

When the Grain is Cut.

January—Harvest is ended in most districts of Australia, and shipments have been made of the new crop from Chili, New Zealand, Argentine Republic.

February—Upper Egypt and India.

March—Lower Egypt and India.

April—Coast of Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, India, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico and Cuba.

May—Persia, Asia Minor, Algeria, Syria, Texas, Florida, Morocco, Central China, Japan, Central Asia.

June—California, Oregon, Southern United States, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Turkey, Roumelia, Danube, South Russia, South of France, Danubian Principalities, Greece, Sicily, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri.

July—Southern, Eastern and Midland English Counties, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New Zealand, New York, Virginia, Upper Canada, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Russia Poland.

August—United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Manitoba, British Columbia, Lower Canada, Hudson's Bay Territory, Denmark, Poland.

September—Scotland, England—Hops and roots. Athabasca—Wheat, barley, etc. Sweden, North Russia, France—Beetroot, buckwheat.

October—Scotland, America—Corn crop. France, Germany—Vintage.

November—Australia (north), Peru, South Africa.

December—Australia (south), Chili, Argentine Republic.

It is kind of disgusting to a clergyman, after he has pointed to the situation of a condemned murderer as a warning against crime, to have a deacon rise up and say, "The man was pardoned yesterday."

THE MASSEY HARVESTER WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

It has twice the sale of any
other Reaper in Canada.

2,000 TO BE MADE FOR 1884.

The Massey Harvester combines all the desirable features for securing grain in a rapid workmanlike manner, whether standing, or down and tangled. It has proved to be just what the Canadian farmer needs. It is the most powerful cutter ever constructed. Enabling it to do good and clean work, in especially heavy and lodged grain.

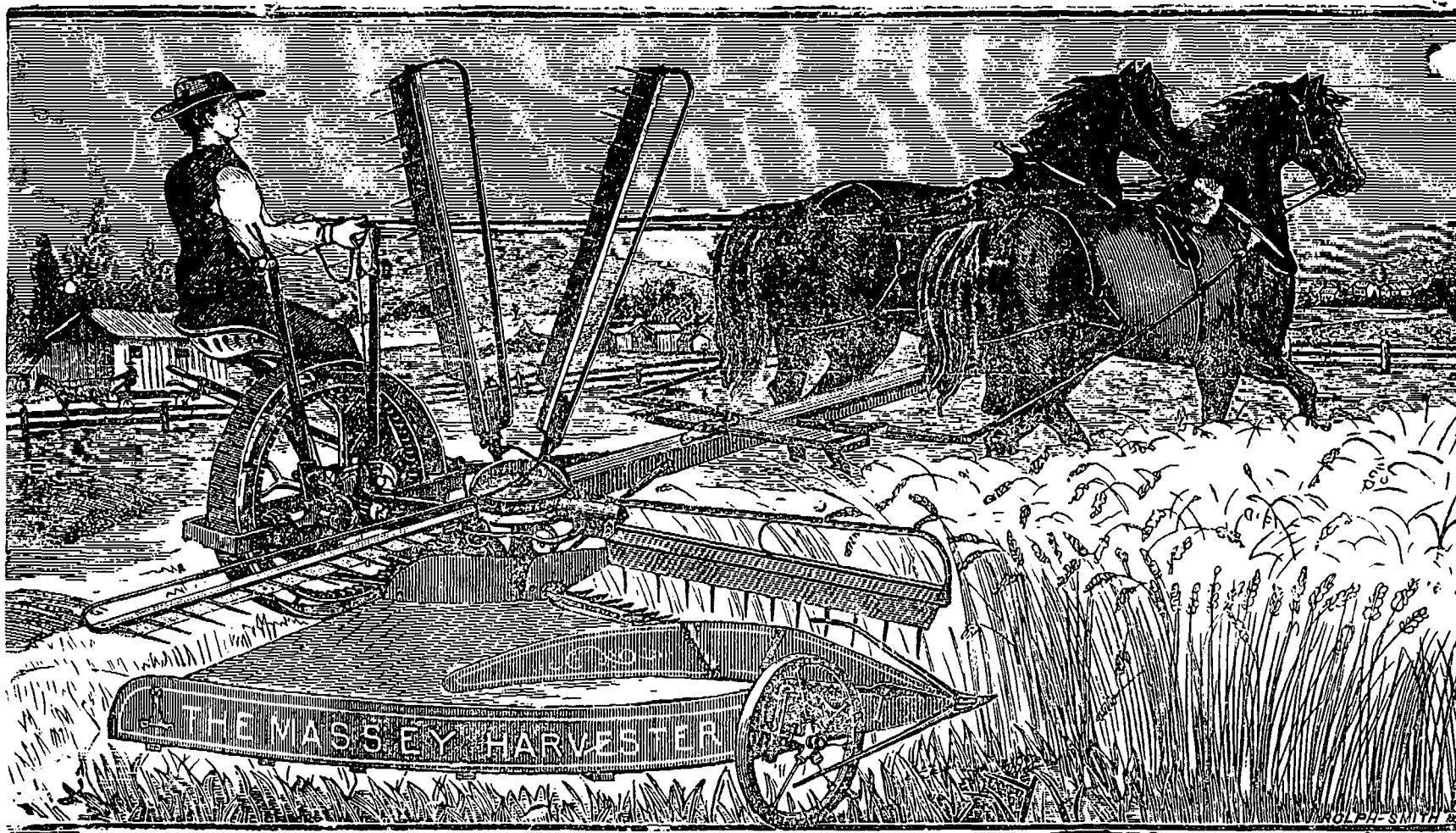
The superiority of its construction, and general adaptability is so well-known throughout Canada—that a full description of the machine may appear unnecessary.

