

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

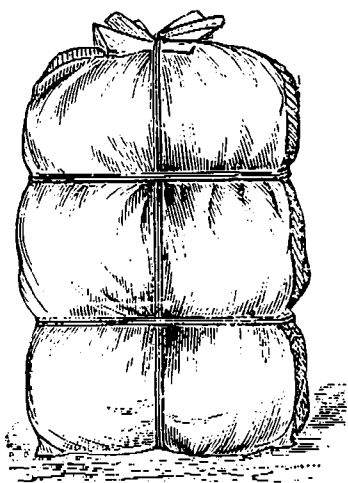
CORD KNOTTER

AS USED ON THE

Self-Binding Harvesters

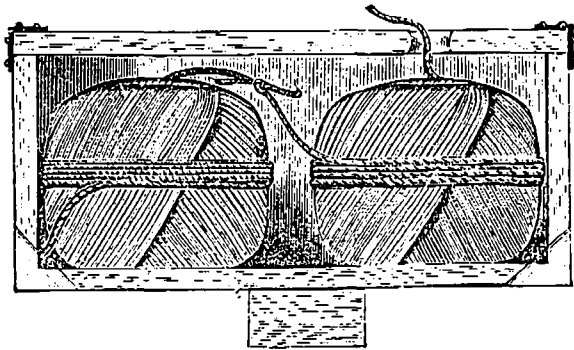
MANUFACTURED BY

The Massey Manufacturing Co.



This represents a 50 lb. Bag of Cord.

The cord is shipped in bags varying in weight from 25 to 65 pounds each, and containing an equal number of balls, averaging in weight about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.



Twine as placed in Cord Box in the Machine.

The "Bill Hook Knotter," used on the Toronto Binder is the simplest device yet invented for tying a knot. There are no traps about it, and absolutely no complicated parts to wear or become disarranged by use or carelessness.



TWINE KNOT TIED BY THE TORONTO CORD BINDER.

The cord or twine used is about the size shown in the cut of the knot, and the form of the tie is fairly illustrated by this same picture. You will notice that the expansion of the sheaf has a tendency to tighten the knot, and when the bundles are tossed on end for shocking there is no danger of the knot slipping or becoming untied.

Examine carefully the machines turned out by the Massey Manufacturing Company, and notice the material, the workmanship, and the general finish. They are without a superior, and taken as a whole are without an equal.

They both meant business:—"Widder Jenkins," said an Ohio farmer, as he hustled into her house one morning, "I am a man of business. I'm worth \$10,000 and want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer." "I don't want ten seconds, old man!" she replied as she shook out the dish-cloth; "I'm a woman of business, worth \$16,000, and wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth! I give you a minute and a half to git!" He got.

A young man, while out hunting for his father's pig, accosted an Irishman as follows: "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" Pat responded, "Faix, how could I tell a stray pig from any other?"

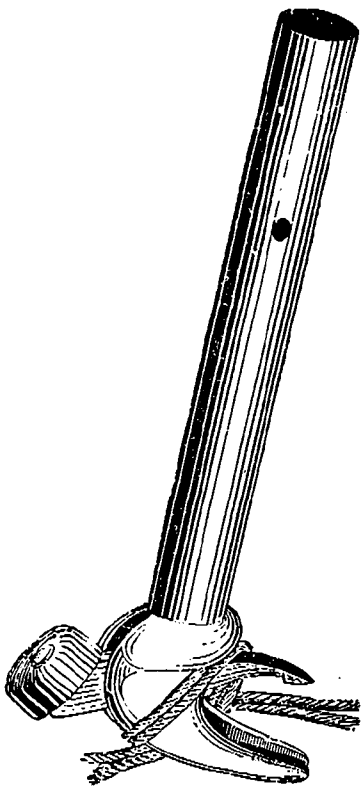


Figure 1.

