

1845.

1886.



TRIUMPH AND NEW CLIPPER REAPERS, MOWERS, BINDERS.

D.S. MORGAN & CO.
BROCKPORT, N.Y. } U.S.A.
CHICAGO, ILL. }

ESTABLISHED 1845. INCORPORATED MAY 9, 1882.

The Oldest Reaper Factory in the World.

D. S. MORGAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

Brockport, N. Y.,

AND

Chicago, Ill.,

U. S. A.

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D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.

OFFICE OF D. S. MORGAN & CO., BROCKPORT, N. Y.

PRICES of produce at present are very low, and labor is comparatively high. Farmers as a general thing are not making very much money. In what other avocation are men doing better than in farming? The farmer may, also, console himself that his risks of bankruptcy, or even of loss, are comparatively small. Though there may be an occasional case in such times as this, where the crops of a farmer fail to pay the cost of production and support his family, such a state of things is not likely to exist for any number of years. His losses in any one year must be, compared with the capital invested, and the risks incurred, small. Unless he has recklessly gone too deeply in debt, or in case of some very unusual misfortune, the farmer need not fear such a succession of calamitous seasons as would ruin him.

On the other hand the merchant or the manufacturer has his entire capital constantly at hazard. He may see the accumulations of his life-time swept away in one season by a financial panic, or vanish in a few moments in the smoke of a conflagration. The farmer's land cannot burn up. It is truly *Real Estate*.

In ancient times, wide-spread and devastating famines, causing terrible suffering and depopulating whole districts, were not uncommon, and in some parts of the world, where modern civilization has not extended, even now such calamities are occasional. In civilized and enlightened nations they have become almost an impossibility.

Among the causes operating to prevent them are cheap and rapid transportation, facilities for storing and re-shipping large quantities of produce; the accumulation in banks of the surplus or idle capital formerly scattered in the pockets or strong boxes of individuals, thus enabling it to be used by business men in large transactions; the system of doing business through checks, drafts and bills of exchange; and last, though by no means least, the wonderful improvements in methods of agriculture and in agricultural machinery.

The sickle and the cradle circumscribed to a narrow limit the production of grain, because the season when harvesting must be done is short, and by the old methods the quantity of grain which each laborer could secure in season to avoid damage or complete loss, was comparatively small. The question was not how much ground can be fitted and sown with grain, but how much can be harvested in proper time. In these days there is scarcely a limit to the quantity of grain that can be harvested, and the area of land per laborer that can be well fitted and sown to grain is also immensely increased.

The farm laborer is as much benefited by improved machinery and better methods of farming as any other class, for in no other country are there so

D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.

many labor-saving machines in use, nor of so excellent construction, as in the United States, yet nowhere else is labor so high, or the laboring man so much respected.

Our ability to compete in the markets of Europe with the products of the low-priced labor of Russia and of India, is due to our superior agricultural machinery, and our large shipments of grain and other products of the country in the past few years, have furnished employment not only to a host of farm laborers, but also to a large number of mechanics, to make these machines, who in their turn increase the demand for the products of the farm.

So many excellent machines for harvesting grass and grain are now in use, that one of the most perplexing problems for the farmer is to select the best, and the one which in the long run will prove to be the cheapest. He is annoyed by persistent agents, each representing the particular machine he sells as by all means the most desirable, and the sooner he gives his order, the sooner is he relieved from this annoyance, and his mind at rest. Of course he should take sufficient time to examine the various kinds of machines offered, and consider well the relative merits of each before purchasing.

Many farmers in these days are very good judges of the mechanical principles involved in the plan of a machine, and of the quality of its workmanship. They are able to form a very correct opinion as to its working qualities, without seeing it in actual operation in the field, and although they may not understand all the ins and outs of a twine-binder, they are fast reaching that point.

We invite the most close and careful examination of our line of harvesting machines. We do not fear comparison with anything of their kind in the market, and whether is considered the plan of construction, the materials used, the workmanship and finish, or the quality of the work they do in the field, they are *absolutely unequalled*. We call attention to the fact that being the first to manufacture a good and practical reaper, one that was a real benefit to the farmer, we have continued to keep up with the times, and now, we have no hesitation in saying that The Triumph Reaper No. 3 *for lightness of draft, for excellence of work, and for durability, as well as for convenience of handling by the driver, is without an equal*. The New Clipper Mower, with its *convenient tilting apparatus*, the ease of raising its cutter-bar, its *bushed boxes*, and its various devices for ensuring durability, as well as perfection in its working qualities, is all that can be desired in a Mowing Machine, and the Triumph Binder, with the *best and most convenient reel levers yet devised, its arrangement for replacing boxes when worn out*, and the careful attention to all its details, both in plan of construction and in manufacture, *is the nearest perfection of all machines for gathering grain, yet invented*. In fact, there seems very little in the cutting and binding of grain to be desired by the farmer beyond what the Triumph gives him.

THE TRIUMPH BINDER, No. 7.

As we predicted in our annual circular of last season

THE TRIUMPH BINDER

has proved its superiority by actual use in the harvest field.

