

Victorious in Every Field Trial.

THE OMAHA



NEW MANNY

COMBINED

Reaper and Mower,

Manufactured by

THE HALL STEAM ENGINE CO.,

Omaha, Nebraska.



THE OMAHA NEW MANNY.



THE principles embraced in the Omaha New Manny Combined Reaper and Mower permit of the very best adaptation of wood and iron to give the best results in service, with the least cost to the user. Its arrangement for strength has challenged the admiration of mechanics and ingenious men, and the perfectness of its work, in either reaping or mowing, is not surpassed by machines made exclusively for either purpose.

Men's brains have been taxed in vain for years to equal its facilities for raising and lowering the cut.

It is the old John H. Manny, rebuilt with patient, laborious effort to reap the advantages of long experience, in making a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower that shall excel all other machines for Farmers' use.

Its chief attractions are, its thorough workmanship, simplicity, lightness of draft, and its good work in the field.

In Reaper trials it has worked in every extreme of long, short, thick, thin, standing and lodged grain, without any change or adjustment of the Rake, showing that little skill is required to get good results.

It is light, perfectly put together, simple, raises and lowers easily, and runs easy, being lighter draft than any other Combined Machine worked beside it in trials or in the field.

Its working qualities as a Self-Raker are shown in its being the only machine marked perfect in work at the Great Marshalltown trial, where it was also marked perfect in its work as a Combined Machine. Because it needs little adjustment it will work about the same for every Farmer as it works for those most experienced, and that can be said of no other Self-Rake.

It is unlike any other machine in the market, and from experience has proved more perfect than anything else known. *The Rake* itself is simple in its details, perfect in its arrangements, and by its peculiarity somewhat compresses the grain as it leaves the platform. It requires very little adjustment, and with the arrangement for raising and lowering the height of cut, will do all that any machine can to save the crop in any condition in which it may be found.

THE RAKE WORKS CONTINUOUSLY.

No one will put a rake in and out of gear at each bundle, for three days, and average the size of bundles for bands, as perfectly as will a continuous running rake, for long straw will grow thick, and short straw thin on the ground.

A Reaper is used but about ten days in a year, and when in use every hour's delay is equal to two days' delay of an implement that may be used the year round.

It is wanted at the season of the year when delay loses the crop.

Experience is, that delays caused, directly or indirectly, by putting a rake in and out of gear for each bundle, are equal to all other delays of a first-class Reaper.

Farmers now have practical ideas of machinery, and we ask them to carefully examine the New Manny and tell us wherein it does not fully meet every want for a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.

In all implements made by us we are using the best material suited for the purpose.

We employ the most skillful and experienced workmen in each department.

It is our purpose to make the best machinery, and honestly give the purchaser the full value of his money.



The New Manny Self-Rake Reaper and Mower.

The Omaha New Manny is the lightest running machine in the world that will do its work, and to the confusion of croakers, does the best mowing, the best reaping and raking, and the most good work of any combined machine made.

No one disputes but that the Manny lasts twice as long as most other kinds of machines, and that with care it is sure to work well through ten harvests.

Other machines seldom last more than five years; the Manny seldom less than ten years.

Money Saved is better than Money Earned.

PECULIARITIES OF CONSTRUCTION

AND

PARAMOUNT ADVANTAGES.

AN important advantage possessed by the New Manny Self-Rake Reaper with its Mowing Attachment, as a combined machine, as compared with all other combined machines, is the fact that, as a Reaper, it has but one driving wheel, broad-faced and high, between which and the grain wheel the platform and cutting apparatus are firmly suspended, and not subject to vibration and strain. A Reaper, especially a Self-Rake Reaper with one drive wheel, is greatly superior to a Reaper with two drive wheels and jointed bar.

While we have been careful at all times to retain the perfection of principle which has given the New Manny Self-Rake Reaper its great prominence, we have from time to time made such changes in construction as practical experience in the field and rigid tests have proved to be desirable—embracing, among others, an enlarged drive wheel, stronger and more effective rake head, iron cutter bar, apparatus for raising and lowering the platform and cutter, and still preserving their horizontal position, etc.—all of which have proved to be all that we claim for them, and have kept our machine foremost in the “march of improvement.”

