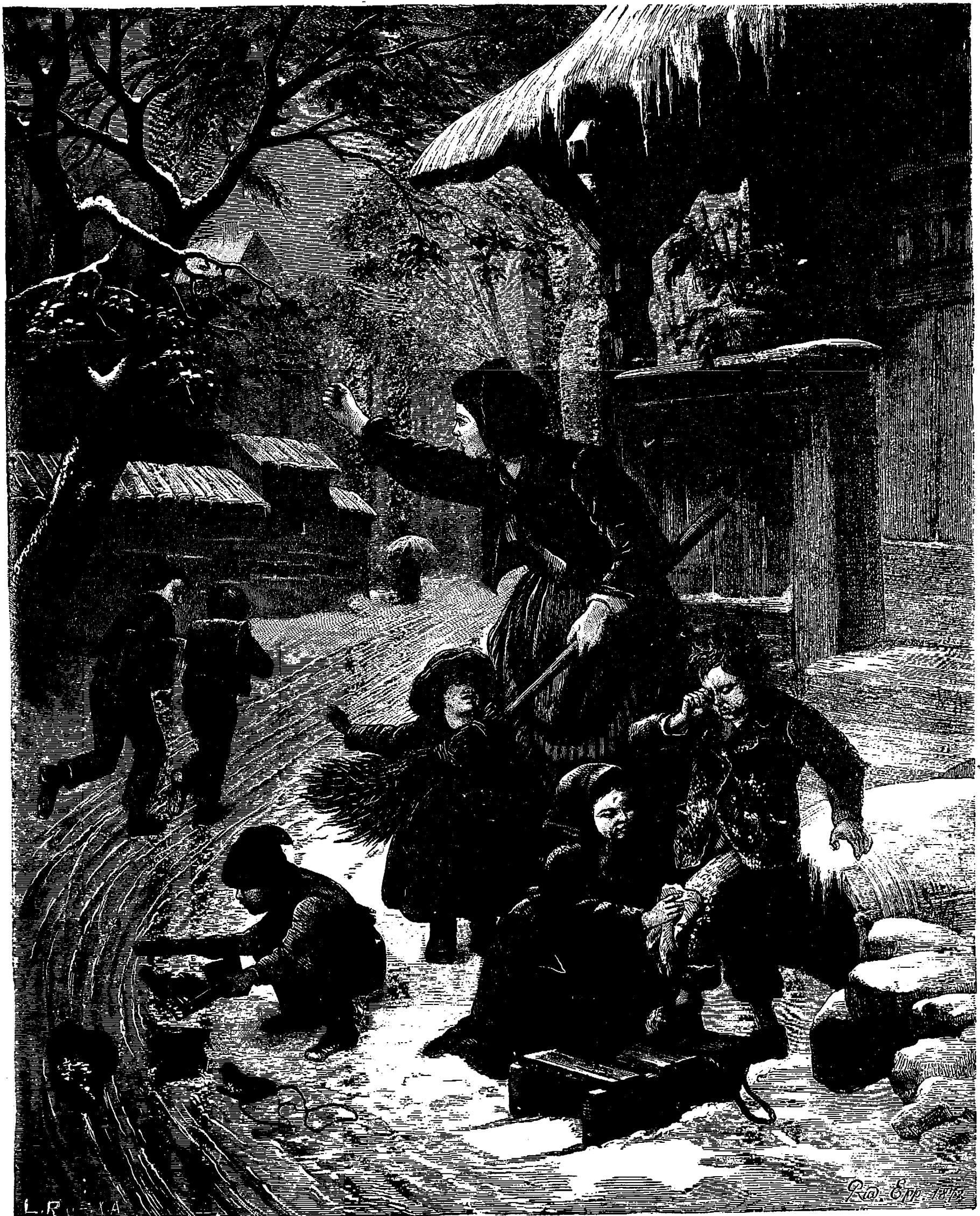


**MASSEY'S**  
**ILLUSTRATED**  
A JOURNAL OF HARVESTING MACHINERY

The Massey Manufacturing Co. }

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1884.

{ No. 7.



**THE BROKEN SLATE.**

# The Toronto Cord Binder,

FIVE AND SIX FEET CUT.

Improved for 1884.

The only Binders in the market  
fitted with the new Sheaf  
Carrier.

1,500 Cord Binders to be made by us for 1884.

The Toronto Cord Binder has now been before the Canadian farmers for the past three years, during which time it has grown very rapidly into favor, and now stands at the front, as the most popular Self-Binding Harvester made. Never has there been a season more suited to thoroughly test the qualities of Harvesting Machinery, than the last, and never has there been a machine made that has acquitted itself better in the field, than the Toronto Cord Binder, and every purchaser is willing to testify to its superiority. We publish a few of the many testimonials received from some of the most prominent farmers who have used them, and will furnish for further reference, upon application, a list of hundreds of farmers who have them.

The Toronto Binder of 1883 made a most brilliant record and its working qualities appeared to want but little improvement. We have, though, made some very important changes on the machine, and it will enter the harvest of 1884 unequalled by any.

