

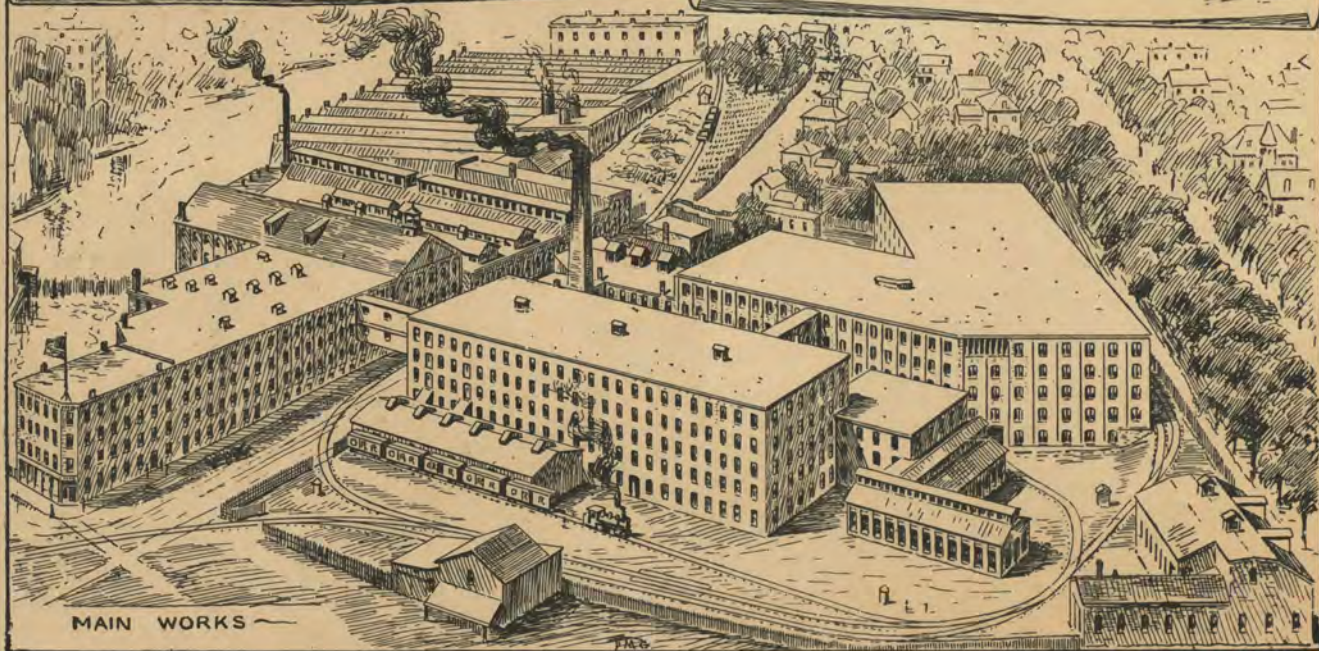
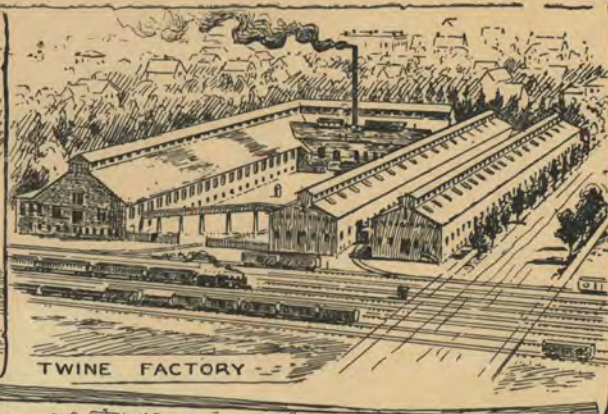
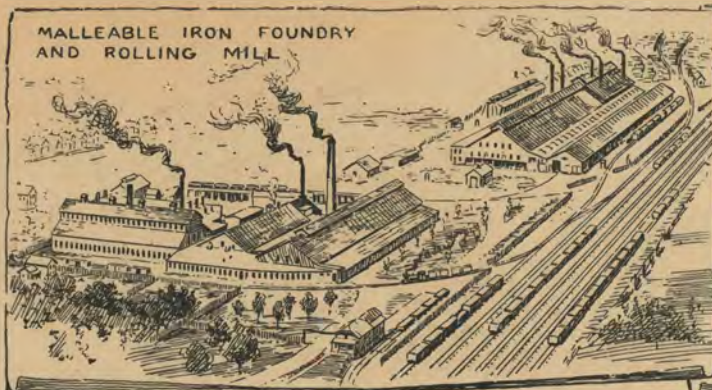
39TH ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF
FARM IMPLEMENTS
Manufactured by
D. M. OSBORNE & CO.
AUBURN, N. Y. U. S. A.

J. W. LUDMAN,

Ag't. for D. M. OSBORNE & CO.



A SCENE IN THE OSBORNE ROLLING MILL.



Where Osborne Implements are Made.



Annual Greeting to the Farmers of the World!

IN presenting you this, our thirty-ninth Annual Catalogue, we have in mind the fact that it is to go into the hands of a million or more intelligent purchasers of Farm Implements, and recognizing that the province of a catalogue is to describe and illustrate merchandise for sale, we shall endeavor to confine our attention to this alone, it being our opinion that those who will read this book will, in the selection of such Implements as they may purchase, be governed by the *excellence of the Implements themselves*, and, therefore, that questions as to what manufacturer has the largest plant, employs the most workmen, or sells the largest number of Implements, have no bearing on the subject and hence can well be omitted.

The year 1894 has been a busy one for us, for in addition to supplying the demands of our customers, we have applied various improvements to nearly all of our Implements, and beside, have perfected and now offer for sale *Five entirely new Implements*, one of which, Columbia Corn Harvester, marks a New Era in the harvesting of the most valuable crop (except grass) that the earth produces.

In these improvements and inventions our aim has invariably been to make our Implements superior to all others in *practical working qualities*, ease of operation and durability, and the steadily increasing number of progressive Farmers who are demanding Osborne Implements, is evidence of appreciation of our efforts.

With the hope that you will call upon our nearest local agent and permit him to explain to you the excellence of our goods more fully than we are able to in this pamphlet, we remain,

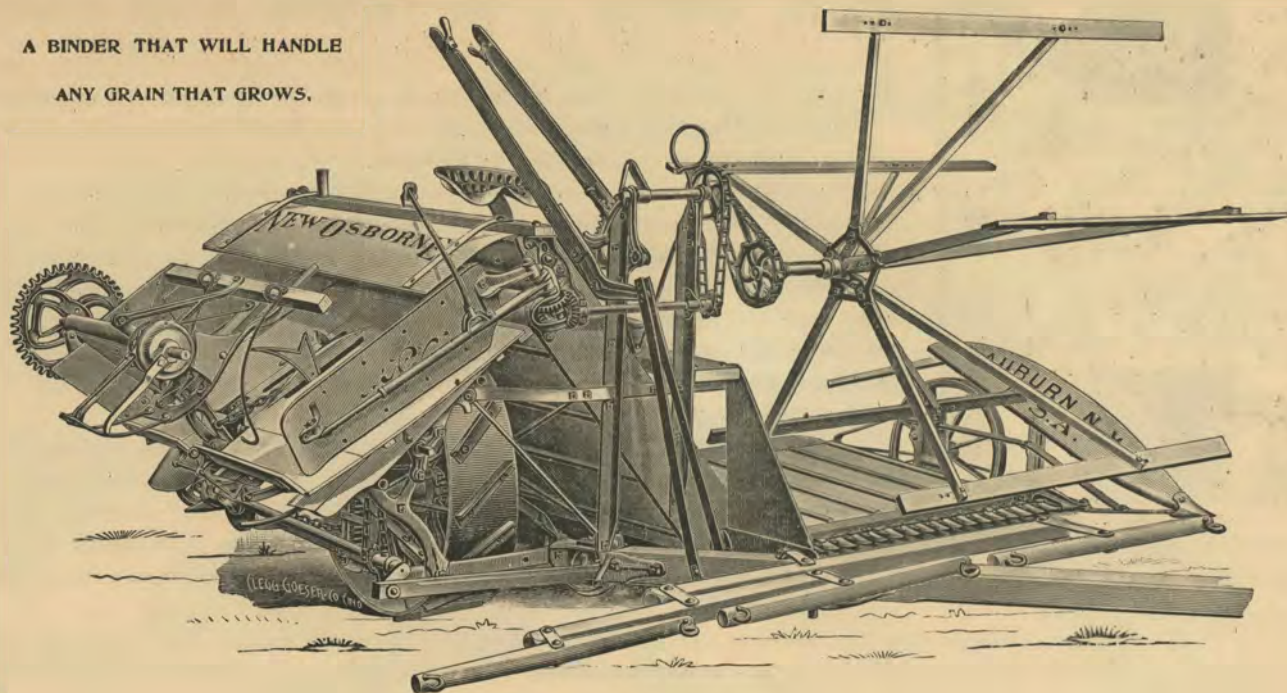
Very truly yours,

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A BINDER THAT WILL HANDLE
ANY GRAIN THAT GROWS.



New Osborne Binder, 5, 6 and 7 foot cut.

IT has been said that "if we all thought alike this would be a tame world," and while this statement may be true, the radical difference in the opinions that we hear expressed on all important subjects would indicate that there is no immediate prospect of this world's becoming particularly tame.

On the question of what constitutes a satisfactory Self-Binding Grain Harvester, there appears to be the same difference of opinion that exists in regard to other subjects.

The kind that Jones considers superior to anything else made, Smith wouldn't have as a gift; and so it goes. Jones possibly is a believer in a light Binder, thinking anything but the

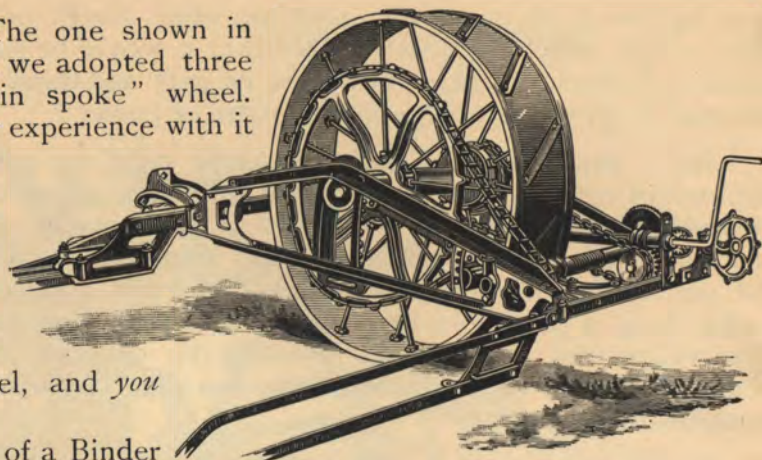
very lightest to be out of the question, while Smith, on the other hand, looks with grave doubt upon a light machine, questions whether it would be safe in heavy grain, and prefers a heavier machine, believing that in its weight he gets additional traction, and in the increased amount of material he gets a proportionate increase of power.

As a matter of fact, both are partly right and partly wrong, and Binder manufacturers are themselves responsible for this wide difference of opinion, for some make their machines needlessly heavy and clumsy, while in two or three instances others, in their attempt to get the trade of Farmers of the same turn of mind as Jones, make machines that may do fairly well in light crops but are utterly useless in a heavy stand of grain, and lack the requisite strength and durability to make them a profitable investment for any Farmer. Another feature on which purchasers of Binders are now beginning to divide is the question of Open End or Closed End. Both styles of machines have their adherents who can advance plausible arguments as to the superiority of the machines they favor.

To do a successful business a manufacturer must cater to the tastes of his patrons, and as Osborne Binders are sold in nearly every grain-growing country on the globe, we have thought it to our advantage to cater to both classes by making two distinct styles of Binders. In doing this we have, however, taken the greatest pains not to run to extremes, and in offering you the New Osborne Binder we call your attention to an Implement that has sufficient weight, strength and capacity to successfully cope with any grain that can be handled by a Binder. A machine that is easy and convenient of operation, and one that is like all other Osborne Implements, noted for its long wear and small expense for repairs. The Farmers who used these Binders in the harvest of the season just past will recognize the accuracy of our assertion, when we state that no other Binder ever went through a harvest with so little "expert" attention and so little complaint. It is well worth your time to examine this Implement before purchasing.

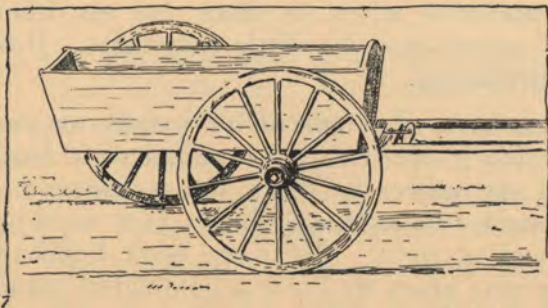
Unlike most other wheeled Implements a Binder must carry the bulk of its weight on *one wheel*, and this not only has the strain incident upon carrying it over rough ground, across dead furrows and ditches, but it is also called upon to furnish the power to drive the apparatus for cutting, elevating and binding the grain. When you consider its manifold duties you must be impressed with the necessity of seeing to it that this wheel is right. We have been building Harvesting Machinery since 1856, and during these thirty-nine years we have accumulated some

information on the subject of wheels. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is one that we adopted three years ago. It is what we call a "hair-pin spoke" wheel. We use it on both our Binders, and our experience with it on all kinds of land has been so satisfactory that we do not expect to depart from this style of wheel construction for many years, if ever. We know that it is equal to anything that can in reason be demanded of it. You never heard of the farmer that had any trouble with the Osborne Hair-pin Spoke Binder Wheel, and *you never will.*



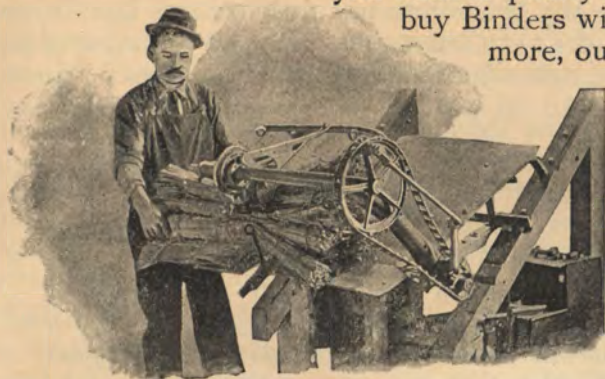
New Osborne Main Wheel and Truss Frame.

Next to the wheel itself, the Frame of a Binder needs careful consideration. The strong Truss Frame on the New Osborne is *above suspicion* of weakness. Taking engineers' tables as a basis, it will sustain 18,000 lbs.—so far in excess of any strain that could be put upon it that such a thing as its bending or breaking—even under the roughest use—is quite out of the question. The advantages of a strong frame for a Binder are too great to be passed over carelessly, for with a weak sagging frame, shafts and other running parts of the machine soon get out of line and make heavy draft and bad work.



If it's ridiculous in a Cart, why not in a Binder?

Another feature that goes a great way toward making our Binders the staunch long-wearing machines that they are generally conceded to be, is the fact that we recognize it as a cardinal principle of construction that *the grain wheel must be in line with the driving wheel.* Now suppose a man were to try to sell you a cart on which the wheels were placed out of line, some thing like this, how long do you think it would stand traveling on ground as rough as a Binder is generally used upon? Why, you would laugh at a man who offered



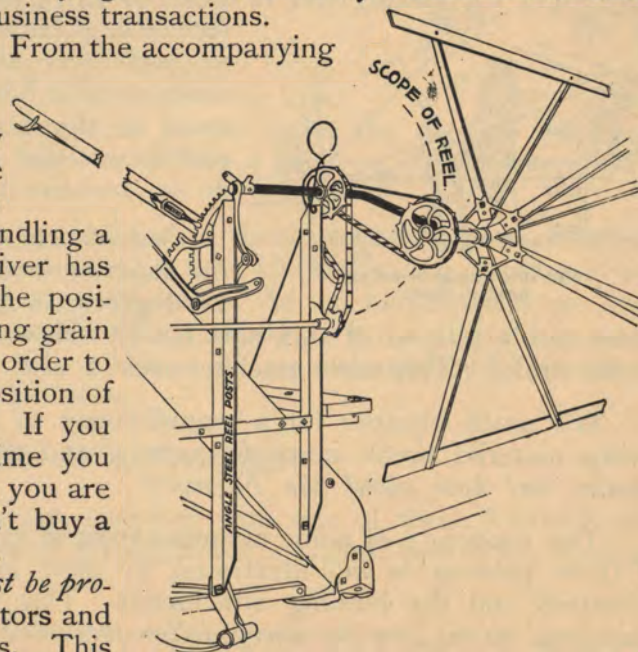
Testing a Binder Attachment.

you such a poorly constructed vehicle, and yet thousands of Farmers buy Binders with wheels that are from six inches to a foot, or even more, out of line, and then wonder why it is that after a short time the platform sags and the whole machine gets out of line, making its operation difficult for both driver and horses. We are unable to understand why intelligent men should tolerate such ridiculously bad construction on any other theory than that they are not as careful in buying Binders as they are in most other business transactions.

From the accompanying

illustration you will, at a glance, see the simplicity and scope of the reel used on the New Osborne Binder. *One Lever* places it in any position that is desirable for any class of grain that grows. In handling a Binder on rough ground or in uneven grain the driver has *no time to adjust two levers* in order to change the position of the reel. For instance, in passing from long grain into a spot where the grain is short or is down, in order to do good work you must be able to change the position of the reel *instantly*—with one motion of the hand. If you have to use *two levers*, you will find that by the time you have adjusted the reel for the short or down grain, you are through it and it is time to adjust it again. Don't buy a Binder that has so clumsy or impractical a device.

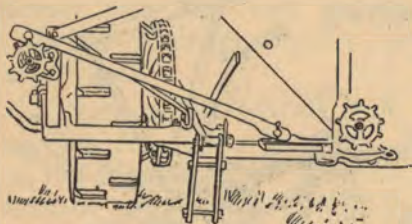
A manufacturer who would be successful must be progressive, he must continually have a force of inventors and experts at work designing and testing new things. This is very generally recognized, but there is another fact that



One-lever Reel, used on New Osborne Binder.

is equally important, and that some manufacturers seem to overlook, and that is, *because a thing is new, it does not necessarily follow that it is good.* By the failure to recognize this fact, Implements are built and "talked onto" Farmers as being the very latest, etc., when as a matter of fact the features that go to make them "the latest" may be *actually inferior* to something they replace.

No better illustration of this can be found than the devices used by some Binder manufacturers for raising and lowering both ends of the machine at once. A moment's thought will convince any reasonable man that *this is a disadvantage* as compared with adjusting the height of each end separately. The weight of a Binder is carried on the main wheel, and thus, in soft ground particularly, the binding end of the machine must be raised more than the cutting end in order to carry the platform level and cut an even stubble. *If both ends of the machine raise and lower together, it is impossible to make this adjustment.* The same disadvantage appears in using on side hills a Binder that has not an independent adjustment of the height of the ends. *All Osborne Binders raise and lower each end independently of the other, and always will do so, because it is the only practical way to do it.*



Will this Pitman break knife-heads?—Well!

