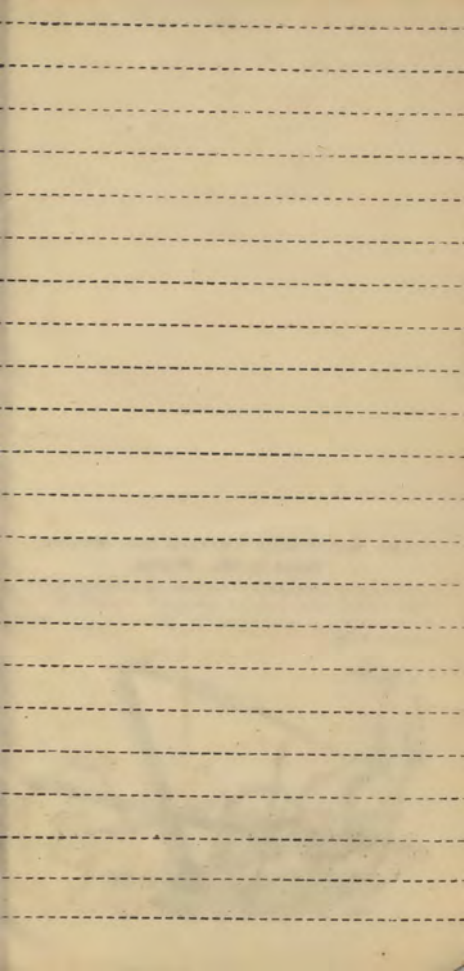
19.30

**The McCormick Big 4 Mower.
Best in the World.**

You often hear salesmen of other machines say "Just as good as McCormick," but you never hear a McCormick salesman say "Just as good."

6 feet
or
7 feet cut.

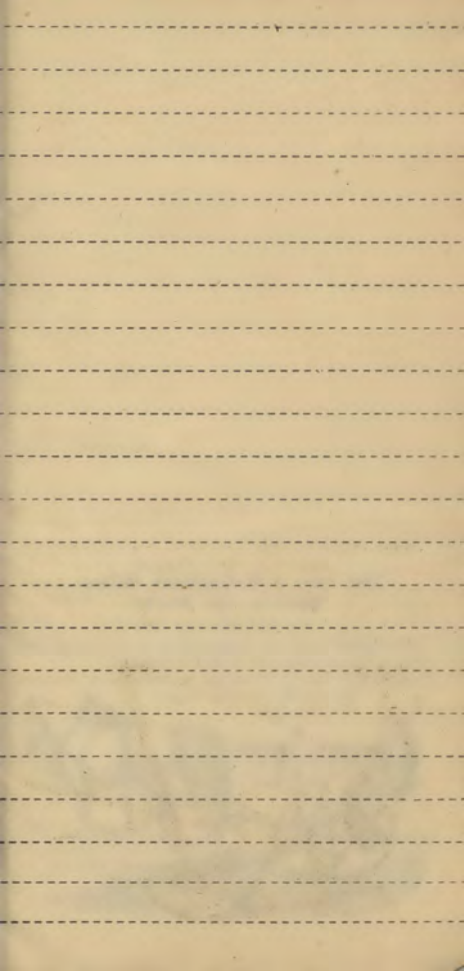




The McCormick Vertical Lift Mower.
Best in the World.

Specially adapted for cutting in stumpy fields. The cutter bar can be instantly raised by the driver without stopping the team so as to pass obstructions.



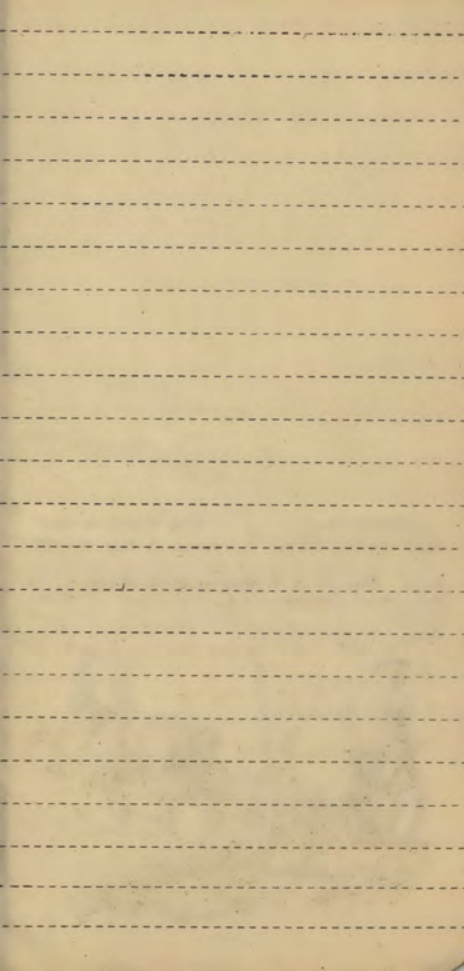


The New 4 McCormick Mower.
Best in the World.

