

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.

PUBLISHED BY
THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MARCH, 1882.

SALUTATORY.

SPRING is again upon us, and we make our annual visit to the homes of the Canadian farmer throughout the Dominion—this time not in the form of a catalogue, but an illustrated monthly. The season brings to us pleasant remembrances of our relations in the past, and we come before our patrons with renewed confidence, that what we claim for our manufactures will be verified by those who use them. Next, if not above, in importance to the real merit of the article manufactured, is the quality of the work put on it, and this has been fully tested by the establishment of the Massey Manufacturing Company, in operation now thirty-five years.

Recently, the right, title and interest of the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company have been purchased by the Massey Manufacturing Company, the former having closed out their entire business in Canada. This has necessitated a general extension of our works and increase of capacity, making it by far the largest establishment of the kind in the Dominion.

We congratulate all on the bountiful harvests with which we have been favored, and while we wish for ourselves that 1882 may show the greatest success of all the years, we do the same as heartily for the faithful tillers of the soil.

The Illustrated will be mailed free, for the full term, to any one sending us their name and address.

Do not fail to read our Testimonials—we need no better advertisement—our machines speak for themselves. The proof of the pudding is in eating it.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

WE almost envy the thrifty farmer in his healthful, wholesome occupation of bearing forth the precious seed and gathering in the golden grain. Sowing and reaping are the two words that may be said to embrace the whole life of the farmer—getting the land well sowed, that he may have a harvest well worth the reaping. When the cold, heartless grasp of Jack Frost gives way to the welcome rays of the sun, and the plough and harrow take their sway, Nature puts on new life, and the balmy breezes of Spring but echo the voice of the farmyard, while all animal and vegetable life is let loose from Winter quarters. The energetic farmer, though his work is laborious, has the freedom that none but him can enjoy. While the merchant, the capitalist and the manufacturer have to rack their brains over risks involved, fluctuations in market values and the multitudinous vicissitudes of capital and labor, the peaceful farmer—though he may be personally interested in any or all of these—he knows that in time of financial peril he can still fall back on the old farm for his bread and butter. Again, the agriculturist has not been obliged to devise his own methods for sowing and harvesting his abundant crops, but the manufacturer has been keeping steady pace with the wants of the farm, supplying needful implements for the progressive husbandmen of a growing country. Could the farmer of forty years ago have been told of the splendid array and perfection of labor-saving and harvesting machinery, such as presented by the Massey Manufacturing Company for 1882, he would not have believed it possible. Thus is the labor and toil of the sowing and reaping lightened more and more by mechanical genius, and the busy farmer scatters the seed with unfaltering faith that it will yield the increase,—assured by the promise of the inspired Word, that "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

Every machine we turn out is thoroughly tested and run by power before it leaves the factory. This makes the starting in the field an easy task.

BUSINESS METHODS.

It is our aim to do all our business with system, promptness and regularity; but sometimes our plans are thwarted by the un-business-like methods of our customers. Our readers will be surprised when we state that, in the month of January last, over \$4,000, in small amounts in cash and P. O. orders, were sent to our office without the name of the sender accompanying the same and without anything to tell what it was for.

In making a remittance, the sender should be careful to give name in full, Post-office and Province address, and state distinctly what it is for,—and at the same time be brief and concise.

THE TORONTO REAPER AND MOWER CO.

Dispose of their Entire Business!!

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING Co. are the Purchasers!!

The Largest Manufactory of Harvesting Machinery now Larger than ever!!!

4,500 "OWERS AND REAPERS!

4,000 HORSE RAKES!

Being Manufactured for the Season of 1882, or about
Double the production of any other Factory
in Canada!!

It was a matter of great surprise, and people wondered and held their breath, when the announcement was made, that the two largest Mower and Reaper Factories in Canada had become one,—the interests, experience, patents, valuable tools and machinery of both Companies being concentrated in one mammoth concern. Farmers cannot appreciate too highly the immense benefit conferred upon them by this consolidation, affording the possibility of one institution possessing, as it now does, tools and facilities for doing work that could not be thought of by any ordinary concern.

Manufacturing their own Knives and Sections, Ledger-plates for Guard Fingers, Rake Teeth, and Spokes and Rims for wheels of Horse Rakes, machine-made Bolts, hot-pressed Nuts, Brass and Phosphor Bronze Castings, etc., such materials as must be and are purchased by all others. The Massey Manufacturing Co. gain a decided advantage, all this work being done in their own Factory and under their own supervision, by means of the newest, latest improved and most expensive machinery. Parts of Mowing and Reaping Machines subjected to wear, are hardened on the surface, in a new improved Case-hardening Furnace, making them equal to tempered steel and yet stronger.

Every requisite for the production of perfect work is now possessed, and farmers may more than ever rely upon the character of the Machines and Horse Rakes produced by the Massey Manufacturing Company.

300 skilled workmen are now employed by the Massey Manufacturing Company, their monthly Pay Roll amounting to about Eleven Thousand Dollars.

THE LESSON OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S YOUTH.

NOTHING that Mr. Garfield ever did will mark so grand an issue, or contribute so much to emphasize the new era upon which humanity has entered, as his dying. It was everything that he did and attempted in life, however, and especially the manner of his doing and attempting, that made it possible for his death to be one of the notable deaths of history.

After all, there is nothing that the world esteems so highly as broad, forceful, generous, genuine manliness; and it was because Mr. Garfield had acquitted himself nobly as a man in his long and arduous struggle with life and death, that the best men and women of all nations lamented the untimely ending of his career. It is true that the exigencies of political life had resulted in his achievement of one of the most conspicuous and honorable positions among men; but neither that nor the atrocity of the crime which cost him his life could alone have awakened such national and international sympathy and interest as we have just witnessed. It was the manliness of the man, not the dignity of his station, that the world regarded.

