



"The above picture of the plant of the NOXON COMPANY, LIMITED of INGERSOLL, Ontario, is no doubt a familiar scene to a number of our Western people who have come from Ontario. To those, however, who have never seen this institution, an idea of the size of same will be obtained from the above cut.

The Noxon Co. have been in business since the year 1856, known in the earlier years as the Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co. and later as the Noxon Co., Ltd. The company have been doing a very large export business for the past few years, in fact, the export trade has engaged practically the entire output. Now, having increased the premises to a considerable extent by additions and new buildings, the company are in a position to devote part of their facilities to manufacturing machines for Western Canada and have already commenced doing business in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, particularly in binders, mowers, rakes, cultivators and disc harrows.

Mr. W. F. Johnston late of the Massey Harris Co. is the designer and constructor of the machines which are giving splendid satisfaction in practically all countries of the world. Mr. Johnston has had a wide experience both in foreign countries and in Canada and the NOXON machines are a standing tribute to his mechanical genius.

Mr. C. W. Riley, the President of the Company, is one of Canada's largest Cheese exporters, also supplying a large amount of dairy produce to the Western markets. The Noxon Co. Ltd. have to date retained their independence being absolutely independent of any Trust or Combine and no doubt the dealers and farmers in the Canadian West will appreciate this fact and be pleased to see an independent harvesting line in the market.

The plant of the Company is situated in the Town of Ingersoll between the Grand Trunk Railroad on the one side and the Canadian Pacific on the other side, both railroads serving the plant with sidings making the railroad accommodations good as any plant in Canada. The Thames river which flows along the north side of the plant furnishes the water used on the premises both for steam and fire protection and the Town being almost divided equally by the river makes the premises extremely convenient for the employees.

At the present time the Tudhope-Anderson Co. are doing the transhipping for the Noxon Co. from their various warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Saskatoon and both machines and repairs can be had promptly at these places.

The Care and Handling of the Self Binder

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caused by the shrinking of the canvas will soon ruin it.

With the most careful operation accidents will occur and as the binder is always wanted to run steady in harvest time it is well to have on hand an extra pitman rod, reel slat, or other repairs, besides a good supply of first class oil and binder twine.

When the crop is cut the binder should be brought into a dry machine shed. The canvases should be taken off and thoroughly repaired and hung up in a dry place. Then the whole binder should be overhauled and all worn nuts, bolts and castings replaced. Next it should be thoroughly cleaned, any dirt left on will collect moisture and destroy paint, rot wood and rust iron. The binder should be painted every two or three years. If the reels, bundle carrier and tongue are taken off, they may be stored in a convenient place and the binder will take up much less room in the shed.

By T. E. Fleming.

Every grain growing farmer requires a large array of implements to produce and harvest crops. Farm laborers are difficult to obtain, and large wages are demanded. Consequently the farmer must resort to labor saving devices in the shape of farm implements to do his work. Now, these

implements cost money, hence the machinery bill of the average farmer is no small item. But in the majority of cases the expenses connected with the stock of farm machinery, arises more from the neglect and ill usage that they undergo in the work for which they have been adapted.

One of the most useful and perhaps the most abused of farm implements is the self-binder. This machine is of a complicated construction and has some delicate parts; hence if it is operated in a careless manner it soon becomes reranged. This, coupled with the exposure that they are subjected to, tends to shorten their life considerably.

The housing of the binder during the inactive season is the greatest step toward extending its longevity. Eleven months' exposure will damage it far more than the three or four weeks' work that it is subjected to. I daresay that 95 per cent. of the binders in Western Canada never see the inside of a building after they leave the dealers' hands. Is it any wonder that the farmers implement bill is a large one. If no shelter is available in the ordinary buildings, a special building, to serve as an implement shed would be a profitable investment. Money spent in this way would pay many times the interest that it would return if placed in the bank.

So much for the care of the binder; let us now consider the

operating of it. The great object in running this, or any other machine for that matter, is to keep all parts working in unison, and with a minimum amount of friction. To maintain this condition there are a great many points to consider. The machine should be looked over at frequent intervals to see that all bolts and nuts are tight. The machine must not be strained in any way whatever. This must be especially observed in heavy crops or on rough land. An even speed is necessary for smooth running, an irregular speed causing unnecessary friction. Never continue operating a binder after some part gets out of order. Have it repaired before further damage is done. This is always the cheapest way in the end. All bearings and gearings require lubricating at least twice a day. There are, however, several parts that require it oftener and these should be treated according to the requirements. The chains should be kept well oiled with the exception of the drive chain which must be left dry.

Another item of no small importance is the caring for the binder at night during the busy season. The most satisfactory method is to keep it under cover, but this is impracticable on most farms and the machine must be left in the field. In this case the canvases must be slackened and the whole binder covered over as much as possible. If this precaution is not taken a heavy

dew or rain will stretch the canvases and perhaps break a few straps, causing delay and expense. Two or three worn out canvases make a good covering. Being water tight they shed the rain or dew.

Observing these points in the care and operating of the binder, its longevity can be extended over a great many years. And when we consider the large initial cost of this machine, coupled with the labor saving work that it performs, it is apparent that the self-binder is a machine to be cared for in a manner to prolong its efficiency as much as possible.

By Harry Hill.

A very important agent required—in order that the proper care may be taken of farm implements—is the machine shed. A machine shed once it is erected will be found to prolong and lengthen the working years of your machinery and in this way prove a very profitable investment. Now, if this preceding sentence be true—which we all know for a fact is true—then I think I am correct in saying, that any farmer possessing the implements necessary to work a farm of ordinary size—who is financially fit to build a shelter for them—should do so without delay. He will not only find it a profitable investment but will also be pleased when he takes his ten or twelve year old binder or threshing machine into the har-