We would call the reader's attention to the following brief description of its marked advantages and peculiarities of construction :

EASE OF DRAFT.

Owing to its simplicity, and the perfection of its gearing and cutting apparatus, the direct or forward draft is lighter than that of any other self-raker. It is easily handled by a

pair of ordinary horses. *It has no side draft whatever*, and having a reach and castor wheel, avoids any weight on the horses' necks.

DURABILITY.

The fact that it has but one driving wheel, between which and the grain wheel the platform and cutting apparatus are firmly suspended—preventing cramping or binding of the gearing, or of the knife—and that it has no large castings, or cams and latches to wear and get out of order, renders it remarkably durable. It is a well-known fact to Reaper and Mower Agents, and to farmers who are using them, that the New Manny Self-Rake Reaper lasts longer and costs less to keep in repair than any other Reaper in use.

EASE AND CONVENIENCE OF MANAGEMENT.

The frame and platform being nearly balanced upon the axles of the supporting wheels upon which it tilts, renders it very easy for the driver to tilt the cutters as occasion requires, and while the machine is in motion, by means of a lever convenient to the driver's seat; and a spring catch upon the lever handle holds the cutters at any desired height. For convenience in backing or handling it is unsurpassed. It turns a square corner with the ease of a cart.

THE RAKE.

By a simple and rapid motion it grasps the cut grain at the butts and sweeps it across the platform, making a perfect separation from the falling grain without entangling or scattering a straw.

COMPACT AND PERFECT GAVEL.

The separation being effected, the grain is delivered at the side of the machine in good order for binding, and out of the track in the next round. A whole field can be cut down without stopping to bind—an important consideration when help is scarce, or in cutting grain that is not desirable to bind up immediately. No other Reaper leaves so compact a bundle, and one so easily bound.

HEIGHT OF CUT.

In the manner described under the heading of "Ease and Convenience of Management," the driver can regulate the height of cut, and the position of the platform and cutting apparatus, to suit any size or condition of grain.

TO CHANGE TO A MOWER.

By simply taking out *one* bolt in the platform and taking off the rake arm, the machine is ready for mowing. It is but a moment's work. No other machine offered to the public is so simple in this arrangement of changing from a Reaper to a Mower.

PRICES.

The prices of our different styles of machines can be obtained from any of our agents, or by addressing us, and will be found to compare very favorably with those of other machines of any note. In comparing our prices with those of other machines, the simplicity, capacity for different kinds of work, thoroughness of construction, and durability of our machines, should be considered. A single break-down will oftentimes cause, in lost time and delay, the difference in price between the best and poorest machines. In comparing prices of COMBINED MACHINES, bear in mind the importance of the saving in wear, convenience, etc., and the superior adaptation to each kind of work, the facility with which it can be changed to a Mower, being practically a separate and distinct machine from the Reaper—thus really securing two machines at the price of ONE ordinary combined machine.

Economy is Wealth.

NOTES FROM THE PRESS.

From the Prairie Farmer.

REAPER TRIAL AT APPLE RIVER.

A Reaper Trial was held at Apple River, Jo Daviess County, Ill., on the 17th inst., in rank barley (beaten flat to the ground) and green oats. The committee made their award for lightness of draft and ease of management to the NEW MANNY. Scale of draft by Gibbs' Dynamometer was as follows:

Williams' Machine, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet cut.....	205
Burdick " $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	170
Dodge " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	195
English Harvester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	210
New Manny, 5 "	95
Advance, $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	200
Barnes' Economist, 6 "	110
John P. Manny, $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	210

The Barnes' Economist and New Manny both use Barnes' Rake. Dynamometer was furnished by Mr. Stevens, of Chicago, who operated the Burdick.

This report does not show pounds, but comparative draft between the machines tested.