Figure 1 represents the first operation in tying the knot. The knotter hook has made one revolution, wrapping the cord around the rear end of the beak, and the bill stands open to receive the opposite ends of the string as shown in the picture. When the end of the twine is drawn through, the tongue or under part of the bill closes and presents the operation as shown in Fig. 2.

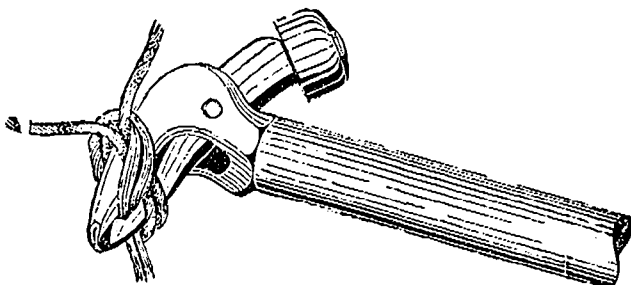


Figure 2.

Toronto Knotter Hook forming the Cord Loop.

Figure 2. The loop or platt is now completed and held in proper position by the closed bill tongue until the knot stripper, which is a curved piece of steel, strips or pulls the loop off of the bill and leaves it as shown in Figure 3.

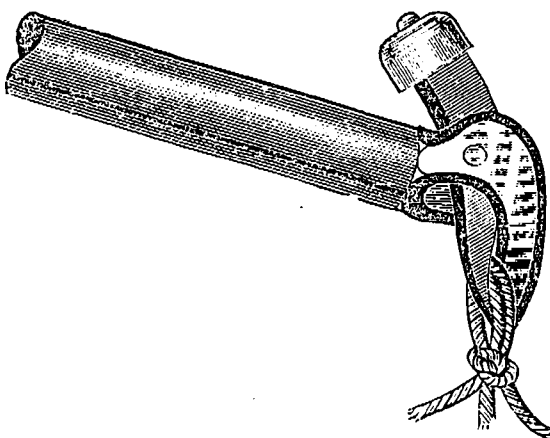
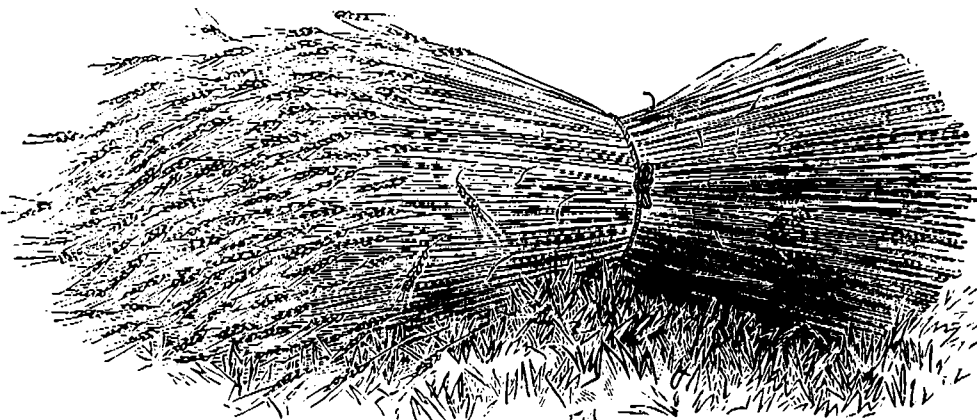


Figure 3.

Last Operation in performing a Knot with the Toronto Knotter.

Figure 3. A cam motion now operates the roller on the back end of the tongue piece, causing it to open and eject the knot, which is quickly cut off from the main part of the cord by means of a small knife, and the twine-bound bundle is tossed to one side completing the operation.



Wheat Sheaf Bound with Twine by the Toronto Cord Binder.

This picture is a good representation of a Twine Bound Sheaf, tied with the Toronto Cord Binder. No unnecessary compression is used, not a straw broken or a head of grain wasted. The bundle can be handled with safety and no danger of them coming untied when stacking. The bands offer no obstacles when threshing the grain, and no injury is done the stock by feeding upon the straw, as is the case when wire is used for tying the bundles.

