

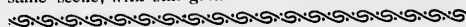


We Illustrate Facts —the invention of the reaper by McCormick and our six great strides of progress to the end of the century.

Hiding behind the horizon are the shadowy forms of various dreams of machines which would not work—machines which failed. McCormick began right there. He began where all others

had publicly and ignominiously failed. McCormick, with youthful genius, built a machine which was the first to take practical working form. His machine of 1831 contained the necessary working devices, the foundation lines upon which all reaping machines whatsoever are built, even to the end of the century.

The one great, important invention of the century to relieve the drudgery of farm work was the invention of the reaper. After relieving the men with the sickles McCormick did not stop, but turned to help the men who raked off the gavels, and afterwards to the hard workers who bound the sheaves. He pushed the binding of grain with two strands of wire, building the one successful wire binder, which won the great Derby (England) binding trials in 1878. He followed this up with a still greater triumph by a twine binder, victor on the same scene, with still greater honours, in 1881.



The McCormick Patented Transport

Harvesters are not built for road use. Not only are they too wide, but gullies, culverts, ditches, stones, and roads hard as rock strain the frames, wheels, and parts. The lags jolt the machine, loosening nuts that come off and are lost, and the machine breaks down, perhaps, in the field, causing a trip to town for repairs, loss of crop and patience. All unite in believing this a poor way. Why, then, should it be done? Only because it costs much less to joint the platform than it does to provide extra heavy steel axle and wheels to carry the whole machine and parts by which to pull it.