Our agents were enthusiastic over the excellent workmanship and the high finish it displayed.

The low price at which Harvesting Machines have been sold the past few years, did not tempt us to slight it in any way, or to use any but the very best materials. It is our policy to make machines that will do the best possible service to the farmer. If we cannot succeed in doing business in this way, we would prefer not to do it at all. However good the plan of construction, if there be any fault in material or workmanship, there is certain to be failure at some time. Our plan of construction had been carefully studied and thoroughly tested. If well carried out, with good materials and workmanship, there would be no failure, and the purchaser would be satisfied that he had received full value for his outlay. The harvest proved that no binder did better work than the TRIUMPH. It was the lightest in draft. It promises to be the most durable machine made, and it is the most convenient of all Self-Binders to operate and adjust to all the various kinds and conditions of grain.

With improvements which we shall adopt for the harvest of 1886 it will be as

LIGHT IN DRAFT

as strength and durability will permit.

There will be no Side Draft.

Its Binding Apparatus can be instantly adjusted to the length of grain by a crank in convenient reach of the driver.

Its Reel and Reel Hangings will be absolutely stronger, simpler and more convenient for adjustment by the driver, than those of any other binder in the market. *By one lever* the Reel is raised or lowered to any desired height, or moved backward or forward to suit any description of grain, and the reel is so held and supported that it will sustain the weight of a man weighing 200 pounds.

The Frame-Work and Platform of the machine are so braced as to prevent any displacement of gearing or of the platform or "A" Frame getting out of square, and causing the canvas conveyor to run badly.

The Elevators, Deck, and the machinery for moving the grain are so constructed as to prevent the possibility of choking.

D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.

We would call special attention to the manner in which the upper sill of the "A" Frame is trussed, in order to prevent the displacement of the gear-bracket, in which is the most important box on the machine—the Bevel Wheel box. This is a point where most Self-Binders have much trouble. They may run well at the outset, but by the springing of the sill or timber on which the gear-bracket relies for support, the cogs of the main pinion run crosswise of those in the main wheel, or the shaft is bent, causing the machine to run hard and to wear out quickly. We have heard of cases, in so called first-class Self-Binders, where several main pinions were required for one harvest. The pinion of The Triumph Self-Binder *always runs true*, or can be made to do so by screwing up the nut on the truss-rod, should it ever get out of place.

In most Self-Binders all the labor of reeling, cutting, conveying and binding comes on the main pinion. The heavy labor on the main pinion and bevel shaft soon wears out the bevel wheel box. The crank shaft also is apt to wear out the box very fast. Most Self-Binders are so constructed that when either of these boxes are worn out, the whole casting, (which we call the gear-bracket), must be replaced by a new one, and the farmer or inexperienced mechanic rarely gets this in its proper place. The result is that the machine runs hard, and the new box will be sooner worn out than the old one was. **We overcome all this difficulty** by making the bevel and crank boxes in the form of *bushings*, that fit accurately in holes in the bracket made for them. They can be inserted in their places by an inexperienced hand, and with the certainty that the shafts will run as well in them as when the machine was new. This one feature of the Triumph is of great value, and one we believe to be found *in no other Self-Binder*. As we use cold-rolled steel shafting, made with great perfection as to smoothness, hardness of surface, and perfectly round, the gearing runs with the least possible friction, and both shafting and boxes, with proper care in oiling, will last during the life of the machine.