The Cost of Beef.

Mr. John D. Gillett, of Illinois, the well known cattle breeder and feeder, has prepared a statement of the average cost of bringing a steer up to the ages of twelve months, two years, and three years, and the profit to the feeder at these several ages. Of course it must be remembered that the system of feeding practised by Mr. Gillett is the one generally pursued in Illinois, and varies from the usual practice among Michigan, New York, or Ohio feeders; but his long experience and great success make his statements of value to all interested in cattle feeding. His figures are as follows:—

COST OF STEER TWELVE MONTHS OLD.

Value of calf at birth.....	\$ 3 00
Expenses of dam of calf chargeable to calf for one year as follows:—Eight per cent. interest on \$50, value of cow.....	4 00
Keep of yearling, and feed of cow twelve months.....	12 25
Insurance on cow.....	1 00
Risk on failure of cow to breed.....	1 75
Loss of calves by death, etc.....	1 00
No corn fed up to twelve months.....	
Value of pasture and keep up to twelve months.....	6 00

Total..... \$29 00

Weight of calf at twelve months, 700 lbs., worth, at five cents.....	35 00
Profit at twelve months of age.....	6 00

COST FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS OF AGE.

Value of steer at twelve months of age.....	\$ 35 00
Value of shock corn from twelve to twenty-four months of age, 110 bushels of corn at 34 cents.....	38 50
Pasture at twelve to twenty-four months.....	3 00
Interest and risk.....	2 80

Total..... \$87 30

Less 500 pounds pork made on droppings of steer from twelve to twenty-four months of age, at five cents.....	25 00
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Net cost twelve to twenty-four months..... \$35 50

Weight of steer at twenty-four months, 1,000 lbs.; value of steer at twenty-four months at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	104 00
Profit at twenty-four months of age.....	50 70

COST FROM TWENTY-FOUR TO THIRTY-SIX MONTHS OF AGE.

Value of steer at twenty-four months of age.....	\$104 00
Value of shock corn consumed in entire year, 125 bushels, at 35 cents.....	43 75
Pasture, May 1 to November 1.....	4 00
Interest and risk at twenty-four to thirty-six months of age.....	8 32

Total..... \$160 07

Less 500 lbs pork at five cents, made on droppings of steer.....	25 00
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Cost at thirty-six months of age..... \$135 07

Weight at thirty-six months of age, 2,200 lbs., at seven cents.....	154 00
Profit at thirty-six months of age.....	18 95

From this statement it appears that the net profit of the first year's feeding is only \$6, while the second year it is \$50.70. The third year, however, only \$18.95 is gained by feeding. These figures exhibit how much is gained by early maturity and the value of improved stock to the farmer. It is a well-known fact that a good grade Shorthorn or Hereford steer will be fully as heavy and ripe for the butcher at two years of age as an ordinary native steer at three years, and that the food consumed by each, annually, will vary but little. Every farmer, therefore, who is feeding native stock for the butcher, is wasting a year's time and feed. Of course many of them will not believe this, but the way for the unbeliever to do is to test the question for himself, and act upon the results of that test. He can lose nothing by giving the matter a fair trial.

We have purchased for the coming harvest a large quantity of Binding Cord, and are in a position to supply all who are in want of it; and those desirous of buying from us we advise to place their orders early. It may be somewhat difficult to estimate just the amount of cord that will be required for the season, or even the quantity per acre, for the reason that if large sheaves are bound the quantity of cord will be much

less than if the sheaves are made smaller. We presume that, taking the average of grain it would be safe to estimate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of cord to the acre, if fair-sized sheaves are bound.

A new color: "Telegraph blue" is a new color. It is the shade of a man's face when he gets a despatch from his broker asking for more margin.