

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1993

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								J			

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

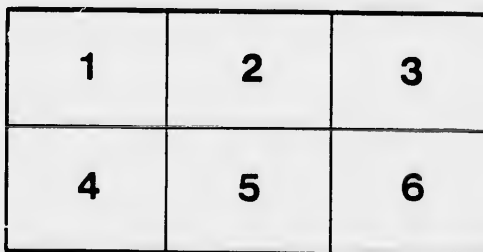
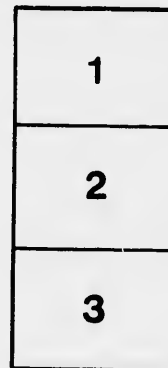
University of Calgary

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

University of Calgary

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

THE END OF THE CENTURY

1899

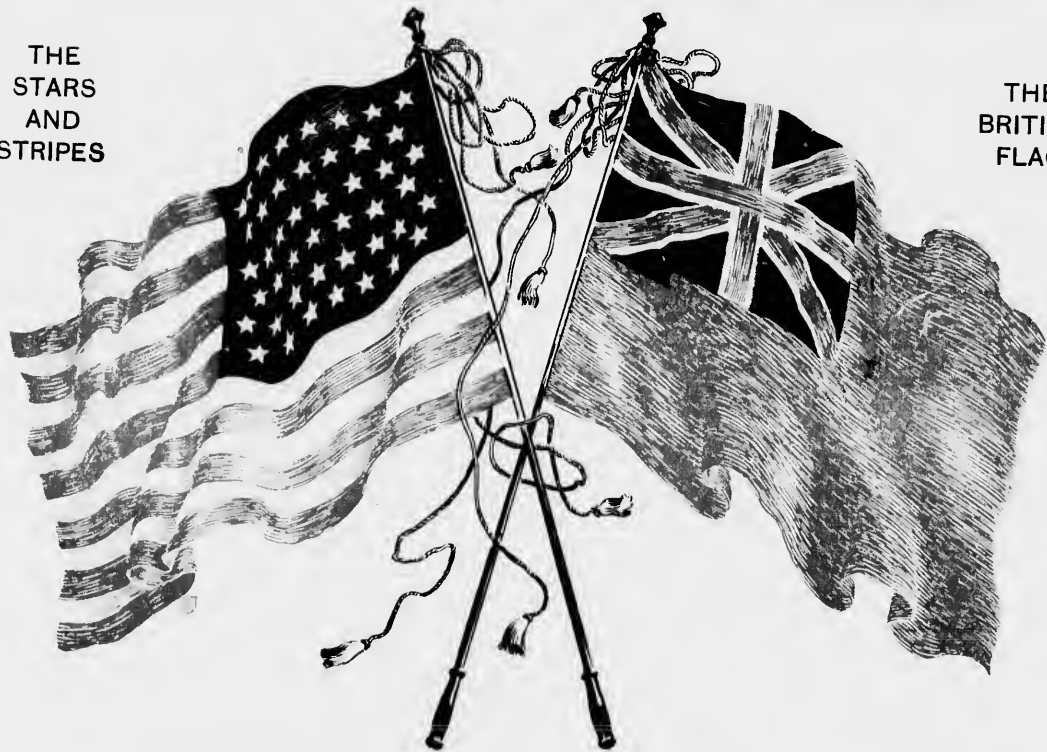
1900



MCCORMICK
FIRST IN THE FIELD

AN IRRESISTIBLE COMBINATION

THE
STARS
AND
STRIPES



THE
BRITISH
FLAG

THE SPLENDID RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY SHOULD BE MORE READILY AVAILABLE TO BOTH.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

As long as **Grain** waves and **Grass** grows, **McCormick** will be **Famous**.

The world-providing McCormick Machines approach their greatest triumph at the End of the Century.

And this is no common century.

The Pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the rest of the Seven Wonders of the World stand as monuments to the achievements and Railroad are witnesses of the greater progress

The centuries that have gone before marked before in monuments to potentates, this in mighty loved — **The People**.

beyond the three score and ten look back and travel was mostly on foot, when a few rode in stage coaches or on saddle horses, when the mail was carried by post boys, when newspapers were read by tallow dips, when men wore rude clothes spun and woven at their own firesides and ate bread made from grain which had been sown broadcast by hand, threshed by hand, and reaped by hand — when the roads were trails and the slow prairie schooners of the pioneers were entering the verge of the pathless West, when farther than the Missouri all was deemed a desert and when there was no name the time when migration would reach the Rockies, when the telegraph was a toy, the telephone not even a dream, when iron was imported from Norway, steel from England, and when the steamship was an experiment, and when the lines of the locomotive had never been laid.

Against this dreary beginning stands out the luminous spectacle of the Changed Conditions of the End of the Century.

The national wealth has increased tenfold. The United States has out-distanced all the countries on the globe in comfort, luxury, and joyous conditions of human life. She has more railroads than the rest of the world. She exports steel and steel machines to England. The mail goes by at sixty miles an hour.

We peruse our electrically printed newspapers by electric light. A network of roads ramifies this wide country. We have spread to the Rockies, yea to California, yea west to the Philippines, and south to Cuba. We are within a week

from Chicago to London and less than a day from Chicago to New York. No person needs to wear homespun. We converse and do business a thousand miles apart. The deepest ocean carries our messages. The farmer sows his wheat by machinery and reaps it by a machine which also ties a knot around the sheaf with human-like deftness and accuracy — and that machine is the famous McCormick.

The chief agent, the chief initiator, and the chief instigator, the great source, the fountain-head of this wonderful progress of the century is the McCormick, for without the McCormick the illimitable wheat fields, the bread-bearing areas of the world would have remained as of yore beyond the grasp of man. Large areas could be planted, but scarcity of help



THE FIRST REAPER.



THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.



THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

hindered the harvest. The crop was ruined by over-ripeness and storms. The area that it was possible to till was limited. Before the invention of the reaper, the average size of the farms in America was about 25 acres, and now it is nearly 150 acres. This tells the story of how the McCormick strengthened the farmer on his farm.

The reaper not merely lessened human toil, but it increased the value of every tillable acre. It led in the grand march of progress. It gallantly pioneered the way for both railroad and steamship, and then made them profitable by its output, which taxed their utmost carrying capacities.

The three great achievements of the century are, the railroad, the steamship, and the reaper.

The Steel Horse and the Steel Ship have done much, but the Steel McCormick has done more.

For when Cyrus McCormick designed, constructed, and put on the market the first practical reaper known to the world, he made the pivot upon which swung the progressive nineteenth century, showing more marvelous achievements in human progress than in all the sixty centuries — the 6,000 years — preceding.

The McCormick for the first time in history made bread cheap in the temperate regions — cheap and constant. The McCormick banished the fear of our fathers — famine times — the fear of the failure of the harvest. This glorious invention has doubled the food resources of all nations. It has made possible The Agricultural Capture of the World's Grain and Grass.

From the moment when the first McCormick machine ensured the regular food supply of man, the nations have leapt and bounded forward on the road of progress.

The inventions of Edison may replenish the world's treasuries with gold wrenched from the fastnesses of the mountains; the discoveries of Tesla may place within our very hand the long-wasted forces of the sun, the winds, and the rivers; but the fruitful genius of Cyrus Hall McCormick can never be surpassed in its effects upon the well-being of mankind.

To Cyrus McCormick is due the enlargement of the results from the world's agriculture. To him is due the enormous growth in wheat raising, and the creating of the hay harvest as the most valuable of all the crops our land produces. To him is due the glory of emancipating the agriculturists of the entire earth from the cramping, back-breaking, uncheered toil of the sickle. It was a great deed!

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

Chicago, January 1, 1899.



THE END OF THE CENTURY STEAMBOAT.



THE END OF THE CENTURY HARVESTER AND BINDER.



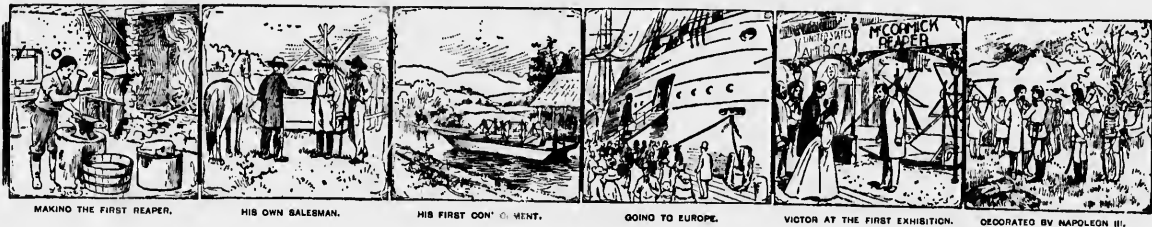
THE END OF THE CENTURY LOCOMOTIVE.

THE PLANTER'S SON.

Cyrus Hall McCormick was born February 19, 1809, in Walnut Grove, Rockbridge County, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. Died in Chicago, May 13, 1884.

In the early part of the century Cyrus Hall McCormick was a lad in his teens, living on a farm in Virginia, and watching his father try in vain to make a reaping machine. Some of his time was spent at the public school but most of it was passed in helping on the plantation. This being a large one, there were on it several saw and grist mills, a carpenter's shop, and a blacksmithy, which the planter's son found more interesting to his turn of mind than books and tutors. His talent for mechanical invention was hereditary, his father, Robert McCormick, having invented a hemp breaker, a threshing machine, and an improved bellows for the blacksmith shop before he took up the reaper problem. When fifteen years of age he invented a light, easy-acting grain cradle which enabled him, a mere lad, to keep pace in reaping with men. Two years after this he invented a hillside plow, which was the first self-sharpening plow ever made. With his faculty for invention he keenly watched his father, Robert McCormick's efforts in trying to contrive what had for countless centuries been attempted in vain—a machine for reaping. Gradually he became absorbed in the same problem—gradually he evolved the leading devices necessary to cut grain as it stands in the field—gradually his fertile mind made the master-stroke of the century.

SIX SUCCESSFUL STEPS IN THE LIFE OF McCORMICK.



In 1831—when Mr. McCormick was only twenty-two years old—this reaper was tested before a number of leading Virginia farmers. It cut several acres of oats successfully. The year following it harvested fifty acres of wheat. It was a success, but just at that time, the iron-smelting business promising quicker returns, the young inventor's attention was diverted into another channel. In 1837 he returned to the reaper, which he had previously secured to him by patents, made several valuable improvements, and began to manufacture them for sale. In 1845 he had too manufactured at Cincinnati. Two years after that he moved to Chicago, where he set up his own factory—the first works ever built devoted exclusively to the manufacture of harvesting machines. Several years of struggle in introducing the reaper were followed by a bold step in 1851. He invaded Europe with his reaper. He braved the ridicule of the critics and the visitors by exhibiting his reaper at the First World's Exhibition in London. The London *Times* promptly described his invention as a cross between "an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow, and a flying machine," but just as promptly, after it was tested on Meehis' celebrated experimental farm, made the amende by declaring "the McCormick Reaper to be worth the cost of the entire Exposition."

This triumph at the first of all Expositions made McCormick and the reaper famous in Europe and America. He was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris. He was elected to the French Academy of Science. He was honored as having done more for agriculture than any other man.

Cyrus Hall McCormick was the inventor of the reaper and the founder of our business. We delight to honor his name, and this we do by carrying forward our great enterprise on his lines of honest, durable machines, fair dealing, and the giving of more than value for every dollar received.

This Well Known Double-Spoke, Steel-Rimmed, Steel Tension-Spoke Bicycle Main Wheel is Our Patent.

It will stand ten times the strain required during the lifetime of the harvester. It is one of the lightest wheels made. Its tire is steel specially rolled with thickened edges. Its lags are angle steel and strengthen the tire. Its spokes are steel rods doubled and thickened at their ends. All first-class bicycles have copied this from us. Its hub is very wide and bored large for the roller bearing. The sprocket wheel is removable.

This Steel-Pinned Drive Chain Outwears Two Ordinary Drive Chains. It is only to be found on the McCormick. Its wearing surface is the greatest known; its joints are covered from the dirt; its steel pins do not turn, but the wide bearing of the link turns on the steel pins.

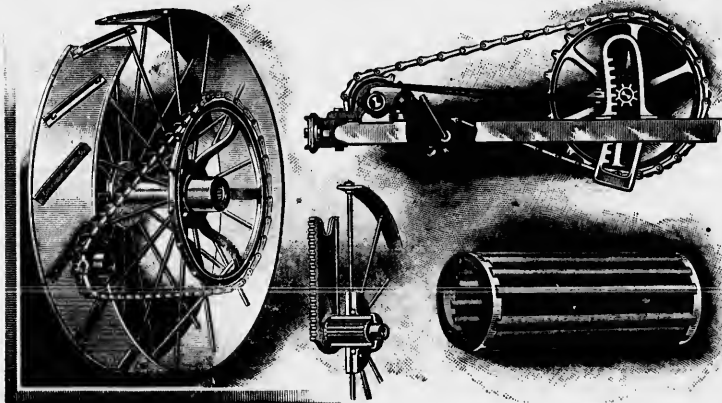
This Sprocket Chain Tightener is riveted to a spring steel bar. It springs when a stalk gets into the chain and prevents breakage; it keeps the chain just tight enough; it saves draft. The mouth of the long oil duct is in a handy place; it is our patent.

This is McCormick's Long-Tested Roller Bearing. Its cage holds the rollers straight with the shaft. This lessens draft. Crooked rollers increase draft. These roller bearings are in both ends of the hub of our main wheel and they are in our grain wheel.

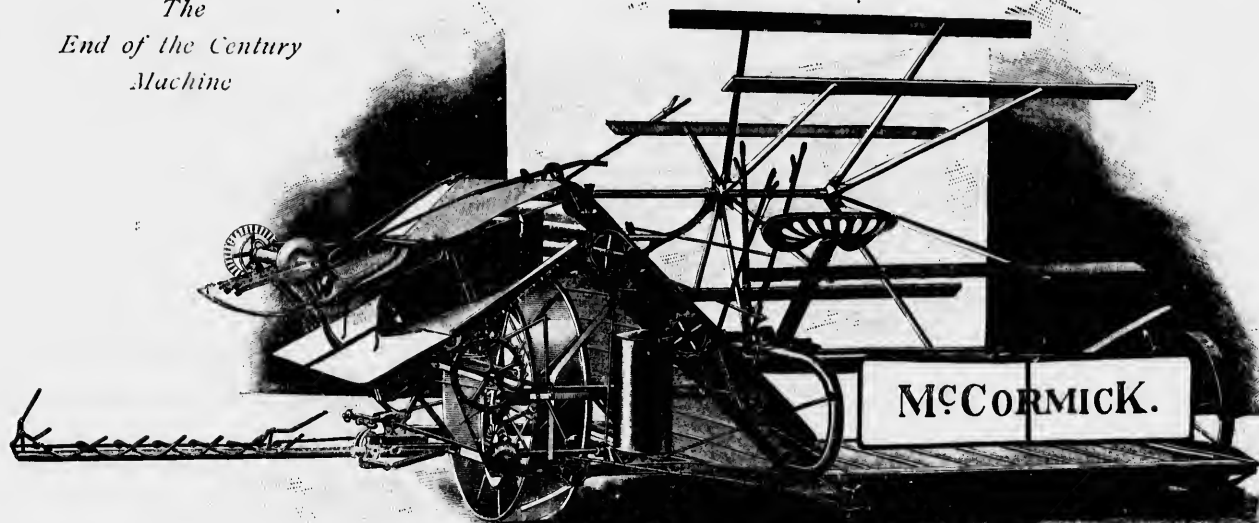
We were very busy last Harvest delivering McCormick machines to our vast army of customers—too busy to pay

much attention to competitive field trials. To demonstrate the superiority of the McCormick to a public already well aware of that superiority, and especially at a time when it was impossible to fill orders already taken, would not be to make the best use of our time; but in some instances, where the field test has been forced upon us, we have "gone in to win"—because we know we had that kind of a machine. Space prevents our naming the places and dates, but they number over one hundred in America alone. In France the McCormick had a clean sweep, while in Germany, Russia, Australia, and South America it was victorious almost without exception.