4½ feet or 5 feet cut.

The best hope of competition is to make machines "Just as good as McCormick."
Fifty out of every hundred mowers sold around the world bear the name McCormick.

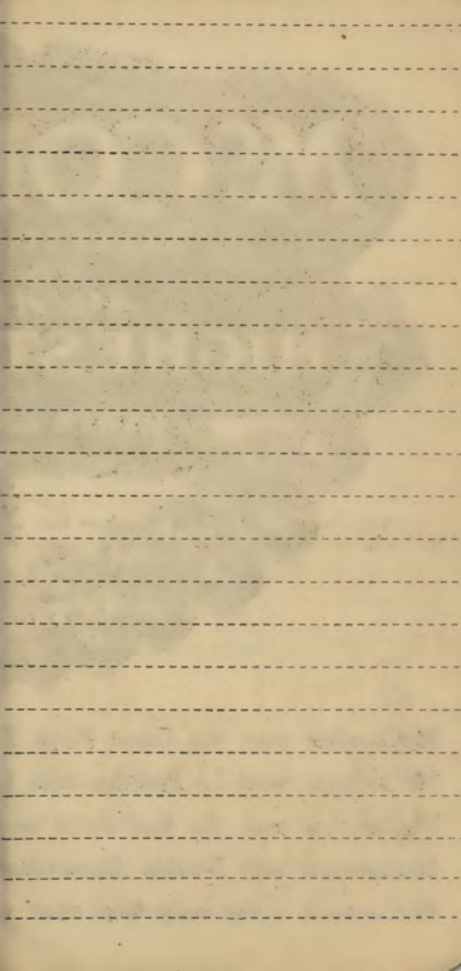




A Little Mower up to Big Work is the McCormick Little 4.—Best in the World.

It is the very thing for the lawn and one-horse farm. Owners of suburban homes like it. It cuts about the house, in the orchard, or in the meadow. It has the simple gearing, long pitman, serviceable draft rod, and perfect rolling tilt of our regular mowers.







McCormick won the Great Field Trial.

McCormick won Le Premier (the first) Grand Prize.

McCormick won the first Prize on every exhibit.

McCormick won Double Decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor.

McCormick is the only firm that won these Highest Honors.

McCormick Reaping Attachment—Best in the World—

for McCormick Mowers is a very convenient device which is furnished on special order.

With the assistance of a boy your grain can be reaped and dropped in bundles.



SHARP TOOLS SAVE MONEY!

The McCormick Knife and Tool Grinder.

Best in the World.

Is Neatest, Handiest.

Work is always in
sight.

It is easy to run.

Instantly changed to
hand-controlled.

It is quickly changed
to a general tool
grinder.



$$\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ 60 \\ \hline 45500 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ 435 \\ \hline 290 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 75 \\ \hline 295 \end{array}$$

McCormick All Steel Hay Rakes. **Best in the World.**

Kings of the Meadow. Both Hand and Self Dump
8 feet, 20 or 26 teeth. 9 feet, 23 or 29 teeth.
10 ft., 26 or 32 teeth.
12 ft., 32 or 40 teeth.





McCormick Vertical Corn Harvester.
Best in the World.

Leads on all Points.	Carrying Bundles.
Ease and Quickness of Adjustments.	
Longest Adjustment of Band.	
Picking up Down Corn.	Strength.
Tight Binding.	Opening Lands.
Light Draft.	Square Butts.
Durability.	





A 14-15-21-9-
P 13-2-9-16-1
42-31-45-
23-35-49

McCormick Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder.—Best In the World.

Increases the food value of the Corn Stalk one-half. Greatest in capacity. The feeder stands in front. The Husking rolls are crosswise. The Shredder-Head both splits and cuts. The sieve surface is very large.

It is a Little
Giant.



Save Your Corn Stalks.

③ 8 15-27-41-42

⑩ 8-10-23

G 13-24-36-49-
 L 1-4-6-7-13-19
 G + 1-10 4-17-
 L 13-19-20, 22
 49
 40
 G 14, 26 38 52 |
 L 10 8
 L 14
 L 12

The McCormick Roller Bearing Header. **Best in the World.**

It has no equal in strength, adjustability and simplicity. It has been tested in all harvest fields. In ease of handling, steering, strength and lightness of draft, it is without a peer. It runs light; in fact, runs lighter with four horses than any other header with six.



38-27-41-42-43
-32-45
4-18-29-41-30
12-14-28-39

14-25-15-26
6-7-21-34-48-62

We Build a Machine Every Thirty Seconds!