One of "the latest" machines—one that is being advertised as *far superior* to anything else—runs its pitman at an angle of just 21 degrees, as shown in accompanying illustration. How much *power* can a pitman of this sort have? How much do you think this faulty construction adds to the draft? This same machine uses a *cast iron Driving Wheel*.

It's much cheaper for a manufacturer to build a machine in this manner. Parts built of cheap material break more frequently, and the manufacturer makes a profit on the sale of his repairs, *but how about the Farmer?*

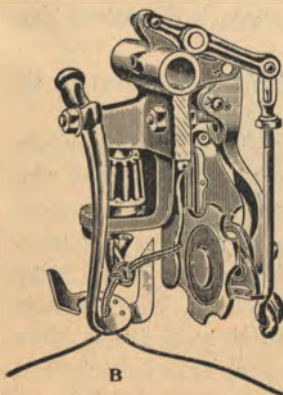
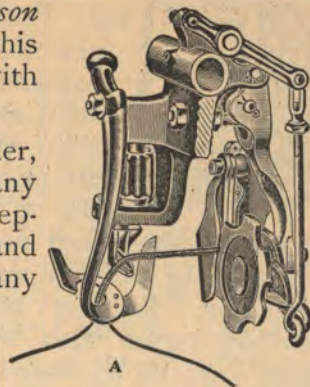
The tendency of some manufacturers to save a little money here and there at the expense of their patrons is well illustrated by their loading onto one chain the work of driving the elevators and the binding attachment. This is, perhaps, the means of their making a slight additional profit, but *for every dollar they make by it their customers pay two;* the strain is too great for one chain to stand. If you are thinking of buying a machine built on this principle

you should first add to its original cost that of one chain for every season that you expect to run the machine. (You won't over-estimate it on this basis.) Then compare the total cost with that of the New Osborne with one chain for its life-time and a long life at that.

Remember, too, that with the exception only of our Columbia Binder, the New Osborne has the longest shift of its binding attachment of any binder on the market—a trifle over nine inches. It also has an exceptionally long binder arm. With Osborne Binders you can place the band nearer the centre on extremely long or short grain than you can on any other.

All oil holes for bearings under the deck are, by means of tubes, brought to the deck's surface. If you have ever used one of the kind of Binders that are so constructed as to make it necessary to get under the deck to oil them, you know what a convenience it must be to be able to oil them without crawling under the machine or removing the deck.

For the use of all kinds of Twine—good, bad or indifferent, there is no knotter in existence that excels the one used on the New Osborne Binder. Cut "A" shows you the position of the knotter just before beginning to tie the knot. As the knotter-hook revolves the swinging disc comes toward it thus yielding to it the twine necessary for the knot as shown in cut "B". This of course reduces largely the strain that other knotters put upon the twine.



ASK ANY FARMER

who is using an Osborne Binder equipped with one of these Knotters and he will tell you that it is the most reliable under all conditions of any Knotter he has ever seen.

REMEMBER *that every one of these Binders has printed on it our guarantee, a plain and straight-forward agreement that is easily understood and always lived up to.*

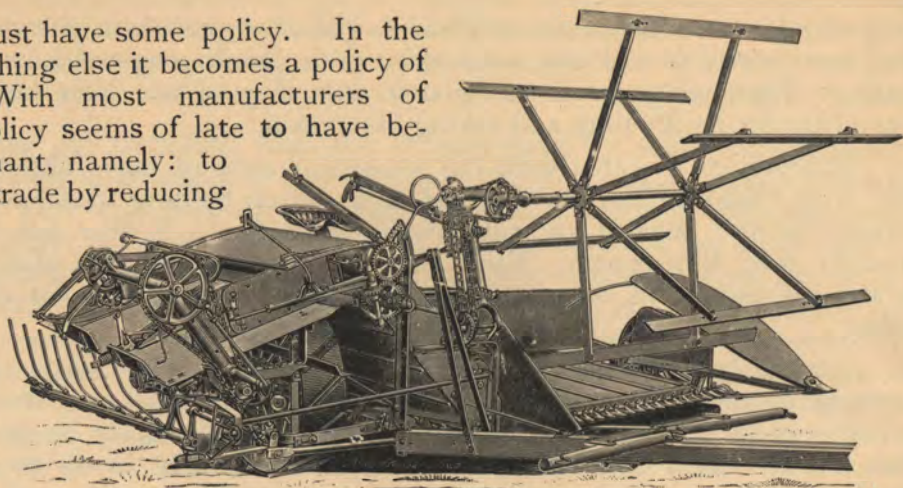


EVERY BUSINESS must have some policy. In the absence of anything else it becomes a policy of hap-hazard. With most manufacturers of Binders, one policy seems of late to have become predominant, namely: to attempt to get trade by reducing the price of their machines, and profit by cheapening material and construction. Judging by their actions, rather than by what they say, their reasoning at the beginning of each year's business must be something like this: "Now, this year we will reduce our prices so that

we may sell more Binders, but, of course, we must have our profit just the same. Now where can we cheapen our machine? We must not do it in such a manner that it will be easily discovered. We will buy cheaper grades of iron and steel; they are covered up by the paint. We will fit our parts together less accurately—the Farmers are not mechanics, they won't discover the difference until they have paid for the machines."

It generally ends by the Farmer buying the Binder for \$5⁺ less, and getting one that is \$6 poorer than those of the previous season.

Did it ever occur to you that a Binder was sold at a very low price in comparison to other merchandise? Compare it with a Bicycle, for instance. The Binder contains about ten times the machinery that the bicycle does, and some of these parts have to be adjusted to a degree of accuracy that will enable it to tie a knot in any kind of twine. A Bicycle has one plain duty to perform—a Binder has a dozen. In short, with Bicycles at \$100 apiece, Binders would be dirt cheap at \$300. The price of a Binder might be compared to any other piece of machinery in common use with much the same result. If you have ever given this matter any thought you must have been convinced that *it is possible to build a Binder too cheaply*. We came to just this conclusion three years ago. We decided at that time that we would build a Binder on the policy of

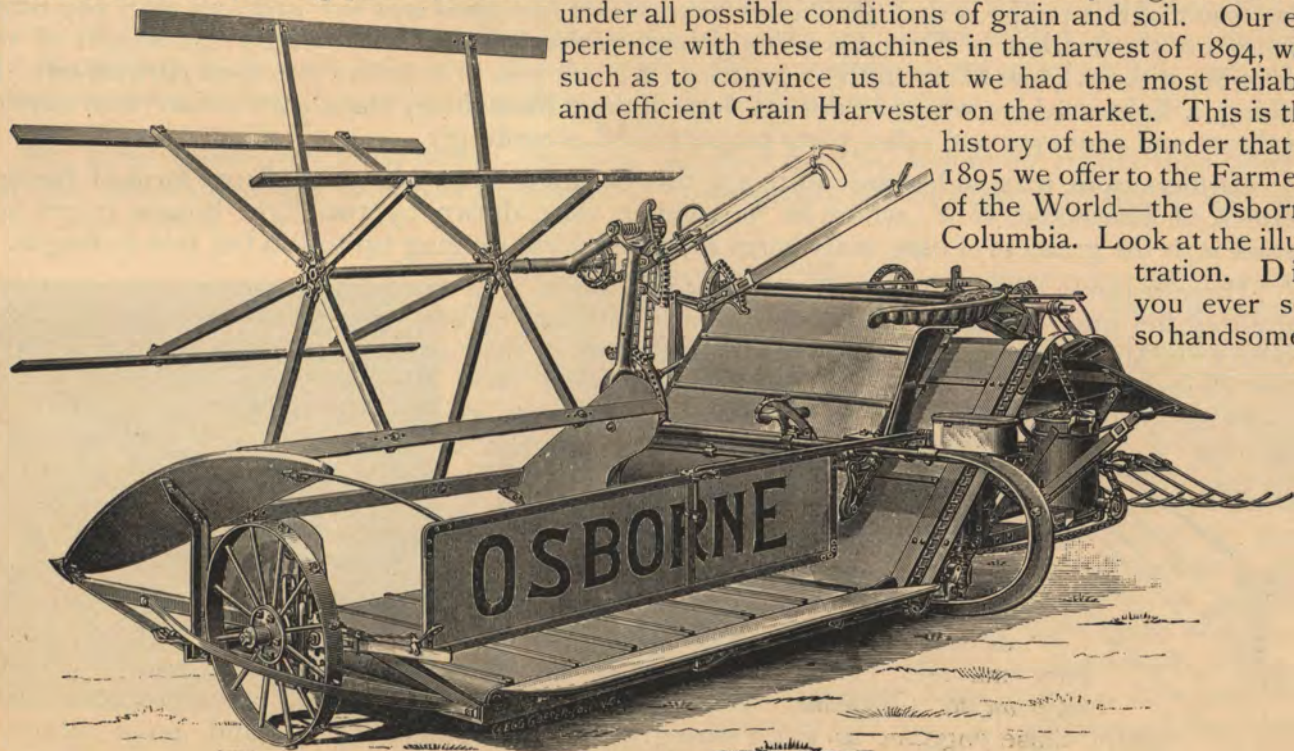


Osborne Columbia Binder, 5, 6 and 7 foot Cut.

seeing *how good* we could make it; that we would put out a machine, every piece and part of which should be carefully selected with a view of getting the correct material to successfully withstand the particular strain and wear to which it was to be subjected, a machine that would be constructed in the most approved manner possible, and that should embody every *practical device* or improvement that was known to the science of Binder building. Keeping this plan constantly in mind, we built the Binder and tested it thoroughly in the following harvest. We then made such improvements as this experience suggested as being wise, and last year we built and sold a few hundred machines, taking pains to distribute them all over the Globe, so that they might be tested

under all possible conditions of grain and soil. Our experience with these machines in the harvest of 1894, was such as to convince us that we had the most reliable and efficient Grain Harvester on the market. This is the

history of the Binder that in 1895 we offer to the Farmers of the World—the Osborne Columbia. Look at the illustration. Did you ever see so handsome a



Osborne Columbia Binder.

machine? Strength, symmetry and capacity are exemplified in every detail, and it weighs full three hundred pounds less than the average Grain Binder, five hundred pounds less than the heaviest ones.

In constructing this machine, we have substituted steel and high grade iron in place of wood and cast iron, wherever we found it possible to do so. Its binding-deck, platform-bottom, elevator sides and seat support are steel. On other Binders, you will, as a rule, find that wood is used for these parts. Its gears and fittings are malleable iron, on other binders they are generally cast iron. The result of this policy is that *the Columbia contains less wood and less cast-iron* than any other Binder on the market. Thus by *using stronger materials* we have reduced the weight of the Columbia without a loss of strength or capacity. We ask you to *note this statement particularly*. In making a light machine we have not (as some others have done) made a *toy binder* with narrow elevators and conveyor and other parts proportioned accordingly.

Farmers came from miles around to see the Columbia at work on the large farm of George Geddes, of Fairmount, N. Y., where in September, 1894, drawn by two light horses, it cut and bound with the greatest of ease, sixty acres of sowed corn, ranging up to full ten feet in height.

Three features of this Binder fitted it for this work. Its *wide elevators with their open rear* permitted the grain to pass through the machine without bending or breaking the heads. Other Binders elevate the grain 36 to 40 inches from the top of their conveyors—the Columbia elevates it but 28 inches.

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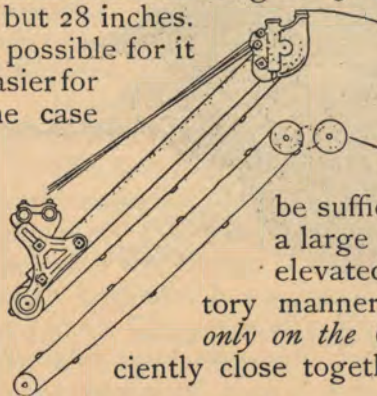
Thus its *low elevators with their gradual incline*, made to handle such an enormous weight of grain far both machine and horses than would have been with the ordinary Binder. Its *adjustable*

upper elevator permitted the space between it and the lower elevator to

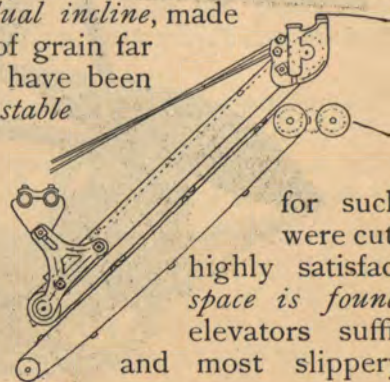
be sufficiently increased to allow free passage a large bulk of grain that two rows of corn elevated and bound at the same time in a

tory manner. *This adjustment of the elevating only on the Columbia.* With it you can bring the

ciently close together to get a sure grip on the lightest



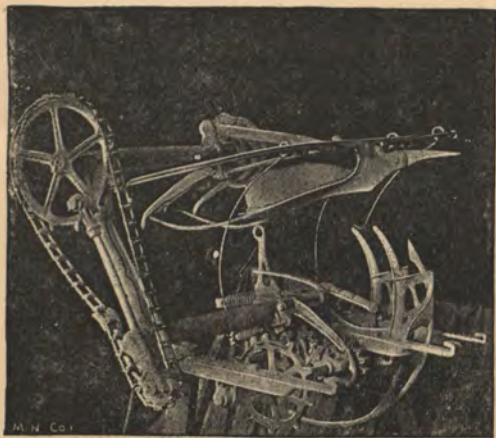
Columbia Adjustable Elevator, Open.



Columbia Adjustable Elevator, Closed.

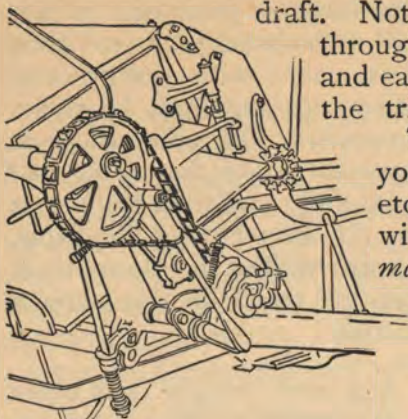
grain, or open them wide enough apart to permit free passage for the heaviest grain that grows. It is always both easy and safe to make strong assertions in regard to matters that are hard to prove. This may explain why every manufacturer of Binders claims with the greatest emphasis that his Binder is lighter draft than any other. We shall content ourselves, however, by asking you to examine the Columbia carefully. Note that, in comparison with other Binders, *it weighs less, doesn't elevate the grain so high, has more simple machinery, and less of it, and its bearings are finished with greater care.* Look these points over carefully and then form your own opinion as to how its draft compares with the ordinary Binder. If, after having done this, you have the slightest doubt on the subject, remember that we are always willing to compete in fairly conducted draft tests with *any Binder made.* We know where we stand on this subject and have nothing to lose but everything to gain as the result of such tests.

We have called your attention to the fact that this machine was more simple than other Binders. In proof of this assertion we present the accompanying illustration of the Columbia Binder attachment.



Columbia Binder Attachment.

In many pictures of Binder Attachments the artist omits about one-half of the machinery in order to deceive the reader by giving him the impression of great simplicity. In this illustration nothing of that sort is attempted. This shows the Columbia Attachment complete—*all there is of it*—it weighs just 177 pounds. Where other Binders convey the power from the harvester to the binding mechanism through a bewildering maze of sprockets, bevel gears, cam-wheels and shafts, the Columbia takes the power direct to the packer shaft; two square meshed gears, two sprockets and a chain do the business. Suppose there were to be added to it the three or four long shafts, six or eight gears and the numberless other parts that the average Binder Attachment is composed of, *how much greater power would it take to drive it?* Answer this question and you will understand how the Columbia compares with other Binders on the question of



Competitors' Binder Attachment. Notice the Heavy Parts in Front.

draft. Notice the slope of the breastplate and the *gradually widening* space through which the grain travels—no clogging there. See how quickly and easily this Binder can be adjusted—the turn of a thumb-nut changes the trip; a shift of a key the size of a bundle.

There is another feature of this Binder to which we wish to call your attention particularly, that is, that the bell-crank, heavy gears, etc., that appear on the front part of other Binders are done away with on this one, the Binder being *driven from the centre of the machine*, instead of loading all this weight on its front end. *This is one of the most important improvements of this machine*, for, by reducing the weight of its binding attachment to nearly one-half the ordinary weight, and by putting the heavy machinery that is usually on the front of the attachment back to the centre of the machine, we secure *perfect balance*, and entirely do away with the usual objection to front gear machines, that is, neck weight. See

the Columbia in operation, notice how lightly the pole is carried. It requires but a glance to convince you that *its weight is all carried on the wheels and not on the necks of the horses*.

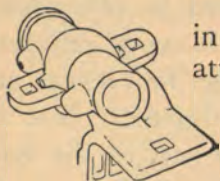
Every Binder manufacturer has been claiming for "lo! these many years," that his was the SIMPLEST KNOTTER. Some have six-piece Knotters and some have the courage to admit seven or eight pieces, but *such Knotters don't exist*.

Here is a Knotter that contains *just twenty-five pieces*, counting everything, even the tiniest rivet, and despite the six and seven piece Knotter yarns, this is the simplest mechanism on earth that will tie a knot in twine; not only the *least pieces*, but the *smallest pieces*, and weighs twenty-five per cent. less than any other. Count the others *as they appear on the machines* (not in the catalogue) and you will find these assertions correct to the letter.

But simplicity is not the only attractive feature of this Knotter.



Columbia Knotter.

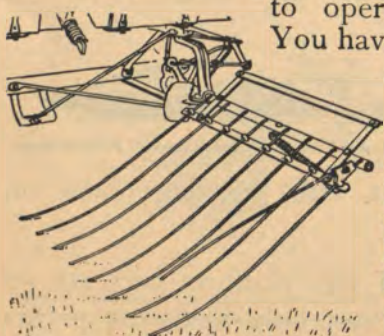


Columbia Self-Aligning Bearing.
Light Draft and Long Wear.

It ties a secure knot, ties it every time, and when it comes to economy of twine, *it declares a dividend on its cost every acre it binds, and pays it on the spot in twine saved.*

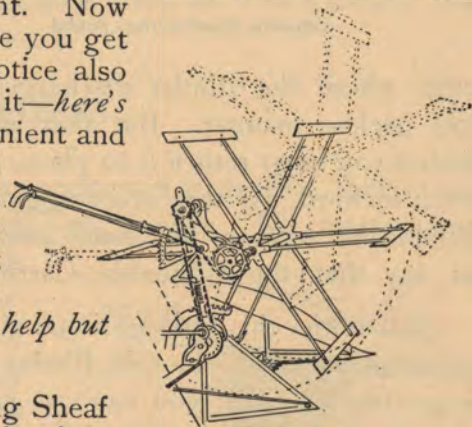
We have also stated that you would find this machine was constructed in a more careful manner than other Binders. As evidence of this, we call your attention to our *self-aligning bearings*, which make it impossible for the shafts to become cramped. This means smooth running and light draft, and adds, at the least calculation, \$25 to the value of the machine to the Farmer.