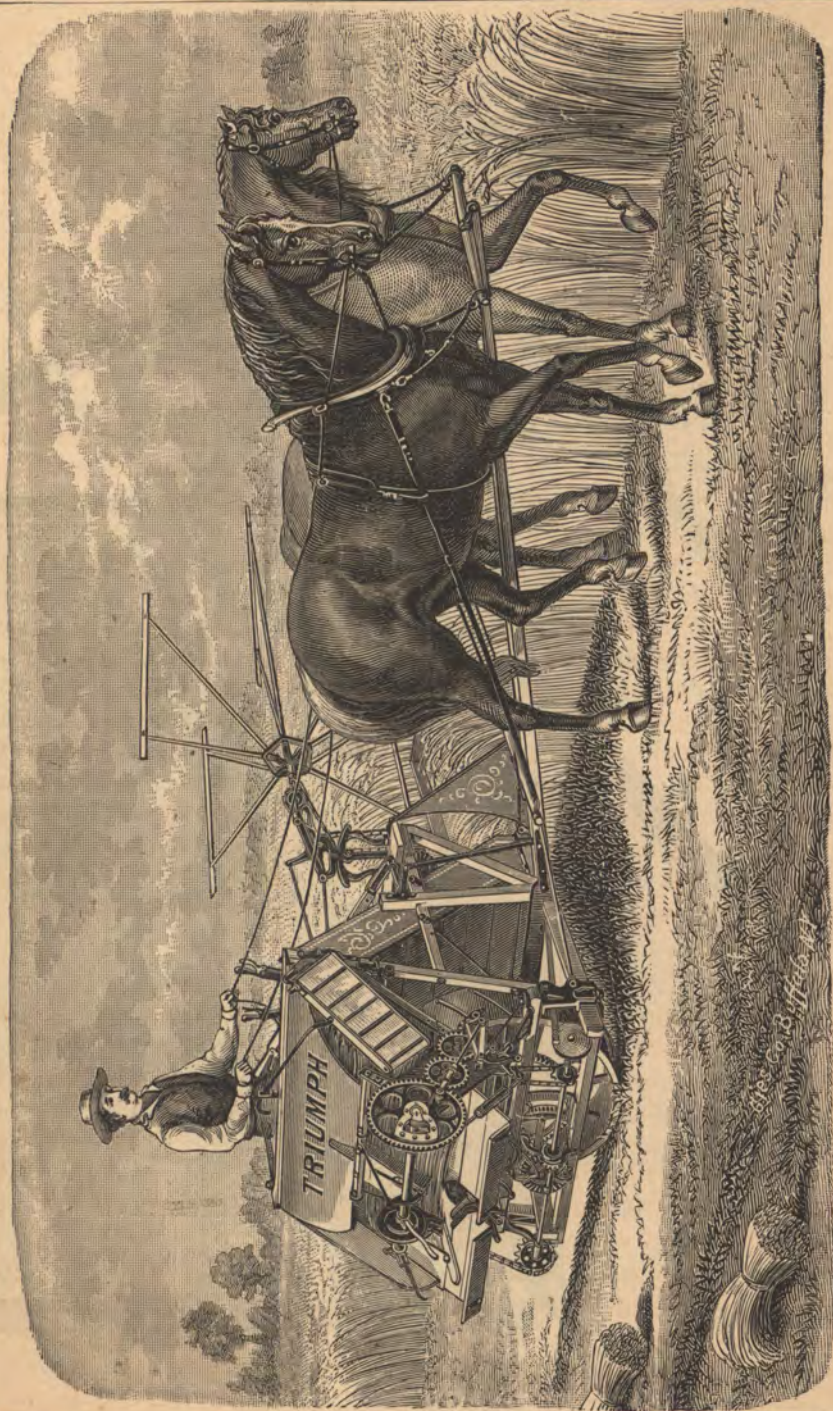
The weight of the machine is so adjusted on the main axles as not to injure the necks of the horses.

The Triumph Platform is raised or lowered by devices which are simple, strong and effective. By them a variation in the height of stubble of 6 or 7 inches is made. This, with about 12 inches variation that can be made by the Tilting Lever, makes an entire variation of 16 to 18 inches in the height of cut, and enables the machine to gather the shortest and most tangled grain or the tallest rye.

The Sickle is run by a Pitman attached to one end in a very simple, substantial and workmanlike manner.

We do not use the unwieldy sway-bar, which adds to the friction and labor of cutting, especially when the machine becomes old, and the numerous joints become worn, but *our cutting apparatus is as simple as that of a mower or reaper*, and the sickle can as easily be removed or replaced.

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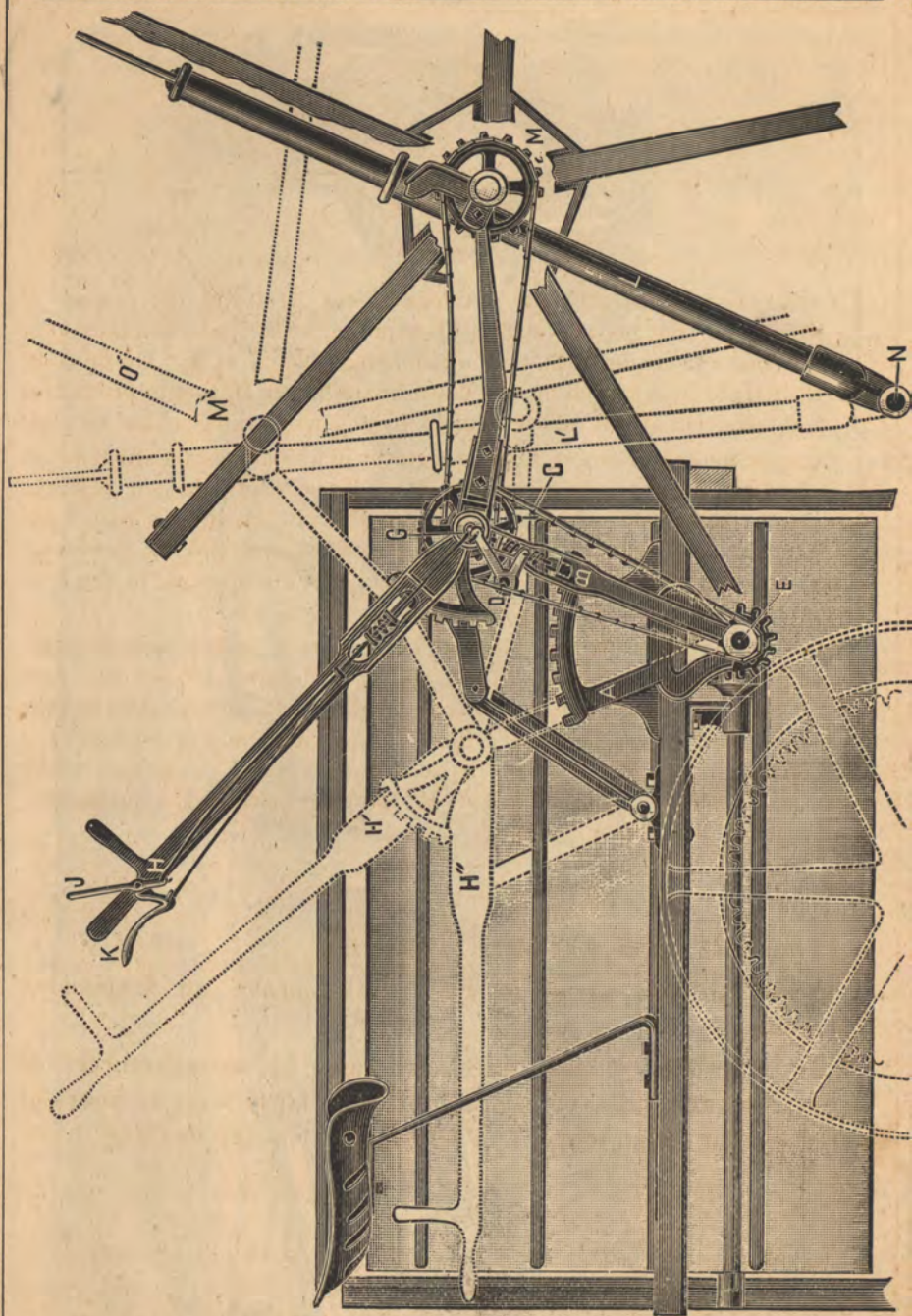