We have added to the Binding attachment, our new Bundle or Sheaf Carrier, by which the operator is enabled to lay the sheaves in winrows, which greatly facilitates the labor of stooking the grain, and fully saves the work of one man in the field. This is the only Binder on which this attachment is found and will be appreciated by all who see it and use it. The Toronto Binder is made of two widths of cut, one of 5 feet, the other of 6 feet. The greater advantage in the former is that it can be passed through a narrower gateway, and by removing the Binding attachment of either, which is done readily by the removal of two pins only, they will pass through a width of 10 ft. and 11 feet respectively. A very desirable feature on these machines is our new patent weight trip, that actually weighs the bundle before binding it, an advantage possessed by no other machine. It frequently happens, that when cutting green or damp grain, or straw with much grass in it, it is desirable to make smaller bundles, so that the straw may dry without injury. This can only be done when using the new Patent Weight Trip, as found on the Toronto Binder.

One of the most important parts to the successful working of a Harvester, is its Cutter Bar. The one used on the Toronto is made of Steel or Cold Rolled Iron, being of angle shape—and possesses great strength. The guards are of wrought iron, case hardened and firmly riveted to the Bar, making as good a cutting apparatus as possessed by any Mowing Machine. By this peculiar style of cutting apparatus the elevator canvas is run close to the cutting edge, thereby enabling the cut grain to reach the Binder nice and straight, besides preventing grass or short grain from clogging in the Finger Bar. The Toronto Binder solves the problem of changing the cutting height instantly, while the machine is at work—without stopping the team, or compelling the driver to leave his seat—and without throwing the driving gear out of line and out of mesh—a difficulty—that has defied the efforts of Binder manufacturers. All Self-Binders using the old sector are a nuisance. The main wheels of all such machines turn on short axles that move up and down between two sector standards, in connection with chain pulleys, pinions, ratchets, pawls, etc., etc. It is the same old contrivance that was used on the Reapers and Mowers of fifteen (15) years ago, but now abandoned as too cumbersome and too expensive to keep in repair. Besides, it is impossible to fit these complicated supports so exactly that the drive wheel will not soon "cant over" more or less, throwing the cog wheels out of line and mesh, and causing hard draft and rapid wear. The arrangements in the Toronto does away with 25 unnecessary parts, weighing in all about eighty pounds, and by the use of one Main Lever, at the right of the driver, and by the Grain Wheel Lever, the cutters can be lowered instantly to within 1½ inches of the ground, or raised about 18 inches to pass any obstructions, or to any height between these extremes, to cut a medium stubble.

SALEM P.O., CO. WELLINGTON, ONT.,  
September 14, 1883.

To Whom it May Concern:

We, the undersigned, having tried one of ——— Cord Binders this year, and not being satisfied with its work, requested of Mr. Jos. Findlay, general agent of the Massey Mfg. Co., to place one of the Toronto Cord Binders made by them on our farm—and we hereby certify that the Toronto is a superior machine in construction, workmanship and material, and that it does its work to our satisfaction, and would advise all farmers to carefully examine the Toronto before buying elsewhere.

J. & W. WATT,  
Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire Pigs and Southdown Sheep.

PARKHILL P.O., CO. MIDDLESEX, ONT.,  
August 7th, 1883.

To The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—The Toronto Self-Binder that I purchased from your agent, W. Medcoff, gives me entire satisfaction. I have cut my entire harvest with it, and it far exceeds my expectation. I cannot too highly recommend it to my brother farmers.

Yours truly,  
ANDREW AITKEN.

YATTON, Nov. 3rd, 1883.

Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—Last harvest I was persuaded by your agent, Mr. Sanderson, to try one of your Toronto Elevator Binders. To tell the truth I had conceived an unfavorable impression of the machine, and did not expect to be pleased with it. However, I was agreeably disappointed. We gave the machine some pretty severe tests in very heavy and badly lodged grain, and were fairly delighted with its work. It is a pleasure to use it; it runs light and nothing goes wrong. I cannot too strongly recommend it.

Very truly yours,  
JNO. MULLOY,  
Yatton P.O., Tp. Peel, Co. Wellington.

NEW CASTLE, Nov. 8th, 1883.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTS,—The Toronto Cord Binder we purchased from you this season has worked to our satisfaction. It will cut and bind a six foot swath through any kind of grain, no matter how heavy or how badly lodged. We have not been hindered at all with anything going wrong. It binds a better sheaf than any man can by hand, and not a sheaf has come unbound with handling all harvest. The tensions are so arranged that a knot or lump in the cord will go through without breaking. To any one wanting a Binder I would recommend the Toronto Cord Binder.

WM. B. ALLIN, Newcastle.

SMITH FALLS, October 22nd, 1883.

Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, have each purchased one of your Toronto Elevator Cord Binders from your agent, W. H. Willis, of Smith Falls, and after cutting a big harvest, they have proved a grand success. For cutting and binding very short or long and badly down grain, I think it has no equal. Draws light on the team and is easily operated by the driver for any condition of crop. I find you have improvements on the Toronto that are not on any Elevator Binder I have seen, and no Binder can do good work in all conditions of crops without them. First, the relief rake at the heel of the knife; second, using a sliding knottter instead of butter; third, the Toronto has three compressors; fourth, your new and simple trip, binding by weight instead of bulk, does away with the nuisance of the sheaf wedging between the breast plate and binding table. We can recommend the Toronto to any farmer wanting to get a Binder, and any information regarding the Binder will be cheerfully given.