On Kicking.

It is the heaven-born right of every mule and every American to kick! Whether the mule or the American most enjoys the kicking, philosophers are not agreed. The history of human life is to a large extent the history of fruitless and varied kickings. We spend most of our cradle-life in kicking. We kick our nurses and our dearest friends. We kick till we get cramps, and then we kick at the nostrums we have to swallow to cure them. We kick, as school-boys; as lovers, we spend much valuable time in kicking our rivals, and if our case is very bad, we not infrequently turn round and try to kick ourselves. But when we begin to "board out," then is the time when kicking becomes an imperative duty. The hash, we must absorb or die—the melancholy cakes that confront us at every meal,—the butterine that never knew a cow,—the steaks that would serve for soling shoes or paving streets,—these and a thousand other discomforts incident to boarding-house life, would make an angel kick, if it were not for a monopoly in wings. But this kicking must be only of the metaphorical sort, or there will be trouble. Not long ago a young Scotchman kicked his landlady in good earnest, and Justice Kauffman sent him to jail. And they call this a land of freedom!

HOUSES CATCHING FIRE.—Every person should have it distinctly and durably impressed on the mind, that as soon as a house is found to be on fire, every door should be kept carefully closed. Air-currents are thus prevented, and the flames shut out for a time from one room to another, and time is allowed to extinguish the fire or to secure the furniture. Some time ago, a two-story house of wood was found to be on fire after midnight, when the inmates ran frantically from one room to another, leaving all the doors open, and in ten minutes the whole building was in flames, and nothing was saved.

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THE MASSEY HARVESTER.

Winter Management.

Poultry are helpless now. No foraging can be done, for the ground is sealed with ice, and the insects are deep beneath the surface. There are wants to be supplied, and the demands are imperative if eggs are expected. Even gravel and other "grit" is scarce. A few small boxes, each containing a separate substance, should be placed where the fowls can at all times help themselves to ground or crushed oyster shells, charcoal or even wood ashes. They will use as much of these materials as they need and no more. There should also be provided not only good, warm, airy quarters, but also a dusting-box filled about two thirds full of dry dirt, or finely-sifted coal ashes. The food should be variable, and the water given in the best manner to prevent freezing. The freezing of the drinking-water is a serious obstacle in winter, as it breaks to pieces, by expansion, all vessels in which it is given. To avoid this, water can be given at certain intervals, that unused, to be thrown out before freezing. Fowls need but little water at this season, especially if they are fed soft food at least once a day; but, small as the quantity may be that they need, it should be allowed. Dryness is essential to prevent roup, and animal food should be given whenever practicable.

FIRE IN CHIMNEYS—May be checked, if not arrested, by throwing salt on the fire below. Stopping the chimney at the top with a broad board, or wet hay, arrests the current of air and helps to extinguish it.

Saturday Night.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes,
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair,
Hearing them hush forth their evening prayer;
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loved to gather the lambs to his fold;
Watching, they listen with weary delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones all are asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blankets round each little form.
Kissing each little face, rosy and bright—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray,
"God guide and keep them from going astray."

DURING the fall and winter, when everything is added to the manure heap, that portion nearest the bottom and centre decomposes much sooner than the upper and outer parts. It is essential that manure be as perfectly decomposed as possible, for it is then more soluble in water, and better appropriated as plant food. During the cold weather, when work is scarce, the manure heap should be thoroughly overhauled, by placing the unrotted portions in the centre, and the whole then covered with a few inches of dirt. Should more material for manure accumulate, a new heap should be made, and the old heaps left undisturbed to heat. Should the heat be of such character as to "fire-pang," the heap should be handled again, at the same time give it an occasional dusting of plaster. Never mix lime or ashes with barnyard manure, as these substances liberate ammonia, and occasion loss. It is best to apply them separately from the manure, but it will do no injury if they are added to manure at the time of spreading it, provided the manure is immediately turned under. Manure and commercial fertilizers, however, can be mixed together at any time after the manure is rotted, but the mixture should be kept under cover till ready for use.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Will last longer and be in less danger of breaking, by keeping the bolts well screwed up, and always washed clean, especially about the running parts. Nothing will wear out a carriage sooner than to allow loose bolts, admitting sand and dust, and all working together. Keep all parts washed, and place a wrench on each nut as often as once a week.