From Lyons Union, July 13, 1872.

REAPER TRIAL AT LOW MOOR.

A Reaper Trial came off on the farm of Mr. Thomas Bowers, this day, between the Woods, the Ohio Champion, the New Manny, the Advance, and the John P. Manny.

The grain cut was twelve acres of lodged and tangled heavy barley.

On the first test all did good work, if we except the John P. Manny, which did not throw the bundle out of the way of the team.

On the final test, under the closer inspection of the committee, each Machine was driven at different speeds to test the working quality, draft and strength.

It was decided that the McCormick Advance worked the horses the hardest, and that the New Manny drew the easiest, did the best work, and was the best Machine.

AT THE LOW MOOR TRIAL.

We are informed that a young boy who had never used the New Manny was permitted to operate it during the entire test.

THE NEW MANNY

AT THE MARSHALLTOWN TRIAL.

As a Reaper, it was marked higher in merit than any other Machine. As a Combined Machine, it was marked higher than any other. As a Mower, it was excelled by one Machine.

Every Machine was handled by the best men that could be brought to the work, and the Dynamometer test was the most exact that it seems possible to make. The instrument was made by the Master Mechanic of the Buckeye shops of Akron, Ohio, (who brought it to the trial) and so registered every movement as to give the draft to the extreme fraction of a pound.

Note in the report that the New Manny recorded the lightest draft of any Reaper in the field, even less than the Droppers.

SCALE OF WORK AT MARSHALLTOWN TRIAL.

REAPERS.	Quality of Work.							Draft, No. of Bu.
	Quality of Work.	Simplicity.	Durability.	Ease of Draft.	Facility of Management.	Time.	Total.	
Ohio Champion.....	36	4 2-5	11 3-5	17	36	43 1/2	79	325
Buckeye.....	30 1-5	7 1-5	11 3-5	17	7 3-5	39	74	330
Marsh Harvester.....	38 3-5	6 3-5	8 5-5	17	7 3-5	39	71 3-5	335
Excelsior.....	34 4-5	6 1-5	10 2-5	19	6 3-5	31	68 4-5	395
Woods.....	33 2-5	7 4-5	12 4-5	17	8	52	73 3-5	330
New Yorker.....	31 4-5	7 4-5	11	14	7 1-5	50	71 4-5	410
Kirby.....	35 3-5	8 1-5	13 3-5	17	8 1-5	51	82	335
Burdick.....	39 4-5	9 1-5	13 3-5	17	9 4-5	58	96 2-5	325
Little Champion.....	32	8 1-4	13 3-5	19	7 1-5	38	70 4-5	365
Esterly.....	27 3-5	6 1-5	8 3-5	15	6 3-5	44	63 4-5	320
NEW MANNY.....	40	9 4-5	14 3-5	20	10	57	94 2-5	377
Climax.....	28 4-5	9 1-5	12 1-5	18	8	44	76 1-5	300
Barnes Harvester.....	34 1-5	6	9	14	6 4-5	64	60	445
Valley Chief.....	23 3-5	8 1-5	11 1-5	16	7 3-5	68	76 3-5	390

COMBINED MACHINES.	Quality of Work.							Time.
	Quality of Work.	Simplicity.	Durability.	Draft.	Facility of Management.	Total.	Marked as Mowers.	
Ohio Champion.....	39 3-5	8 4-5	13 1-5	17	9 2-5	87	99 3-5	45
Buckeye.....	33	8 1-5	12	17	8 3-5	77 1-5	89 3-5	41 1/2
Excelsior.....	39 3-5	8 1-5	11 2-5	19	8 3-5	82 2-5	91 1-5	42
Woods.....	36 1-5	8 3-5	12 4-5	17	8	88 2-5	91 4-5	40
New Yorker.....	35 3-5	7 3-5	11 3-5	14	8 3-5	76 3-5	93	48
Kirby.....	36 2-5	8 1-5	13 1-5	17	8 3-5	83 1-5	90 4-5	47 1-5
Little Champion.....	37	8 2-5	12 3-5	19	7 4-5	84 4-5	91 3-5	39
NEW MANNY.....	40	9 4-5	13 3-5	20	9	92 2-5	96 1-5	51
Valley Chief.....	31 2-5	5 4-5	8 3-5	16	6 4-5	68 3-5	76 3-5	47
Climax.....	30 3-5	8 3-5	13	18	7 4-5	78	84 3-5	42

From Atlantic Daily Telegraph, July 8, 1872.