Yours truly,

W. CONDIE, MALCOM CONDIE,  
COLONEL LOUCKS, JOHN ACTON,  
JOHN CONDIE, Smith Falls P.O.

EPSOM, August 22nd, 1883.

Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—Having purchased from your agent, Mr. John Galloway, of Uxbridge, a Toronto Cord Binder this season, we recommend your machine on its own merits. It has given us every satisfaction any reasonable man could desire. We have cut and bound over fifty acres without any trouble, and can cut from 10 to 14 acres per day, costing on an average 32 cents per acre for cord. It runs lightly, is easily managed, cuts and binds the worst grain better than can be done the old way. Therefore we recommend every farmer that wants a Binder to purchase a Toronto Cord Binder in preference to any other machine made, because they are made of best material and manufactured at home. We were informed by agents of other manufacturers that your machine would not cut level, but we find that we can get the guards close to the ground and cut a perfectly level swath six feet wide in any kind of grain.

We remain yours truly,

FRANK H. ELLIOT,  
JOHN ELLIOT, JR.

We, the undersigned, testify to the above, having seen the machine work.

JOHN BELL, WILLIAM PAGE,  
SILAS PAGE, JAMES PAGE.

ST. CLEMENTS, Sept. 17th, 1883.

Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN, We, the farmers of St. Clements and vicinity, having seen one of your Toronto Elevator Cord Binders at work, on the farm of Mr. Jacob Busch, township of Wellelsley, con. 7, lot 3, St. Clements P. O., cutting stout and badly down oats, were surprised at the style of work it done, cutting the down grain as well as could be done by any Reaper, and doing the Binding well; in fact, doing its work to our entire satisfaction; and we believe it just the Binder for the crops grown in this section of the country. We also have examined it as to workmanship and material, and pronounce it first-class, and would advise farmers to carefully examine the Toronto before purchasing a Binder.

JACOB BUSCH. HENRY RANK.  
GEO. WAECHTER. FRANK HUCK.  
JONAS HERGOTT. WM. VEITEL.  
P. B. GREYERBIEHL. ADAM ESBAUGH.  
JOS. KRAEMER. GEO. K. MEYER.  
JNO. K. MEYER. ELIAS HERGOTT.

RENFREW, Oct. 17, 1883.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—The Toronto Cord Binder I purchased from your agent, T. Stafford, has given good satisfaction. I have cut one hundred acres with it this season, and my opinion is that it is the most simple and durable Binder in the market.

D. CAMPBELL.

TORONTO GORE, Nov. 16th, 1883.

Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased, last season, from your agent, Joseph Lawson, of Edmonton, one of your Toronto Cord Binders. It has done its work to my entire satisfaction. I cut and bound over 250 acres of grain, not having the least trouble running the machine, and when I finished my whole harvest I could not see my machine one dollar worse than when I commenced. It works remarkable well in laid down grain. My neighbors agree with me in saying it is the best Binder in this section of country. I would not take \$500 for it, providing I could not get another the same. The machine is light of draft, and for evenness of cut and cleanness of the work, the Toronto Cord Binder cannot be surpassed. I would advise any person wanting to purchase a Binder to buy the Toronto and have no other.

GEORGE WARD.

## Three Testimonials from Manitoba.

Upon application we can furnish names of 350 purchasers of the Toronto Binder, in Manitoba last season, and a large number in the season preceding it, who will readily testify to its quality, in same terms as the three gentlemen below.

HEASLIP, SOURIS DISTRICT, Man., Oct. 15th, '83.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—The Toronto Binder I purchased from you this season, is all that it is recommended to be. I had determined to buy the best Binder in the market, after carefully examining the different machines, I decided to try the Toronto, and after cutting a harvest of 210 acres, I am well pleased with my choice, having seen all the different Binders work, in this neighborhood, I consider the Toronto the lightest and most durable. The idea of lifting and lowering the machine is the most perfect and simplest I have seen. I have not had a single trouble. One team of horses can handle it without any trouble.

Yours, &c.,

S. A. HEASLIP.

RIVERSIDE, LANGVILLE P.O., MANITOBA,  
October 1st, 1883.

Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—It affords us much pleasure to bear testimony to the superior merits of your Toronto Cord Binder, purchased by us this season. We cut about 145 acres with it (some of the land being very rough); we had no trouble with it. It did its work well, and never missed binding unless the cord got tangled (which only occurred sometimes when the ball was near spent). We consider it as light on horses as any in the market, and by a good deal the best got up in respect to material and workmanship.

D. MCMILLAN.

H. MCMILLAN.

Tp. 5, Rge. 18 west.

PLUM CREEK, MAN., Aug. 28th, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to be able to tell you that our Massey Low Down Binder is doing its work in first-class style. A good team handles it with ease, and I think, as far as I can judge at present, that it is the machine of the future. As for the other two Binders, which are The Toronto, it is hardly necessary for me to say anything in their favor, as they are so well-known in this section of the country, to be the best machine of the kind in the market.

RICHARD B. KIRCHHEFFER.