FIG. 1.

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FIGURE 1.

IN this cut are shown different positions of our Reel and the manner in which the changes are made. L represents the Reel Post, the top of which is moved back or forth, the bottom being pivoted at N. On this post the Reel Head M is moved up and down by the Lever H, that is pivoted at G, and retained at any desired height by a pawl working in the Ratchet.

A represents the Ratchet Arch or segment in which the standard B moves backward and forward, and retains the Reel Post in any desired position, forward or backward. A Pawl working in the ratchets in this arch holds the standard and reel-post in position. This Pawl, and also the Pawl that holds the Reel Head in position on the Reel Post are operated by the Reel Lever Handles, K and J. in easy reach of the driver.

The outline Levers H' and H'', with other parts in outline, show the manner of moving the reel back and forth and up and down. When the Reel Post L is in position represented by the dotted lines L', and the Reel and the Reel Head is at present height, the Reel reaches within one or two inches of the points of the guards. When the Reel Head is raised on the post to the position shown by the dotted lines at M', the lever being at H'', the Reel is high enough for the tallest rye.

The Best is the Cheapest in the end.

A few Dollars saved in Price, may prove an Expensive Economy.

Buy only First-Class Machinery made by manufacturers of experience and skill, whose reputation is fairly won by years of careful labor, experience, and by fair and square dealing.

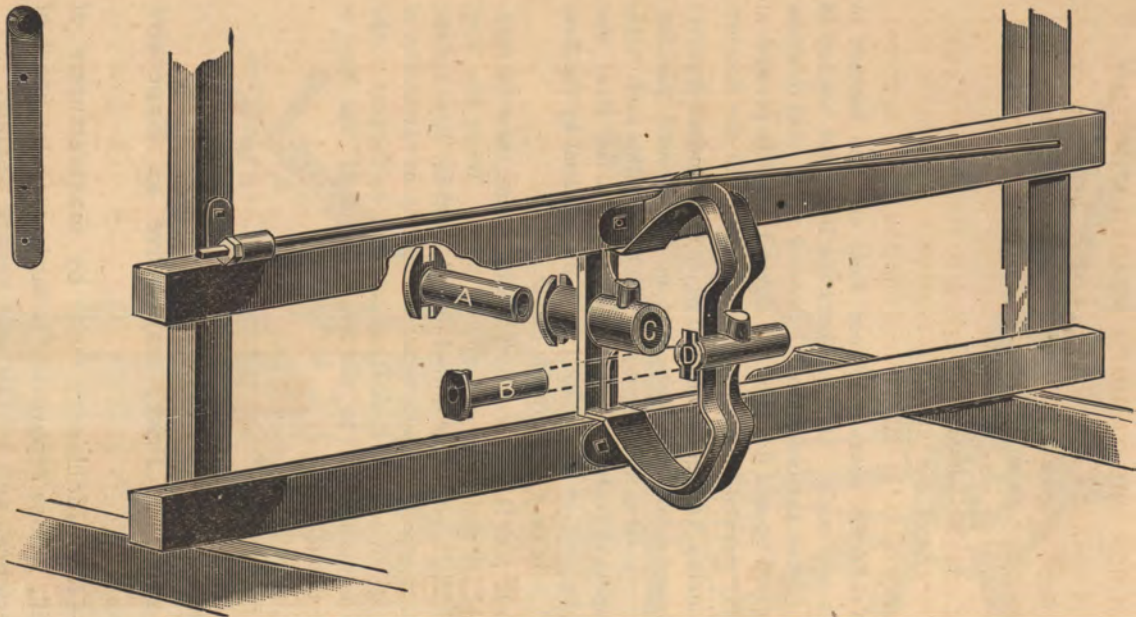


FIG. 2.