Now about the Reel. We have felt that *unless we had the very best reel* that it was *possible* to make, it wouldn't be fit for the Columbia Binder, and we have studied the features that go to make the ideal reel until we are sure that we have got just what we want and just what *you* want. Now before you buy your Binder just try the Columbia Reel. Before you get onto the seat to operate it, notice that it has two speeds, notice also how strongly it is built. Then get onto the seat and operate it—*here's where we catch your fancy.* You never saw a reel so convenient and easy of operation as this one, did you? Only *one lever*, and you don't have to move in your seat to put it in any position where you would ever want it—up or down, in or out, just as you fancy, and so perfectly balanced that it requires no effort to operate. We haven't a word to say. You have operated other reels. *You can't help but see* the superiority of this one.

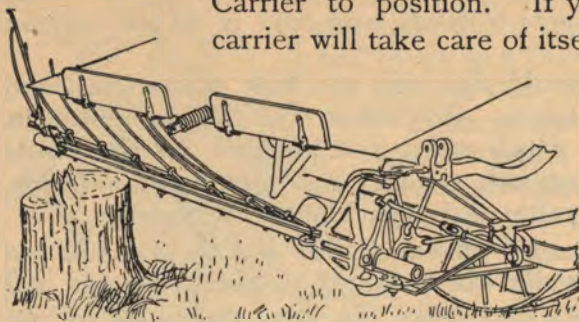


Columbia Sheaf Carrier—Dumped.

There are two kinds of Folding Sheaf Carriers. One is the kind that folds when you want it to, and the other is the kind that folds when you *don't* want it to—the kind you *must* fold when you dump it. The Columbia Sheaf Carrier is the former kind. You *don't have* to fold it. When you wish to dump it, release the pressure on the foot lever, the bundles slide off easily *all at once.* A light pressure on the foot-lever returns the



Columbia One Lever Reel.
Perfectly Balanced and Easiest of
Operation in the World.



Columbia Sheaf Carrier—Folded.

Carrier to position. If you should happen to strike a stone or stump, the sheaf carrier will take care of itself. *Then you want it to fold*; it will do so, and after passing the obstruction it will return to place automatically. With the other kind it is very different. You release your pressure on the foot-lever and the carrier begins to do what—dump? Not by any means; *it folds* its teeth close up to the back of the deck, the outside bundle drops off, then the second one and so on. They go *one at a time*, stringing over a space of ten feet at least.

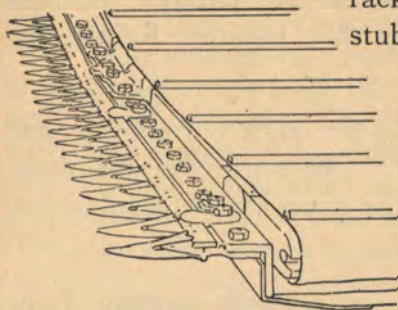
A man might about as well let the bundles drop where the Binder discharges them as to use a sheaf carrier that strings them out in this useless manner. But that isn't the only objection to this kind of a carrier. After it is folded you must return it to place, and in doing so you must use sufficient strength to thrust the teeth forward. As they are dragging in the dirt and must be pushed all the way against stiff grain stubble *it requires no small amount of effort to do it*. We are not exaggerating at all when we say that the Columbia Carrier can be operated with one-quarter this effort.

Just notice this little sectional view of the “close shave” finger-bar used on the Columbia Binder. With a Binder that has a finger-bar like this, you can cut just as close a stubble as you choose, and with the guards right on the ground the machine will glide along smoothly, *sliding over* obstructions. It is different with the finger-bars on other Binders.



Sectional View of “Close-Shave” Finger-Bar.

You will find that on nearly every one of them the bottom of the platform projects an inch or more below the bottom of the guards. This projecting corner not only holds the guards up from the ground, preventing close cutting, but it has a tendency to scrape and plow, that

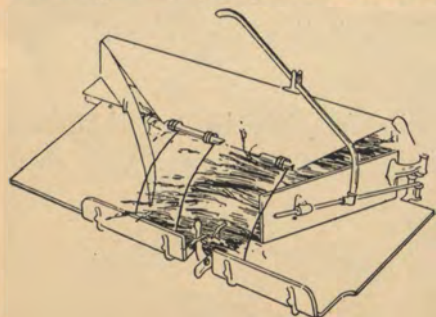


The kind of a Finger-Bar you don't want.
has to be tilted to a great angle in order to cut a close stubble.

racks the platform, bouncing it up and down and making an uneven stubble. Every one who has ever run a Binder knows that the nearer level the platform is carried, the better the work done. We have so arranged the Columbia that it can be lowered closer to the ground with platform level than can any other Binder. This is a great advantage, particularly in short grain, for by lowering the platform as far as possible it can be made to cut a close stubble with very little tilt. Thus, with the platform nearly level the grain is carried to the knotter straight, and in good condition to bind, instead of going up the elevator's head first, as it *must do* with a Binder that

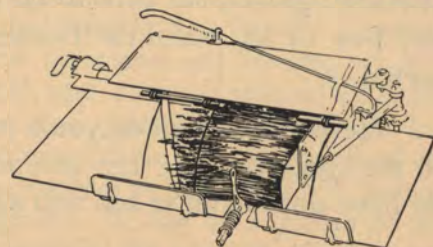
ANOTHER FEATURE

That makes the Columbia a particularly satisfactory machine in short grain is the fact that it has the *longest shift of its Binder attachment of any machine made*— $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. No matter how



Other Machines Confine Short Grain in this way.—Result, Slanting butted bundles.

short the grain is, you can shift this attachment far enough forward to place the band in the centre of the bundle. Other devices peculiar to this machine make it capable of handling nicely, grain that most other Binders would make bad work of. Both butt-board and wind-board



Columbia Binder with wind-board and butt-board brought toward knotter for confining short grain. This makes square-butted bundles.

are adjustable in such a manner as to permit their *upper* ends to be brought in toward the knotter. Thus it is always possible to operate them parallel to each

other. It seems hardly necessary to add that bundles formed between two parallel surfaces are likely to be straight, square bundles, and that it is equally likely that bundles formed between two converging surfaces will have slanting ends.

The Columbia butt-board has a sheet steel extension, which can be quickly removed and thus can be used at will as a long butt-board or a short butt-board. The tension of the wind-board spring is adjustable so that its pressure against the heads of the grain can be regulated to conform to your requirements.

When using the Binder in extra long grain the wind-board can, by a single motion of the hand, be turned to lie flat upon the deck, allowing free passage for the grain.

In the matter of loading the Columbia onto its trucks for transportation, it excels other Binders as much as in other points. The trucks have a round tubular steel axle. To mount the machine on them, you remove one truck wheel, and thrust the axle through the bearings provided in the splice plates of the Binder. Then replace the truck wheel and lower the Binder in its hangers until its weight rests on the truck. Thus the operation is performed, *not only more quickly but without the lifting and tugging* that is required to load any other Binder, and best of all, when the Binder is loaded on the trucks, it is perfectly balanced and firmly supported.

Here we have given you a rough description of the Columbia Binder. We have exhausted all the space that we are able to give to telling you about this machine, but we assure you that we have not begun to tell you all its good points.

Examine the machine and you will find that in every

Part its excellence is of as high an order as are the

Few points which we have tried to describe to you.

THE OSBORNE COLUMBIA CORN HARVESTER is a boon to the Agriculturists of the world. It makes the Farmer's hardest work easy.

The acreage of corn in the United States averages about twice that of wheat, and the work of gathering it has long been dreaded as the most tiresome task of the year. Manufacturers of agricultural implements have for years realized this fact, and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended in, thus far, vain attempts to produce an implement that would *cut and bind* this crop in a satisfactory manner. Experimental machines for this purpose have from year to year been put out in small numbers, but all alike have lacked the essential elements of success. One places the horses behind the machine, and the driver behind the horses. This is at once recognized as utterly impracticable, the machine being entirely out of sight and reach of the driver, extremely difficult to guide, and the time and skill required to turn it around would alone condemn it, were all else perfect.

Another adopts the unique idea of *breaking the corn down* and then picking it up and cutting it, and finally elevating it wrong end first. Neither can be adjusted for different lengths of corn, and thus are useless in either a very long or a very short crop. Such make-shifts as these fail to satisfy the practical Farmer, and cannot by any means be considered as accomplishing the result sought for.

Here you see a machine that is as simple as the most simple Mower, and it has the adjustments that enable it to handle successfully all kinds of corn. It can be raised and lowered to cut any desired length of stubble, and as each side is adjusted independently of the other, the machine can always be carried level on side-hills. It can be tilted to pick up broken stalks or to level up in going up or down grade. It can be adjusted so as to place the band in the correct position on either short or tall corn. For the handling of *very tall corn* we furnish an extra pair of packer arms, thus packing the grain on the binding deck, *both above and below* the band,



Osborne Columbia Corn Harvester.

and making a snug, tight bundle *that will not spread out* after being discharged from the machine, but remains in good condition for "shocking."

A point which has been a recognized difficulty with previous machines is the tangling and winding of weeds and corn leaves in the lower conveyor, and the consequent oft-repeated clogging of the machine. We have, in the construction of our lower conveyor, done away with all chains and similar devices subject to this difficulty, and by our novel double grip conveyors we avoid all possibility of annoyance from this cause. The action of these conveyors is as simple and positive as could be wished, one pair of arms moving upward and backward with a firm grip on the stalks, while the other, with open jaws, is returning for its load. Thus the butts are constantly gripped fast and always steadily moving toward the Binder.

No other Corn Harvester has these adjustments and valuable devices, and without them no Corn Harvester can be successful in all kinds of corn, from four to fourteen feet high, regardless of whether it stands straight or is broken down, or is clean or full of weeds. These valuable features are the results of many years patient experimenting, and represent the expenditure of large sums of money on our part. We now have pending nearly 50 claims for patents on this machine.

The adjusting levers are convenient to the driver's hand, and *every operation of the machine is in plain sight and easy reach*. The cutting apparatus is extremely simple and positive, and the power is ample for the tallest and largest corn. The corn is both cut and bound in an erect position, thus the butts of the bundles are square and in perfect condition to stack. The binding and discharging mechanism is constructed with special reference to the strength and capacity required for handling this crop, and the corn, when bound, *is discharged clear of the path of the horses when cutting the next row*.

Another feature of this machine that will recommend it to all corn growers, is the fact that *its weight is but about half that of an ordinary Grain Harvester*, and it can thus be easily drawn upon soft soil by two horses. Any practical Farmer who compares the Columbia with the experiments thus far offered, will see in its *simplicity and adjustability* advantages which make it incomparably superior, and will hail with delight the invention of a *really practical Implement* to relieve him of the drudgery of harvesting his corn.



Easier and quicker than the old way.



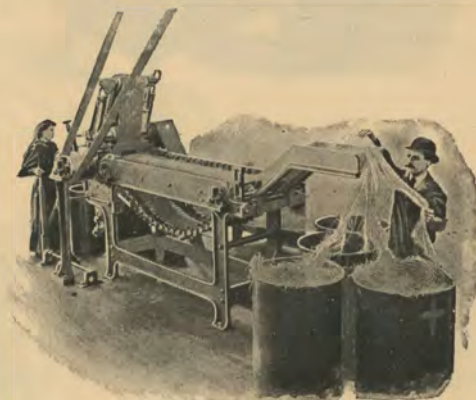
Sorting Fibre in Osborne Twine Mill.

make Twine good enough for us. Our XXX brand is the strongest, evenest and best in every way of any Twine made—in fact, it is about the only Twine that will bind grain. Use it and be happy. If you buy of our cheap competitors



A "Jenny," or Twine-Spinning Machine.

IT is customary for nearly all Harvesting Machine Companies to devote one page of their annual catalogues to a description of their Binder Twines—or to be more strictly correct—to *avoiding* a description of their Binder Twines. It is wonderful how much alike they all are. Here is a sample: "We invented the Binder that uses the Twine, we then originated the Twine itself. We built our Twine Mill because no one could



A Machine for Straightening Fibre.

you will never again know how it seems to smile." All vague, general assertions, never a definite statement. They don't even tell you *how many feet* there are in a pound of this wonderful Twine, much less *guarantee* you anything. Now this may be the correct line of argument to convince sensible men that they have a good thing. If it is, we shall make a mistake in what we



A. Ealling Machine that winds 1000 feet of Twine every minute.

have to say about our Twine business. Our story is different. What we had to do with the invention of Twine Binders and the introduction of the Twine they use, "has nothing to do with the case." We built *our* Twine Mill because we thought there was money in making

Twine. We don't make the only Twine that will bind grain, and while we are very anxious to sell you our Twine, and very confident that it will please you, we are willing to concede that you could still harvest your grain if we were to go out of the Twine business.

We send sample cards to every one who asks for them, and they look just like the illustration at the right. They tell all we have to say about our brands of Twine, and it is a fair, square statement, *backed up by our guarantee*. If this kind of dealing is more to your taste than the other, we shall be pleased to have you inquire for our Twine. If your dealer does not handle it, write us and we will see that you get it.

RETAIN THESE SAMPLES

OF

"THREE C's" BINDER TWINE.

FOR COMPARISON

DESAL	STANDARD	MANILA M	MANILA	PURE MANILA
500 ft. to the lb.	500 ft. to the lb.	500 ft. to the lb.	600 ft. to the lb.	600 ft. to the lb.

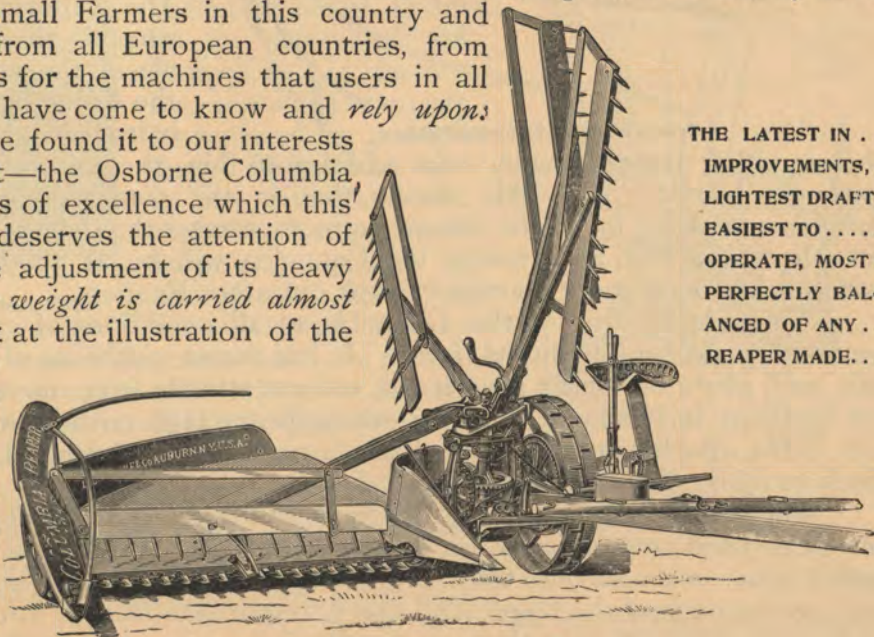
WE GUARANTEE that the twine delivered on our Contracts for 1895, shall, IN EVERY RESPECT, average equal to these Samples.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

MANY manufacturers of Harvesting Machinery have, since the introduction of Self Binders, either discontinued entirely the manufacture of Self-rake Reapers, or, if they have continued to make them at all, they have devoted very little attention to them, giving their customers substantially the same Implement year after year, with little or no attention to the improvements necessary to keep them abreast of the times and in favor with purchasers. Other manufacturers began business since the palmy days of the Reaper, and have not thought it worth while to build a tool for which there appeared to be so small a demand.

Away back in 1856 the first Osborne Reapers were built. They were, if judged by present standards, rather primitive tools, but they contained nothing but *honest material and careful workmanship*, and were fully up to the requirements of their day and generation. In short, *they made friends*; these friends made them others, and from 1856 until the present time they have never lacked them. So from small Farmers in this country and Mexico, from South America, from all European countries, from Asia and from Africa, come orders for the machines that users in all these various parts of the Globe have come to know and *rely upon*. Small wonder, then, that we have found it to our interests to give them the latest and best—the Osborne Columbia Reaper. Among the many points of excellence which this machine possesses, none more deserves the attention of prospective purchasers than the adjustment of its heavy parts in such a manner that their *weight is carried almost entirely on the drive wheel*. Look at the illustration of the machine, note that all the heavy parts are brought close up to the drive wheel (closer by several inches than on any other Reaper). What advantages are derived from this? Let us see. The power to run the machine all comes from the drive wheel. The greater the weight carried on

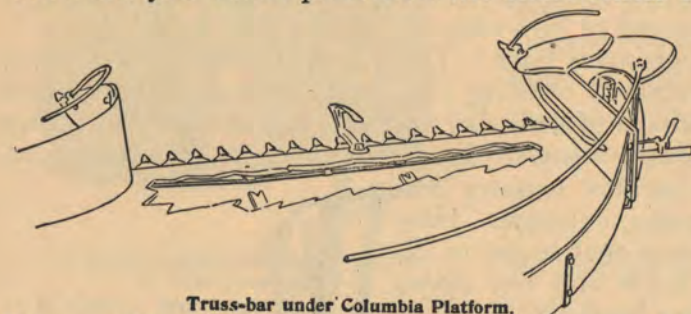
THE LATEST IN . .
IMPROVEMENTS, . .
LIGHTEST DRAFT,
EASIEST TO
OPERATE, MOST .
PERFECTLY BAL-
ANCED OF ANY . .
REAPER MADE. . .



Osborne Columbia Reaper.

it, the greater the traction and power. Here is certainly one advantage of this plan of construction, and this is one of the reasons why *the Columbia is the most powerful Reaper built.*

What is the most common complaint regarding Reapers as a class? Side draft—most emphatically, side draft. The more weight we take off the grain wheel, and the nearer the pole is attached to the center of the weight, the less side draft we have. Examination of the Columbia will show you that it pulls from the exact center of the load, and that *it has no side draft whatever.*



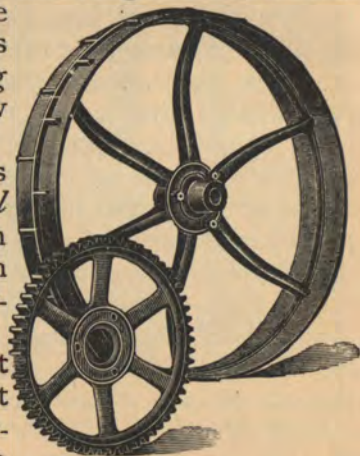
Truss-bar under Columbia Platform.

by any other Reaper made. In addition to this, the platform is more strongly braced. All this means that in the construction of this machine, we have taken the utmost pains to correct the defects existing in others, and that, as a result, the Columbia will be as good as new when it has done work enough to wear out other Reapers.