To T. J. McBride, Esq.,  
Manager Massey Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Never chokes.

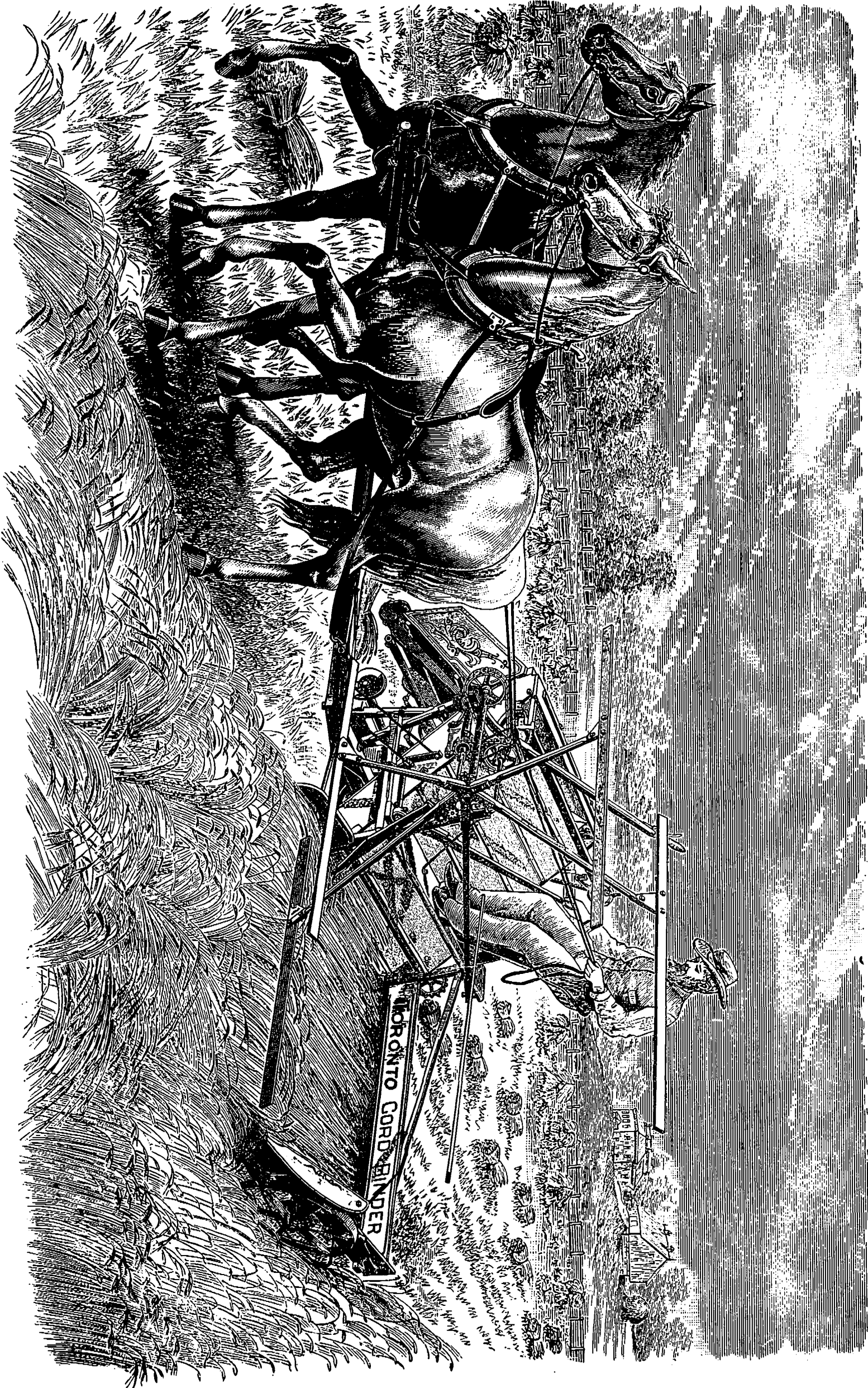
**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Is not an experiment but an acknowledged success.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Is the most simply constructed Elevator Binder in the market.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Is light in draft.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** is of the most improved pattern.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has no weight on the horses' necks.



THE NEW IMPROVED TORONTO CORD BINDER—1884.  
**5 AND 6 FEET CUTS.**  
 The only Self-Binding Harvesters using the new Patent Bundle Carrier.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Is built mostly of malleable iron, wrought iron and steel.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has an angular steel cutter bar, the most expensive and best in use.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Will cut the shortest or longest grain, whether lodged or straight.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Is under complete control of the driver when on his seat.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Weighs the size of its sheaf and does not depend upon bulk.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has the famous "Toronto" pitman connections.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has no side draft.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Is built with special tools.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has great capacity.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Cuts a swath of six feet.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has an adjustable reel.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has the most improved trip device.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Has the most improved lock gear.

**THE TORONTO ELEVATOR BINDER** Drives its knife from the front and has no rickety rocker pitman connection under the platform, as on other machines.

# The Toronto Mower.

10,800 have been made and sold in Canada since 1877.

3,000 TO BE MADE FOR 1884.

Many have cut from 1,500 to 1,800 acres of Grass, showing little sign of wear.