The Bevel Shaft Box A, in the form of a tube or bushing, fits accurately into the hole in the Bracket C, and the Crank Box B, fits accurately into the hole D. We shall always be able to furnish these boxes made of exact sizes so as to fit perfectly, and an old one can be replaced with a new one with the greatest ease.

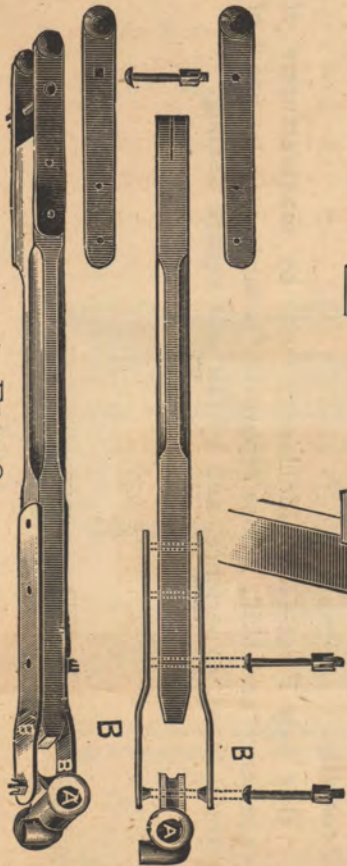


FIG. 3.

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FIGURE 3—PITMAN FOR THE TRIUMPH REAPER NUMBER 3.

The Pitman Box A is secured to the Pitman Rod E, by means of the Steel Straps B, B. On these straps are cones which fit in the tapering holes in the Pitman Box allowing motion in any direction. The straps are secured by rivets and by bolts with safety nuts. Looseness of the wearing parts can be taken up by screwing up these nuts and all jerking on the knife and knife-head avoided. The other end of the pitman is fastened to the knife by the spoons on the straps which clasp the ball on the knife and can be tightened by the bolt when loosened by wear.

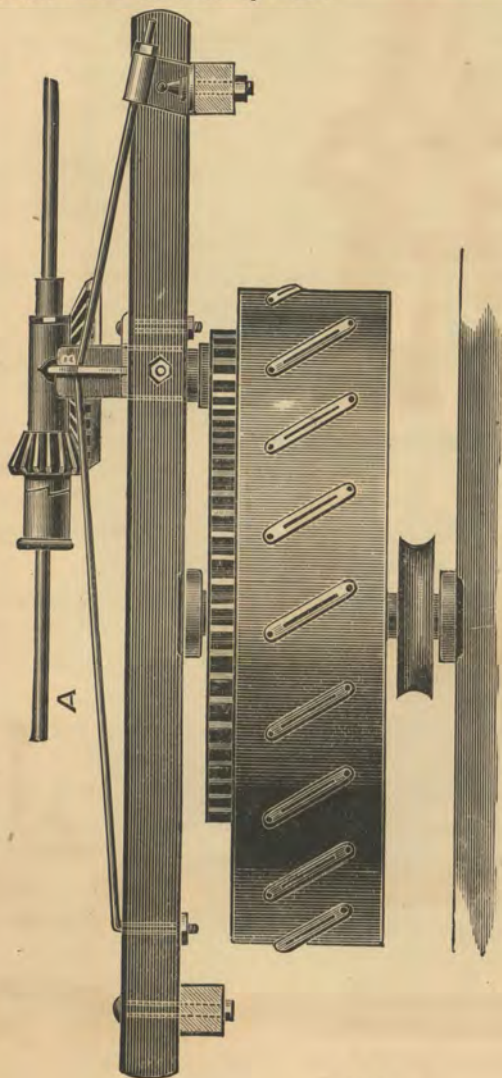


FIGURE 4.

An examination of the Truss Rod A in this cut, will show how it keeps the Gear Bracket B in proper position, and prevents the pinion from being lifted out of its proper place in the Main Wheel and thus running crosswise of the cogs in the Spur Wheel. This Truss Rod can be tightened by screwing up the nut at the end, so as always to ensure the perfect working of these very important parts of the machine.

THE TRIUMPH NO. 3.

IT would seem that in the line of Reaping Machines the TRIUMPH No. 3 had reached that point where further improvement was at an end. Such at least is the verdict of our agents who sell them, and of the farmers who buy them. An examination of the machine itself by an intelligent, practical farmer, never fails to convince him of this fact. For the first time in our experience of forty years in the manufacture of Reapers, we see nothing to change. The No. 3 Triumph for 1886 will be as nearly like that of 1885 as it is possible to make it.

Its shafting is of cold rolled-steel.