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines we manufacture were to issue from the gate of our works (the largest in the world) the spectator would see throughout the working day a McCormick Machine emerging at full gallop every 30 seconds.



For Builders.

One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

Capacity of Cisterns.

In calculating the capacity of cisterns, $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons are allowed to the barrel and 63 gallons to the hogshead.

A CIRCULAR CISTERN ONE FOOT IN DEPTH.

5 ft. in diam.,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	8 ft. in diam.,	12 bbls.
6 " " "	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "	9 " " "	15 "
7 " " "	9 "	10 " " "	$18\frac{1}{2}$ "

A SQUARE CISTERN ONE FOOT IN DEPTH.

5 ft. square,	6 bbls.	8 ft. square,	$15\frac{1}{4}$ bbls.
6 " " "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 " " "	$19\frac{1}{2}$ "
7 " " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 " " "	$23\frac{3}{4}$ "

Simple Interest Rules.

4 PER CENT.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, point off three right hand figures and divide by 9.

5 PER CENT.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, point off two right hand figures and divide by 72.

6 PER CENT.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, point off three right hand figures and divide by 6.

8 PER CENT.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, point off two right hand figures and divide by 45.

9 PER CENT.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, point off three right hand figures and divide by 4.

10 PER CENT.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, point off two right hand figures and divide by 36.

7 PER CENT.—Find interest at 10 per cent., point off one more place at right, multiply by 7.

Shrinkage in Grain.

The shrinkage in grain is more than is usually understood. From the time wheat is threshed it will shrink two quarts to the bushel, or six per cent., in six months, in the most favorable circumstances. Hence it follows that ninety-four cents a bushel for wheat when first threshed in August is as good, taking into account the shrinkage alone, as one dollar in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears, as they come from the field in November, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that forty cents a bushel for corn in the ear, as it comes from the fields, is as good as fifty in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost, together with the shrinkage—there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than thirty-three per cent.

Weight per Bushel.

Following are the commercial weights per bushel in general use in this country. The legal weights in some cases differ from the figures here given, but in business such variations are usually disregarded. To avoid such cases of misunderstanding, and for greater convenience of computation, the "central system"—*i. e.*, the quotation of prices by the pound or hundred pounds—is coming into use.

Barley	48	Millet (Hungarian)	48
Beans	60	Oats	32
Buckwheat.....	52	Orchard Grass....	14
Clovers, all kinds..	60	Peas.....	60
Corn (shelled).....	56	Potatoes.....	60
Corn (in the ear)...	70	Rye	56
Corn (sweet).....	46	Sorghum	50
Flax.....	56	Timothy.....	45
Millet (common)...	50	Wheat.....	60
Millet (German)...	50		

Yield per Acre.

The following yields may be expected under ordinarily favorable conditions, this estimate being based on the soil, climate, etc., of southern Michigan:

Corn (shelled).....	50 bu.
Wheat.....	18 "
Oats....	40 "
Potatoes	100 "
Beans.....	12 "
Hay.....	1½ tons

Measure of Length.

4 inches make 1 hand	3 feet make 1 yard
7.92 inches, 1 link	5½ yds., 1 rod or pole
18 inches, 1 cubit	40 poles, 1 furlong
12 inches, 1 foot	8 furlongs, 1 mile
6 feet 1 fathom	69 1-6 miles, 1 degree

Measure of Surface.

144 square inches make 1 square foot
9 square feet make 1 square yard
30¼ square yards make 1 rod, perch. pole
40 square rods make 1 square rood
4 square roods make 1 square acre
10 square chains make 1 square acre
640 square acres make 1 square mile
Gunter's chain equals 22 yards or 100 links

Measure of Solidity.

1728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet make 1 cubic yard

Troy Weight.

24 grains=1 pwt.	12 ounces=1 pound
20 pwts.=1 ounce	
Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.	

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains=1 scruple	8 drams=1 ounce
3 scruples=1 dram	12 ounces=1 pound
The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy weight.	

Avoirdupois Weight.

27 11-32 grains=	25 pounds=1 quarter
1 dram	4 quarters=1 cwt.
16 drams=1 ounce	2,000 lbs.=1 short ton
16 ounces=1 pound	2,240 lbs.=1 long ton

Dry Measure.

2 pints=1 quart	4 pecks=1 bushel
8 quarts=1 peck	36 bush.=1 chaldron

Liquid Measure.

4 gills=1 pint	31½ gallons=1 barrel
2 pints=1 quart	2 barrels=
4 quarts=1 gallon	1 hogshead

Time Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute	24 hours=1 day
60 minutes=1 hour	7 days=1 week
28, 29, 30 or 31 days=1 calendar month (30 days=1 month in computing interest).	
365 days=1 year.	366 days=1 leap year

Keep a Record.