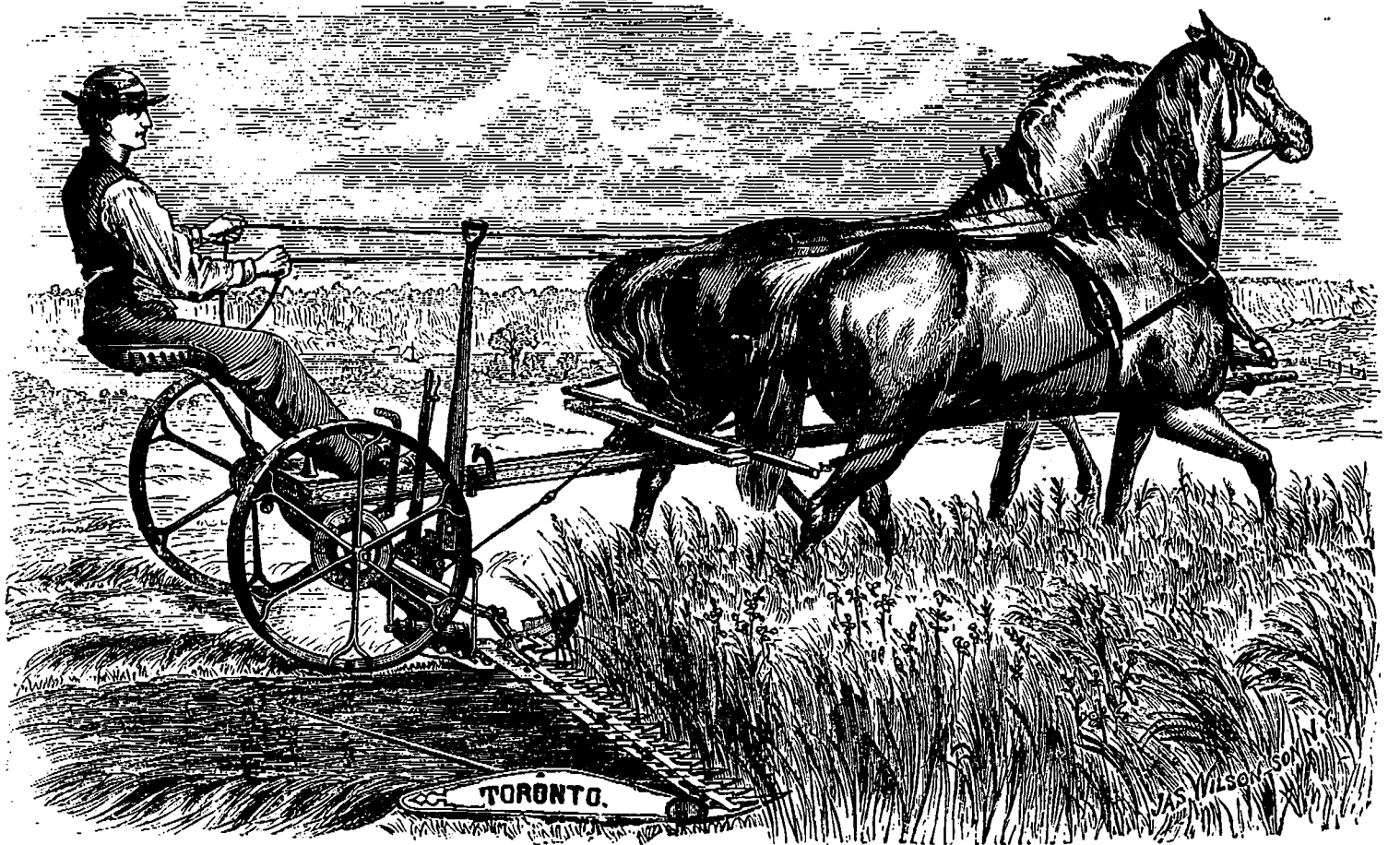
It is the Farmer's Favorite, and the most popular Mower in Canada.

THE wonderfully simple mechanism for propelling the knife, together with a number of other novel features employed only on this machine, have enabled us to overcome all former difficulties. It has now been in use for seven years and has proved itself to be efficient and economical in the highest degree. The great durability of the Mower is largely due to the fact that what few bearings there are work under "very slight motion and strain." The originality of its construction has been the cause of a great deal of comment from farmers, mechanics and scientific men, and its perfect and noiseless execution in the field has everywhere created a profound sensation.

The Mower is so easily controlled by driver and team, that it will do very good work among stumps, stones, through ditches and bogs, on steep hillsides and in the toughest grass, standing or lodged. The Mower will not clog while running very slowly, will stop and start well without backing, and nothing has been found in the way of mowing that it will not do. It is of light weight and very light draft but strong enough to stand any strain that two horses can put upon it.

The steady, strong and uniform movement of the knife is one of the greatest features of the Toronto, and possesses a strange power of fascinating all who witness the work of the machine.

**WATERING STOCK.**—The supply of water in winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers about the troughs and other drinking places; pipes freeze and burst, or become choked, and many other inconveniences occur. These may be avoided by methodical management. Have regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and drive the cattle to them and see that they drink. When all are supplied, empty the troughs, and either cover them or turn them over. Have no flowing water in the yards to waste and freeze, or become ice-cold for drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from the cows 10 per cent. or more.