The Right-Hand Open Elevator McCormick is King of Binders.



*The
End of the Century
Machine*



COSTLIEST MACHINE TO BUILD.

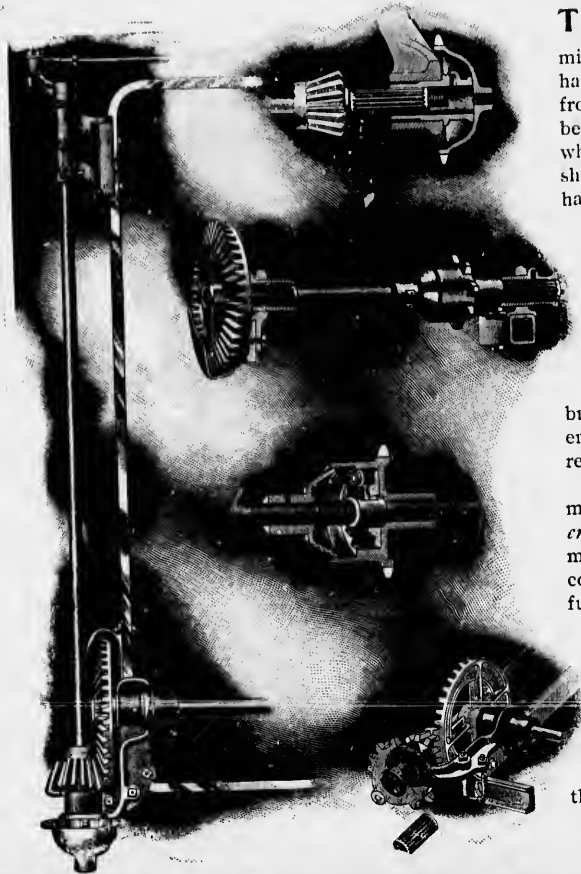
CHEAPEST MACHINE TO BUY.

EASIEST MACHINE IN THE FIELD.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THE McCORMICK RIGHT-HAND SELF-BINDING HARVESTER—MODEL 1899

Will return to the man who buys it **A Greater Value** than any other harvester that ever entered the harvest field. Although the highest-priced of all harvesters, its sales in 1898 were the largest ever made.



These Five Pictures show the accurate, costly gearing of the Right-Hand McCormick. The long picture shows the one-piece end sill of the harvester, to which is fixed the long steel crank-shaft. Its front box is twice the length of others. Its rear box holds the bevel wheel and pinion immovably together. This pinion and wheel *run true* all the life of the machine. The top picture shows the sprocket wheel and the removable bushing cut in halves. It shows the shaft and roller bearing partly drawn out.

This is the End of the Century construction—costly, but the "Right-Hand" has the lightest draft at all cost.

The picture at the right-hand lower corner shows (through a shadow of a sprocket wheel) the removable bushing partly withdrawn and the roller bearing below. The power for the elevators, reel, and adjuster comes from this sprocket wheel and causes wear and friction. The bushing takes the wear and saves the friction. Other harvesters have a solid box, which soon worn out costs a large sum to replace.

The central pictures are the main cross-shaft and an enlargement of the clutch cut in half. *The removable boxes of the cross-shaft keep in line.* They never bind the shaft as in cheap machines; but, not content with this, the removable boxes of the costly-built McCormick are fitted with roller bearings, so, to the fullest extent, the horses are saved.

The McCormick Patented Clutch (costing four times more to make than any other clutch) starts the moving parts of the machine as quickly as would a mower. The pawl is covered from dirt. The steel roller in its point rolls out of the ratchets, saving wear. The bell shipper will not wrap with trash, as it does not turn with the shaft.

This superb line of gearing fulfills its purpose. It gives the McCormick wings in comparison with cheap harvesters.

A Stiff, Strong, Durable Elevator that Stays in Line

can only be found on the McCormick. Weak, slimy elevators get out of line, rip the slats from the aprons, tear the canvas, stop the grain, and worry the farmer. Aprons are the most costly part of the harvester to replace. Two stiff stays hold the lower elevator frame in place. It can not draw apart or push together, cramping the rollers. The heavy bent steel yoke is riveted to the frame. It keeps the upper apron frame in place. It supports the seat where the driver can see his work. It stiffens the whole machine. It costs us twice any other yoke to build.

The McCormick Hard Maple, Oil-Boiled, Removable Boxes

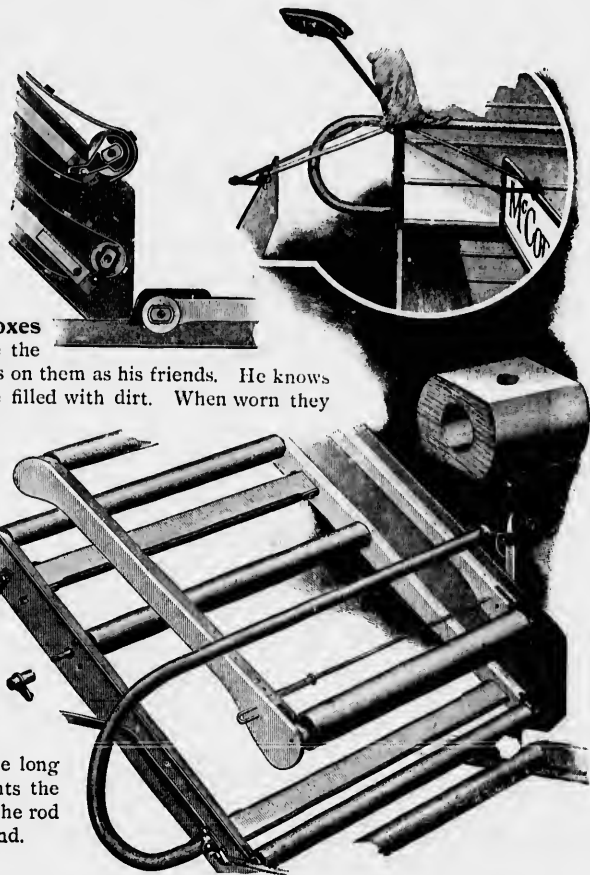
wear longer, run easier, need less oil. These oil-soaked boxes are the greatest convenience put on harvesters in years. The farmer looks on them as his friends. He knows how hard it is to get oil to the gudgeons when the oil holes have filled with dirt. When worn they are handily replaced. If the driver is too busy to go to town, he can whittle one out while the horses are eating at noon. We fit all the bearings for the wood rollers that move with these hard maple boxes.

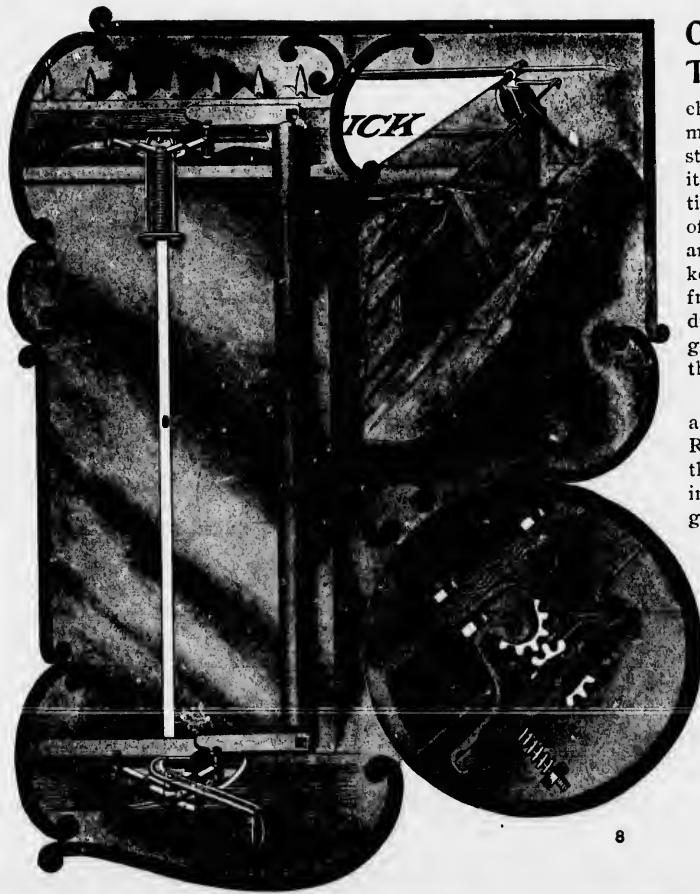
The Apron that Carries the Load is Supported in the Middle by a Third Roller.

This keeps it from sagging and the grain from going to the rear. Though the aprons are costly, we do not provide the short ones seen in inferior machines. We continue the elevator to discharge the straw over the wheel.



Loosen the Aprons at Night by quickly turning up the lower rollers. It is easily done. Turn up the rollers as shown in the upper picture when you put on or take off the aprons, so as to make them buckle and unbuckle easily. The long spring rod just above the large lower roller is a lock that prevents the grain from lifting this roller when the machine is at work. Pull the rod with one finger and the roller is easily turned up with the other hand.





Our Improved Spring Platform Tightener

will carry 120 pounds, if necessary, to keep apron running. No other machine has an apron tightener which stretches the apron more than seven pounds. (The cheap tightener is not strong enough to keep the cheap apron running, and it is buckled up until the spring is rigid, making the tightener useless.) The spring is adjustable. Both ends of the roller move together. There is only one spring, and the flat bar connects the hinged links. The dew keeps the roots of the grain damp, thus wetting the front edge of the apron, causing it to contract, which draws in the front end of the roller; but when one end goes in or goes out, so goes the other, and the apron is thus always kept running true.

Loosen your Aprons every night. It is quite a job on other machines, but is easy and handy on the Right-Hand McCormick. Lift the elevator rollers; throw the handle (see cut). There is more than \$25 in time saved on this one appliance. Like many other good things, it is to be had only with the McCormick.

We provide our popular hard maple, oil boiled, easily changed when worn out boxes for the bearings of this small roller, which, as every farmer knows, wear out rapidly.

The McCormick Patent Windboard can be locked down and locked up. It moves with the binder. It carries the grain to the binder. The open end binder requires a rigid board like this.

Sixteen thousand farmers owning old McCormick and other binders, *bought these roller tensions* last year to replace old tensions of various kinds. This tells the story of the ever-anticipating McCormick.

Our Right-Hand Binder Model of 1899

is the most simple, reliable, durable, and capable binder that ever saved grain and twine in a harvest field. It is a wonderful worker. You can not tell by the appearance of the team when the binder is compressing and tying the bundle. In 1894 we built one of these Right-Hand Binders; in 1895 we built a hundred; in 1896 we built a thousand; in 1897 we built 10,000; in 1898 we built 80,000; for 1899, the end of the century, we shall build over 100,000! In construction it is the simplest of all binders. In operation it is the easiest of all binders.

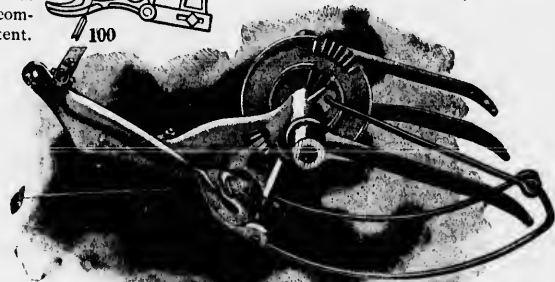
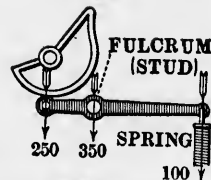
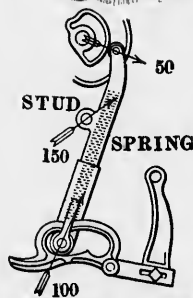
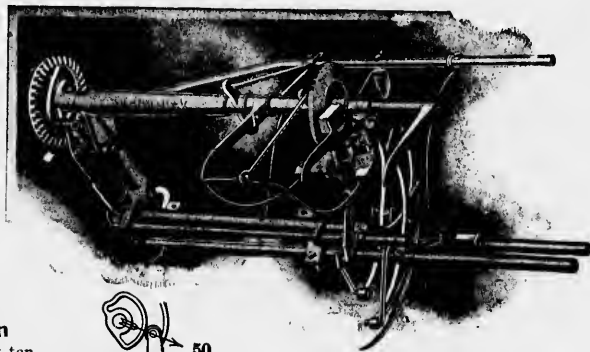
It is a Great Twine Saver, is the McCormick knotter. Nineteen balls in the McCormick bind more grain than twenty on the other machines. In a host of field trials its steady, fine work has beaten the irregular performances of the cheaply-built binders. At home and abroad it has been a great winning knotter in the season of 1898.

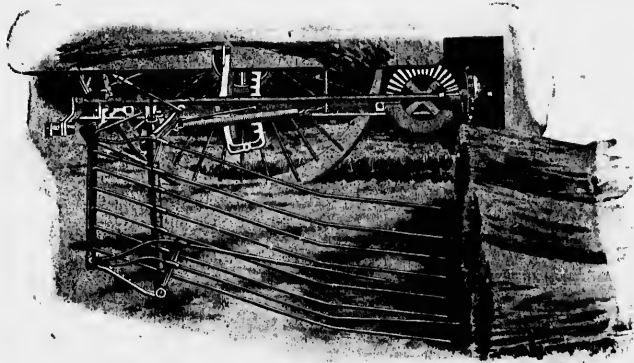
It Ties with Great Certainty. It has less moving parts than any other knotter. Other manufacturers want it, and are getting too close to it. We have begun three suits in the United States courts to stop them. It costs money to defend suits, and, therefore, poor devices are never stolen. The stop-finger in the needle-slot, the knotting-bill pointing down, the cord-holding disc and the knife revolving with it, the double grasp on the end of the twine, are only a few of its special points.