The adaptability of the Columbia to all conditions of cutting is another point largely in its favor. It has seven positions of *parallel* tilt, and, as we ordinarily send it out, will cut stubble from one-half inch to fourteen inches long, while for extraordinary high cutting we furnish an extra attachment, the use of which permits the cutting of twenty-inch stubble. *No other Reaper will do this.*

The trip for regulating the action of the rakes is so arranged that it can be used automatically, or, can be controlled. It can be set so that every rake, every second, third, fourth or fifth rake will rake automatically, and a touch of the finger is all that is required to change from one to the other. Or, by pressing on the foot-lever, the raking attachment

Look at an ordinary Reaper that has been run a couple of seasons. You will find that the platform has sagged back out of line; the knife is cramped and runs hard. Putting too much weight on the grain wheel is what caused this. The platform is the axle that connects the two wheels—the more weight there is on the grain wheel, the more strain on the platform. On the Columbia *the two wheels are in line.* There is less weight carried on the grain wheel than



Large, Broad-Faced Wheel, Driving Gear cast separate, can be replaced at small expense when worn.

can be thrown out of gear, and the gavel raked off *only* when the foot-lever is loosed. All the rakes reel the grain to the knife, regardless of whether they do or do not rake. Nothing could be more conveniently arranged or operated with less effort.

The height of the rake head brings it up well out of the way and prevents the "winding" of the grain that often causes so much annoyance on other Reapers. It also permits the carrying of an extra large gavel.

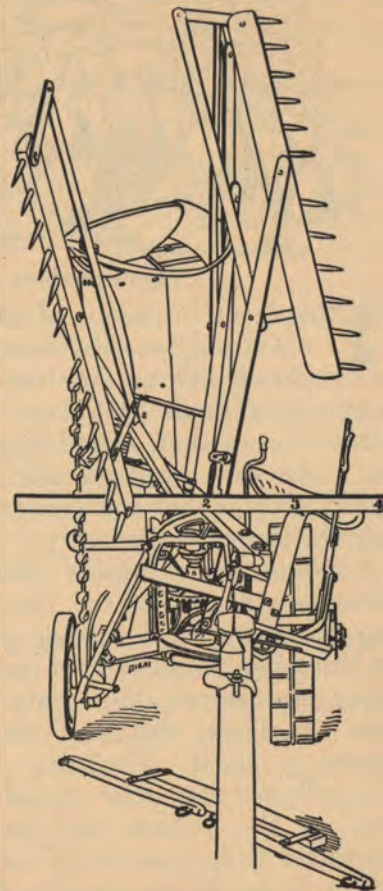


The Columbia Reaper at work in a Russian Wheat Field.

nection with the crank pin is a removable brass box. In fact, in every point, it has been our study to make this Implement as near perfection as possible, and an examination of the Implement itself will convince you that we have succeeded.

Don't ever leave the Columbia out of doors—there is no excuse for it. The platform can be folded quicker and easier than that of any other Reaper made. The seat can be removed by loosening one bolt, and when this is done *it can be stored in a space less than four feet wide.*

The gearing is simplicity itself, and has ample power for all requirements. The crank shaft box is not bored in the frame of the Reaper, but is removable, and when worn can be replaced for a small sum. The pitman runs in line with the knife, and thus does not waste its power in pulling up and pushing down on the knife head. Its con-



The Columbia Reaper can be stored in a smaller space than any other Reaper.

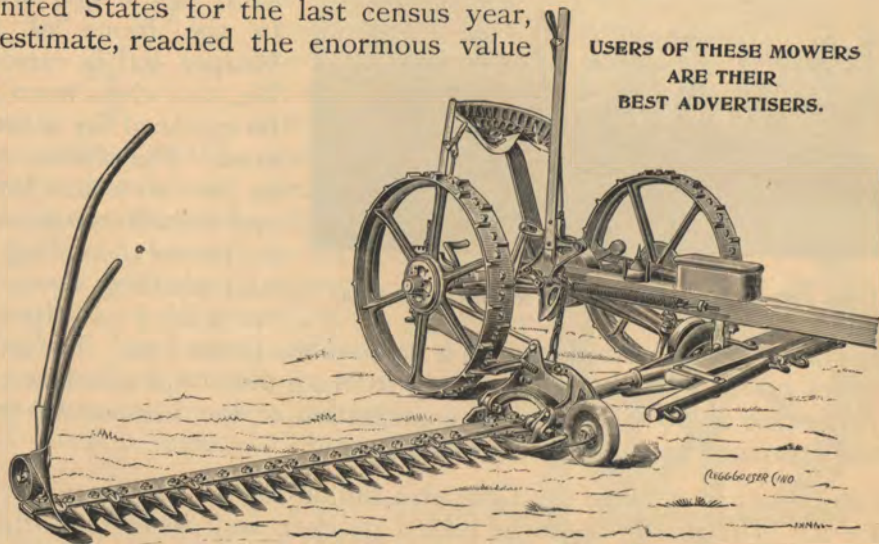


The Vast Treasure Annually Produced by the Farmers of the United States—nearly \$2,500,000,000.

THE farm products of the United States for the last census year, according to Government estimate, reached the enormous value of two billions, four hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Of all the items that, added together, make this immense sum, the grass crop is the one representing the largest value.

Imperfect methods always mean waste, and in the harvesting of a crop representing such an immense value, it is of the utmost importance that only the best methods and best implements be used. Realizing this fact fully we ask your consideration of the points that go to make the best Mower. We want you to have the very best and all we ask of you is, that you con-

USERS OF THESE MOWERS
ARE THEIR
BEST ADVERTISERS.



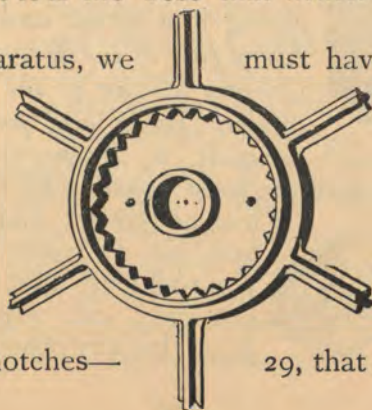
OSBORNE MOWERS.

While all three models are of the same design, the sizes are NOT created by a simple change in the length of the cutter-bar, as is the case with many competing machines, but each model differs from the others in size and weight which are carefully proportioned to the length of the bar it is to carry. No. 3—3½ ft. cut. No. 4—4½ and 5 ft. cut. Big 4—5 and 6 ft. cut.

sider the subject fully and then get the Mower that approaches most nearly your ideal. Possibly you will find this to be some Mower other than those manufactured by us. Never mind, let us discuss the subject frankly, explain our machines to you, and then if they are not right don't buy them—we won't complain.

First and foremost among the qualifications necessary for a perfect Mower, is, its *ability to cut*; cut anything and everything in the line of grass; cut it anywhere it is found—the boggy meadow, the heavy tangled clover, through dead furrows, on the side hill, anywhere and everywhere. What have we to say for ourselves on this subject? Well, in the first place, we make our own cutting apparatus, we have made it since 1861—thirty-four years; *we ought to know something about it*. We don't often advertise our competitors, but we will do so in so far as to say, that we believe no manufacturer of Mowers is so short-sighted as to *knowingly* send out poor cutting apparatus. This is the part that all the rest of the machine is built to run. The point that we want to enforce is, that despite the fact that every manufacturer alludes with pride to the superiority of the knives furnished with his Mowers, they all (with two exceptions), buy of one concern, and thus *the quality is identically* the same. *They* are dependent upon others, subject to others' mistakes. *We* make them ourselves and are able to give the work our closest supervision. No chance for the substitution of inferior material to make a larger profit for the middle-man, no chance for the careless work that often occurs where personal interests are not at stake. The reputation of our Mowers depends largely on the excellence of our cutting apparatus, and we take the liveliest interest in seeing that it is the best that *honest material, skillful work and long experience can make it*.

Now, with a good cutting apparatus, we Osborne Mowers have it? We the world will tell you that *they made*. To begin with, they have wide tread. (The axle on No. 4 is 53½ inches long.) You will find Mowers that are several inches that are wider. If you will examine wheel of our Mowers, you will see



must have the power to run it. Do they think so. Users of them all over are the *strongest cutting Mowers* large, broad-faced wheels and a is 51½ inches long, and on Big find many *so-called* wide tread narrower; we don't know of any ine the pawl receptacle in the it looks something like this:

Count the notches—

29, that is correct.

The pawl plate that fits in this receptacle looks like this:



Pawl Plate.

Now, a simple sum in arithmetic shows that 4 multiplied by 29 equals 116, and therefore, that the main wheel on an Osborne Mower cannot turn more than one one-hundred and sixteenth of a revolution before one of the pawls catches and the knives start. If you will examine other Mowers, you will find that the notched circle is divided *less closely*; that some have *two pawls and a few three*. This means that they have more lost motion between the starting of the drive wheels and the starting of the knives, and consequently *lost power*. Here is our gearing, simple,

powerful, positive.

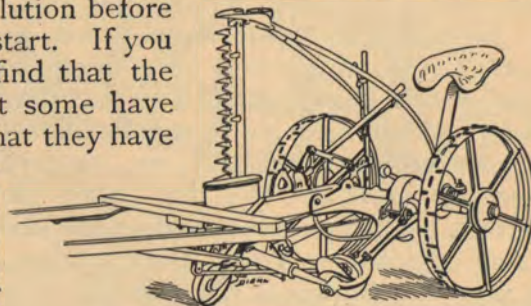
Can't get out of order, completely

enclosed from dust. Crank shaft runs in a removable box which can be replaced at small expense when worn, as can also our brass Pitman box. Pitman is forged steel, the strongest and best material for the purpose that money will buy, and works in a straight line with the knife, giving it a direct and powerful stroke.

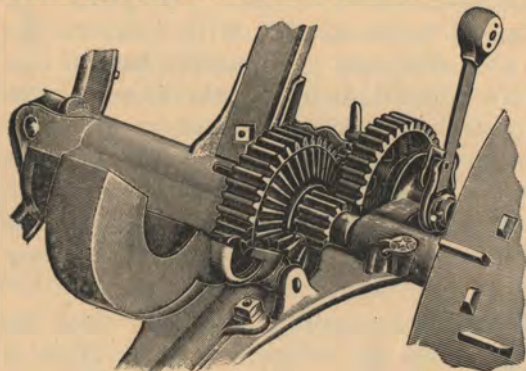
Every part of the driving apparatus on an Osborne Mower is the result of years of careful study and practical experiment

with one object in view, namely, to convey the power from the wheels to the knife with the least possible friction and

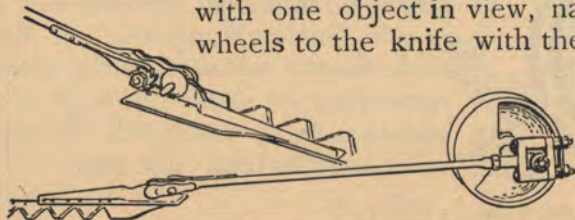
loss of power; and if you buy an Osborne Mower you will learn that you can not only cut with ease, grass that any other Mower



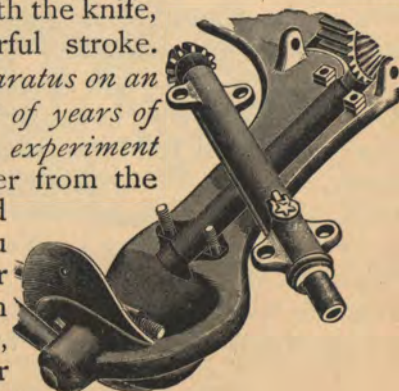
No. 3 Mower.



Osborne Mower Gearing, Simple, Powerful, Positive.



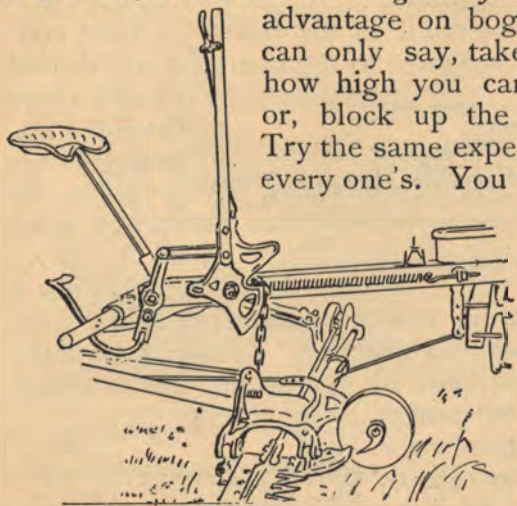
Osborne Pitman.



Crankshaft Head and Removable Box.

will cut, but that you *can cut where others utterly fail.*

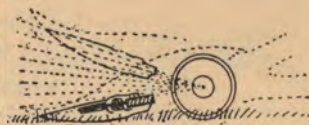
The ability of a Mower to do good work on all kinds of land depends principally upon two things—wide range of tilt and a flexible cutter bar. What we have to say on this subject is short, but to the point. We tilt our bar as low as possible without plunging the points of the guards into the ground, which, by the way, is nothing to be proud of, as all others do the same. However, we also tilt them up just 27 degrees, or about one-twelfth of a circle, *which is something that few, if any, competing Mowers can do*, and is a point of practical advantage on boggy or stony ground. As to the flexibility of the bar, we can only say, take hold of the inner shoe of an Osborne Mower and note how high you can raise it without lifting the outer shoe from the ground, or, block up the inner drive wheel and note how low the bar will drop. Try the same experiment on any other Mower, no matter whose, any one's—every one's. You will then understand our grounds for claiming *the most flexible cutter bar on any Mower built.*



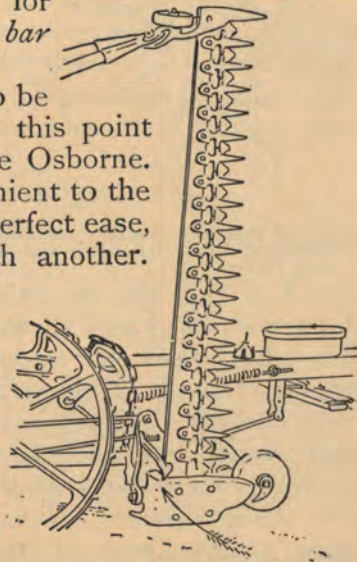
Lifting Spring and Foot Lever.

either the hand lever or *our new foot lever*, which, by the way, *is just a little ahead of any other foot-lever made.* It is down under the axle entirely out of the way and located just at the most convenient point. Any child who can drive a horse can operate either of these levers freely.

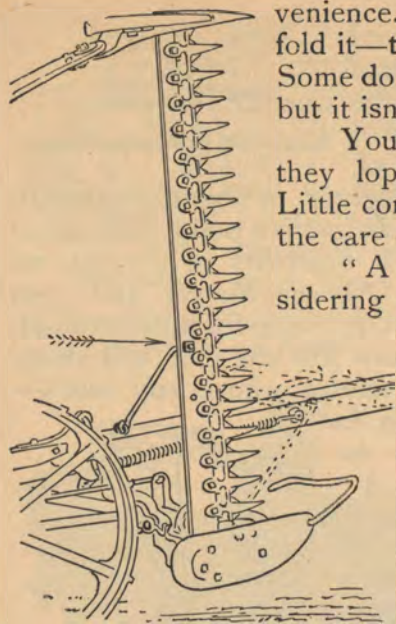
There are more little points of convenience about Osborne Mowers than any three others combined; no one of them counts for much, but altogether, they make the difference between convenience and incon-



Range of Tilt on Osborne Mowers.



The Osborne Cutter Bar Folded.



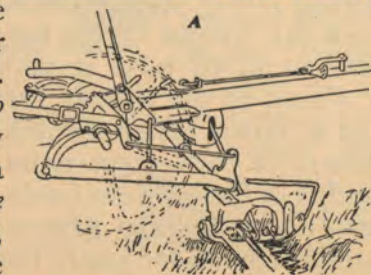
An Out of Date and Clumsy Device for Folding a Cutter-Bar still in use on some Mowers.

Cut *A* is just the way the *atus* is propelled on a Mower tells us that *it is bound to B* shows the Osborne way draft attachment forming a the traces *every ounce of the atus being drawn direct,* lation to the rest of the

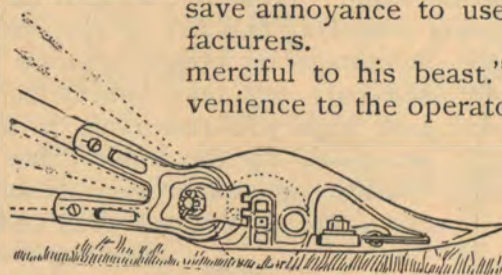
venience. For instance: In folding the cutter bar on an Osborne, you just fold it—that's all. Our strong spring latch catches it and holds it securely. Some do it as shown in the cut at the left, there is more exercise in this method, but it isn't nearly so convenient and it's full twenty years behind the times.

You can fasten the Osborne tracker sticks just where you want to—if they lop back and get broken as others do, it is your fault and not ours. Little conveniences like this the care exercised by manu-

"A merciful man is sidering the ease and con- certainly give at- the horses which chine and furnish the knife. Here run afoul of all sertonions made by manufacturers.



A Cutter-Bar that is Pushed from the Frame.



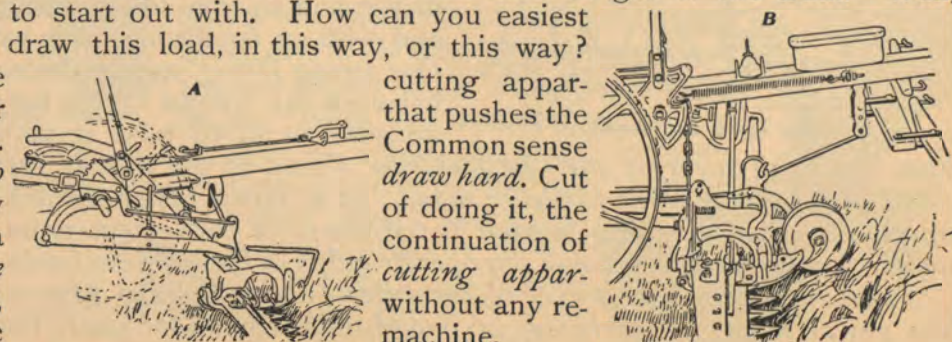
Fastening Osborne Tracker Sticks.

save annoyance to users and show

merciful to his beast." After convenience to the operator we should

tention to draw the ma- power to run is where we sorts of as- different

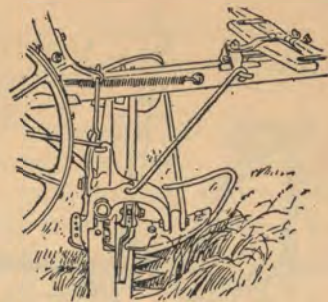
Each uses a different form of construction from the others, and each has "the best" and "the only perfectly balanced machine." Among so many conflicting claims it at first seems hard to get at the truth. Well,



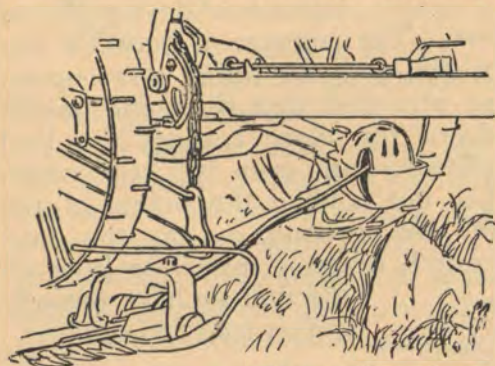
A Cutter-Bar that is Drawn—The Osborne.

to start out with. How can you easiest draw this load, in this way, or this way? cutting appar- that pushes the Common sense draw hard. Cut of doing it, the continuation of cutting appar- without any re- machine.