THE TORONTO MOWER.

### Progressive Agriculture.

If the common complaint among average farmers that their business is unremunerative is based upon the foundation of truth, then most certainly there should be a general willingness to modify present systems by the introduction of new and more promising methods. Young men, born and bred upon the farm, mainly acquire their aversion to rural life through the manifest indifference of their elders in the matter of progressive agriculture. Even if their fathers are content to go on in the old ways of farming, toiling early and late for little more than a living, the sons hesitate about adopting an occupation so circumscribed in its character. If progress on the farm be declared unwise or unpracticable, then active, spirited, go-ahead young America will seek other and less safe fields for the development of their ambition and their powers. It should be borne in mind that many of the experiments which conservative farmers refuse to attempt are often quite inexpensive. A few dollars more or less will frequently afford a test of new features of a most promising character. If denied these opportunities for progress many a young man, forsaking the farm, will spend years of labor and hundreds or perhaps thousands of dollars in ventures far more hazardous in their nature than the inexpensive and harmless experiments suggested in connection with rural life. It is of the highest importance to the future well being and progress of agriculture that the young and enterprising should be retained in the homes of their fathers.

A New York man had his head fractured by a bath tub falling upon him. This will teach him hereafter not a fool around a contrivance that he is not familiar with.

### Contents of Fields and Lots.

The following table will assist farmers in making an accurate estimate of the amount of land in different fields under cultivation:

10 rods x 16 rods.....	1 acre.
8 rods x 20 rods.....	1 "
5 rods x 32 rods.....	1 "
4 rods x 40 rods.....	1 "
5 y'ds x 968 y'ds.....	1 "
10 y'ds x 484 y'ds.....	1 "

Early in the season, even before the beginning of hay harvest, it was discovered that our supply of Mowers was far below the demand, and after making all the extra ones we could we were still unable by a long way to supply all who asked for them.

"There is no place like home," said a hen-pecked husband, looking at a motto: "and," he added, "I am glad there isn't."

"Tis education forms the common mind, Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Logic is logic; but it doesn't follow that Noah brewed beer in the ark because the kangaroo went on board with hops.



THE MASSEY MOWER.

# THE MASSEY MOWER

Has no equal for Strength, Durability or powerful cutting.

We shall build for the coming season of 1885, 1000 of these machines. They have rapidly become a great favorite amongst the farmers of Ontario. The machine weighs about 600 pounds, cuts a swath 4 ft. 3 in. The shafts are made of steel with hardened polished surface.

The Cutter Bar is of a superior grade of steel and very strong.

The Gear is very compact and enclosed, which keeps it free from all dirt.

The Tilt is most complete, and is readily adjustable for cutting lodged grass or clovers, or for cutting a high stubble over rough and uneven ground.

**THE SHARP'S RAKE OUR RAKE PYRAMID**

Is still sold upon our usual warranty of  
**NO EQUAL OR NO SALE!**

Over 22,000 now in use in Canada.

We refer you to our Rake Pyramid on this page which shows the immense number of Sharp's Rakes that we have sold during the past ten years—nearly 23,000—and one-half of which has been accomplished since 1881. So great is its popularity in every township and concession in Canada, that it is unnecessary for us to give a detailed description of it here. Before giving your order for any other, enquire of your neighbors the qualities of the Sharp's Rake.

**Dont's for the Girls.**

- Don't flirt.
- Don't talk slang.
- Don't put on airs.
- Don't learn to be cranky.
- Don't try to arrest attention.
- Don't think it's pretty to be pert.
- Don't make a drudge of your mother.
- Don't say "no" when you mean "yes."
- Don't meddle with other people's beaux.
- Don't devote too much time to nov-el-reading.
- Don't make a fright of yourself to be in fashion.
- Don't pick up chance acquaintance on the street.
- Don't look on every young man as a good-natured ice-cream freezer.
- Don't run down your girl friends in their absence; it is a mighty man trait.
- Don't make up your mind to be sweet to everybody's brother but your own.
- Don't marry a man who has no evident way of supporting you. Love on starvation principles was played out long ago.
- Don't lose your heart on a Darwinian specimen who parts his hair in the middle. Plenty of men want wives; wait and you'll get one.
- Don't boast of your ignorance of household affairs. In the present state of society there is no surer stamp of vulgarity.

1874	350	1874
1875	1,000	1875
1876	1,200	1876
1877	1,500	1877
1878	2,000	1878
1879	2,150	1879
1880	3,000	1880
1881	3,200	1881
1882	4,000	1882
1883	4,200	1883
1884	4,200	1884
<b>26,800</b>		

26,800 Sharp's Horse Rakes made by the Massey Manufacturing Co. since 1874 See the increase each year and consider the cause.

NOTE.—For several years prior to the year 1875 we also manufactured another style of Horse Rake which we subsequently discarded, finding Sharp's Rake so much superior.