The Right-Hand Open Elevator has made a clean, wide swath of victories at home. Abroad it has secured with ease, almost without exception, the entire list of first prizes.

The One Novel Invention

made in binders during the past ten years is to be seen in this binder—the trip spring near the center on short leverage is the compressor spring away from the center on long leverage—and more, while in cheap binders the compressing force is thrown on to the moving cam wheel, or the McCormick it is largely on the stationary stud upon which the link is pivoted, and it is thus easy to compress the bundle. This is our patent. See the two middle pictures.





The McCormick Bundle Carrier.

The lever responds promptly to the touch. It delivers the bundles just when you want 'em and where you want 'em. They all go off the carrier at once. They touch the ground lightly. It carries more bundles than any other carrier. When you want to double up a windrow the carrier will take the double load—the extra load does not hurt it—the double load makes it no harder to operate. The boy can work it all day long without being tired. The strong spring brings it back to hold the bundles. The strong spring does two things—it brings the carrier back into place after it has slipped by a stone, and it makes easy the task of the driver in lifting the ends of the teeth to hold the bundles. The men who operate a McCormick Bundle Carrier say they would not work with an ordinary bundle carrier for \$10 a

day; it uses a man up so much; it makes some of the men push so hard that light men have to be strapped into the seat to work the dumping lever. Drive along the country road in harvest time and the straight row you see was made by a McCormick; the sprawling row was made by the "mean swinging-finger kind." With this kind the outside bundle strikes the ground first, the next bundle falls two feet after, and so on until they stretch along the field. The machine during all this time is dragging the bundles through the stubble, shelling grain, and increasing draft, but, worse than all, the poor driver, with legs stiff from repeated dumpings, must swing the fingers back into place against the momentum of the machine and the stiff stubble. Fifty dollars would be a small price to pay to be relieved of this knee-breaker.



Our bundle carrier is the end of the century triumph of all bundle carriers. Every farmer knows the bundle carrier on the McCormick Right-Hand knocks the cheap carrying apparatus of other binders out of the smallest hope of rivalry.

The inventors and the experts, as well as the sharp-eyed farmers, are all alike enthusiastic over our bundle carrier. Other manufacturers know this, and have made us various tempting offers, but we retain it solely for the buyers of the McCormick; for, although it costs twice as much to make, it is worth five times as much in the field as any other carrier.

A CENTURY OF POINTS

IN WHICH THE McCORMICK IS AHEAD OF THE WORLD.

1. With the First Successful Reaper.
2. With the first machine supported by two wheels.
3. With the first machine which carried the greater part of its weight on a main wheel.
4. With the first machine in which the horses were hitched ahead of this single wheel.
5. With the first machine in which the cutter bar projected to the side.
6. With the first machine which supported the grain end of the platform on a small adjustable wheel.
7. With the first machine in which the cutting was done with a reciprocating knife moving through fixed fingers driven by a crank.
8. With the first machine having a practical reel.
9. With the first machine having a divider.
10. With the first machine having a platform to hold the grain, from which it could be raked to the side, out of the way of the team in its next round of the field.
11. With the first practical machine on which the raker could ride and deliver a gavel to the side of the machine.
12. With the machine that took the Council Medal at the first World's Fair ever held, London, 1851.
13. With the machine that took the Grand Prize at Paris in 1855.
14. With the first self-raking reaper that would cut and deliver the gavels to the side ready for binding, whatever the condition of the grain.
15. With the reaper that won at Hamburg in 1859.
16. With the reaper that, at Paris, in 1868, won recognition, and caused the French government to decorate Mr. McCormick with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.
17. With the harvester in which the platform, on which the men were carried to do the binding, always remained horizontal.
18. With the most successful self-binding machine that used wire.
19. With a wire self-binding harvester that won the great Derby trials in England, in 1878.
20. With a wire self-binding harvester that caused Mr. McCormick to be elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences, "as having done more for agriculture than any other man."
21. With the patent that covered all twine binders.
22. With the patent that covers the use of reciprocating packers on both sides of the needles.
23. With the patent that covers the automatic sizing of the bundles.
24. With the first twine self-binding harvester that won the great English Derby trials.
25. With square tube steel in the manufacture of agricultural machines.
26. With the first sheet steel bottoms for harvesting platforms.
27. With the first steel double-spoke-tension wheels for harvesters.
28. With a reel having the greatest range of movement up and down.
29. With the best platform apron lightener.
30. With the only quick means of loosening the aprons at night.
31. With oil-soaked, hard maple, removable bushings for the apron rollers.
32. With the stiffest elevator made.
33. With the strongest and heaviest elevator yoke.
34. With the most perfectly fitting gearing.
35. With boxes that will keep in line with the shafting and not pinch it.
36. With the best form of roller bearings.
37. With the most secure main framing.
38. With the most scientifically braced machine.
39. With the most simple binder.
40. With a binder in which one spring performs the double work of tripping and compressing.
41. With the most simple knotting mechanism.
42. With a knotting mechanism that has only two simple, slow-running parts to tie the knot.
43. With an adjuster that will make the squarest butted bundles.
44. With an end support for the grain while the bundle is formed.
45. With a rigid windboard, indispensable for open-end harvesters.
46. With the longest binder casting, whereby long grain can be more centrally bound.
47. With the stiffest binder casting, whereby the needle and knoter register.
48. With the lightest-draft harvester made.
49. With machines of the greatest durability, reliability, and simplicity.
50. With machines most easily handled by the operator.
51. With machines having the greatest adjustability.
52. With machines having the greatest range of capacity.
53. With a binder that carries the power from the packer shaft, which runs all the time, to the needle and knoter shaft in a more practical and simple manner than any other.
54. With the simplest and most durable clutch.
55. With the simplest device to start and stop the binder.
56. With a binder that has the greatest annual sale.
57. With a binder that costs us more money to build.
58. With a binder that readily brings more money in the open market.
59. With a binder that wins in the field trials.
60. With a binder which the farmer readily pays for.
61. With a binder that does such good work that the farmer is glad to see the agent who collects his note.
62. With a binder that has the smallest amount of breakage.
63. With a binder that can be depended upon in the harvest field.
64. With a binder that two horses can draw; or if more are wanted, they can be attached and increase the amount of work.
65. With a harvester that has the best knife and guards.
66. With a harvester made of special forms of metal.
67. With the first practical corn-harvesting machine.
68. With a corn harvester that binds the corn while standing on end.
69. With the strongest corn harvester.
70. With a corn harvester that has the greatest capacity.
71. With a corn harvester that has the most durability.
72. With a corn harvester that can pick up and form into a bundle the worst lodged and tangled corn.
73. With a corn harvester that can place the band nearer the middle than any other.
74. With a corn harvester that has the lightest draft.
75. With a corn harvester that has the greatest strength.
76. With a corn harvester that can harvest fields where othera fail.
77. With a corn harvester that can open a land.
78. With a corn harvester that has a less width than two rows of corn.
79. With a corn harvester that can pick up any down row that it may make.
80. With a corn harvester that has a practical bundle carrier.
81. With a mower whose annual sale is far greater than any other in all the world.
82. With the lightest-draft mower.
83. With a mower that will stop and start, without backing, in any kind of grass.
84. With the simplest gearing.
85. With the longest and most durable pitman.
86. With patented bushings.
87. With the most perfect knife and cutter-bar ever built.
88. With a direct draft from the team to the shoe.
89. With the only rolling tilt.
90. With a mower that has practically never met defeat.
91. With a mower that weighs fifty pounds more than other mowers, and still has lighter draft.
92. With a Daisy Reaper that works world-wide, gives satisfaction, and has all the latest appliances.
93. With more medals and diplomas won.
94. With greatest annual product of machines.
95. With giving full value in every sale.
96. With ingenuity of its patented devices.
97. With having the most perfect organization, extending throughout the world, for the sale of its machines and the furnishing of repairs for them.
98. With having more than 10,000 sales agents.
99. With having more than 2,000 salaried employes doing its business in the field.
100. With having such great capital as to insure permanency to the buyers of McCormick machines.



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

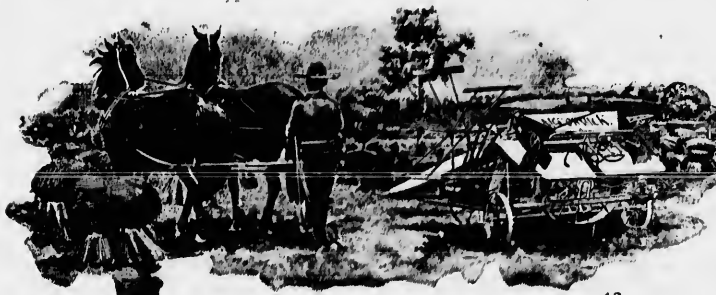
had publicly and ignominiously failed. McCormick, with youthful genius, built a machine which was the first to take practical working form. His machine of 1831 contained the necessary working devices, the foundation lines upon which all reaping machines whatsoever are built, even to the end of the century.

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 honors, 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.

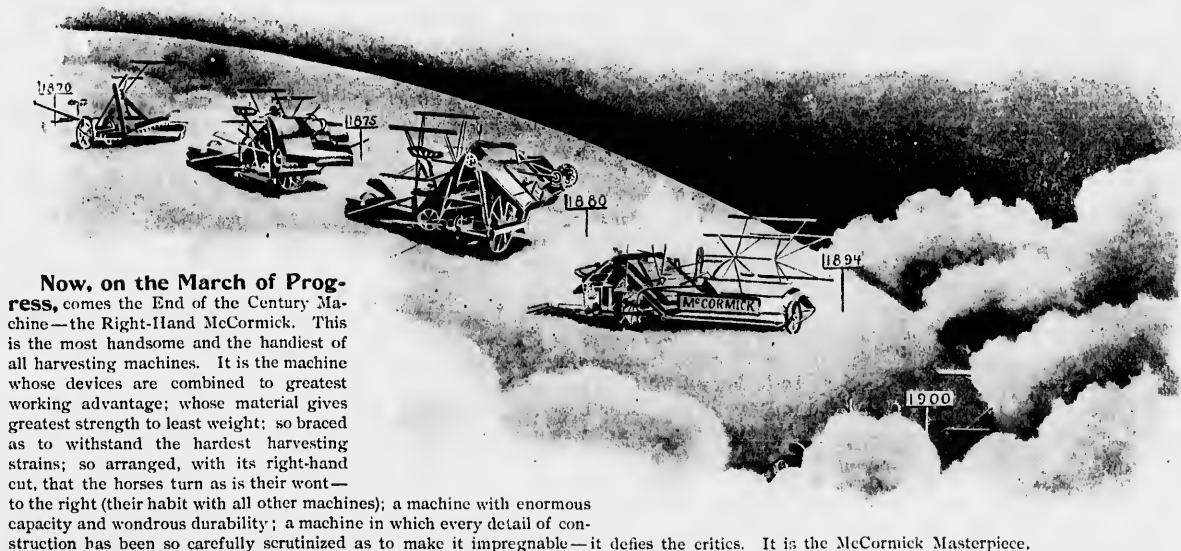


e reaper
our six

various
s which
l others
was the
ces, the
century.
was the
turned
with two
up with
on the

spout

are they
ads hard
lags jolt
lost, and
ansing a
All unite
be done?
n than it
to carry



Now, on the March of Progress, comes the End of the Century Machine—the Right-Hand McCormick. This is the most handsome and the handiest of all harvesting machines. It is the machine

whose devices are combined to greatest working advantage; whose material gives greatest strength to least weight; so braced as to withstand the hardest harvesting strains; so arranged, with its right-hand cut, that the horses turn as is their wont—

to the right (their habit with all other machines); a machine with enormous capacity and wondrous durability; a machine in which every detail of construction has been so carefully scrutinized as to make it impregnable—it defies the critics. It is the McCormick Masterpiece.

The Unbroken Sill is Stronger than the spliced one. Designing agents loudly talk of the jointed platform machines. They are paid for it. But the rigid sills of McCormick's Right-Hand will keep the platform true, the sickle from bending, and the apron running freely.

The Right-Hand can be loaded on the McCormick patented truck more quickly and easily than on any other, and in one-half the time a platform can be unjointed and folded, the reel taken off and loaded, and the knife taken out and tied on. The grain wheel, when the platform is folded, is brought nearer the heavy parts of the machine. It thus has to stand a heavier load, straining the sills and platform. On trucks the whole machine is supported without straining.

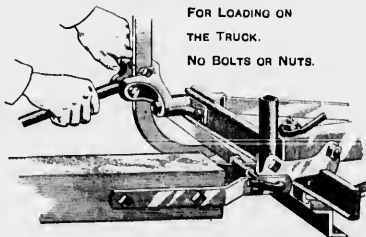
Slip out the tongue pin and brace (they are held by handy spring catches), turn the horses to the end of the machine and fasten on the pole (also with handy spring bolts), and drive ahead.

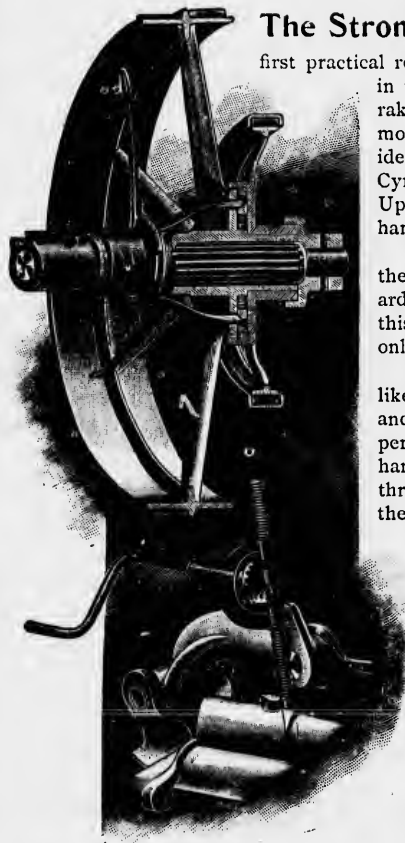
We own the patents on the best plan of folding ever devised, and could save more than \$100,000 each year by doing away with our truck, but we build only the best construction.

QUICK WAY OF TAKING OFF THE TONGUE

FOR LOADING ON
THE TRUCK.

NO BOLTS OR NUTS.





The Strong, Durable, Light Draft Daisy Reaper

is, in plan of construction, identical with the first practical reaper built by Cyrus H. McCormick in 1831—identical in platform, in divider, and in reel (with the difference that the reel now performs the double duty of reeling and raking); identical in the main wheel behind the team to support the machine and give motion to the reciprocating knife driven through the fixed fingers to hold the grain; identical with the small grain wheel—all in all, element for element, this is the machine Cyrus H. McCormick invented and built, and successfully tested in the summer of 1831. Upon this reaper of 1831 as a foundation have been constructed all the various types of harvesting machines that are in use at this time—the End of the Century.