TRIAL OF REAPERS.

According to announcement, a Trial of Reapers came off, Saturday, July 5th, on the farm of Mill & Day, near Lewis. Owing to the rain in the morning the parties did not enter the field until afternoon.

The Trial was open to all Self-Raking Reapers. The Machines brought into the field were the Buckeye, and W. A. Wood, both represented by Yetzer & Wright; the New Manny, represented by T. O. Meredith, of Lewis. Mr. Wright managed the Buckeye; the Wood was managed by Legrand Hardenburg, while Mr. Emerson, of Council Bluffs, took charge of the Manny.

All machines had good tears, that on the Wood being the best. The grain was rye, nearly ripe; average height, five feet.

The Buckeye worked hard, as though put together too tight. It has Miller's Improved Table Rake attached. After going around three times it was withdrawn from the field. The contest was now between the Wood and New Manny. About 150 farmers were present. Much interest was manifested and some excitement. The trial was in every way fair. The teams and drivers were changed, the judges placing the reins in the hands of John Spoor.

It was soon evident that the Manny was gaining favor with the crowd, however the judges might decide.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to decide the question: John Spoor, K. W. Macomber, G. M. Elsey, W. Smith, and Job Haworth.

The standard of perfection in all points being 100, the committee reported as follows:

REAPERS.	Quality of Work.	Simplicity.	Durability.	Ease of Draft.	Ease of Management.	Average on all Points.
PERFECTION.....	40	15	15	20	10	100
Manny	36	15	14	20	9*	94*
Wood.....	35	11*	11*	15	8†	82
Buckeye.....	25	9*	10†	12‡	7	64
	* 4.5	† 2.5		‡ 3.5		

This shows the New Manny 12 points better than the Wood, and 30 points better than the Buckeye.

From the Chicago Journal, July 25, 1871.

THE LITTLE NEW MANNY.

A comparatively new claimant upon public consideration is the Little New Manny, a Reaper that combines all the excellences of the old and popular Manny, and none of its faults. It takes the place of the old machine, and is a necessity of the age, which is clamorous for improvement. The trial of the Little Manny developed a beautiful working machine, doing its work to perfection and with great rapidity. An important feature in the construction of this machine is its extreme simplicity. There are no complications here to get out of order and puzzle the brains of its fortunate possessor, and few men are capable of adjusting machinery requiring constant changes. Its weight is about two-thirds that of ordinary machines. It has a five-foot cut, and the cutter bar can be raised or lowered at pleasure, to pick up everything. It combines to a rare degree the qualities of strength, power and light draft, and deposits its gavels with perfectly square butts. The Little Manny received the first premium as the best Reaper.

From the Prairie Farmer, July 29th.

The New Manny, a comparatively new machine, comprises many of the features of the Manny class of machines, and from its tidy appearance and good work attracted much attention. It is a very simply constructed machine, of few pieces, and skillfully arranged to secure strength and durability. It impresses one favorably at first sight in operation, as a machine that is easy on the team and of very light draft.

The work done by the machine was unexceptionable, and it seemed to make no difference in the perfection of the work whether the team went fast or slow, at the request of the committee when under various tests. It left a clean stubble, laying its gavels even and smooth, and carried off the first premium as a Reaper and also as a Combined Machine.

From the Iowa Homestead, Aug. 4, 1871.

In my review of Reapers, I met the New Manny, and here let me say, that Manny and Reaper are almost synonymous terms in the West. John H. Manny (who is now reaping his harvest in a brighter field) was one of the early Western Reaper inventors to whom we always delight to pay our reverence.