There is still another way of doing it. It is something like this. This simply loads the weight on the pole *to be carried on the necks of the horses*. Look at it; it *can't* do anything else. Surely we can believe our own eyes. When you buy your Mower, study on this point a little. It means a great deal. It represents the difference between a light draft machine and a "horse-killer." It explains why horses' necks gall while drawing *some* Mowers. Get the right one. It doesn't cost much more—perhaps not any more—and it is a *great deal* better. Remember that you can use an Osborne Mower without



A Cutter-Bar that is Loaded onto the Pole. Means Neck Weight.



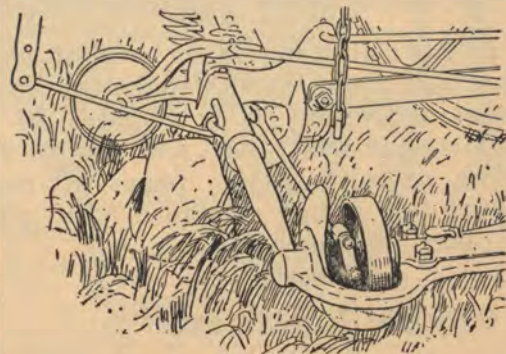
Don't Buy a Mower like this one. Pitman has no Protection—Sure to get Broken.

break and *make provision against it*.

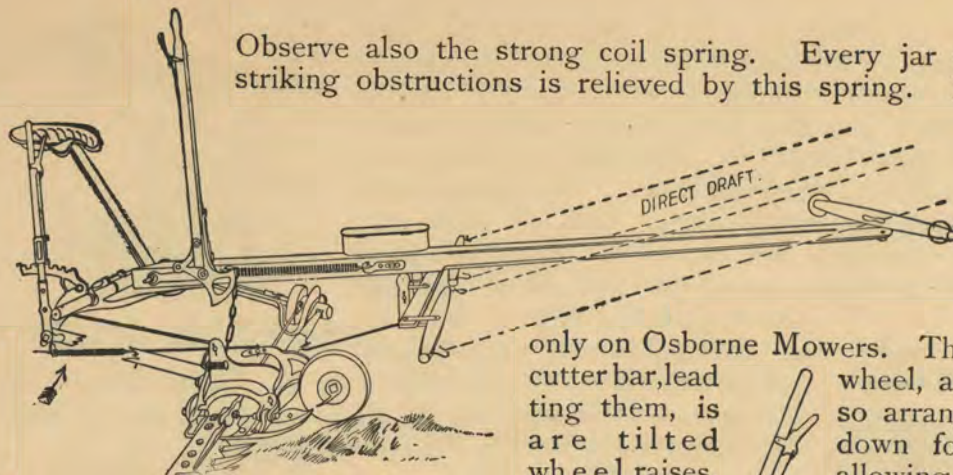
What do you think of a Mower built like the one shown above? The rapidly running Pitman, the life of the machine, in front of everything else. Just in the right place to take all the hard knocks. Experience shows that this is wrong, that it is sure to cause breakage, loss of time in harvest, and no end of bother generally. Notice our strong wrought iron drag bar and our steel shield in front of crank head, completely protecting both.

a neck yoke if you want to. It is so exactly balanced that the pole will be carried in perfect position *by the traces alone*. This experiment is so easy to try that we would hardly make such a statement were it not strictly true.

Osborne Mowers are noted everywhere for their *long life and their small expense for repairs*. This is because they are honestly made and the best material only used in their construction. It is also because their design is the result of years of practical experience; because we know what is likely to



See How Thoroughly the Osborne Pitman is Protected.



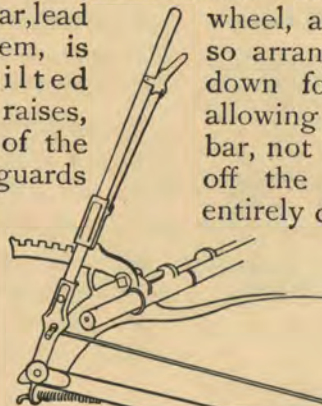
Observe also the strong coil spring. Every jar caused by the lead wheel striking obstructions is relieved by this spring. No other Mower has it, and it's worth hard dollars in the saving of wear on the machine to say nothing of the increased comfort to the driver.

The Arrow points to the Relief-Spring that takes up the jar caused by striking obstructions. This saves both Machine and Rider and is found only on Osborne Mowers.

wheels of other mowers. It operates on an other lead wheels, and by this ingenious con- done away with the objections formerly raised

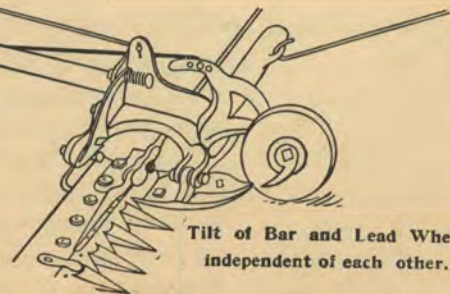
After all, can you do better than to buy that has had years of experience in building them, and whose goods are steadily growing in favor the world over, and that without any army of salesmen or pages of newspaper puffs, but simply because one pleased customer makes another customer.

only on Osborne Mowers. The connection between our cutter bar, lead ting them, is are tilted wheel raises, length of the inside guards



Note also another ingenious device, found The connection between our wheel, and the tilting lever opera- so arranged that when the guards down for close cutting, the lead allowing an even tilt the entire bar, not holding the points of the off the ground, as do the lead entirely different principle from all struction we have entirely against lead wheels.

your mower from a house



Tilt of Bar and Lead Wheel independent of each other.

"Osborne Implements"
 . . AND **"Honest Work,"** } are synonymous terms.



AN EGG IS AN EGG," is an old saying among the Farmers of some localities, and is intended to convey the idea that an egg, however small it may be, is still an egg, and in buying and selling "counts one" just as much as a larger one does.

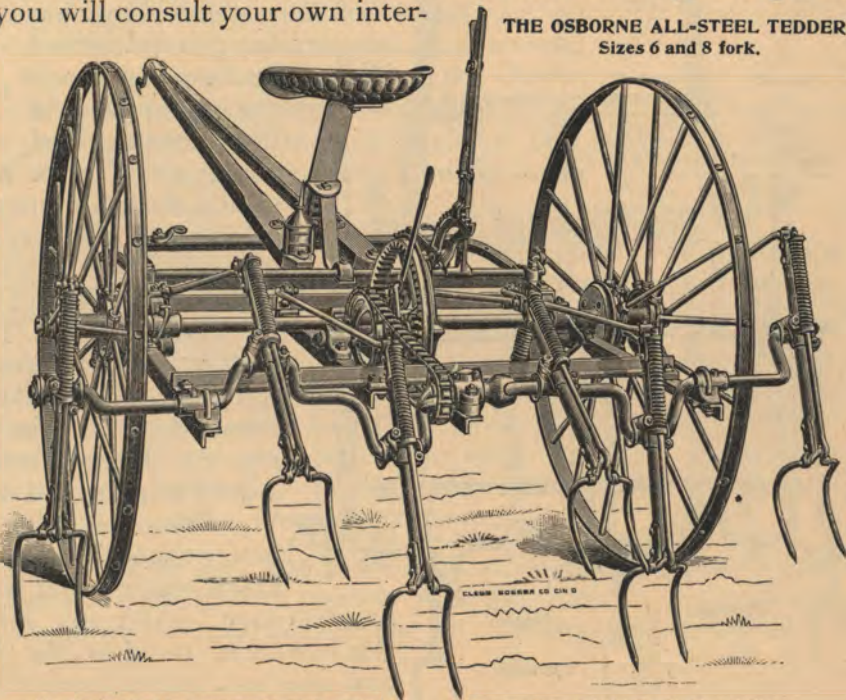
There was a time when much the same idea prevailed in reference to a ton of hay, but in these days shrewd hay-buyers have very different notions. They pay more for early cut "air-dried" hay than for late cut, *sun-dried hay*, every time. They don't do so for sentimental reasons, but because they know that a ton of hay cured by the former method contains far more nutrition than cured by the latter process.

In order to "air dry" hay you must use a Tedder, and when you begin to think of buying it, you will consult your own inter-

ests if you look over the Osborne Center Drive Tedder.

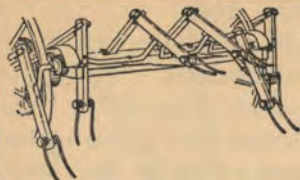
This Implement is entirely different from other Tedders, *the only one in the world* embodying the *center drive and solid crank shaft principle*. This feature is so practical and such a decided advantage over the old-fashioned way of having two crank shafts and driving one from each wheel, that the Osborne at once became the favorite Tedder, and no one knows how many of them we might have sold last year had we been in a position to supply the demand. The reason *why* this method of applying the power is better than the old, is very simple and easily explained. Suppose you start out a new Tedder that drives from the wheels. Let

THE OSBORNE ALL-STEEL TEDDER.
Sizes 6 and 8 fork.



No Other Tedder compares with it in Design, Construction, Light Draft, Durability.

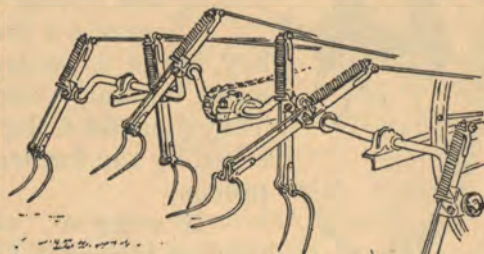
us assume that its fork action is perfectly balanced, the forks striking the ground at equal intervals; you run up one side of the mowing lot and come to the corner, you turn to ted across the



Wooden Tedder with Forks Out of Balance.

end; right there is where you get into trouble, as you turn, one wheel, (and consequently the crank shaft and half the forks), *stand still, the rest of them go right on*; where is the balance of your forks now? Gone, and gone "for keeps."

If you ever get them in balance again you can't keep them there any longer than you did before. Well, let's keep on across the end of the field.

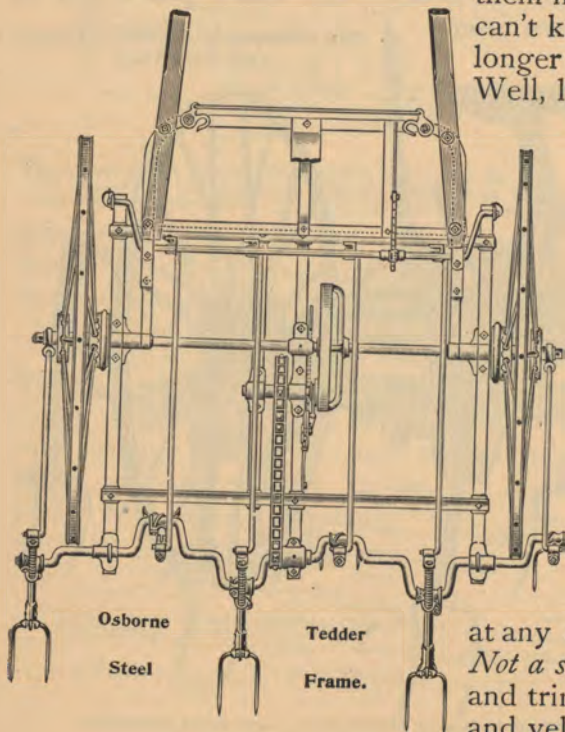


OSBORNE TEDDER.

Forks Always in Perfect Balance.

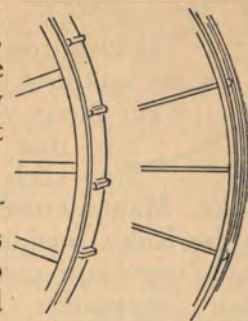
How does the Tedder run? Draws harder, of course; doesn't run so steady, shakes more and leaves patches of hay untended, *all because the forks are out of balance*, striking the ground two or more at the same time, making uneven draft, bad work, and shaking the machine to pieces. You don't want such a Tedder as this; certainly not. *You can't afford to use poor tools when your money will buy you good ones.* Take it back and get an Osborne solid crank shaft, forks in balance when they start, and *always stay so.* Easier for the driver, easier for the horse, lasts a third longer, and does better work all the time.

This one point would sell the Tedder if it was no better than its competitors in other points, *but it is.* It looks better—that isn't much, but it's something. Look at any other Tedder you can find; regular lumber pile, isn't it? *Not a stick of wood in the Osborne except thills.* It's as neat and trim as a patent leather boot, handsomely painted maroon and yellow—good paint, too—not the kind that will look dingy



after the first shower it gets caught in. But "beauty is only skin deep," and we must not waste too much time on that; let's look for more practical points. The wheels, for instance, are the same kind that we use on our Rakes. We had nearly 50,000 of them in use this year, and we sent out *just 25* for repairs of all kinds. This includes runaways, smash-ups and breakages of that sort. We always tell this story when we speak of these wheels. It's the best way that we know of to tell you how good they are. If you'll take the trouble to compare them with other implement wheels you'll see just where the difference is.

This is the only Tedder driven by pawls. *You can back it without running the forks.* This saves lots of breakage in careless hands. The draft frame is one solid piece of angle steel, no joints to get rickety. Seat is adjustable, up or down, forward or back, can be set for the comfort of any one, from a small boy to the biggest kind of a man. The lever just at the right of the driver *adjusts the height of the forks while in motion.* Tubular fork arms that can't be bent or broken like the wooden ones you find on the "has been" style of Tedders. Relief springs, under the front of the frame, ease the strain on the forks when working on rough ground.



Lugged wheels like this show that the manufacturer knows that the Tedder draws hard.

No lugs on Osborne Tedder Wheels. They don't need them. Light Draft.

A fork outside each wheel makes it certain that no hay will be run over, and thus be packed down into the ground, after having been teded. Combination shafts, or pole, change from one to the other made by shifting four bolts—*no stub-shafts or cross bars required.*



Fork Bearing on Osborne Tedder.



Fork Bearing on other tedders.

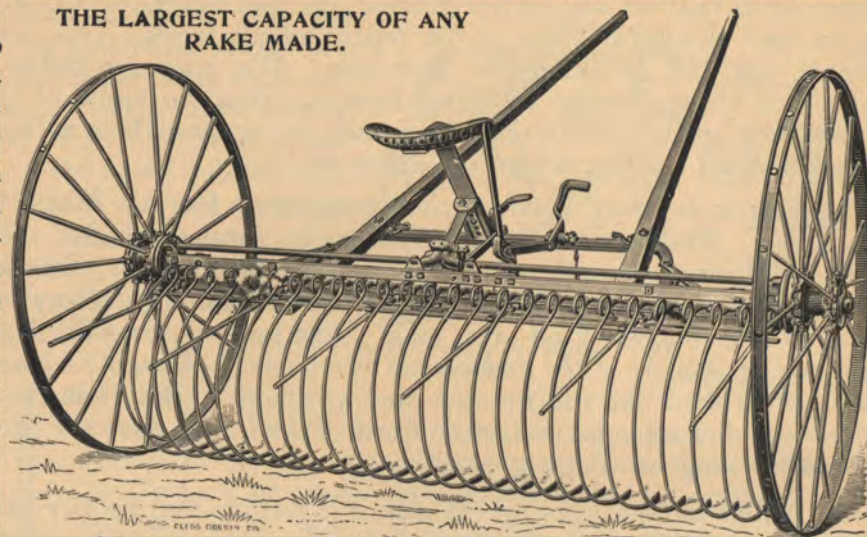
Another point, the last one, but not by any means the *least important.* *There isn't a bearing on this machine narrower than two and one-half inches.* If you'll examine other Tedders you'll find plenty of bearings as narrow as one inch, and some even narrower. Every one knows that the wide bearings mean *long wear and smooth running*, and narrow bearings, of course, mean the reverse.

We do not expect you to believe all that we say, but if we have aroused your interest sufficiently to get you to *examine* an Osborne Tedder before making your purchase, we are satisfied. If we could get every Farmer in the country to *just look at one* we should get more orders for Tedders this year than we could fill in the next five.

COMPLAINTS about Hay Rakes are said to be more common than about any other agricultural implement, but we have one this year that is *so good that you can't complain about it.*

**THE LARGEST CAPACITY OF ANY
RAKE MADE.**

The Osborne Steel Self-dump Rake was first put on the market three years ago. Up to that time there was no such thing as a steel Rake. Manufacturers who had been in the Rake business since its infancy were still content to furnish their customers the same old wooden affairs that their fathers had used before them. But Farmers and Dealers alike were quick to recognize a good thing, and the popularity of the Osborne Rake, from the first, forced rival manufacturers to make some changes in their rather ancient implements, although, as a matter of fact, the majority of them haven't yet *quite* found out that this is an "age of steel," and so continue to build Rakes with some wood parts—wheels, frames, or, worst of all, seat spring. Just think of the cheek it takes in these days to offer a man a Rake with a seat perched on a 2"x4" scantling; nice, comfortable place to ride, isn't it? Just for comparison, look at the seat on our Rake. That steel spring costs more money than the scantling, but it's a rather better thing.



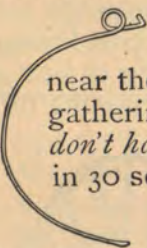
Osborne Steel Self-Dump Rake. Sizes—8 foot, with 22 or 27 teeth; 10 foot, with 26 or 32 teeth.

One manufacturer, however, really seemed to be convinced that we had the right kind of a Rake; at any rate he copied it exactly, and offered his Rake to the trade with the assertion that it was "just the same as the Osborne." This was a pretty high recommendation, and we have no doubt that he would have done a thriving business if we had not previously taken the pains to take out some twenty patents on our Rake. This incident shows conclusively that some

people who lack the energy to bring out improved implements themselves, still have sufficient intelligence to appreciate a good thing when they see it.

As good as our Rake has been heretofore, we have improved it greatly this season. We shall equip it with 57 inch wheels hereafter. This gives it *the largest capacity of any Rake on the market*. Why buy a Rake that you have to dump every few feet, when you can get one that will put two of its windrows into one, thus making you less work while raking, and leaving fewer windrows to "bunch up." This is a very important point in a Hay Rake. "Time is money" when you are haying, you know. These 57-inch wheels, by the way, are the same kind that we use on our Tedders. There were nearly 50,000 of them in use in 1894, and just 25 sent out for repairs. We couldn't say more for their strength if we wrote a volume on the subject.

The teeth furnished with this Rake are made of high carbon steel, and the oil tempering process is conducted with the utmost care. A comparison will establish the accuracy of our statement, that for strength and correct temper, the Osborne Coil Spring Rake Teeth excel all others.

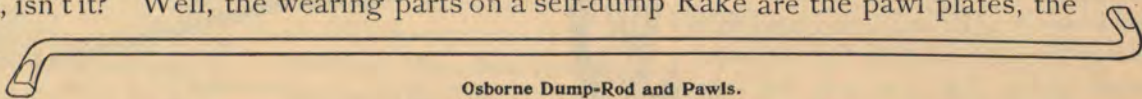


The shape of the teeth is such that they glide under the hay, without scratching the ground and filling the hay with dust to injure valuable stock. They also have a coil near the shank to give them extra elasticity. Notice, please, that our Rakes have a short gathering tooth next each wheel to prevent the winding of the hay in the wheel. *Other Rakes don't have this*. Some Rakes dump too high, and others too low. This one can be adjusted in 30 seconds to dump just as you want it to.