The High Broad-Faced Main Wheel has no cog rim to fill with dirt and clog the machine. The driver's seat is hung on the outer end of the axle, and the rake standard being right at the inner end, a large part of the weight of the machine is thus on this wide-faced main wheel to give it traction, which is sufficient to cut and rake not only the heaviest crops of wheat and oats, but also matted clover and flax.

It Is Very Light Draft because the wheels are on a line. It therefore handles like a cart. It has roller bearings, of our improved patented kind, in both the main and grain wheels. The new shipper lever is right at the driver's hand, and the machine is quickly thrown into and from gear while the team is moving.

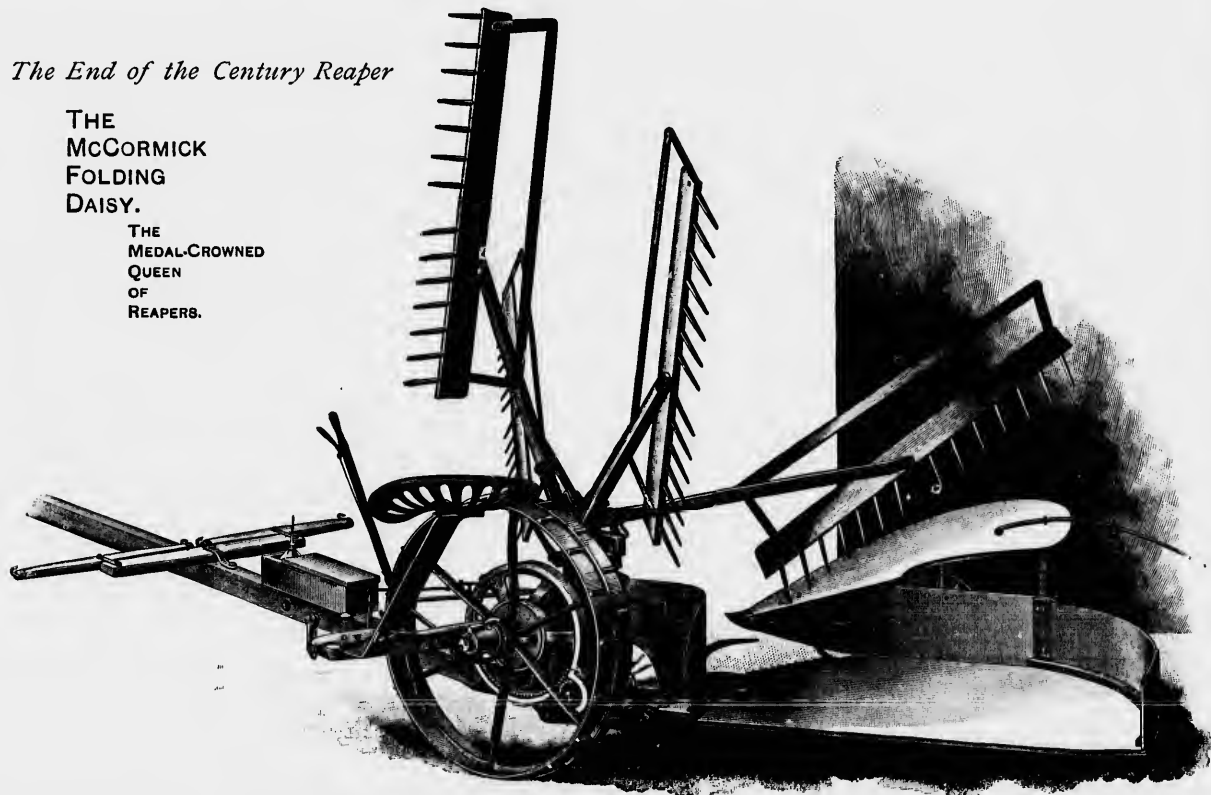
The New Lock to Hold the Platform Joint is one of the best points on the Daisy. The hinge on which the platform turns up is long and heavy, and by a novel plan securely locked from sagging. On the road all straining and springing is avoided.

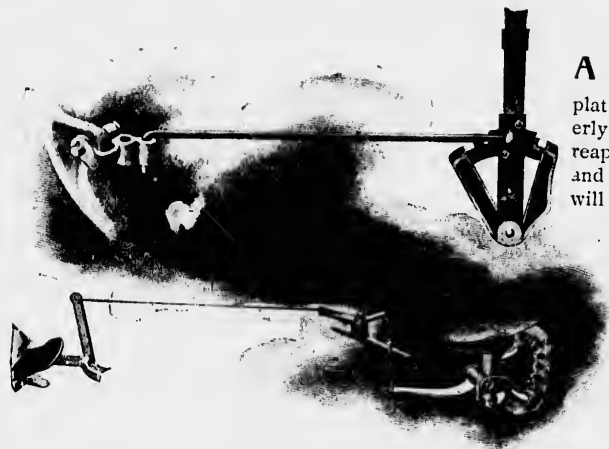


The End of the Century Reaper

**THE
McCORMICK
FOLDING
DAISY.**

**THE
MEDAL-CROWNED
QUEEN
OF
REAPERS.**





A Money-Saving Wrinkle is the McCormick Tilting Lever for regulating the platform of the Daisy, as it permits the cutter-bar to be lowered properly for picking up the down and tangled grain—grain which by many reapers is simply passed over and left uncut. The close-fitting ball and socket joint at one end and the adjustable block at the other end will be appreciated. The platform is thus kept from flopping up and down as it does on other reapers. It is this attention to details that makes McCormick machines always worth their cost.

Regulate the Size of the Bundle by setting the latch for either the second, third, fourth, or fifth rake, according as your crop may be light or heavy. The rakes may be thus set for delivering a bundle at regular intervals, but for heavy or light spots in a field the operation of the rakes may be momentarily changed by pressing the foot and holding the rake until sufficient grain has accumulated to make a bundle. By a patented plan the heel of the rake switch can be placed so that all the reels will rake, thus making bundles so close together as to form almost a continuous swath. Almost any crop, however green, will cure when put into such small gavels.



The Reaping Attachment for McCormick Mowers is a very convenient device which is furnished on special order. With the assistance of a boy your grain can be reaped and dropped in bundles.

A Mirage Once—But Now? Mankind for centuries and centuries had been wrapped in mental slumber—had dreamed and dreamed of devices to subjugate Nature; but the vision remained a tantalizing mirage until the practical mind of McCormick solved the problem.

A Harvest of Honors. If McCormick reaped a Harvest of Honors, he had his detractors—so had Lincoln!



k Tilting
 uting the
 red prop-
 by many
 ting ball
 other end
 y up and
 to details
 r cost.
 ing the
 e, accord-
 s may be
 but for
 kes may



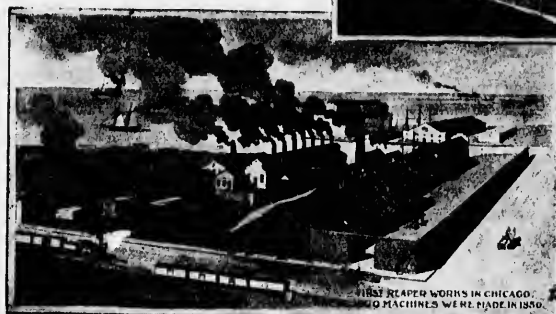
e when
 Mowers
 special
 reaped
 centuries
 — had
 re; but
 tactical

a Har-
 coln!

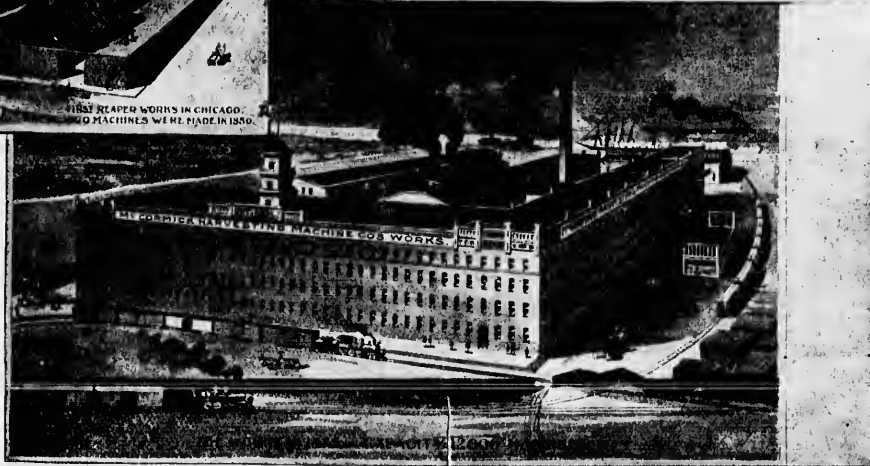
These Pictures, with the one which fills the next two pages, tell the story of our progress, but they merely hint at the improved methods of manufacture, the almost human "machines - that - make - machines" with which our works are fitted. So wonderfully



...the shop wide awake, hears the ring
 ...the hammer that fashions the ride piece of steel;
 ...but his is not all, for his fancy takes wing,
 ...in the very grasp of humanity's great



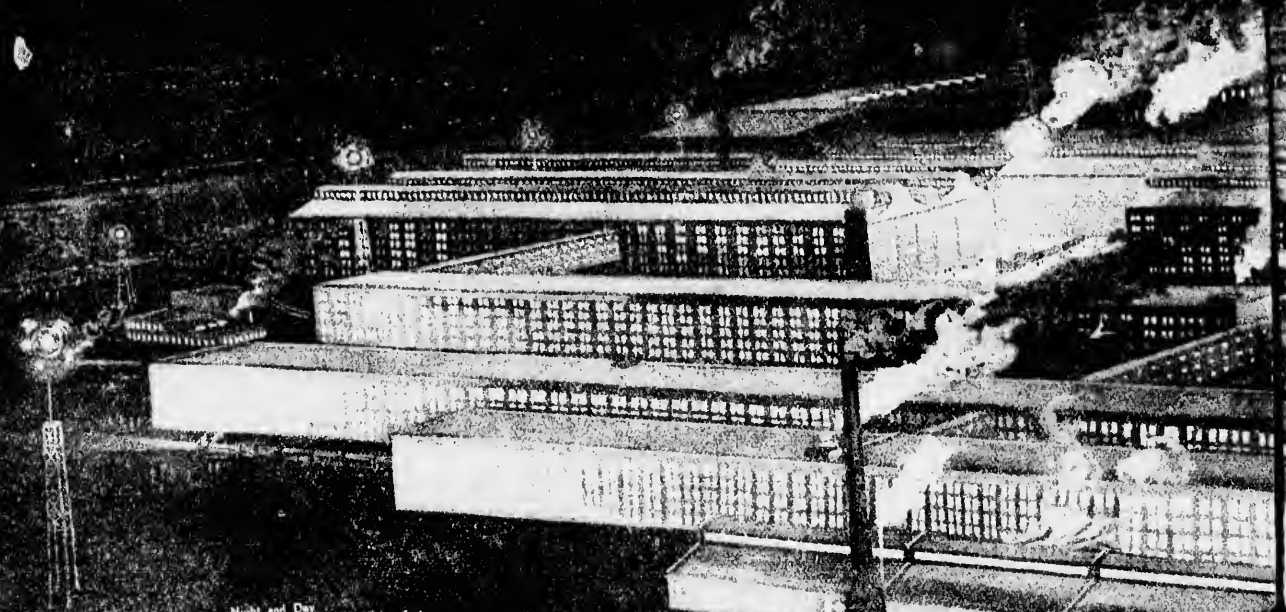
FIRST REAPER WORKS IN CHICAGO.
 40 MACHINES WERE MADE IN 1890.



has our output been increased by our special molding, bolt and nut, and apron machines, our special multiple drills and lathes, and by the specialization of labor, that instead of one machine a week, as earlier in the century, in 1899

**WE BUILD
 ONE MACHINE
 EVERY
 40 SECONDS.**

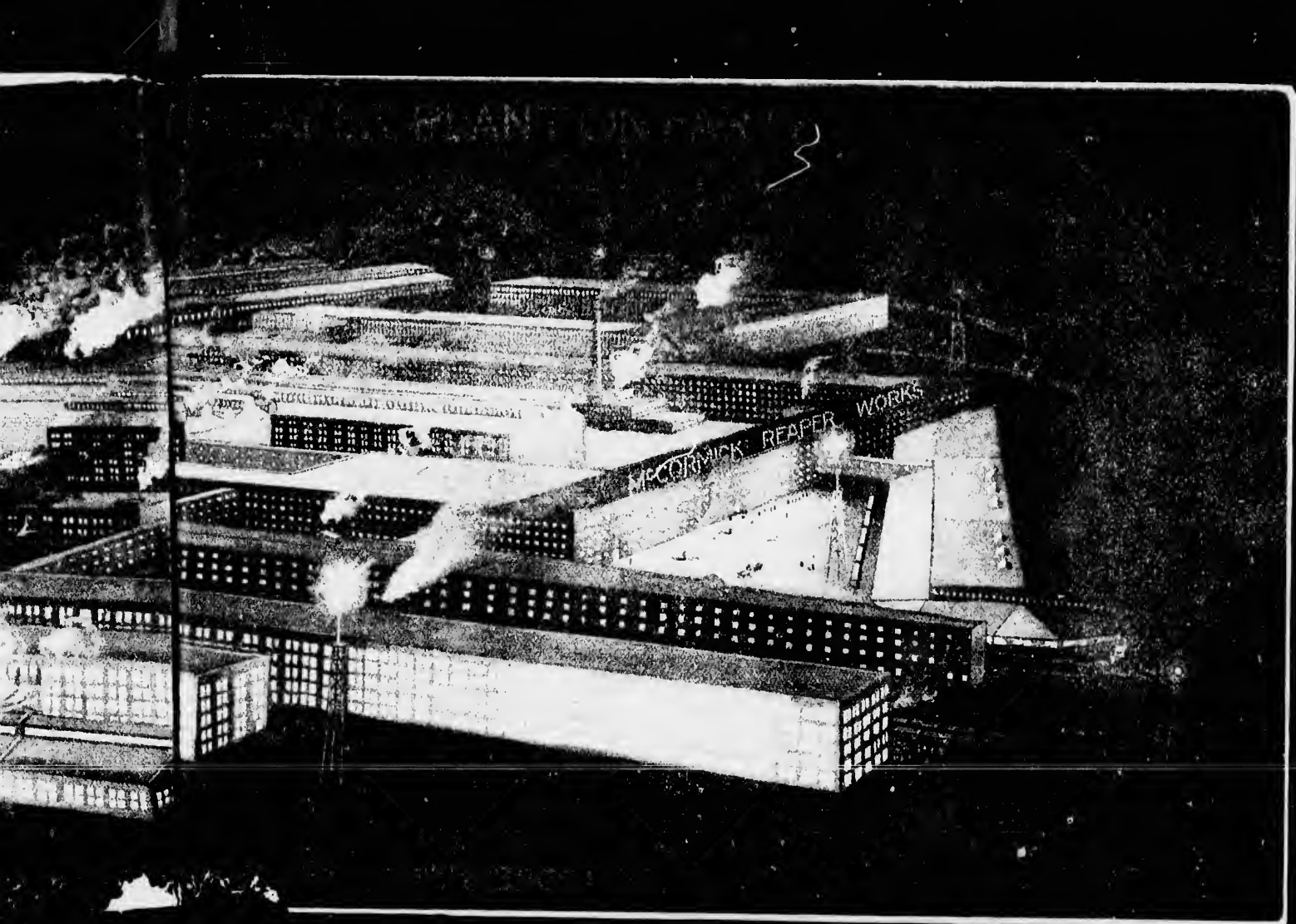
MIDNIGHT AT THE



Night and Day
The fires are glowing and the sparks are flying fast
Day and Night
The machinery hums, he drives fair or overcast
And the great engines whirring
Gleam and hard he sets confounding
Till the world wags up and stirring —
Night and Day.