**Farmer Ben's Theory.**

"I tell ye, it's nonsense," said Farmer Ben,  
"This farmin' by books and rule,  
And sendin' the boys to learn that stuff  
At the agricultural school;  
Rotation of crops and analysis!  
Talk that to a young baboon;  
But ye needn't be tellin' yer science to me,  
For I believe in the moon!"

"If ye plant yer corn on the goin' moon,  
And put up the line of crows,  
You'll find it will bear, and yer wheat will, too,  
If it's decent land where it grows;  
But potatoes, now, are a different thing—  
They want to grow down, that is plain;  
And don't you see, you must plant for that  
When the moon is on the wane.

"So in plantin', and hoein', and hayin' time,  
It is well to have an eye  
On the hang of the moon—ye know ye can tell  
A wet moon from a dry.  
And, as to havin' you wise ones know  
You're cuttin' your grass too soon;  
If you want it to spread, just wait till it's ripe,  
And mow on the full of the moon.

"And when all the harvest work is done,  
And the butchern' times come 'round—  
Though your hogs may be lookin' the very best,  
And as fat as hogs are found,  
You will find your pork will shrivel and shrink  
When it comes on the table at noon—  
All fried to rags—if it wasn't killed  
At the right time of the moon.

"With the farmers' meetin's and Granges now,  
Folks can talk till all is blue;  
But don't you be swollerin' all you hear,  
For there ain't more'n half o' it true.  
They are tryin' to make me change my plans,  
But I tell 'em I'm no such coon;  
I shall keep right on in the safe old way,  
And work my farm by the moon."

"How much is your stick candy?" enquired a Toledo boy of a Main street candy dealer. "Six sticks for five cents." "Six sticks for five cents, eh? Now, lem'me see. Six sticks for five cents, five for four cents, three for two cents, two for one cent, and one for nothin'. I'll take one." And he walked out, leaving the candy man in a state of bewilderment.

A black woman was brought before a magistrate for unmercifully beating her son, a saddle-colored imp, and the Judge was delivering a reprimand, when the woman broke out with, "Judge, has you eber been a parent to a wuffless yellor boy like dat ar cub of mine?" "Never!" ejaculated the Judge with great vehemence, getting red in the face. "Den don't talk!"

4,200 TO BE MADE FOR 1884.

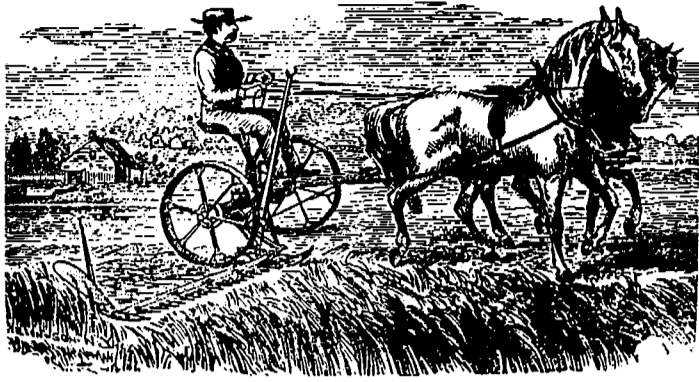


4,200 TO BE MADE FOR 1884.

—SHARP'S HORSE RAKE.—

# Massey's Illustrated

*A Journal of Harvesting Machinery.*



*Massey's Illustrated will be mailed free to any one sending his address.*

PUBLISHED BY  
**THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO'Y,**  
**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

JANUARY, 1884.

*Circulation - - 20,000 Copies.*

To all our readers and patrons we wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We extend a cordial invitation to the farming community to visit our establishment, we will take pleasure in showing them through the extensive workshops.

Now is the time to look ahead and plan for the harvest of '84. Get your machines early and have everything in readiness.

Do not fail to read the description (page 12) of our extensive factory, which already very large, has been greatly extended during the past year.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED sends cordial greetings to His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, our new Governor-General, with the hope that his stay in Canada may be eminently satisfactory to himself and the people.

Tally one more for Sharp's Horse Rake—First Prize over Five Competitors awarded it at the Great Dominion and Centennial Exhibition recently held at St. John, New Brunswick.

The Massey Manufacturing Company have entered upon the Fifth year of their operations in Toronto, the Fourteenth of their incorporation, and the Thirty-Seventh since the establishment of the business.

We draw attention to the descriptive articles on our machines. Do not think of purchasing without a careful perusal, and a thorough examination into the merits claimed.

Notice the running gear on the Toronto Binder—at the Toronto Fair it was driven by a fish line, it runs so easily. Good as this machine has been in the past it will be better than ever next season.

Did you see the new "Knotter" at work separately, tying knots for the multitude at the Massey Exhibit, Industrial Exhibition? Great attention was attracted. The knots flew off like hot cakes. A hard "knot" for our competitors. Remember the knotter on the Massey and Toronto Binders.

One of the events of the age is the arrangement of the "Standard time," an achievement which this generation may well be proud of. We suppose our rural friends, who are not so tied to exact time, have not noticed the change like the town and city folks, who are not guided in their daily pursuits by the sunrises and sunsets but must move promptly to the minute. The advantages of standard time are great—the time is uniform all over the country, all one is required to do in travelling is to add or subtract an hour each time he passes into another section.