The Main-Frame, to which the gearing is attached, *is a perfect model* of strength, combined with lightness. It is made of cast-iron, so fashioned as to brace in every way against a possibility of breakage.

Its Cutter-Bar may be tilted to reach lodged grain, or to avoid stones or other obstructions. The entire platform and bar may also be raised or depressed both sides at once, retaining the level position of the bar, and without stopping or impeding the motion of the team. These operations are performed by the driver in his seat, by two levers in easy reach.

The Reels and Rakes of the Triumph No. 3 are under *perfect control* of the driver while in his seat. They can be set so as to run automatically; that is, to rake at stated intervals (yet being under complete control of the driver, so that he can suspend raking at will), or so as to require the use of the pedal when a gavel is desired to be raked off.

The Reel Arms (which also operate as rakes) are so bent that they enter the grain and move towards the cutter-bar in a position nearly like that of the cylindrical reel of the old New Yorker, made by us; and those of the No. 3 approach it nearer than those of any other machine.

Its boxes are so arranged as to be replaced when worn out, with very little trouble or expense.

The Main Gearing of the Driving Wheel is well removed from the ground, and besides this, the gearing is protected by a shield or guard, which effectually prevents any interference to its operation by dust, mud or gravel.

We have no hesitation in saying that the No. 3 *is the most durable, substantial, and considering its lightness of draft, strength and convenience of management, the best Reaper made.*

The entire weight of the machine is only between seven and eight hundred pounds, yet it is strong, durable, and every way reliable. Whoever gets it will be satisfied that he has made no mistake in getting it.

D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery..



THE NEW CLIPPER, No. 4.

THE reputation of the NEW CLIPPER is becoming so extended, that it seems almost unnecessary to say much about it or its merits.

It is truly gratifying that the pains taken and the expense incurred in producing what is no doubt the very best mower in the market, are so well appreciated. We feel that in this, as well as in the Triumph No. 3 Reaper, no changes are necessary, and that by ceaseless vigilance in selecting material, and in the employment of skilled workmen on our part, its popularity will continue to spread and our trade continue to increase.

Owing to the care in fitting the gearing and other parts of the machine, and to the perfection of the plan of construction, the gearing being also entirely enclosed, the New Clipper makes almost as little noise in operation as a first-class sewing machine.

Its main frame is a substantial piece of casting, in which the holes for the shafting are bored by a machine made solely, at large expense, for this purpose, and by means of which *the gearing is set with mathematical accuracy*; hence, the ease of draft and durability, for which the New Clipper is so justly celebrated. *The boxes for the crank shaft are bushings accurately turned and fitted into the holes made for them in the main frame*, and should a box happen to wear out, a new one can with very little trouble, and no mechanical skill, be inserted in place of the old, and the gearing fit as well as when the machine left the shop. By no other plan can so perfect a fit be made. The farmer himself can replace the worn box without calling on a mechanic or machinist, and with the certainty of the new parts fitting perfectly.

The New Clipper has a very complete and **simple arrangement for tilting**, a feature absent in many otherwise good machines, but which is a very important one, especially as the excellence of the machine in other points is not in the least lessened by it. *In cutting lodged clover* it is impossible to do a satisfactory piece of work without a good tilting apparatus.