Day and Night
The name of McCormick echoes round the whirling earth.
Night and Day
In grass and grain does McCormick prove its worth.
Tis the cold and well-known story,
Known to men whose heads are hoary,
Telling of McCormick's glory —
Day and Night.

MAKING





AT THE END OF THE CENTURY

WE SHOW A BER OF OUR
The Long Aggregati
ON EARTH SUPPLYING MER
THE WORLD'S FARM
Within Reach of

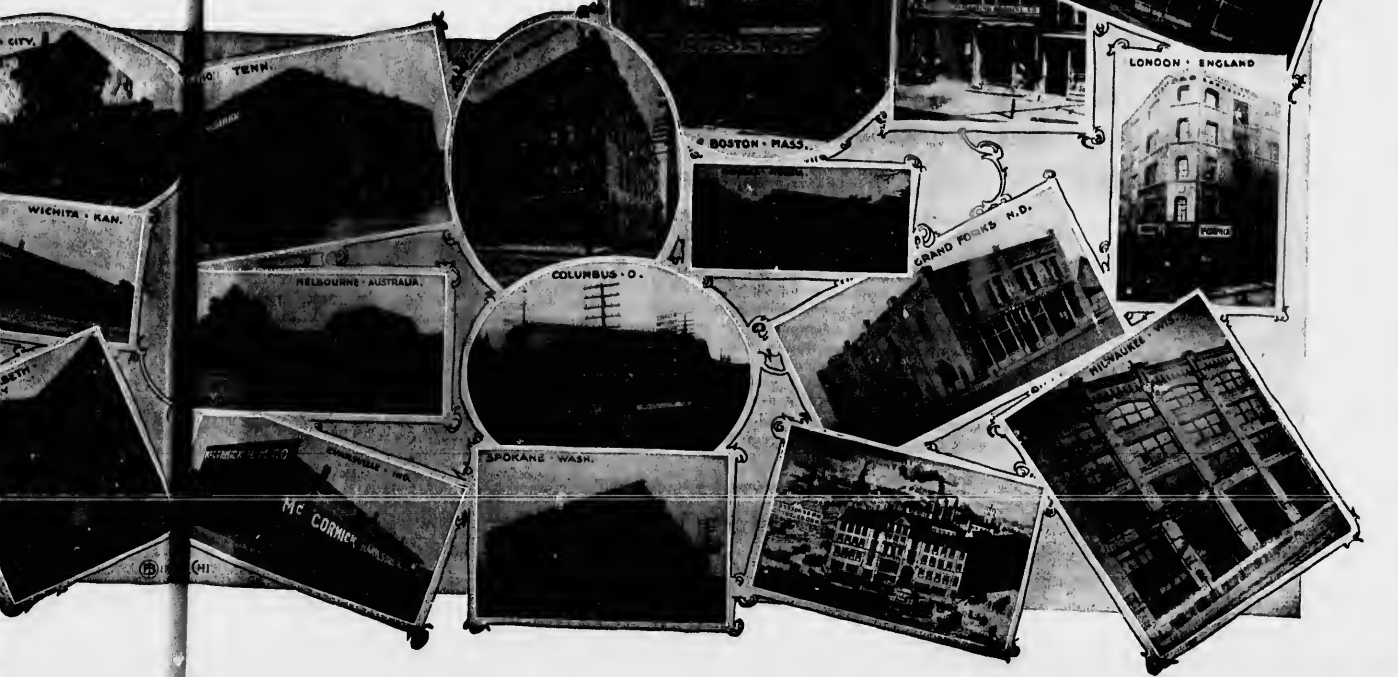
In 1831 a little one-story shop represented our manufactory
an output of one machine for their.
THE MAGNITUDE OF OUR WONDERFUL GROWTH
when it is remembered that we are to-day the
mammoth, and expensive plant of the world,
augmented by **AN ARMY OF 21,000 EMPLOYEES** en
in putting our goods upon the sea.



WE SHOW A BER OF OUR BRANCH HOUSES.
The Largest Aggregation of Huge Structures
 ON EARTH SUPPLYING MERCHANDISE.

THE WORLD'S FARMERS
 Within Reach of Our Tremendous Resources.

Every shop represented our factory and business headquarters, with
 of one machine for ten.
THE SCALE OF OUR WONDERFUL GROWTH can be best understood
 remembered that we are to-day the most perfectly equipped,
 and expensive plant in the world,
 by **AN ARMY OF 21,000 EMPLOYEES** engaged
 our goods upon the planet.





A Century of Victory!

Victory and McCormick have been identical words throughout the century. McCormick has always been the Medal-Crowned Victor. The McCormick has sent numberless competitors into oblivion. What are the names of our competitors of 1846, or 1851, or 1855? Where are the would-be rivals of 1863, 1868, 1876, or 1879? Even those so recent as 1893 are sinking into the dim past. Before the irresistible march of the ever-conquering McCormick no opposition has survived that met it with different devices—and the opposition of to-day can not compete with the McCormick, although their machines have their basis in McCormick's invention. We are at the pinnacle of perfection in machine building, not merely from priority, but through our splendid array of special inventive talent, our magnificent plant, and our huge resources of all kinds, concentrated on building solely one line of machines for the Farmer's Profit.

The E

re

ent

25,

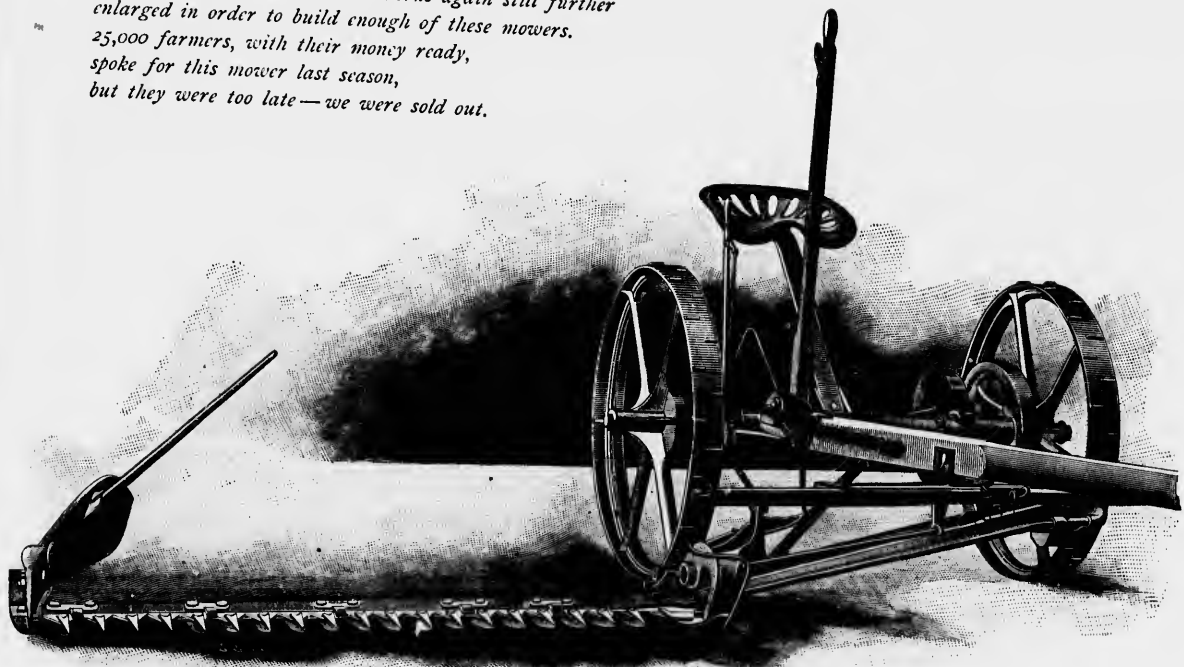
spo

but

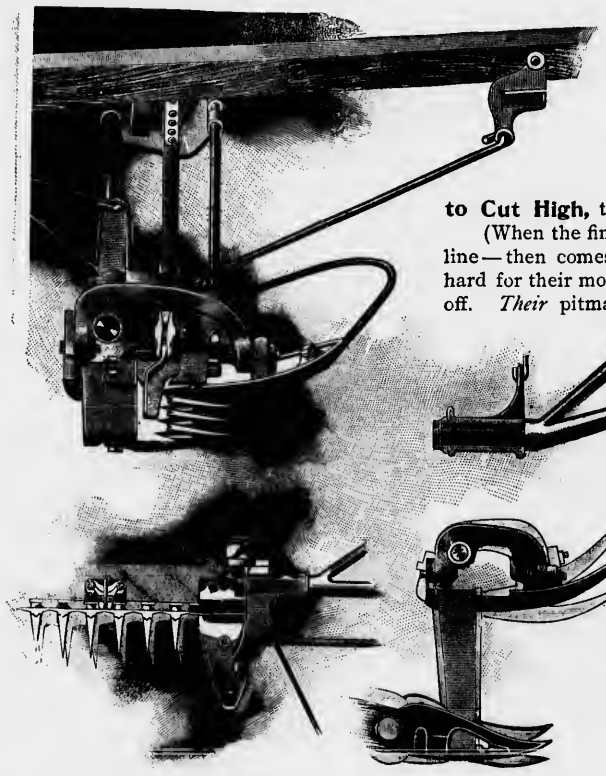


The End of the Century

*reveals the great McCormick Works again still further
enlarged in order to build enough of these mowers.
25,000 farmers, with their money ready,
spoke for this mower last season,
but they were too late—we were sold out.*



THE McCORMICK NEW 4 MOWER.—4½ FEET AND 5 FEET CUT.



On a Right Line! Always on a Right Line! That's Where the McCormick Finger Bar is At!

Always on a right line! It is turned out of our works hung at a right line with the frame, and after long years of hard use it still stays at a right line.

Whether Cutting Level, or Tilted Low, or Tilted to Cut High, the McCormick Finger Bar is always on a right line.

(When the finger bar on other mowers gets untrue—gets out of the right line—then comes *their* increase in friction, making it hard for the team and hard for their mowers. *Their* finger bar gets worn, their knife heads are jerked off. *Their* pitmans get broken. *Their* boxes and connections play out, and *their* mowers will not cut.)

The McCormick has the Finger Bar Hinge Pivoted on the Outer End of the Coupling Frame. This is our Patent. The outer end of the coupling frame is bent horizontally and turned to an exact size in a *lathe*, while the *hinge is bored out*, making an *exact fit*. Our hinge is long, giving a wide bearing, thus insuring a joint that will always keep the McCormick bar in line.

The Best New Feature in Mowers To-day is the McCormick Patented Draft Rod. By it draft is carried *directly* to the point of resistance. Take notice that the draft rod is hooked into the rocking shoe at its front end, thus drawing the cutter-bar *over the ground* instead of pushing it. This feature is only found on McCormick Mowers, and it gives them their great reputation for running over the roughest ground without "hogging." Our patent covers the draft rod extending from the moving double-tree to the rocking shoe.

The Points of the Guards are raised and lowered on all our mowers without throwing either end of the cutter-bar out of a right line. This is true only of McCormick Mowers.

The Main Frame is the Foundation of the Mower.

The frames of McCormick Mowers are made in three weights to carry cutter-bars of different lengths. They are all of the same type, smooth, neat, and the metal is placed to give the greatest strength. The crank-shaft extension is very short—eight inches shorter than on most other mowers. This gives great strength and makes the mower run more steadily, as the cutter-bar has less leverage to whip the frame back and forth, pounding the tongue against the horses.

The steel-forged forked coupling arm, with the heavy round extension to which the cutter-bar is pivoted, is used only on McCormick Mowers. It is our patent. The front arm is adjustable in a head that is sleeved on the end of the crank-shaft extension of the frame, making a connection having ten times the wearing surface of any other mower.

The axle turns in the frame in our celebrated roller bearings. Friction is lessened on slow-running shafts that carry loads by the use of roller bearings if they are of the right kind. *Our roller bearings have been in use sixteen years. We know they are right.*

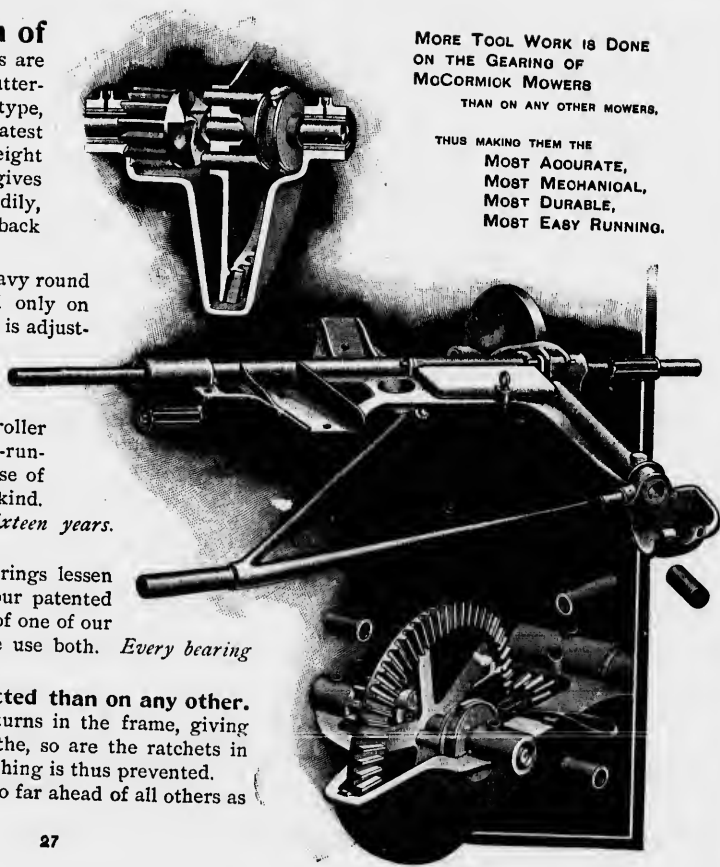
There are places where roller bearings lessen draft, but there are also places where our patented steel-babbit-lined bushing will, during the years of life of one of our mowers, save more draft. We know by trial, hence we use both. *Every bearing in the main frame is fitted with a bushing.*

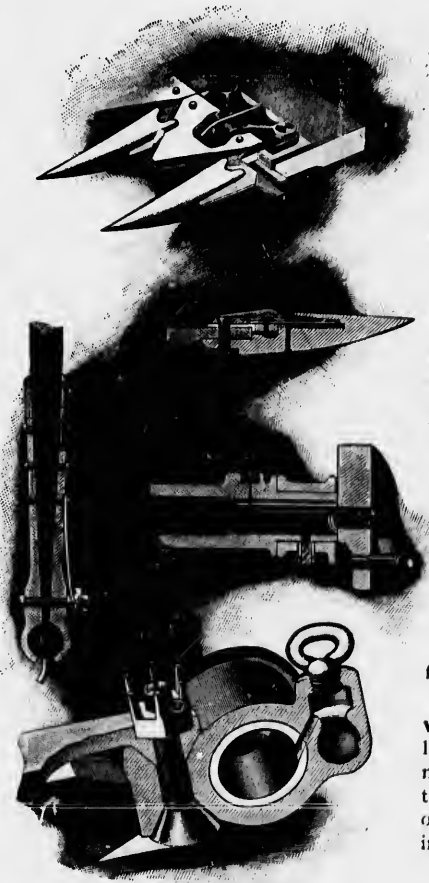
The Gear on McCormick Mowers is better fitted than on any other. It is accurately centered and bored. The cross-shaft turns in the frame, giving a long bearing. The forked clutch is turned in a lathe, so are the ratchets in the pinion. Both arms of the clutch are drivers, and pinching is thus prevented.