One of its most attractive features is its "balance." Some Rakes are so balanced that after dumping, the teeth return very slowly, and when drawn by a fast walking horse will leave one to three feet of unraked hay after each windrow. *There is no other Rake made whose teeth will return so quickly after dumping as will the teeth of the Osborne*. Hence no other Rake will leave so little unraked hay by the windrow; this point is worth your notice.

The change from pole to shafts, or vice versa, is very easily made, shifting four bolts does it.

Now let us ask you a question. What limits the wear of any implement? The life of its wearing parts, isn't it? Well, the wearing parts on a self-dump Rake are the pawl plates, the pawls and the dump rods. We

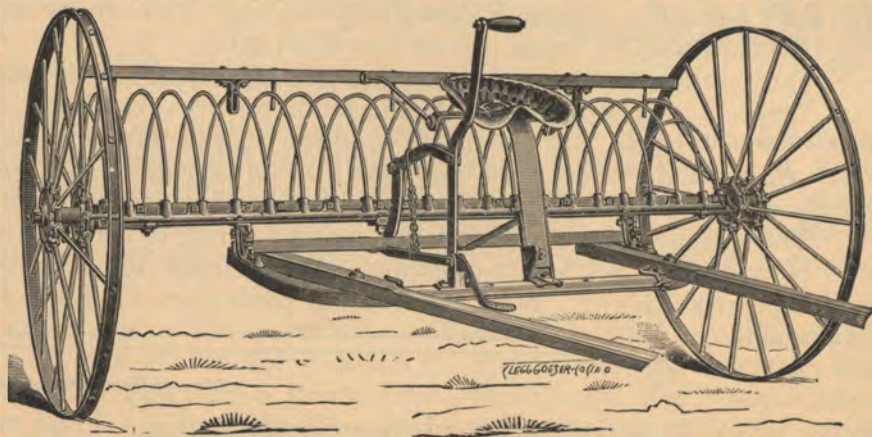


Osborne Dump-Rod and Pawls.

make all of them reversible; no one else does this. Thus, by giving you double wear on the wearing parts, *we practically give you two Rakes for one price*. You cheat yourself if you buy some other Rake, because the price is a dollar or two less.

SOME PEOPLE don't like a Self-Dump Rake, and for them we make *the best Hand-Dump Rake that was ever put on the market*. We don't sell as many of them as we would like to, and we know perfectly well *why* we don't. We are willing that you should be let into the secret—it is short—*they are too good*. That may seem to you a little odd at first, but it's perfectly true. It comes about in this way. A Hand-Dump Rake is supposed to be a cheap rake, cheap material, cheap construction, cheap work and cheap finish. Ordinarily, when a manufacturer starts out to build a Hand-Dump Rake, he puts the cheapest of everything into it in the cheapest manner possible, and if you have taken much notice of Hand-Dump Rakes you know that they generally cause a lot of bother for a short time, and then fall to pieces completely. *We never did, don't now, and never will* compete in the manufacture of this kind of Implements.

Look this Rake over, compare it with our Self-Dump Rake. It has the same style of wheels, the same solid frame, the same stout angle steel axle; in fact it is the same Rake, with the exception of the dumping apparatus. It costs us almost as much to build as does our Self-Dump Rake, and hence we cannot sell it to you for four or five dollars less. If you are going to buy a Hand-Dump Rake it is well worth your while to look into this matter carefully. Examine the ordinary Rakes offered for sale, notice their little slimy single hub wheels, not a one of them that cost over one-half as much to manufacture as do the wheels furnished on the Osborne. Notice the seat set upon a wooden stick. Notice the wooden frame. Then look over the Osborne carefully. Compare it with the others you have seen. If you don't find full value for the one to two dollars extra price that we ask for our Rake, don't buy it. We never expect to get your trade unless we give you your money's worth.

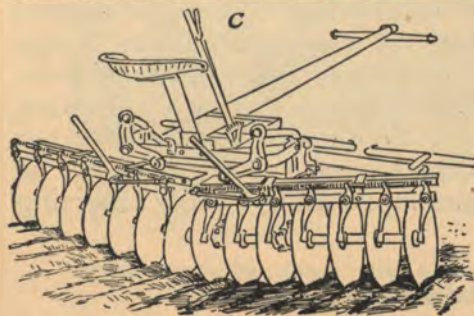


THE OSBORNE HAND-DUMP RAKE.
An implement that is Built for Long and Satisfactory Service.

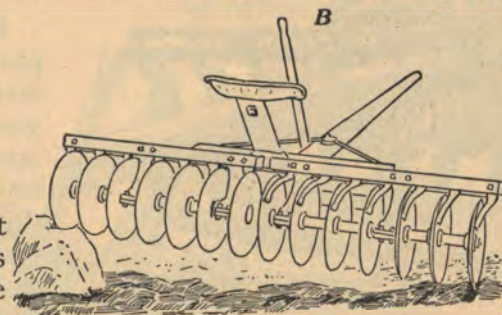


WHEN it comes to the selection of a Disc Harrow you will certainly have no cause to complain because the variety is too small. Pretty nearly everyone who makes Farm Implements makes a Disc Harrow of some kind. Like other merchandise, some are good and some are bad. In one feature,

however, all are alike bad; that is, they are rigid—the gangs do not conform to the surface of the ground. For instance, when you run a Disc Harrow

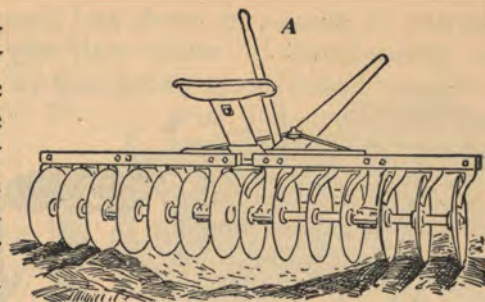


Osborne Flexible on Dead-Furrow.



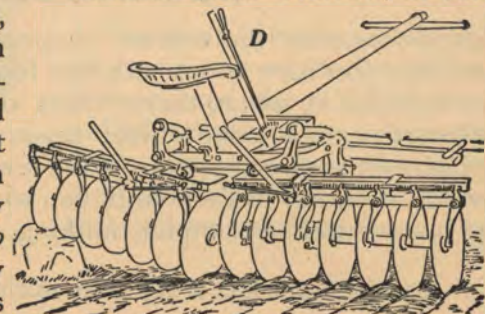
Rigid Harrow Running Over Stone.

ning through a dead furrow, will assume the position shown in cut C, or in running over a stone it will look like the Harrow in cut D. This means that in drawing this Harrow *you will do more work* than with any other Harrow, because this



Rigid Harrow on Dead-Furrow.

along a dead furrow it presents the appearance shown in cut A. When you run over a hillock or a stone it presents the appearance shown in cut B. *They are all rigid except one—that's the Osborne Flexible Disc.* The only Harrow on earth whose gangs are independent of each other, the only one that is flexible. This Harrow, in run-



Osborne Flexible Running over Stone.

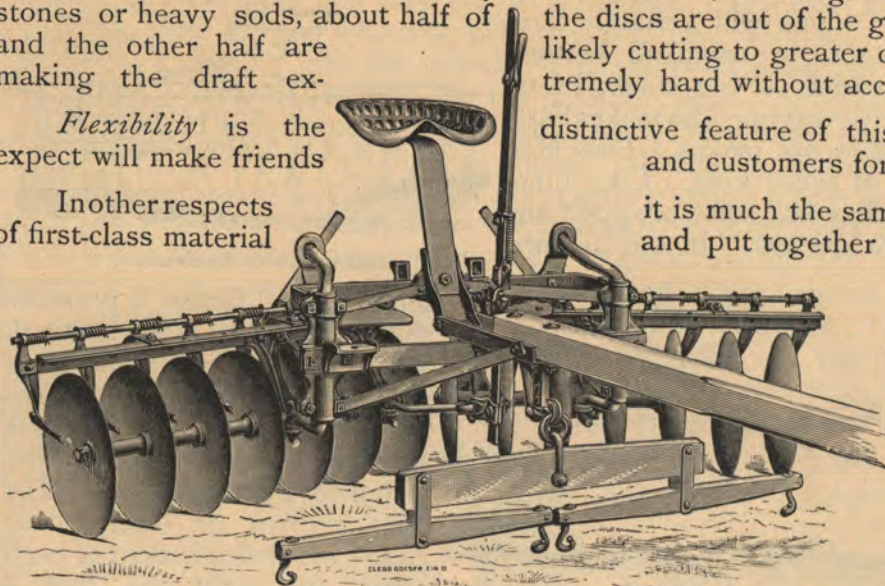
Harrow is always at work, and always cutting to an even depth, no matter what the surface of the ground may be, while with any other Harrow, if the ground is a trifle rough, covered with stones or heavy sods, about half of the discs are out of the ground a greater part of the time, and the other half are making the draft extremely hard without accomplishing anything.

Flexibility is the expect will make friends

In other respects of first-class material

distinctive feature of this Harrow—the feature which we and customers for it among practical Farmers.

it is much the same as other good Harrows, built and put together for long wear.



Osborne *Flexible Disc Harrow* (with 2 horse attachment). The only Disc Harrow in the world whose gangs operate independently of each other.

Its *Scraper Attachment* is perhaps the only other point in which it has any particular advantage. Speaking of scraper attachments, did you ever see one whose scrapers fitted the discs? We doubt very much if you ever did. It may pay you to examine this one, just to see something you never saw before.

The scrapers fit. Every one of them is formed in a steel die and

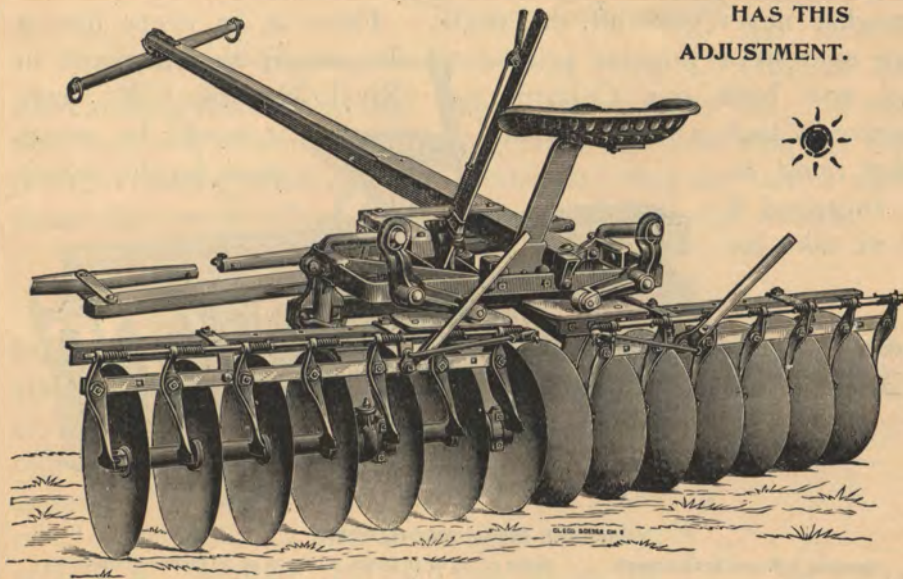
must be exactly the correct shape. With other scraper attachments, when you wish to scrape the discs you have to sit with one foot on each scraper lever, and hold the scrapers onto the discs. In sticky lands, where there is lots of scraping to be done, this forces you to occupy a somewhat awkward and uncomfortable position the greater part of the time. With the Osborne Scraper Attachment, you simply throw the lever over, *it locks the scrapers against the discs*. You need pay no further attention to them until you wish to release them, which is accomplished by simply reversing the lever—nothing simpler, nothing easier.

Each scraper has a separate spring, and thus each acts independently of the others.

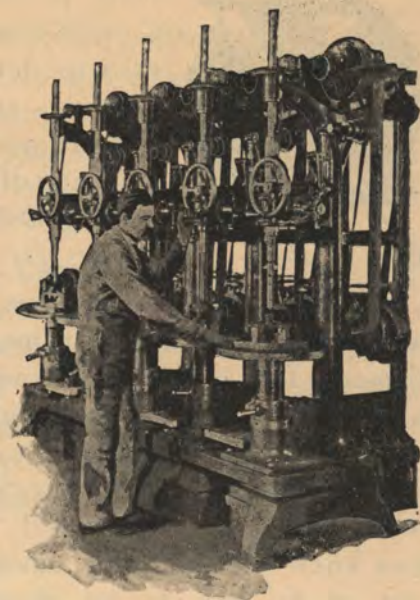
The adjustment of the pressure of the springs is accomplished by sliding the Scraper Attachment in a slot in the frame. This permits the pressure of the scrapers on the discs to be adjusted to the soil in which the Harrow is used.

In heavy, sticky soil, the pressure must be great to make the scrapers clean the discs. In light soil, this pressure is entirely unnecessary, and simply increases the draft and causes unnecessary friction and wear.

NO OTHER HARROW
HAS THIS
ADJUSTMENT.



Osborne Flexible Disc Harrow (with 3 horse attachment). Sizes 12, 14 or 16 Discs, either 16 or 20 inches in diameter.



A "Gang Drill" in the Osborne Works.

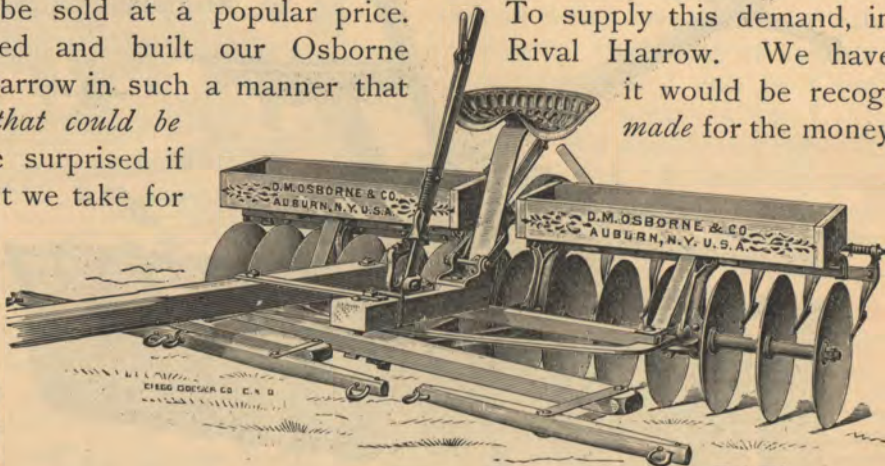
The draft attachment is so arranged that when drawn by three horses, the middle horse pulls from the exact centre of draft, thus avoiding the side draft that is common to other three-horse attachments.



"YOU CAN'T PLEASE EVERYBODY" is a saying so old and popular that it would be rash to deny its accuracy, but occasionally some one—a manufacturer, for instance—succeeds in pleasing *more* people than his competitors are able to. We are aiming to do just this thing. We want to please more Farmers than any of our competitors can. We shall hope to succeed in doing this by making Osborne Implements so good that Farmers everywhere will recognize that *in them they always get the greatest value for their money.*

In the pages just previous to this we have explained why our *Flexible Disc Harrow* excels all others; but the best merchandise never gets all the trade. There is, in every line, a demand for goods that can be sold at a popular price. To supply this demand, in a measure at least, we designed and built our Osborne Rival Harrow. We have made it a study to build this Harrow in such a manner that it would be recognized as *the best Disc Harrow that could be made for the money* we ask for it. You would be surprised if you knew what a paltry amount we take for our profit on one of them. However, we expect to "get even" by selling a *large number of them.*

There's any quantity of Disc Harrows on the market, and only a few of them are even *fairly good*. If you are going to buy one you ought to look into the merits of the various kinds offered you as carefully as you would look over a horse offered you by a gypsy.

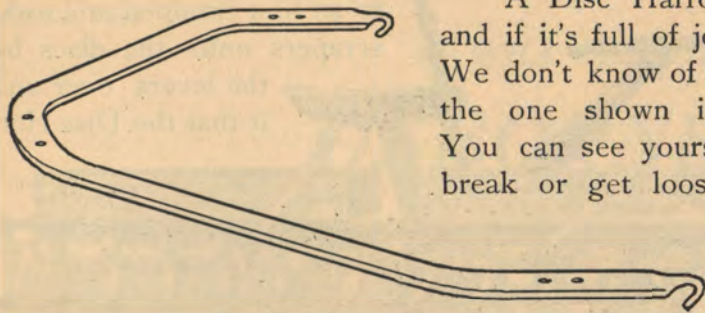


OSBORNE RIVAL DISC HARROW.

(Showing 3-Horse Attachment).

Sizes 12, 14 or 16 Discs, either 16 or 20 Inches in Diameter.

Look the frame over carefully and don't get one that is full of joints and bolts.



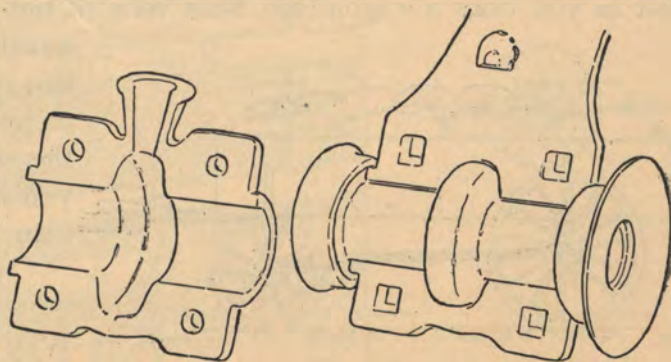
"Rival" Harrow Frame—No Joints.

A Disc Harrow frame has a very great strain upon it, and if it's full of joints it's bound to get rickety after a time. We don't know of a frame that's stronger or more simple than the one shown in the illustration, forged without a joint. You can see yourself that there is nothing about it that can break or get loose.

Make the dealer show you what kind of bearings it has. Many Disc Harrows have *cast iron bearings*. The bearings in the Osborne Rival are chilled so hard that you can't scratch them with a file. They are made to last, and we don't exaggerate when we say that they will outwear any three sets of cast iron bearings that you can buy. We take great pride in making these bearings first-class; they are out of sight, but we believe that it pays to make the *inside* of an Implement as good as the outside.