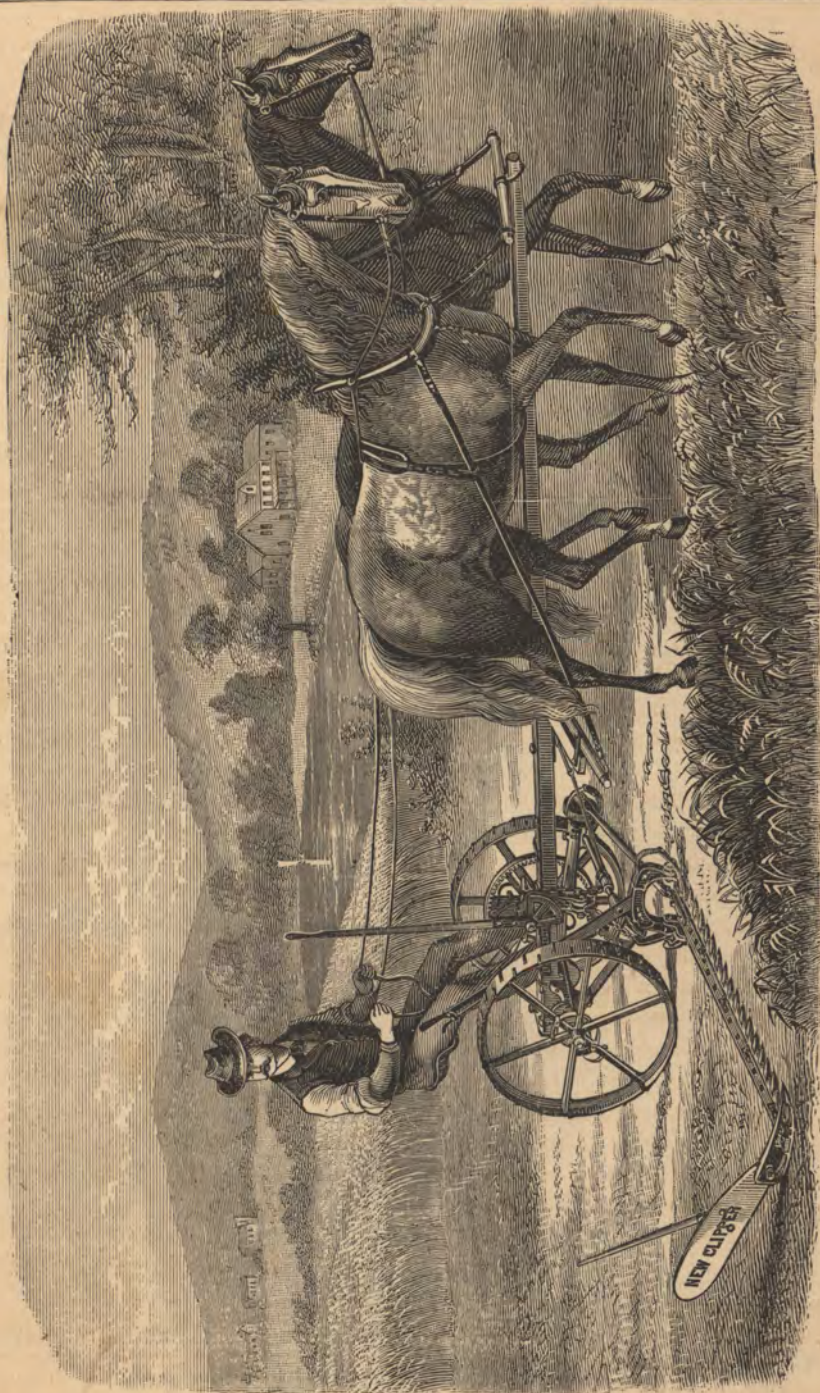
The Shafting and Finger-Bar of the New Clipper are made of cold-rolled steel, than which no better material is known.

We use choice second growth hickory for Pitmans, the best material we know of, and should a pitman break or wear out at the part where it connects with the wrist-pin, the farmer can get one made by any carpenter, or if he pleases, he can make one himself.

The apparatus for raising the Finger-Bar is so constructed that the outer or divider end rises first, and in most cases to avoid stones or other obstructions this end only need be raised.

The advantage of this arrangement is that it requires very little exertion to raise the outer end, while to raise the whole finger-bar requires a heavy lift, and hence it is sometimes neglected, much to the danger of breakage or injury to the machine. If, however, it be desired to raise the bar on a level, it is only necessary to make a slight alteration in the chain that raises it, which can be done almost instantaneously.

D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.



D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.

THE NEW CLIPPER, JR., NO. 6.

THIS IS A ONE-HORSE MOWER cutting a swath $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, designed for small farmers, for rough and stony land, and for parks and lawns, orchards, etc.

It is almost a copy on a smaller scale of the No. 4 or two-horse Clipper. No mower could give better satisfaction than this has done in the places for which it was designed. The draft for one horse is very light, its work is all that could be desired, and for beauty of design, and elegance of finish it is without an equal.

THE TRIUMPH NO. 8.

FARMERS in the Middle and Eastern States have long desired a Self-Binder, occupying little room for storage, and narrow enough to pass through ordinary gates and bar-ways without detaching the team.

It has been supposed that the much sought for Platform or "Low-Down Binder" was to be the machine that would fill these requisites. A vast amount of time and money have been expended to produce a machine of this kind, but up to this date it cannot be truly said that any of the various plans have proved sufficiently satisfactory to warrant their manufacture in large quantities for the market.

The Triumph Binder No. 8, a Trussed, Wrought Iron Frame Machine, on the Elevator plan, secures all that would be really valuable in even a successful Platform Binder, while its manner of handling the grain is on the plan which all satisfactory Self-Binders are working under.

It passes through an eleven foot opening without taking off the team, the horses drawing it as they would a Reaper or Mower.

It occupies about as little room for storage as an ordinary Self-Raking Reaper.