The End of the Century finds McCormick Mowers so far ahead of all others as to make them in a class by themselves.

MORE TOOL WORK IS DONE
ON THE GEARING OF
McCORMICK MOWERS
THAN ON ANY OTHER MOWERS.

THUS MAKING THEM THE
MOST ACCURATE,
MOST MECHANICAL,
MOST DURABLE,
MOST EASY RUNNING.





The McCormick Cutting Apparatus is Built as Carefully as a Watch.

Each bar, after being fitted with its knives, passes two inspections. The men who build the bars do nothing else and have done nothing else for years. They are experts. The steel plates in the guards and the knives, fit and cut like a new pair of shears. This wonderful accuracy is only attained by workmen who keep everlastingly at this one job. Small builders can not become as skillful, and their mowers therefore have far heavier draft. One poorly fitting guard will increase draft at least ten pounds.

The McCormick Finger-Bars and Knife-Bars are rolled when the steel is cold. This increases strength and stiffness about 25 per cent. It costs, however. The *diagonal-thickened rear part of the finger-bar* also stiffens it greatly, and it is 15 per cent stronger in withstanding twisting strains. The wearing plates are extra hard steel, the bolts are counter-sunk with the nuts below, and the guards are of the best curve, to allow close cutting without running into the ground. We build our entire cutting apparatus, guards, knives, sections, plates, bolts, and all. We know they are built on honor and that the material is the best money can buy.

The McCormick Connecting-Rod gives the knife full stroke.

The part of a mower which usually breaks first, which wears out first, which gets loose first, which causes the most trouble, is the connecting-rod, its boxes, and its attachments to the knife and fly wheel. Knowing this, we make ours a first-class job. The *second-growth hickory pitman*, the extra heavy straps with four rivets at each end, put on and riveted by hand, the Swede's iron bolts and horned nuts, and the joints which allow the bar to take any position without binding, the knife-head and wrist-pin, all together make a job that is far better than on any other mower.

The McCormick Patented Pitman Box and Crank Shaft Bushing is valuable. No bearing is so free from friction as babbitt on a steel shaft. Too large a body of babbitt will, however, pound out of shape. Our patented way is to melt the babbitt inside the box or bushing and then rapidly rotate the box, thus throwing the babbitt to the outside, to which it solders. The dross is then rimmed out, giving a hard, close lining of babbitt, free from air holes. Our boxes and bushings made on this plan have double life—a McCormick feature exclusively.

It as

with its

The

years.

and cut

orkmen

skillful,

ard will

en the

t costs,

reatly,

plates

guards

l. We

nd all.

n buy.

roke.

which

boxes,

e ours

straps

s iron

osition

hat is

ng is

Too

y is to

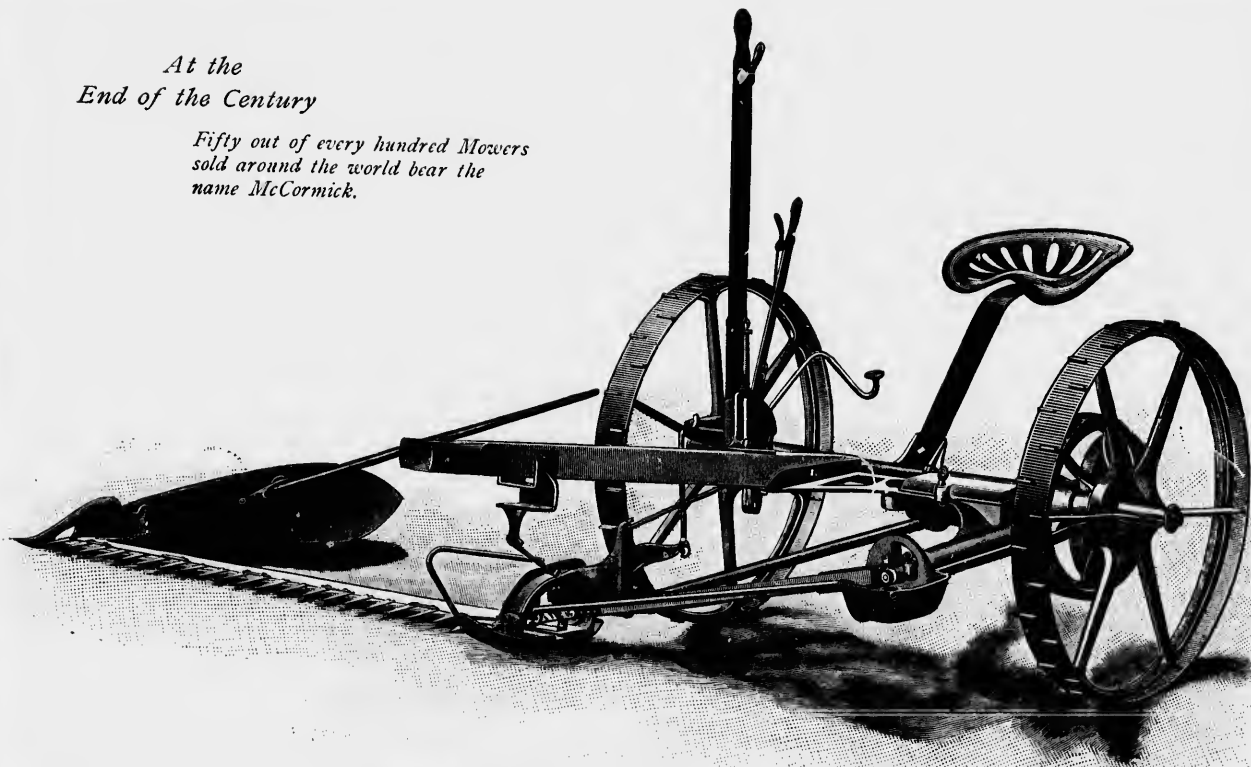
, thus

nned

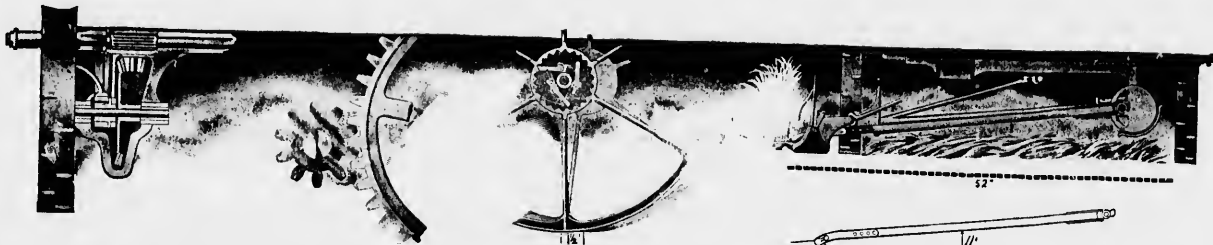
bush-

*At the
End of the Century*

*Fifty out of every hundred Mowers
sold around the world bear the
name McCormick.*



THE NEW BIG 4 McCORMICK MOWER.—6 FEET AND 7 FEET CUT.



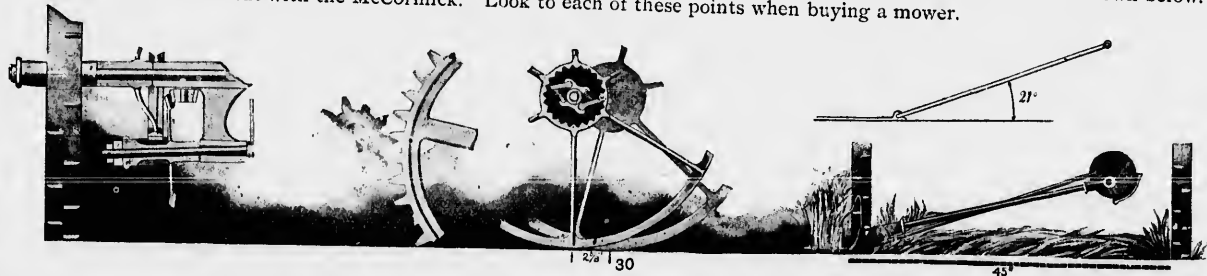
A Page of Comparisons.

At the top of this page is a series of illustrations showing the construction of certain features of the McCormick New 4 Steel Mower, and as the points under consideration may be best understood by comparison, similar features of another mower are shown at the bottom.

In the first picture (beginning at the left) are seen the comparative plans of supporting the bevel-gear shaft; on the McCormick this is supported at both ends, while on the other mower only one end is supported. In the McCormick the shaft turns in the frame, which is fitted with removable bushing, cheaply and quickly replaced if ever worn, while in the other the bevel wheel turns on the shaft, increasing friction, and when worn, costing ten times more than the McCormick for repairs. Look at the meshing of the teeth, the McCormick above and the other below.

In our Big 4 Mower we use four pawls, and in our other mowers three pawls. Some other mowers only have two, and will move $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches without starting the knife. Notice in the picture the McCormick above and the other below.

The higher the fly-wheel the more the knife-head pounds, and the more knife-heads and pitmans are broken. The McCormick Mowers not only have the longest pitmans, but they run at a less pitch. Notice our pitman at 11° and the mower below 21° . It not only gives the mower more traction if kept off the swath, but saves the hay. It is 52 inches from the edge of the grass to the inside edge of the outer wheel on the McCormick New 4 Mower, and only 45 inches on the mower shown below. A full swath can be cut with the McCormick. Look to each of these points when buying a mower.



$2\frac{1}{8}$ | 30

45

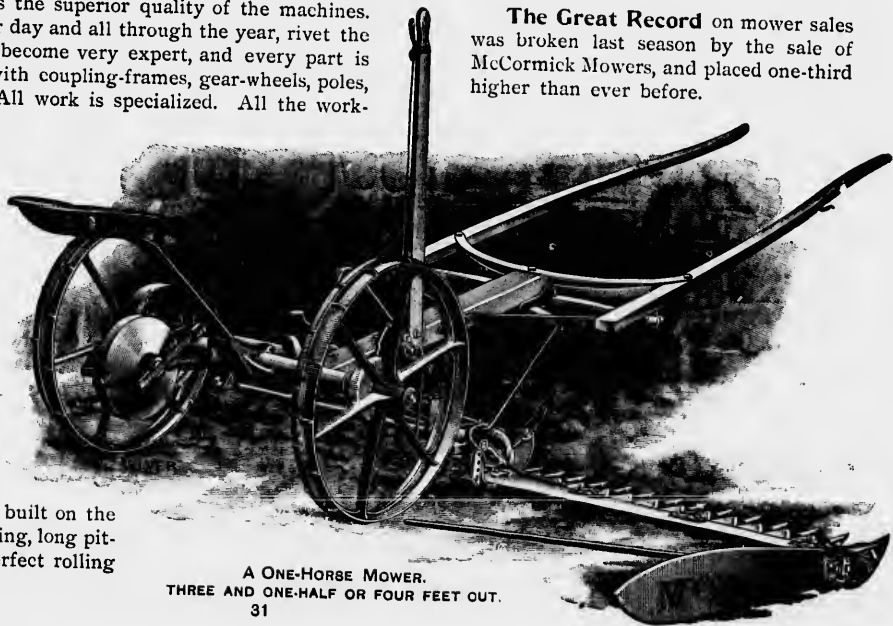
The Tremendous Demand for McCormick Mowers last season shows what the intelligent farmers think of them. We built over 400 per day, and even this immense output left us 25,000 short of supplying the demand. Some of our best customers, with money in hand, spoke too late, and even though we pushed our mammoth works with double shifts of men, we could not supply them.

They are the World's Best Grass Cutters. For 1899, approaching the End of the Century, we will do our best to build enough to supply the trade. Already thousands are stored in our warehouses, and a constant stream of over 500 per day is being built. We can not guarantee enough, but will do our best. The safe way is to order now and get the mower early.

The great output guarantees the superior quality of the machines. For instance, three men, day after day and all through the year, rivet the straps onto the pitmans. They become very expert, and every part is alike and done right. So it is with coupling-frames, gear-wheels, poles, frames, cutter-bars, knives, etc. All work is specialized. All the workmen are experts, and the mowers are the best ever turned out of any works in all the world.

A Little Mower Up to Big Work is the McCormick Little 4. It was built, at first, for small European farms of fifteen or twenty acres, but its fame has made it popular at home. It is the very thing for the lawn. Owners of suburban homes like it. It cuts about the house, in the orchard, or in the meadow. It does not cut as fast as our New 4 or Big 4 mowers, but it does its work just as well; in fact it should, as it is built on the same plan. It has the simple gearing, long pitman, serviceable draft-rod, and perfect rolling tilt of our regular mowers.

The Great Record on mower sales was broken last season by the sale of McCormick Mowers, and placed one-third higher than ever before.



A ONE-HORSE MOWER.
THREE AND ONE-HALF OR FOUR FEET OUT.
31

McCormick Hay Rakes Have Backbone. This angle head is the

strongest on any rake. It is steel, especially rolled for our rakes. It is high holding castings requiring less than one-third the holes on some rakes. They are bolted to it by teeth- and get much greater stiffness. There is no greater nuisance as a farm tool than a rake with a sprung head, in which the teeth in the center plow the ground and those at the ends run over the hay.