This new machine inherits some of his points, but in its main features is not recognizable by those most familiar with the old Manny. It is compactly built, and evidently the work of the best mechanical skill both in design and execution. It invariably starts the crowd when called to work by the committee.

It did its work admirably in all respects.

It raises and lowers by a lever at the will of the driver, weighs about eight hundred pounds, and is easily handled. Its simplicity was fully demonstrated by its being changed from Reaper to Mower in less than three minutes, by one man.

It has received the highest points of merit as a Reaper and as a Combined Machine.



CERTIFICATES are easily obtained in favor of any good machine. Instead of producing a great number herewith, we have the pleasure to refer with the utmost confidence to every man that has either owned, used, or seen used, any New Manny of our make.

OUR VIEWS OF A HARVESTER.

It threshes grain in elevating it to the Binder Tables. It is unable to cut more than three or four feet wide in heavy or bad grain. It is almost useless in cutting heavy oats or badly lodged grain. It is frail—will cut about two harvests with the same care usually given to Reapers, and with the better care that it gets will last about four years. The person owning it needs a Mower, and the two together are more machinery than is profitable for reaping and mowing on an ordinary farm, and the Harvester is not equal to a large farm. Oats cannot be savingly cut with a Harvester, for if bound at once, they rot under the bands, which hurts the grain; therefore a Reaper is required to cut oats, and lodged wheat.

IT IS EXPENSIVE.

Just figure it over with thought and judgment. Supposing you pay \$200 for a Harvester, and \$120 for a Mower. The interest at ten per cent., compounded each year, makes it cost, the fourth year, \$425.92. Then adding another Harvester to make its time of use equal to a Reaper, and the whole cost for eight years, without repairs, is \$889.78, or \$111.11 for each year; or, if you cut seventy acres only, a year, its cost, without repairs, for the use of the machine alone, is \$1.58 per acre.

INDEPENDENT OF THRESHING GRAIN, IT COSTS ONE DOLLAR TO SAVE TEN CENTS.

The Harvester in another light.—Fair, candid men, who have run Harvesters from one to three years, generally concede that it is as easy to cut seventy acres in seven days with a Reaper, as seventy acres in ten days with a Harvester. Taking that as a basis, without reference to the cost of either machine, see the difference in the cost of cutting seventy acres of grain by both a Harvester and a Reaper :

The Harvester uses 3 men 10 days, say worth \$2.50 a day, each, making	\$ 75.00
" " " 1 team 10 " " " 2.50 " "	25.00
Board of 3 men 10 days, at 50 cents a day, each,	15.00
	\$115.00

Seventy acres cut and bound by the Harvester at \$1.65 an acre for help. (Add \$1.58 for machine, and it shows a cost of \$3.23 an acre for machine and help.)

The Reaper uses 5 men 7 days, at \$2.50 a day, each, making	\$ 87.50
" " " 1 team 7 " " " 2.50 " "	17.50
Board of 5 men 7 days, at 50 cents a day, each,	17.50
	\$122.50

Seventy acres cut and bound with a combined machine at \$1.75 an acre for help.

Making a saving of **TEN CENTS AN ACRE ONLY**, if the use of both machines were given to you.

If interest makes it cost one dollar an acre more for the use of a Harvester than for a Reaper, and you save ten cents an acre only in work, how can a Harvester be economical ?

If you undertake to cut one hundred acres of good grain with a Harvester, the probabilities are that at the last end enough grain will go into the ground to pay for cutting. In ripe grain, many estimate the difference in the saving of grain between a Reaper and a Harvester equal to the entire cost of cutting, in favor of the Reaper.

In ten days a Reaper may cut one hundred acres, and a Harvester seventy acres.

Query. How is a Harvester profitable ?

TO FARMERS' BOYS.

JOHN H. MANNY, the son of a farmer, commenced his inventive career at about the age of seventeen. He died over eighteen years ago, a young man, but was famous for his genius, his Reaper, and his glorious defense of his rights.