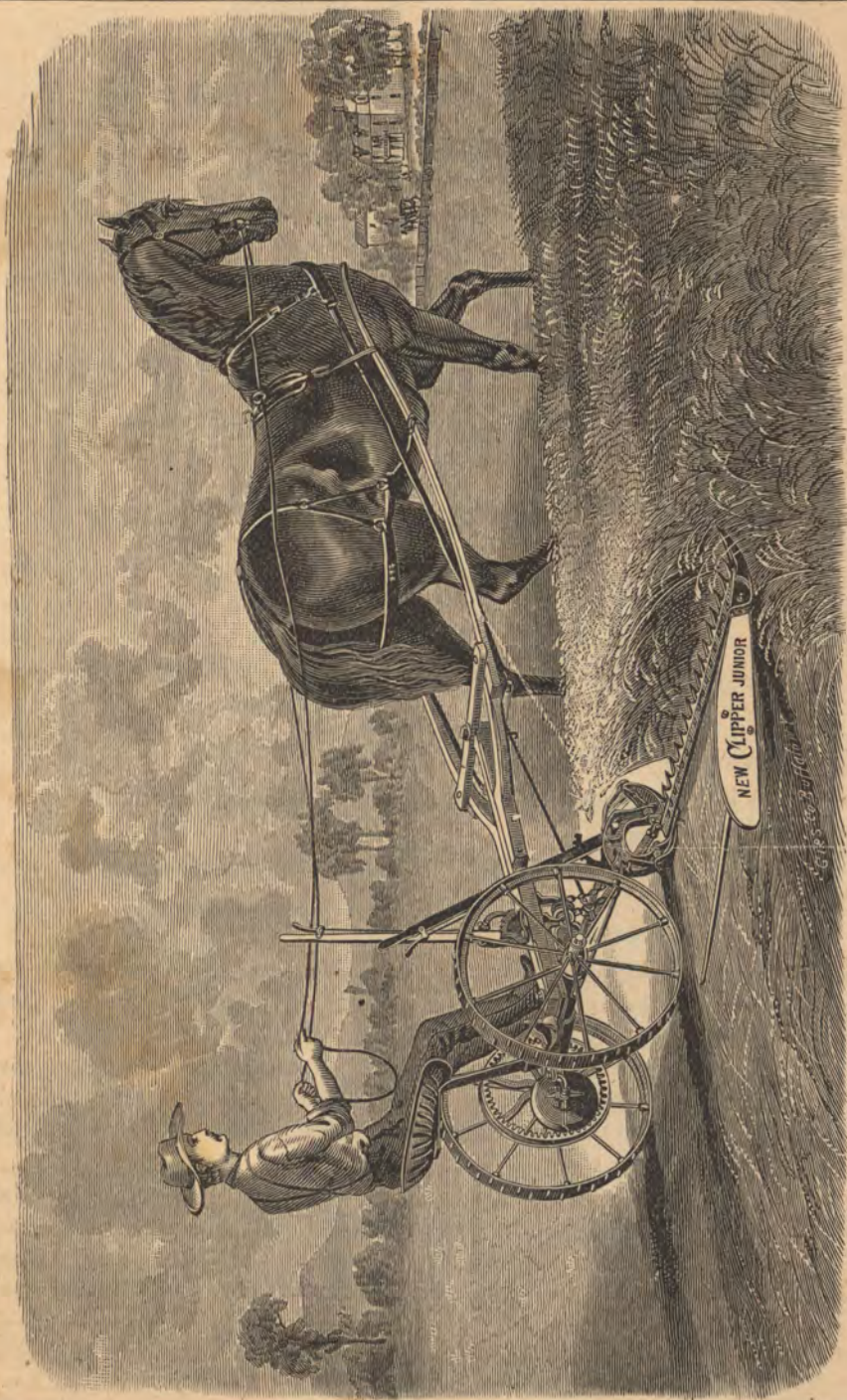
The manner in which its frame is trussed and braced, gives a firm, solid support for the Binding apparatus, and for all the Boxes, Shafting, etc. Though not a Platform Binder, it is much lower than any other of the "Elevator Binders."

In other respects it is essentially the same as our No. 7, and we guarantee it as to quality of its work, lightness of draft, strength and durability, to be unsurpassed by anything in the shape of a Self-Binder yet made. Its weight has been reduced to the lowest point consistent with strength and durability.

In quality of material, workmanship and finish, it is like all other machines turned out at our shop, unequaled.

We could furnish the strongest testimonials as to its merits from some of the best farmers in the land.

D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.



D. S. Morgan & Co., Harvesting Machinery.

THE TRIUMPH REAPER,
Number 3.

THE NEW CLIPPER MOWER,
Number 4.

THE NEW CLIPPER JUNIOR,
Number 6.

THE TRIUMPH BINDER,
Number 7.

THE TRIUMPH BINDER,
Number 8.

Each of this splendid line of machines is the embodiment of all that is excellent in its kind.

Each will abundantly satisfy all the reasonable desires of the most exacting farmer.

They will be sold at prices corresponding to the times.

They are guaranteed in material, in workmanship, in operation in the field, in strength and in durability by a company that has always made good its promises.

They are the result of forty-one years of labor and experiment, but they are no experiment, for their merits have been tested in thousands of meadows and grain-fields, and they have met the approval of the thousands who are using them.

For prices, terms, &c., write to D. S. Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. In ordering extras for old machines, be careful to describe the piece and give the number of the piece wanted from that on the old ones. Also, manner of shipment (freight or express), and write where known.

Price-List of Extras sent on application.

1848

Fig. 202 1/2.



Fig. 758.



Fig. 430.



1885

Fig. 205 1/2.



Fig. 550.



Fig. 736.



The Goulds Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of PUMPS

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PUMPS, WIND MILL PUMPS, HAND and
HOUSE FORCE PUMPS, BOILER
FEED PUMPS, ROTARY PUMPS,
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
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Principal Agencies:

Goulds & Austin, Chicago, Ill.

N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Fig. 762.



Fig. 423.



Fig. 237.



Fig. 345.