Every farmer should keep an account book, in which a strict record of all his expenses and receipts ought to be made. At the end of the year he can then tell how he stands for the twelve months—whether he has farmed profitably or at a loss.

To Measure Corn in a Crib.

This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two cubic feet of good, sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get, then, the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height in feet of crib inside the rail; multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by the height; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

Measurement of Hay.

Twenty-five cubic yards of hay in windrows make a ton. When loaded on wagon, twenty cubic yards make a ton. When settled in mows, fifteen cubic yards make a ton.

To Find the Number of Tons of Hay in Long, Square Stacks.

RULE.—Multiply the length in yards by the width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide the product by 15. *Example.*—How many tons in a stack 10 yards long, 5 wide and 9 high? *Process.*— $10 \times 5 \times 4\frac{1}{2} = 225$, divided by 15 = 15 tons.

To Find the Number of Tons of Hay in Circular Stacks.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards, and divide by 100, making the cubic yards in the stack. Then divide by 15 for the number of tons. *Example.*—How many tons of hay in a circular stack whose circumference at the base is twenty-five yards and height 9 yards? *Process.*— $25 \times 25 = 625 \times 36 = 22,500$, divided by 100 = 225, divided by 15 = 15 tons.

Surveyor's Measure.

7.92 inches = 1 link. 4 rods = 1 chain
25 links = 1 rod.
10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 sq. mile.
36 sq. miles (6 miles sq.) = 1 township.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cub. in. = 1 cub. ft. 128 c. ft. = 1 cord (wood).
27 cub. ft. = 1 cub. yard. 40 cub. ft. = 1 ton (shpg).
2,150.42 cubic inches = 1 standard bushel.
268.8 cubic inches = 1 standard gallon.
1 cubic foot = about four-fifths of a bushel.

Quantity of Seed to Plant an Acre.

Barley.....	2½ bushels
Beans in drills 2½ feet.....	1½ bushels
Beets in drills 2½ feet.....	9 pounds
Broom corn in drills.....	12 pounds
Cabbage seed for transplanting.....	12 ounces
Clover, large red, with timothy.....	12 pounds
Clover, large red, without timothy.....	16 pounds
Corn, sugar.....	10 quarts
Corn, field.....	8 quarts
Cucumbers, in hills.....	3 quarts
Flax, broadcast.....	20 quarts
Grass, timothy, with clover.....	6 quarts
Grass, timothy, without clover.....	10 quarts
Grass, orchard.....	25 quarts
Grass, blue.....	28 quarts
Melons, water, in hills 8x8 feet.....	3 pounds
Oats.....	2 bushels
Onion seeds in beds for sets.....	50 pounds
Parsnips in drills 2½ feet.....	5 pounds
Pumpkins in hills 8x8 feet.....	2 quarts
Peas in drills, short varieties.....	2 bushels
Peas in drills, tall varieties.....	1½ bushels
Peas, broadcast.....	3 bushels
Potatoes.....	8 bushels
Radishes in drills 2 feet.....	10 pounds
Rye, broadcast.....	1¾ bushels
Rye, drilled.....	1½ bushels
Turnips in drills 2 feet.....	3 pounds
Turnips, broadcast.....	3 pounds
Tomato seed in hills 3x3 feet.....	8 ounces
Wheat, drilled.....	1¾ bushels
Wheat, broadcast.....	2 bushels

Measurement of Hay and Grain.

Good timothy hay, not too ripe, in a bay fourteen feet or more deep, or of less depth with grain above, will average for the mow about five hundred cubic feet per ton. Finer hay is heavier. Hay cut when nearly ripe is lighter than that cut green. Hay in a stack usually occupies a little more space per ton than in a well filled mow. On a scaffold or in a shallow bay at least six hundred feet of good timothy will be required for a ton. Clover hay is much lighter than hay from the grasses, usually requiring from seven hundred to eight hundred cubic feet for a ton, in a well filled mow, or somewhat more if in smaller bulk. There is much guesswork in measuring hay.

A bushel contains 2,150 cubic inches; a heaped bushel, as of potatoes, 2,746 cubic inches. To find the number of bushels in a bin, multiply together the length, breadth and depth in inches, and divide the product by the number of cubic inches in a bushel.

CALENDAR

1901.

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST.

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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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SEPTEMBER.

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OCTOBER.

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1902.

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DECEMBER.

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Seventy Years of Success

M^cCORMICK

WORKS AT CHICAGO.

Largest Plant in the World

MANUFACTURING

HARVESTING MACHINES AND BINDER TWINE



ESTD
1831

Call on the M^cCormick Agent