The Superb Riveted Mechanical Hinges are double the width of the hinges on many rakes. They are very strong, and have enough wearing surface to outlast the other parts of the rake. They are riveted to the hound and axle, and will never bother by coming loose.

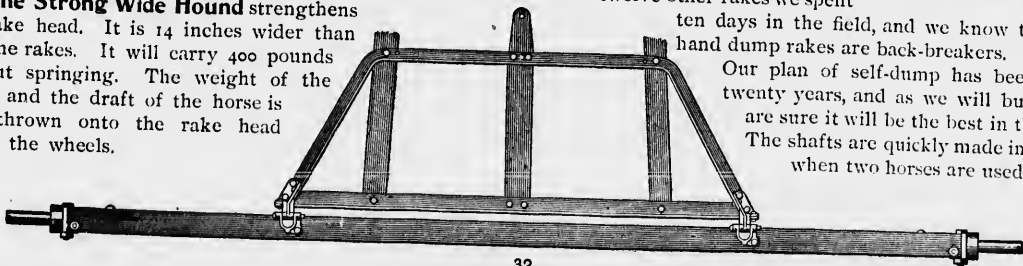
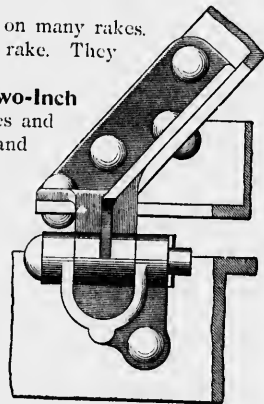
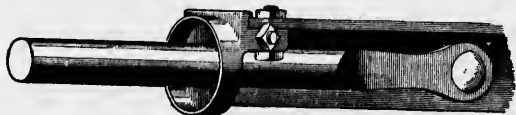
The Extra Heavy, Staggered-Spoke, Removable-Hub, Extra-Weight, Two-Inch Tire Wheels are the best ever put onto hay rakes. They have 16 heavy half-oval spokes and a two-inch channel tire. All are fitted with removable hubs, which can be quickly and cheaply replaced when worn. They cost us more than other wheels, but we know iron rake wheels have sometimes given down, and we propose everything we build shall stand the roughest usage and the hardest knocks.

The Exact Rolled Steel Axles are one-half inch larger in diameter than on some rakes. The end castings that hold them to the angle steel head are doubly bolted with half-inch bolts, and the inner end is forged flat and bolted with another half-inch, double-nutted, close-driven bolt. It is put on to stay.

The Most Easily Dumped Hand Rake. With twelve other rakes we spent

The Strong Wide Hound strengthens the rake head. It is 14 inches wider than on some rakes. It will carry 400 pounds without springing. The weight of the driver and the draft of the horse is thus thrown onto the rake head nearer the wheels.

ten days in the field, and we know that most hand dump rakes are back-breakers. Try ours. Our plan of self-dump has been in use twenty years, and as we will build it we are sure it will be the best in the world. The shafts are quickly made into a pole when two horses are used.



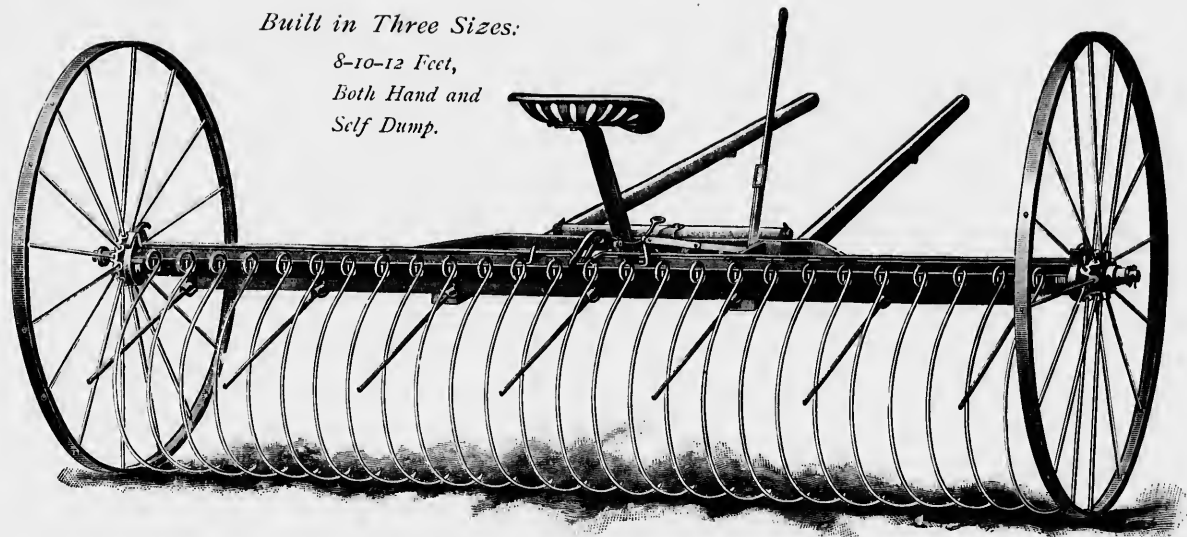
angle
is the
s high
teeth-
stock
which

W
T

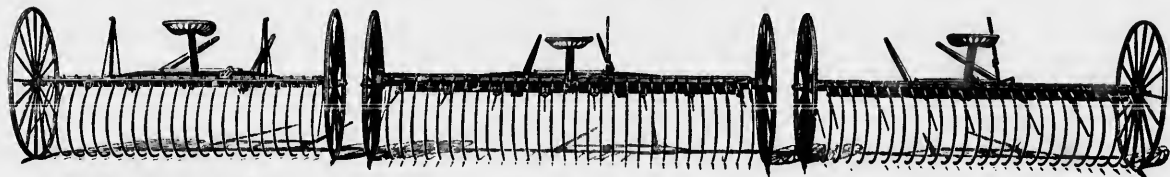
most
ours.
use
we
world.
pole

Built in Three Sizes:

*8-10-12 Feet,
Both Hand and
Self Dump.*



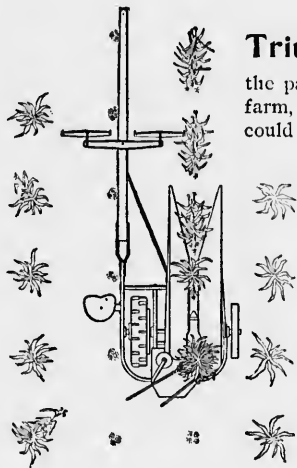
MCCORMICK ALL-STEEL HAY RAKES.
KINGS OF THE MEADOW.



8 FEET. 20 OR 26 TEETH.

12 FEET. 32 OR 40 TEETH.

10 FEET. 28 OR 32 TEETH.



Triumphant is the McCormick Vertical Corn Binder. The lodged, twisted, and tangled corn of

the past season settled any remaining question as to which is the best corn binder. On the Edwards farm, one mile east of Dundee, Ill., two new 1898 flat corn binders were left standing in the field—they could not handle the corn, and a McCormick Vertical was hired from a neighbor to do the difficult work, we having sold out of machines. This is only one instance.

The Corn Travels Less in Going Through the McCormick than Through Any Other.

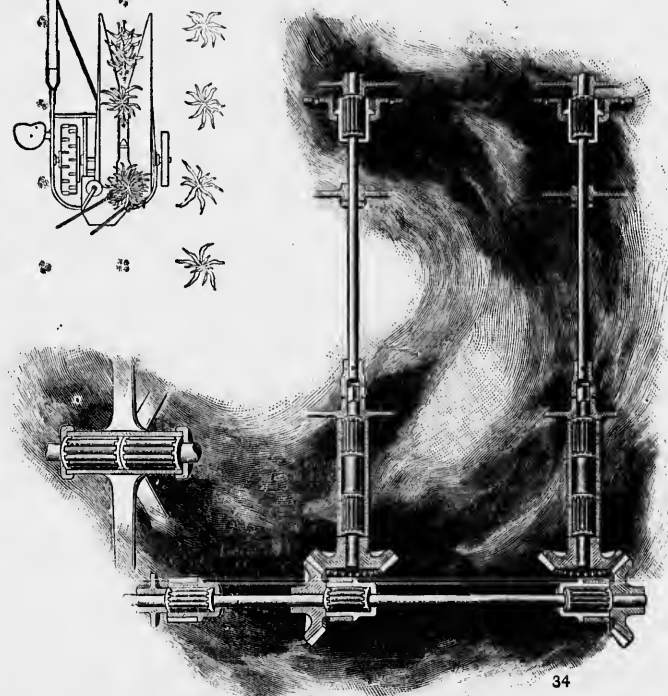
It therefore handles the corn less; it causes less friction and therefore takes less power; it knocks off less ears; it forms a better bundle, as it more quickly puts the stalks into the bundle chamber, and it binds a tighter bundle, as it has the power to do so. In other words, the McCormick is so compactly built, so strong, and has such great power, and it handles the corn so little, that it can always be depended upon to cut and bind any corn, whatever its condition.

Only 52 Inches Wide, and Can Open a Land Without Dragging a Row Under the Machine.

Notice the diagram in the upper corner of the page. After opening a land you can go the other way and pick up the bent row without trouble. It has three square tube sills and is very stiff. The flat binders are wide, slimsy, with only one round axle that has several bends.

Roller Bearings are in all the Main Boxes.

There are two in the main wheel. When made too long they are liable to cramp. The upright shafts are pointed and can not be cramped. Draft? Lightest of any corn binder.

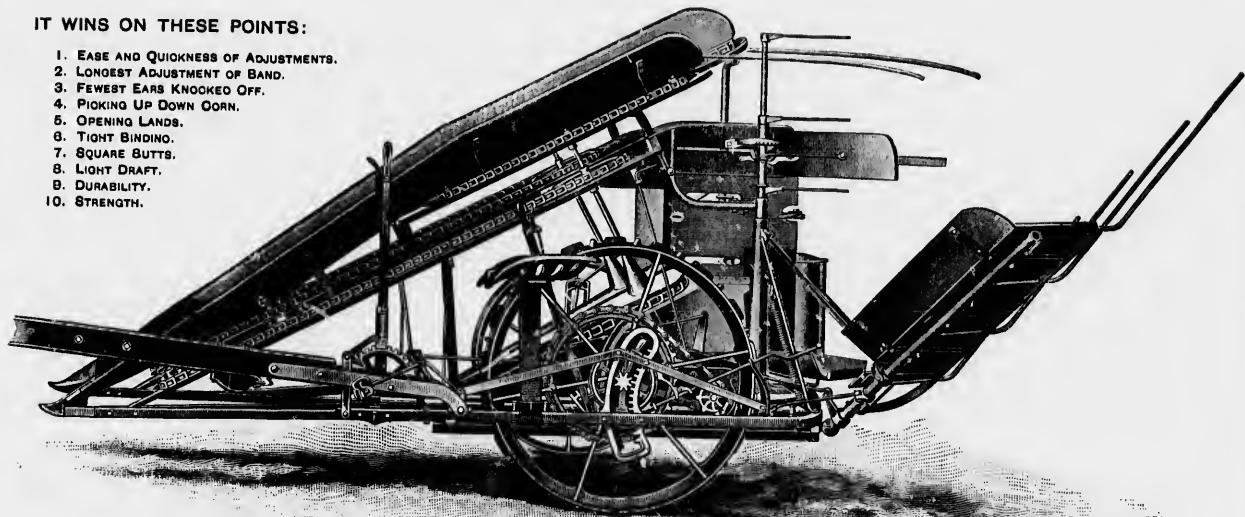


The End of the Century

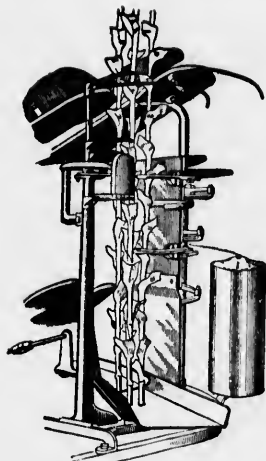
*McCormick Vertical Corn Harvester.
It Works Where Others Fail.*

IT WINS ON THESE POINTS:

1. EASE AND QUICKNESS OF ADJUSTMENTS.
2. LONGEST ADJUSTMENT OF BAND.
3. FEWEST EARS KNOCKED OFF.
4. PICKING UP DOWN CORN.
5. OPENING LANDS.
6. TIGHT BINDING.
7. SQUARE BUTTS.
8. LIGHT DRAFT.
9. DURABILITY.
10. STRENGTH.



THE BEST SELF-BINDING CORN HARVESTER—ALSO THE FIRST.



THE BAND
IS
ADJUSTED
11
INCHES.



Long and Short Corn Bound in the Middle.

A handle convenient to the driver allows him to at once place the band on the bundle where he wants it; and the binder works in whatever position the bottom is put. The handle works a double arm that raises the floor and keeps it level all the time. A vibrating board knocks the stalks endwise and packers jerking them sidewise, and both acting at the same time, as they do on the flat binders, increase draft, tangle the stalks, make uneven butted bundles, and knock off ears. In the McCormick Vertical the stalks slide on their butts easily and gently to place in the bundle.

In Picking Up Lodged Corn We Lead the World. The tremendous stiffness of our machine and the strength of its chains, together with the easy slope of the gathering prongs and the wide trough formed by the upper boards, let the corn slide easily back to the binder. The points of the prongs can be put directly on the ground, and every stalk picked up; and the machine is strong enough to stand such rough work.

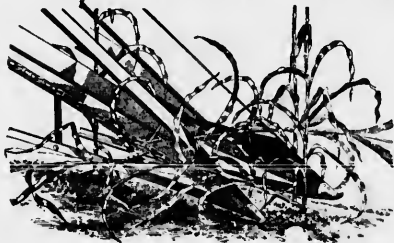
Extra Top Chains on Both Sides of the Row bring up and straighten tall, tangled corn. Notice these chains in the large picture on page 37. They extend in front of and to the rear of the main chains. They are adjustable in and out of the corn, and are quickly taken off when not needed. We know they will carry back the tops of any corn, and do it positively without knocking off many ears and without any breakage to the machine.

Large Bevel and Sprocket Wheels are Used. There is double wearing surface on one of our bevel wheels.