He brought his Reaper to the front rank of all implements of its class. When his right to build it was assailed by a powerful monopolist, he marshaled around him the highest order of talent in the country, and brought together that wonderful trio of men, then unknown to fame, Watson, Stanton, and Lincoln (afterwards President, Secretary of War, and Assistant Secretary of War), and fought the strongest patent defense that had ever been known in patent history. He established his rights so firmly, and brought to bear so many new principles of law, as to cause citations from his case to be made as authority in almost every patent case since that time. His success broke the patent monopoly that would otherwise have entailed millions of dollars upon the manufacturing and farming world.

Boys, great success is open to you, if you will think, master your surroundings and fight your way through difficulties with the courage that so splendidly became John H. Manny.

In the implements you use, room is open for improvement, and easiest occupied by those most conversant with the requirements. For such improvements you are thus placed ahead of the rest of the world.

SEED WHEAT.

In 1839, a gentleman sowed, in Winnebago County, Illinois, five pecks, and harvested fifty-two bushels of wheat to the acre. It seems that one bushel of wheat used to seed an acre thicker than two bushels now do. Sowing a bushel or five pecks of seed, the average yield was 35 to 50 bushels to the acre; now, the same condition of soil requires twice as much seed, and yields from 15 to 25 bushels. Why? Can the soil or climate have so changed? Probably not. The cultivation is improved, or the present yield would be much less. Do not the facts point to inferior seed?

The spear of strong, healthy wheat is not much weaker or smaller than of corn; then does not the spear or stand, as well as the quantity required, point to the seed as being the trouble? A weak germ always gives a weak offshoot. Has not the deterioration in seed commenced and increased with the use of power threshers? Does the modern thresher crack the kernel and impair the germ? If so, the plumpest, best kernel would be most affected. As fine plump wheat as could be found has been examined under the microscope, and the kernel was found to be full of seams and cracks, and the germ part broken in several pieces; the same wheat failed when used for seed.

Again, imported seed wheat has been generally brought from sections where power threshers were not used. Again, the best wheat growing section of this county averages large crops, but the farmers thresh their seed wheat with a flail.

Strong germinating seed would give a vigorous plant which would greatly lessen the dangers of failure attending the wheat crop. The prairie soil is the same for wheat that it ever was. The poor wheat has a weak germ, produces a weak stalk, and is easily hurt.

Cut Early for Seed, and Late for Market.

The use of Harvesters requires early cutting to get through before grain shells out. In this respect, do they not bring large damages to their owners?

WHO CAN TELL

How much is lost by cutting market wheat too early, so that it shrinks in kernel and weight? It takes one-fifth to one-third more shrunken kernels to make a bushel of wheat than of plump kernels. Shrunken wheat is worth less money. Then if you could make plump wheat out of shrunken wheat, it would add to its value. Can this be done, or greatly helped, by permitting the wheat to fully ripen before cut, so as to get the aid of the root in furnishing material to fill out the kernel? Our climate is so dry that the straw of itself has little or no sustenance to give the wheat.

Cut early for seed, and late for market.

OILING.

Reapers are costly implements, and can be hurt by poor oil or careless oiling. We recommend the use of pure lard or neats-foot oil, and hope no other will be used on the New Manny.

WARRANTY.

The Omaha New Manny Self-Rake Reaper and Mower is warranted to be well made, and of good material, and when properly used not liable to get out of repair; and to mow grass as well as can be done with the Scythe, and to reap grain as well as can be done with the Cradle; to be managed with two horses and one person, for either Reaping or Mowing.

When the machine is put in operation, if it should fail to perform as warranted, it shall be the duty of the purchaser to notify us or our agent, immediately, of the fact, and to allow sufficient time to send a man to put it in order. Then if it does not work, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back, and the money and notes refunded, or that part of it which proves defective will be replaced, or a perfect machine given in its place. The terms of warranty are printed in every order. Continued possession of the machine will be evidence of satisfaction.

For Sale by