Another Very Important Thing

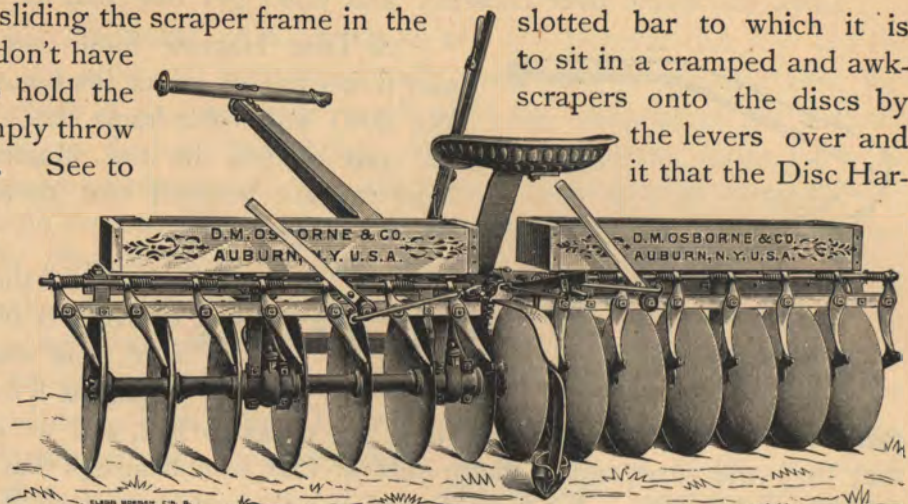
Is to get a good Scraper Attachment, for if you can't scrape the discs clean they get foul and won't go into the ground as they ought to. Just notice the scraper attachment shown in the illustration of our "Rival Harrow." We think it's just about right. Every scraper *fits perfectly*, and each one has an independent spring forcing it onto the disc. The location of the scrapers and the tension on



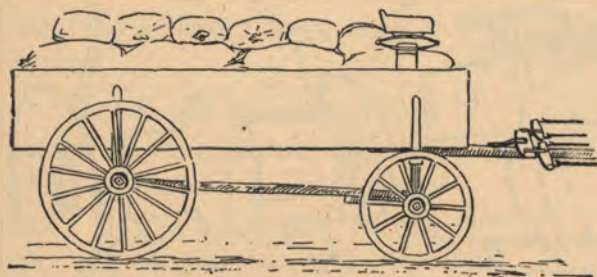
Bearings Used on "Rival" Disc Harrow. Chilled so Hard that a File Can't Scratch Them.

the springs can be adjusted by sliding the scraper frame in the attached. And best of all, you don't have ward position half the time to hold the means of foot levers. You simply throw they *lock themselves* in position. See to row you buy has sharp discs —dull ones won't cut. Our discs are all ground to a good sharp cutting edge.

Remember, too, that the draft of Disc Harrows is heavy enough at best, and that there's a right way and a wrong way to draw them. *The right way is from the centre of the axle,* just as you draw a wagon (see front view of our "Rival" Harrow).



OSBORNE "RIVAL" DISC HARROW.



The WRONG Way to Hitch On to a Load.

slotted bar to which it is to sit in a cramped and awkward position half the time to hold the means of foot levers. You simply throw they *lock themselves* in position. See to row you buy has sharp discs —dull ones won't cut. Our discs are all ground to a good sharp cutting edge.

What would you think of a man who attempted to hitch onto a heavy load in this manner? It's wrong, isn't it? Well, if it's wrong to hitch onto a wagon in this way, it's wrong to do the same thing in hitching onto a Disc Harrow ; yet you will find lots of Harrows that draw on just this plan.

We Don't Advise You to Get One of Them.

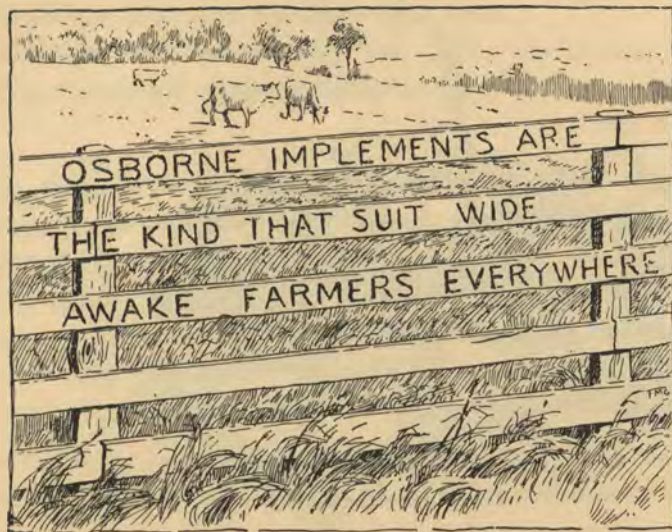
Why make your horses draw an entirely unnecessary load because some Harrow makers are careless ?

When you have looked over the various kinds of Disc Harrows that are offered you, you may think that

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY AN

OSBORNE RIVAL.

If this should be the result of your investigations we can promise you one thing, and that is, that you will find it all that we claim for it, and, beside, you will discover a dozen good points in it that we haven't said anything about.





A Five Spindle Nut-Threading Machine in the Osborne Works.

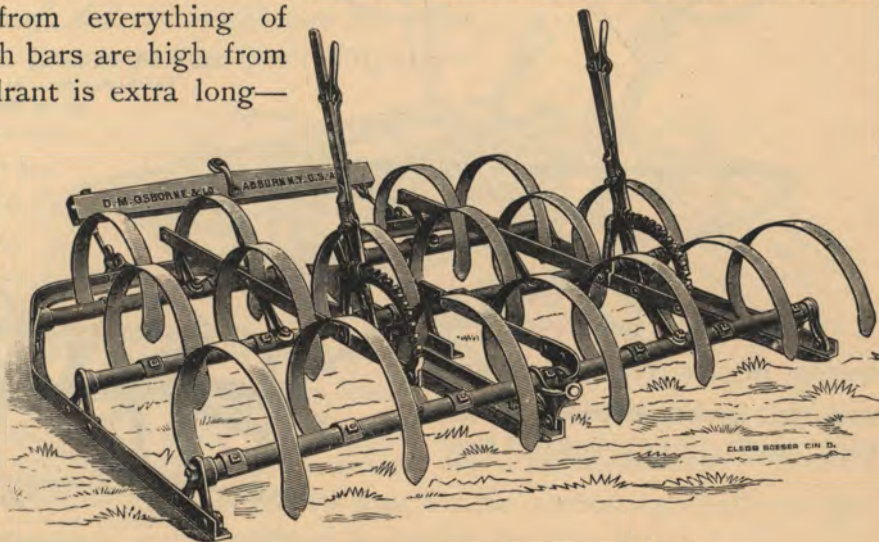
sible reasons *why* their claims are true. If you are interested in the subject we should like to tell you *our* "reasons why." You can easily tell whether they are sensible or not. There are three of them—here they are:

1st. *It's a broad gauge Implement.* It's larger and *stronger* than other Spring Tooth Harrows; will do more work and do it better than others. Its frame or shoe is angle steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by 5-16 in. thick. We ask you to note particularly that its *centre frame extends the whole length of the Harrow*, thus giving support to the rear tooth bars and preventing their sagging. Some manufacturers, in their desire to save a few cents at their customers' expense, cut this centre frame off. Tooth bars are $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter *round tubing*, the best and strongest form to withstand the peculiar strain that is brought to bear upon them.

2d. *The materials are the best.* Steel, malleable iron and wrought iron. The first man who finds a pound of cast iron in this Harrow can have one free of cost. Few other manufacturers of Spring Tooth Harrows could safely make such an assertion.

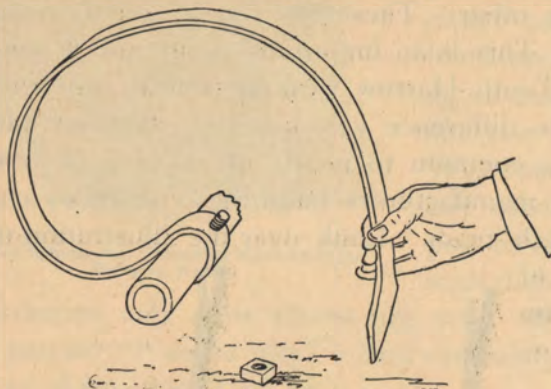
WHEN we offered the first lever-set Spring Tooth Harrow to the trade, it was an innovation, and the number ordered the first season was far in excess of our ability to supply. Each succeeding year we have increased our production of these Harrows largely, and each year our experience has been the same—when the rush came, the stock we had accumulated melted like dew before the sun, and we were again unable to meet the demand. *No Harrow on the market has ever had the popularity that has been accorded this one.* Why should this be? Let us tell you. In short, *it's better* than any other Spring Tooth Harrow. Of course, you would expect us to make this claim; every one who has goods to sell says theirs are the best, but not every one can give you sen-

3d. *The construction is the best.* Many other Harrows are built in such a manner that they will not draw true, but will swing off to one side or the other, allowing the rear teeth to follow in the tracks made by those in front and leaving the ground between unworked. This is occasioned by an incorrect arrangement of the teeth. If you will look at our Harrow carefully you will see that one section is the *exact opposite* of the other, and that the arrangement of the teeth on each is such as to make it draw toward the other. These two forces exactly neutralize each other and keep the Harrow perfectly steady. This is an important point, and if you ever have the opportunity of seeing an Osborne Spring Tooth Harrow working side by side with one made by some other manufacturer, you will see the difference very quickly. Another fault in the construction of Spring Tooth Harrows, that is common to nearly all, is lack of *provision against the gathering and dragging of trash*. Many manufacturers build these Harrows covered with corners and projections that are bound to catch trash. Look over the illustration of our Harrow and note how free from everything of this sort it is ; note that the tooth bars are high from the ground, and that the quadrant is extra long—twice as long as some others—giving exactly fifteen positions of tilt to the teeth, ranging from a point that throws them deep into the ground for the hardest work to a point that lifts them *nearly eight inches* above it for free passage of trash or for transportation. Don't fail to observe that the teeth are coiled about two-thirds of the way around the bar, and that

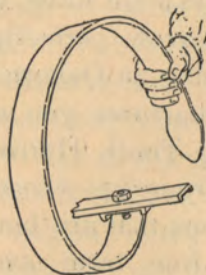


Osborne Spring-Tooth Harrow, Sizes 9, 15, 17, and 23 Teeth.

this hitch *takes the strain off the bolt and puts it onto the bar.* To sum up the whole story, it is a strong, practical Implement, built for hard work and long wear, with the most careful attention paid to the details of construction. We can furnish you the names of *thousands* of satisfied users in all parts of the country where Spring Tooth Harrows are used, who will tell you that we haven't over stated its merits a particle.

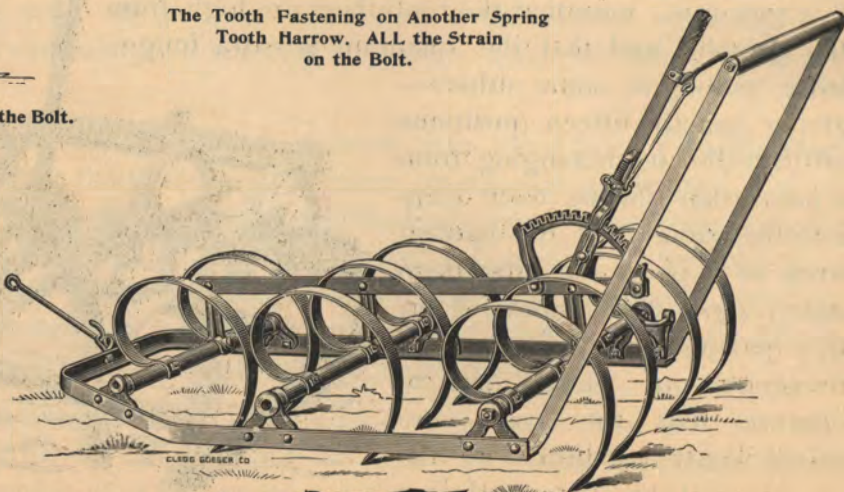


Osborne Tooth-Fastening—No Strain on the Bolt.



The Tooth Fastening on Another Spring Tooth Harrow. ALL the Strain on the Bolt.

We supply handles for one section of this Harrow, making a tool that is very popular for use in Vineyards and Hop-yards.



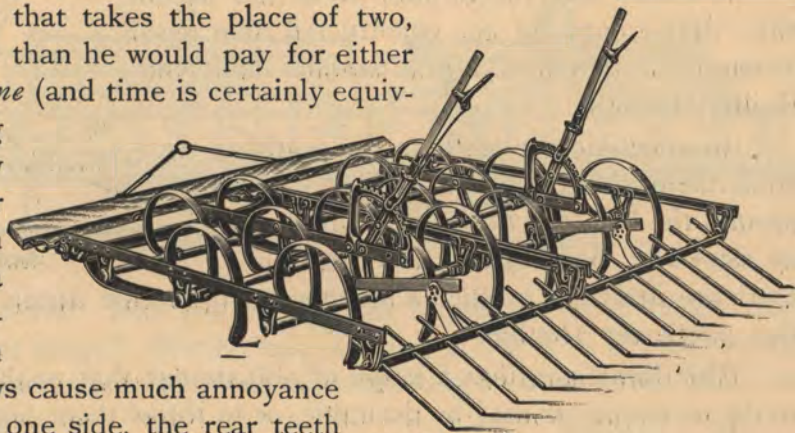
Nine Tooth Vineyard Harrow with Handles.

IN OFFERING to Farmers the Osborne Combination Harrow we put forth an Implement that is entirely different from other Harrows and that embodies points of advantage that have already won for it many friends.

Chief among these is its *combination* feature. With this Harrow a Farmer is enabled to "kill two birds with one stone,"—its spring teeth performing in a highly satisfactory manner the work of digging and loosening up the soil ordinarily expected of a Spring Tooth Harrow, while the peg teeth, following after, smooth off the ground, leaving it in a satisfactory condition for Seeding or Planting. In purchasing this Harrow a Farmer thus

MAKES A SAVING IN TWO WAYS.

In the first place, he gets one Harrow that takes the place of two, while he pays for it only a trifle more than he would pay for either one alone. The second saving is in *time* (and time is certainly equivalent to money when you are preparing ground for seed) for with this Harrow you accomplish the work far quicker than by using first a Spring Tooth Harrow and then following with a Smoothing Harrow. But the advantages of this Harrow are not entirely in economy. Most Spring Tooth Harrows cause much annoyance by their constant tendency to swing to one side, the rear teeth thus following in the tracks made by those in front. With the "Osborne Combination" this tendency is entirely overcome—it is impossible for it to draw in any other way than perfectly true, for the smoothing teeth in the rear act as rudders, instantly correcting any tendency to swing to one side.



OSBORNE COMBINATION HARROW. Made in 8 Tooth Sections and furnished with draw bars for 2 or 3 sections, as ordered.

Another point on which we cannot lay too much stress is that, by the peculiar construction of this Implement *the wear is made to fall entirely on parts that can be replaced at small expense*, that is, the "shoes" under the front corners and the smoothing teeth in the rear. With the ordinary Spring Tooth Harrow the reverse of this is true—the wear comes on the frame itself, and for this reason the Harrow is often thrown aside after a season or two, before having worn out one set of teeth. The Osborne Combination, with fair usage, will wear out two or three sets of shoes and teeth.

The materials used in this Harrow are the wrought iron, malleable iron and steel. Not an construction.

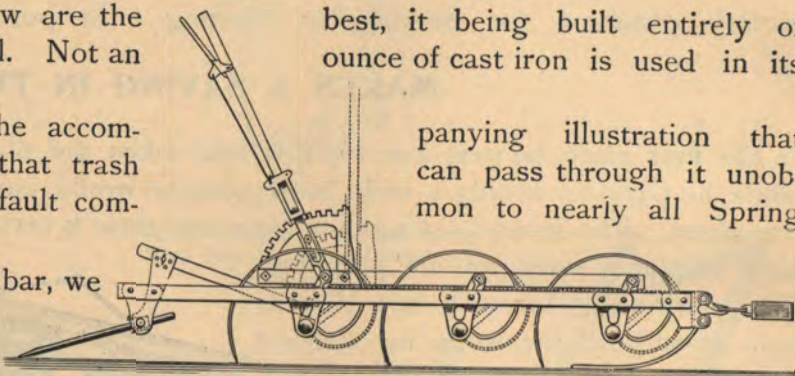
We also ask you to note from the accompanying illustration that this Implement is so constructed that trash can pass through it unobstructed, thus remedying a serious fault common to nearly all Spring Tooth Harrows.

In attaching the teeth to the toothbar, we wind them about two-thirds of the way around the bar, *thus throwing the strain on the bar*. Any Harrow whose spring teeth are attached in such a manner as to put the strain on the fastenings, is sure to cause the purchaser trouble.

This Implement has a range of adjustment that enables the operator to set the spring teeth to dig as deeply as may be desirable, or to throw them high from the ground to dump cornstalks or other trash. The peg teeth can be set at any required angle entirely independently of the spring teeth, as will be seen by the sectional view herewith.

Farmers who are using this Harrow say that

It is the Handiest Implement on the Farm.



Sectional View of Combination Harrow.

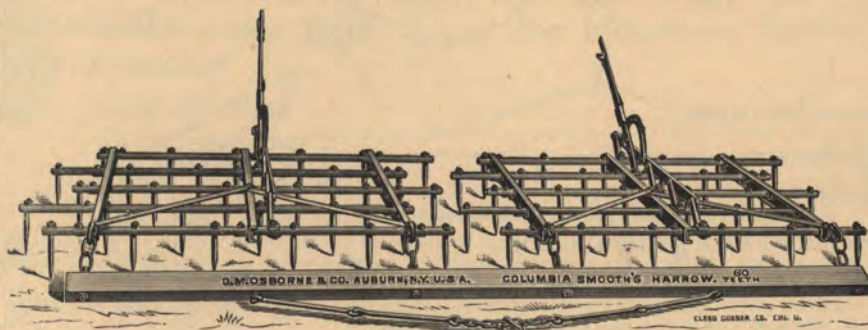
best, it being built entirely of
ounce of cast iron is used in its

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mon to nearly all Spring

AMONG the many Implements that the modern and progressive Farmer finds necessary to the conduct of his business, there are few that are more common than the Peg-tooth Harrow. As a rule, every Farmer has one, and, when we remember that there are now more than 5,000,000 farms in the United States, it is not strange, that with so great a market, many manufacturers should turn their attention to the making of these Implements. It is equally to be expected that where there are so many people manufacturing an Implement for the same purpose, their production must cover a wide range of design and quality.

Now, it's this *difference in quality* that we want to get your attention to for a moment.