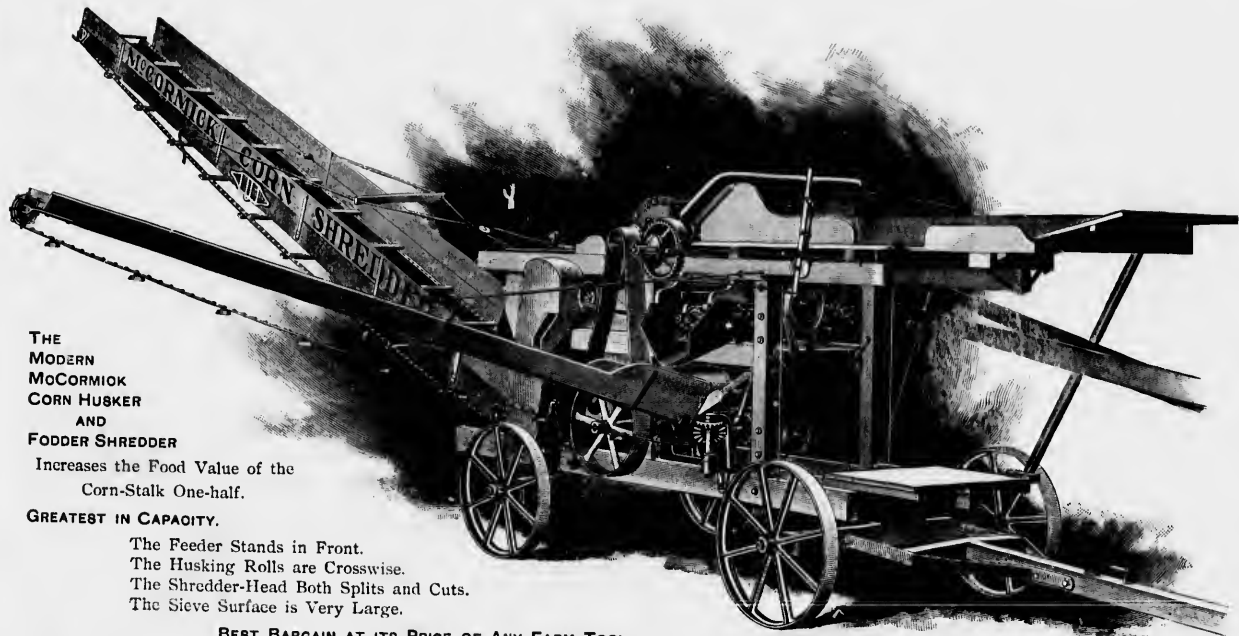
Perhaps no part of the machine uses power as fast as the chains on the prongs on each side of the row. Other corn binders use small sprockets for their chains, and at the rear use three sprockets for each chain. We use only one large sprocket at the rear, thus saving draft and increasing the life of the machine.

For thirty years manufacturers have been experimenting to get a main wheel of the right size. They have built wheels all the way from thirty to forty inches in diameter, but it is now generally admitted that thirty-six inches makes a wheel of the ideal size and strength.

For 1899 the main wheel on the McCormick Vertical Corn Binder will be thirty-six inches.



THE
MODER
McCO
CORN H
A
FODDER
Increa
(
GREATE



**THE
MODERN
McCORMICK
CORN HUSKER
AND
FODDER SHREDDER**

Increases the Food Value of the
Corn-Stalk One-half.

GREATEST IN CAPACITY.

The Feeder Stands in Front.
The Husking Rolls are Crosswise.
The Shredder-Head Both Splits and Cuts.
The Sieve Surface is Very Large.

BEST BARGAIN AT ITS PRICE OF ANY FARM TOOL.



Feeding Experiments Show the Value of Shredded

Fodder. In the dairy regions all the corn is cut, and much of it is husked and shredded. The shredded fodder is stacked outside or stowed away in the barn, and when in good condition it sweats out, making sweet, bright feed, equal in food value to good hay. The stock eat it freely.

A Medium-Sized Machine with Large Capacity. Our machine is best fitted for one farm, or for several in the same neighborhood. We, however, mount it on wheels, and many buy it for job work. It is a little giant. It has 16-inch feed and snapping rolls of our patented kind, and a shredding head (see upper cut) of the same width, fitted with radial knives that cut both lengthwise and crosswise of the stalk. This both splits the stalk and cuts the splits into short lengths. The knives are so placed as to cut one at a time. This makes it easier for the machine to keep a more regular motion. The flaring washers at the end of the knives cover the ends of the shaft and boxes, thus preventing the very troublesome wrapping of the bands.

The Feeder Stands in Front of the Feed Rolls. He can push the stalks ahead with much greater ease and feed more uniformly than from the side. The machine can be kept more constantly at work, and at proper speed.

The One Safety Lever and Clutch of any value is shown at the outside of the picture. The handle is right in front of the feeder. His body will come against it before his hand can reach the rolls. By our patented clutch the rolls are stopped at once. Others talk of safety levers; this is the only practical one.

Large Sieve Surface for Cleaning the Corn that is accidentally shelled is also provided. The shelled corn is, after cleaning, elevated into a sack. The fodder carrier swings nearly one-half of a turn, and the ear corn carrier is also swiveled. For its size we sell it at a less price than any other farm tool. Seventy years ago McCormick's invention of the reaper increased the value of every acre on the farm; and now we offer this machine at a low price, that the corn crop may be economically used, and another step scored in increasing the value of the farm.

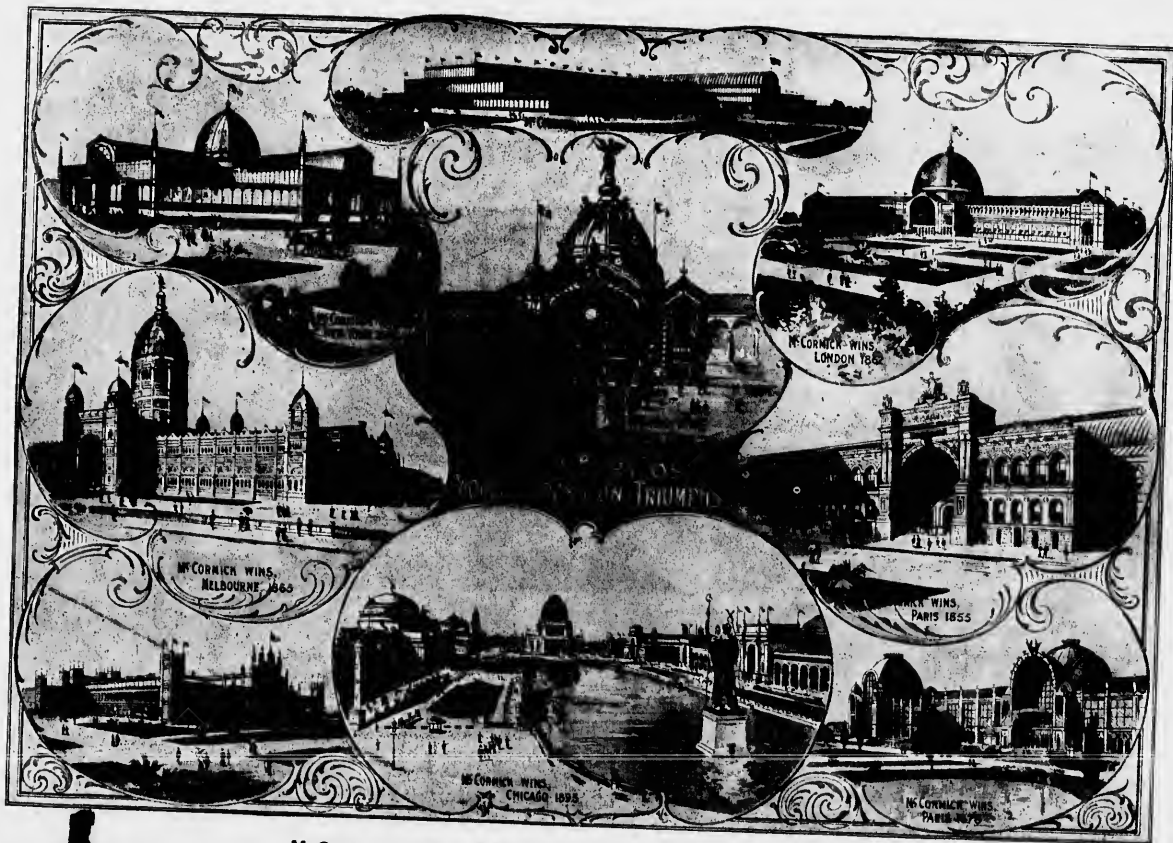
Power Required.—A three-horse tread or four-horse sweep will run the machine to do a fair amount of work, but eight, ten, or twelve-horse or steam power can be used and work done in proportion.

redded

It is husked
outside or
inside, making
it freely.
The machine is
We, how-
little giant.
shredding
it cut both
and cuts the
at a time.
ion. The
and boxes,

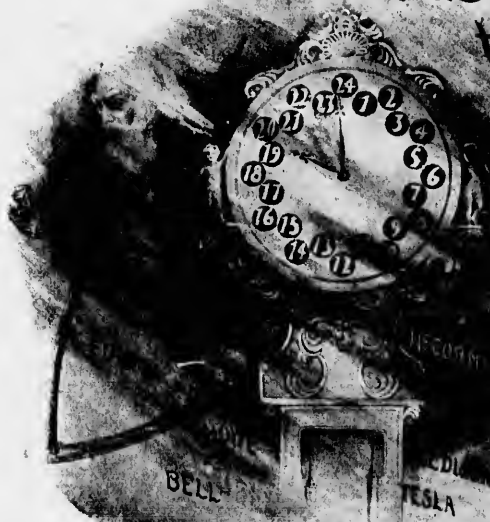
push the
from the
per speed.
t the out-
body will
ted clutch
the only

identally
ed into a
rn carrier
arm tool.
of every
corn crop
the farm.
machine
be used



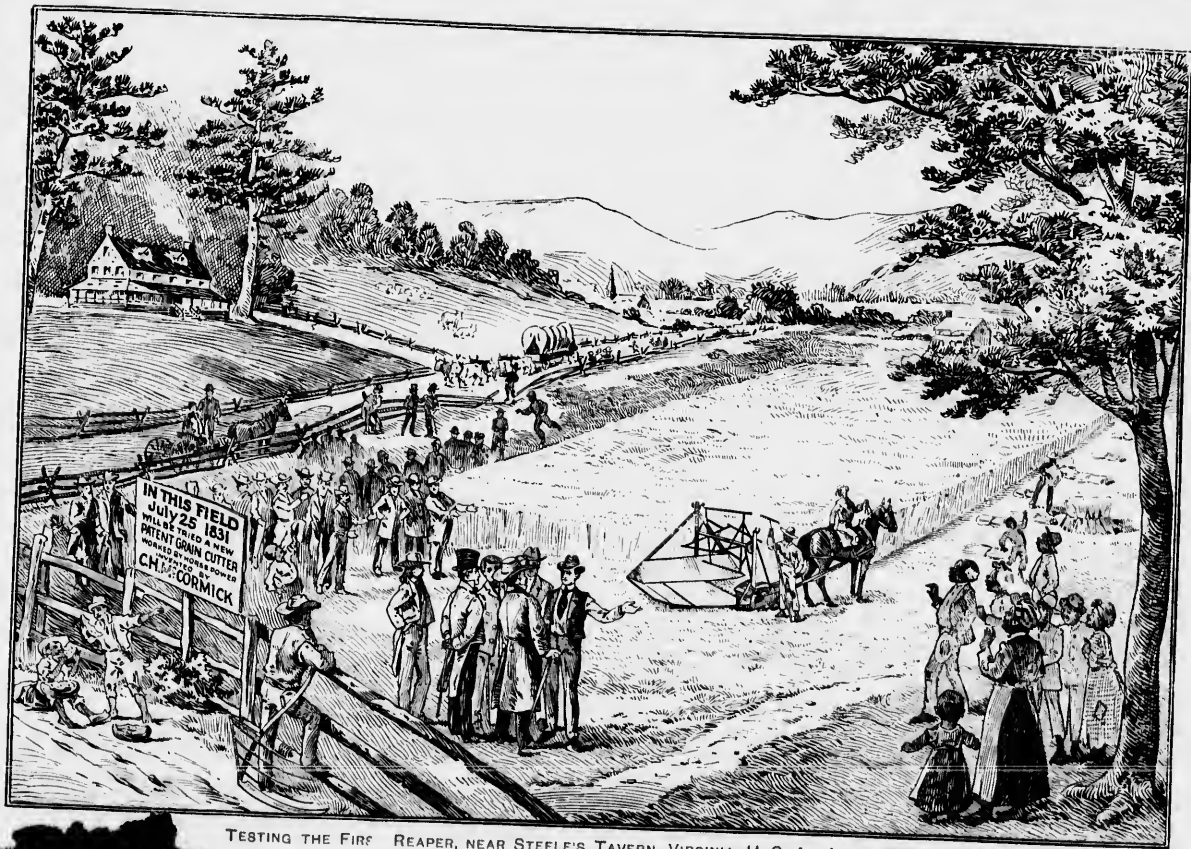
MCCORMICK WON AT EVERY WORLDO'S EXPOSITION OF THE CENTURY.

The Clock that Strikes the Years



As dim ages rolled away in Time's eternal scroll;
I heard the thunders of the past in muffled cadence roll,
Like celestial psalms' shouts from some triumphant soul,
Above the sea and the dim, beyond the shores of earth,
From the gates of the world, from old creation's birth,
The centuries rolled by with steady swing and tread,
Their banners complete—there are no heroes dead;
Their banners, though, are glancing in the sun,
They all file past, and every one I count them one by one,
But seen or not in shine or shade, their banners are unfurled,
In majesty to greet each breeze that plays across the world,
And listening ages bow before Achievement's Pioneers,
Proclaimed to every nation by the Clock that Strikes the Years.

The roll-call of the Century—what splendid names are those!
They made for peace and progress, they lessened human woes;
The wide world pays them homage—they have no worthy foes.
How clear it rings upon the ear, each well-remembered name—
Fulton, Whitney, Stephenson—undying is their fame;
Goodyear, Tesla, Ericsson—ye know them all full well—
McCormick, Bessemer, and Howe, Morse, Edison, and Bell.
These are the Giants of the Age—the Century that's past,
With heart and brain, and sturdy hands, their monuments were cast
In living deeds! Their work goes on forever and for aye,
Memorials of marble—bronze—these crumble and decay.
But—hence, hence, when Time grows old, these stalwart grenadiers
Will still be named and honor by the Clock that Strikes the Years.



TESTING THE FIRST REAPER, NEAR STEELE'S TAVERN, VIRGINIA, U. S. A., JULY 25, 1831.

J. McCormick — the first machine that ever cut grain successfully — and concerning which a recent standard mechanic:
"To dispense with Mr. McCormick's invention would be to wipe every reaping machine out of existence."

those!
an woes;
worthy foes
name—

Bell.
past,
ents were cast
aye—
ay,
grenadier
the Y

Victor
in
British
Fields



Conqueror
in
American
Prairies.

Winner
in
Champaigns
of France.

Leader
in
Russian
Steppes.

He Doubled
the Value
of Every Acre
on the Farm.

He Multiplied
the
Food Resources
of all Nations.



INVENTOR



MANUFACTURER

*The End of the Century
Witnesses the Triumph of
The Mc*