It is a question for the rising generation to consider: How and under what influences the manliness of Mr. Garfield was developed and demonstrated.

Nature's first and best gift to man he had at birth—a strong body, well set up, and endowed with vigorous and healthy instincts. Thus, in the highest sense, he was well born. Beyond this his early prospects were certainly not brilliant. His early home was a rude, single-roomed log house in the wilderness. Orphaned in his second year by the death of his father, the poverty he was born to was intensified and saddened by the lack of a father's care and guidance. For fourteen years the log house was his home, and hard work his chief educator. The family circumstances improved slowly, and the older boys built for their mother a small frame house with three rooms on the ground and two under the roof. Here was young Garfield's home for two or three years more, during which he earned something at odd jobs among the neighboring farmers.

At this time his ambition was to be a sailor on the lake. His ambition was not gratified, and he hired himself to a cousin at ten dollars a month to drive the horses of a canal boat. He was now seventeen years old, an age at which most boys regard their education complete or hopeless of attainment. His, so far as books went, had not begun.

At eighteen a fit of sickness kept him in bed for months. To divert him from his intention to be a sailor, his mother persuaded him to begin to prepare himself to be a country school teacher. Then, if he still desired to, he could sail summers and teach winters, and so be earning something all the time. He had no money, but by working with a carpenter

at odd hours and Saturdays, he earned enough to buy books and pay his board. In the winter he taught a district school. At twenty he pluckily decided to prepare for college, counting that he could work his way through in ten or twelve years.

At the age of twenty-three he was ready to go to college, and had saved enough money while teaching to pay his way for the first year. By borrowing money on a policy of insurance on his life, he was able to complete the rest of his college course without the anticipated delays, graduating at the age of twenty-five. For the next five years he taught, reading law meantime, and then entered upon political life in the Ohio Legislature. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and in the winter of the same year, in response to the call for volunteers, he abandoned his legal plans and entered the army.

By this time he had developed those traits of character and a capacity for painstaking effort and hard work which made his promotion comparatively rapid. In 1863, at the age of thirty-two, he resigned a major-general's commission for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives, upon the urgent solicitations of President Lincoln. After seventeen years of diligent service in the House he was chosen to represent his State in the Senate, but before taking his seat he was elected President of the United States.

It is impossible here to touch upon those details of character and circumstance which fittingly illustrate the nature, severity, and grand success of the struggle upward to be seen in the life we have so baldly outlined. The lessons to be learned from such a life cannot be too strongly commended to the young, whether born to poverty or wealth.

The early life of poverty and hard work which young Garfield inherited undoubtedly developed much of the force and manliness which he displayed in after life, and saved him from many of the hindrances and temptations incident to inherited riches and social position; but it must not be forgotten that the vigorous body and passionate nature, which he disciplined and made the basis of a pure and lovable manhood, carried and involved moral hazards not less than those of wealth.

He overcame the disadvantages of early surroundings, as thousands of other young men have, simply because he willed to and was willing to pay the price of personal and social advancement in hard and patient effort, integrity of purpose, and a readiness to do his best in everything that might fall to him to do. He made opportunities to work where he found none open, and when responsibilities were laid upon him by his townsmen or countrymen, he met them bravely and studied hard to fit himself for the duties to be performed. Above all, he sought to prove himself in all things worthy of his own self-respect. There was one man, he said, whose good opinion he desired before all others, for that man he had to eat with, and work with, and sleep with; his name was James Garfield.

There is not a young mechanic who reads these lines, however humble his position, however scanty his opportunities, who cannot rise in position, knowledge, and personal worth by the same means. He may not gain great learning, great wealth, or fame by the effort, but he cannot fail to gain what is worth more than all these in themselves—a higher, truer, and more enjoyable manhood.

The failures of some men are grander than the successes of others. And while Mr. Garfield's life, tried even by conventional standards, was a splendid success in the end, it should not be forgotten that, during most of his life, sudden death would have found him in the ranks of the worthily inconspicuous, with those

"Who failed on earth great men to be,
Though better than the men who wore the crown."

It was a sincere, purposeful, kindly, and laborious life that made it possible for the close of his life to be so signally conspicuous and his memory revered. Any youth who will can accomplish the life, though kind Fortune may spare him the pain and the glory of so tragic a termination of it. —*Scientific American.*

RUTH AND BOAZ.

OUR illustration on the opposite page brings to mind the simple, primitive mode of harvesting prevalent in the days of Ruth and Boaz, and indeed continued in that country, with little or no change, down to the present time. Though the artist has had to draw largely from imagination, he has in the spirit and purpose of the picture been true to the sacred narrative. The manly, considerate Boaz, with outstretched hand, extends to Ruth the Moabitess a hearty welcome to glean in his field, accompanying her rightful privilege with special favors. We, in this great Western World of broad acres and extensive farms, can scarcely take in the situation,—an innocent, poverty-stricken female subsisting, even for a time and under favorable auspices, upon the gleanings of a harvest-field.

Had she been required to follow a Massey Harvester, she would not have fared so well, though it might have been better for Boaz. However, we are not disposed to be irreverent or mar the dignity and grace of such a scene. Reapers and Mowers in Palestine sounds harsh; we have no desire for trade in that country; let its normal simplicity be preserved; it is enough to meet the demand in these lands of the setting sun. But we must not wander from the cardinal thought awakened by the scene which forms so prominent a part in a story of transcendent beauty.

Farmers, remember, we are the only manufacturers in Canada of the Toronto Mower and Reaper, the Massey Mower, the Massey Harvester, Sharp's Horse Rake, and the Toronto Cord Binder.

We call attention to our productions for 1882, noted on page 3.