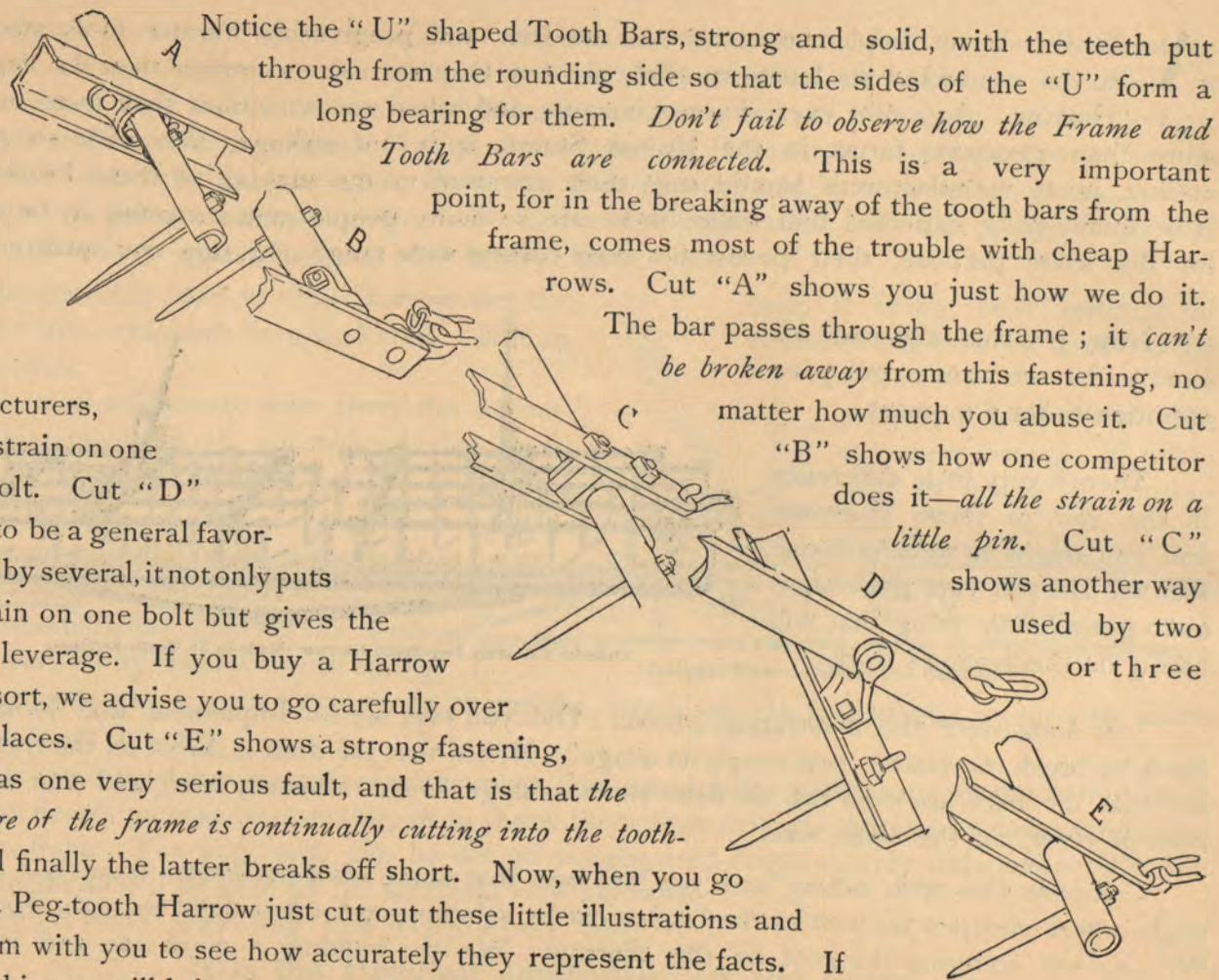
There's very little difference in the *cost* of these Harrows, and you might as well have one that will last out your generation as to get a flimsy thing that will hardly do this season's work.

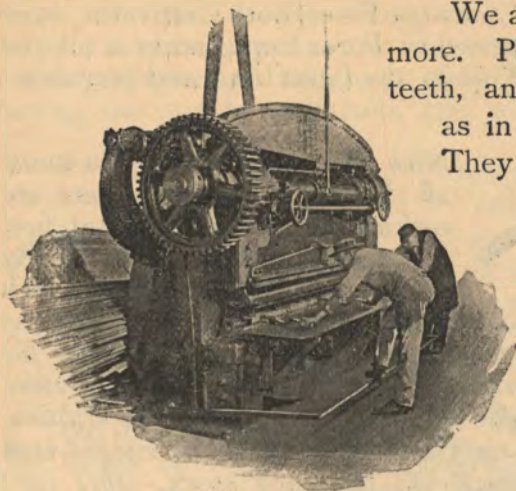


Osborne Columbia Peg-Tooth Harrow—Made in 30 Tooth Sections.

Just look over the illustration, please. Did you ever see an Implement that looked less likely to break, no matter how rough its usage? Notice that the draft is direct on the frame bars and that the bars are from two to three times as large as are ordinarily used, and that *there are three of them*, all the same size.

Compare this with others and you will see that some omit the centre frame bar entirely, while others cheapen the cost of the Implement by substituting for it a light wrought iron strap. We are not counting the cost on this Harrow. We are building a good one and letting it cost whatever it may.





Punching Harrow Bars in Osborne Works.

We are making a long story of this, however—just a few words more. Please note that we use *steel* for frame, tooth bars and teeth, and that the teeth are diamond-shape instead of square, as in other Harrows, thus presenting a sharper cutting edge. They are also extra large and strong. As fast as they become dull they can be reversed, thus presenting another sharp cutting edge.

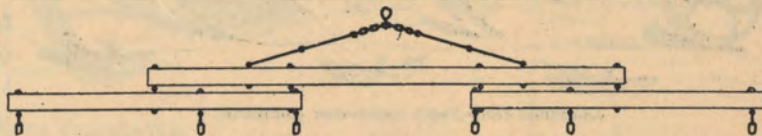
The connection between the frame and tooth bars is sufficiently loose to give the Harrow the flexibility necessary to adapt itself to the unevenness of the ground.



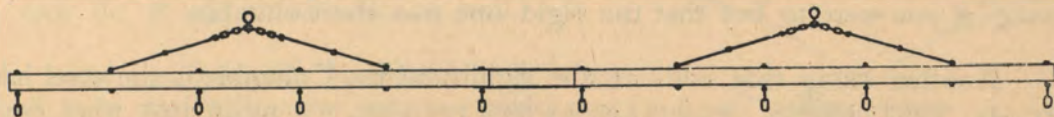
Draw-Bar for 2 Section Harrow—60 teeth.

The hitch is so arranged that the draft iron can be shifted to one side or the other to counteract any tendency to swing out of line on side hills, thus making it possible to adjust this Harrow so that it will draw squarely where others would swing to one side and “track.”

The following illustrations show you the draw-bars furnished for the different sizes. If your dealer doesn't handle the Osborne Harrows, write us and we will tell you where you can get them.



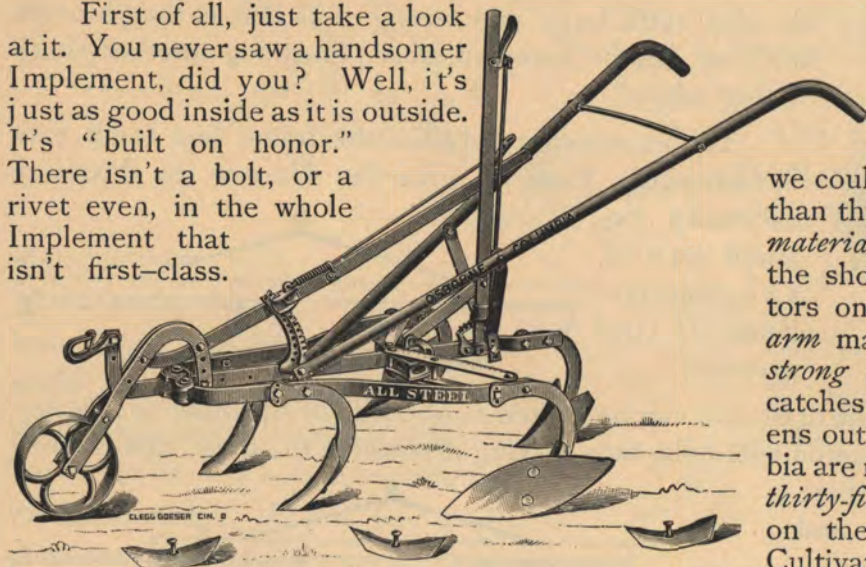
Draw-Bar for 3 Section Harrow—90 teeth. (By removing the Short End Bars, can be used as a 2-section Evener.)



Draw-Bar for 4 Section Harrow—120 teeth. (Made of two 2-Section Bars Hinged Together.)

YOU OUGHT to read what little we have to say about our Columbia Five-Tooth Cultivator, even if you have no idea of buying one. If you are interested in Farm Implements at all you ought to know the "points" in a good cultivator. This is the latest one and you aren't posted unless you know about it.

First of all, just take a look at it. You never saw a handsomer Implement, did you? Well, it's just as good inside as it is outside. It's "built on honor." There isn't a bolt, or a rivet even, in the whole Implement that isn't first-class.



Columbia Five-Tooth Cultivator (complete).

outside bar. The Columbia is *double-braced*. You could tell it from any other with your eyes shut if you were to take them each by the handles and turn them upon one side and give them a shake. One would tremble and rattle, and the other wouldn't; and you would have a "sure thing" if you were to bet that the rigid one was the Columbia.

Another thing that adds to the rigidity of the Columbia is the steel handles. (Now, when we say "steel handles," we don't mean iron gas pipe, we mean just what we say—steel). They are not only stronger than wood, but they won't rot out where the brace holes are bored, and

Now we want to have you know all about this because others are making Cultivators that at first glance might look to you nearly as good as this one and which we could build for you for one-third less than this one costs us, *simply because the material is cheaper*. Take for illustration the shovel arms. Nearly all the Cultivators on the market have a *wrought iron* arm made of half inch stock,—*this isn't strong enough*. The first time a shovel catches on a stone or root the arm straightens out. The shovel arms on the Columbia are not only heavier stock, but they are *thirty-five carbon steel* and you can depend on them to stand the racket. Other Cultivators too, as a rule, have but one brace from the centre-bar to each

break off; and another thing, they are long enough so that you can follow this Cultivator without stubbing your toes against it. Using the best material makes the factory cost on our Implements a little more than that of our competitors, but we have the satisfaction of having our goods stay sold, and we think *it pays in the end.*

Now, you wouldn't think a little Implement like this had many adjustments, but it has. You can do most anything you want to with it. You can adjust the width of cut, which is a convenience in uneven rows or running vines, or you can adjust the depth of cut to suit hard or soft soil. Both of these adjustments are made quickly and easily, by means of the levers, *while in motion.*

Or, if you use the depth of cut curved wheel arm, suit height of the a short or tall angle of the shovel plow as shallow ble.

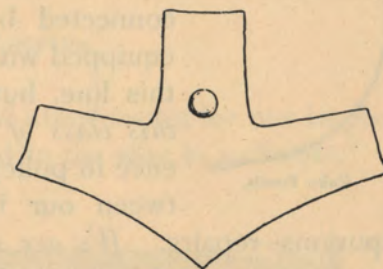
In fact there is nothing that *any* Cultivator will do, or that any man would ever want to do with a Cultivator that you can't do with the Columbia, and do it easily, and do it well.

It's not only the strongest but the handiest; and when you consider its small cost you will make up your mind that *you can't afford to do without it.*

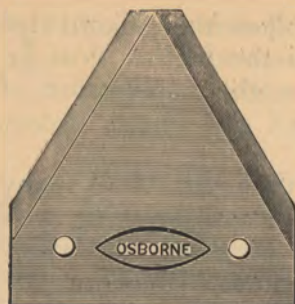


COLUMBIA FIVE-TOOTH CULTIVATOR.
(Plain.)

the Cultivator without the wheel-lever you can adjust by shifting the pin on the . You can adjust the draft to horse, or the handles to suit driver. You can change the arms so as to make the shovels or as deep as may be desira-



WINGED SWEEP.
10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inch Sweeps
furnished as extras.



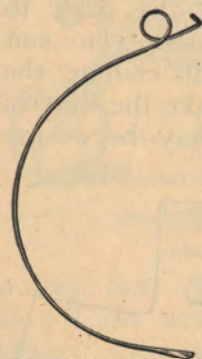
Section.

A man is always interested in anything that affects his pocket-book.

Here is some information regarding a matter that affects the pocket-book of every user of Osborne Implements, and through them the pocket-book of every dealer who caters to their trade.

The stock for 1,000 3 inch by 3 inch Osborne sections, manufactured by D. M. Osborne & Co., weighs 174 lbs. The stock for 1,000 3 inch by 3 inch Osborne sections, manufactured by a competitor, weighs 155 lbs. Competitor saves *at your expense* 19 lbs.

Stock for 100 Osborne knife-backs, manufactured by D. M. Osborne & Co., weighs 214 lbs. Stock for 100 Osborne knife-backs, manufactured by a competitor, weighs 200 lbs. Competitor saves, *at your expense*, 14 lbs.



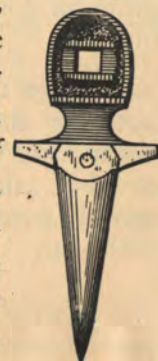
Rake Tooth.

We have made knives and sections since 1861, and for this purpose to-day we not only have the latest and most improved machinery on the market, but also much special machinery designed by us, and protected by broad patents, that prevent others from using it. We buy our iron and steel in billets, and roll it to sizes in our own rolling mill. Our various factories are connected by our own railroad, regularly incorporated and fully equipped with our engines and cars. We are not only pioneers in this line, but *we have to-day a better equipment for the manufacture of this class of goods than any other concern in the world.* The difference in policy above indicated is caused by a radical difference between our interests and the interests of those who manufacture

spurious repairs. *We are successful only in such proportion as our machines please our customers.* Manufacturers of spurious repairs have no interest in the machines. The sooner their repairs break and wear out, the more business they do.



Rivet.



Guard.

This is the chief explanation of the difference exhibited in the comparisons at the beginning of this article. Their oft-repeated assertion, "Our repairs are as good as those manufactured by D. M. Osborne & Co." in itself proves that *they know our goods to be the real standard.*

Full stocks of Osborne Repairs are carried in our warehouses all over the world. In addition to this, our 7,000 local agents each carry a stock of these repairs, especially assorted for their locality.



Cotter.



Guard Bolt.



Knife Head.



Guard Plate.

All our sections, guards, guard



plates, knife heads and knives manufactured after this date will bear this stamp.

You consult your own interests if you *insist on having the genuine.*

To our Agents : We are "out for your trade" on *all* repairs and attachments for our Imple-ments. We can make it to *your advantage* to deal with us. "A word to the wise is sufficient."



Knife.

A moment's thought will convince any sensible man that *Oil costs far less than the wear* occasioned by lack of it. Keep your machines properly oiled and you will add one-half to their wearing qualities. This means not only that you must oil them frequently but that you must *use good oil*.

The common black oil, ordinarily used on Farm Implements, is a positive injury to them, it has practically no lubricating qualities; it is full of grit that will in a short time cut out the best bearings that can be made. Its constant tendency is to "gum up" the bearings and make the machine draw harder than it would if the bearings were dry.

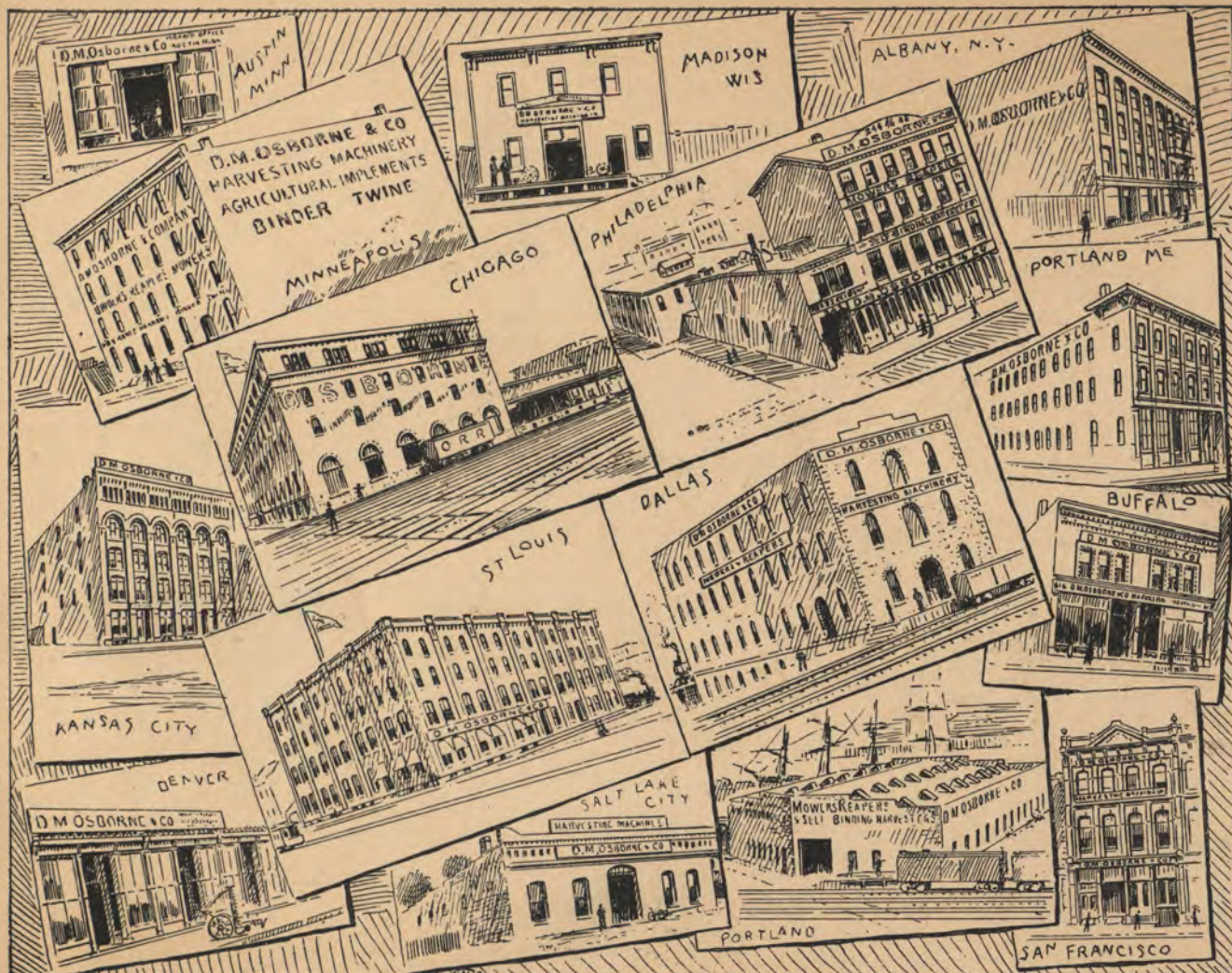
Always buy the most economical Oil you can obtain, but remember that *quality is as great a factor in economy as is first cost*.

Osborne Orbit Oil is a 400° Flash Test Oil. Hold it up to the light, you will find that *it is absolutely free from all trace of grit or sediment of any kind*. It contains high lubricating qualities, and is made especially for Farm Implements. Its cost is but a trifle more than that of the cheapest oil obtainable, and *the saving in wear on your machines will repay you the difference multiplied by ten*. Try a sample can and you will never use any other brand.

It is put up in handsomely lithographed cans of $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 1 gallon and 5 gallons, also in half barrels and barrels.

CAUTION: In using Osborne Orbit Oil *don't use more than half the quantity* that you have been accustomed to use of other oils. A few drops on a bearing is amply sufficient.

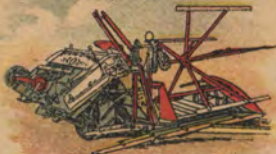




PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN OFFICE — VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

Where Osborne Implements are Sold.

NEW OSBORNE BINDER.



OSBORNE COLUMBIA BINDER.



OSBORNE COLUMBIA CORN HARVESTER.



OSBORNE No 4 MOWER.



OSBORNE ALL STEEL TEDDER.



OSBORNE SELF DUMP HAY RAKE.



OSBORNE RIVAL DISC HARROW.



OSBORNE COLUMBIA REAPER.



OSBORNE LEVER SET SPRING TOOTH HARROW.



OSBORNE COLUMBIA PEG TOOTH HARROW.



OSBORNE COMBINATION HARROW.



OSBORNE COLUMBIA CULTIVATOR.