## THE PAST.

By the heading of these lines we do not mean the history of the world from the beginning until now, nor a sketch of all the manners, customs and laws of the Anglo-Saxon race that have gone out of use, nor that we have been kicked by a mule and ask the sympathy of our readers; but we refer to the record of 1883, and briefly to that of the Massey Manufacturing Co.

We think we may say commercially the year has been one of fair prosperity, though agriculturally not one of general success, still not such as to be called altogether a bad year, and nationally it has been one of healthy growth. Taking the world over, 1883 will be long remembered as perhaps the most remarkable in history in its record of disasters—human life has vanished like a dream, and still the busy world has moved along seeming to forget the multitudes that have fallen in the race. May the annals of time never show in one year a similar record of human devastation.

Canadians will remember 1883 as one of rapid development in agriculture in the great North-West, consequent upon the extensive immigration from the mother countries, and the energies of those removing from the older provinces.

In Canada the production of agricultural implements has been far beyond that of any preceding year, and more than ever the farming interests are recognized. As for the Massey Manufacturing Company, it is what our readers will expect when we say that the production of this Company in 1883 was *far in advance* of any previous year. The Mower and the Reaper, the Self-Binder and the Horse Rake have gone out by car-loads to different sections of this great Dominion, adding thousands to the long list of those who delight in giving praise to the Massey machines.

Not only in the manufacture of machines have we been busy, but before the summer's sun, work was begun on the new buildings, which are now nearing completion (a description of which will be found in another part of this paper), so that with these extensions, embracing new workshops, new store-houses, new oil-house, new offices, and also new engines, new boilers, new elevators and new machinery, more than ever the verdict will be that the most extensive, most complete and best-equipped factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada is that of the Massey Manufacturing Company.

## THE PRESENT.

What is going on now is what concerns us all the most, but the flight of time is so rapid that the past, present and future become strangely intermingled. Now is the time when, actuated by the past, we busy ourselves with our plans lest the future overtake us and find us with our tasks unperformed.

Though the Present is of such priceless value to us, still we so often ruthlessly slight its claims and powers as to regret its neglects as it passes into the future. The wise farmer occupies these winter months in a thoughtful preparatory manner so that when the spring-time comes he will not regret the neglect of that which should have been done months ago. The careful husbandman does not let his cattle run at large all winter merely picking what they can from a straw stack, and expect to reap a good price from them in the spring market, nor does he allow things to go to rack in general as though there was nothing to do in the winter. Again, neither does he keep his boys out of the school three-fourths of the time and altogether after they are sixteen years of age, and expect them to grow up intelligent farmers. No, the considerate tiller of the soil is mindful of the demands of the present—he does not allow his wagons and farm implements to remain out of repair until the moment he needs them, and he does not wait till he gets into the hay field before he examines his mower to see if it needs any repairs.

The manufacturer has urgent duties for the present as well, and any one calling at the corner of King and Massey Streets, Toronto, will see a scene of activity on every hand. The Massey Manufacturing Company recognizing the increasing demand for their celebrated machines are adding to their facilities by way of enlarged buildings, greater conveniences and new appointments of every sort. Now is the time to give your order for machines, if you cannot satisfy yourself otherwise take a trip to Toronto and examine carefully our productions. We keep samples of all our machines set up ready for any who may wish to see them. Send in your order for Binder, Reaper, Mower or Horse Rake now; have them shipped early in the year, and set up in your barn and get well acquainted with your machines long before you want to use them.

## THE FUTURE.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four is at hand, and we hail its approach with glad anticipation. As the wheel of time throws us into another era of the calendar we are led to cherish higher aspirations, entertain loftier hopes, and make grander plans. The idea of stepping out of the old into the new freshens us up a bit. As the year opens the twelve months are scanned—the farmer looks forward to fine crops and a heavy yield, the doctor to many cases and a good practice, the lawyer to many clients and legal victories, the minister to efficient labors and large accessions, the laborer to good wages and plenty of work, and the manufacturer to increased patronage and growing territory.

The new year is a time for turning over a "new leaf," and the youths and misses to commence keeping a diary which runs well for a few weeks.

1884 will be memorable in the history of the City of Toronto, it being its Semi-Centennial year. A grand jubilee is being looked forward to. It is also the year in which our American cousins over the line choose another President. Again, it is leap-year, and the man who only has a birthday once in four years will be happy.

Another event of interest to occur this new year is the meeting in Montreal of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Canadians may justly feel proud of this arrangement.

Well, what else may we look for in 1884? Some tell us we are going to have a touch of hard times. However, be that as it may it is well to be economical, and therefore we would advise those who contemplate purchasing machines to buy the most durable and best made, consequently we make mention of those turned out by the Massey Manufacturing Company. Our modesty forbids us to say very much about the plans of this Company for the coming year, but we might just mention that their facilities were never so great as now, their catalogue of machines never so fine as at present, and their plans never so great as those for 1884.

## Self-Binding Harvesters.

Nothing in the way of machinery commands so much interest among the farming public, at the present time, as that suggested by the title of this article. The developments in the manufacture of labor-saving implements for the farm, are forming quite a new era in agriculture. In no line of mechanism within the past few years has there been greater, or more rapid progress than that made in the interests of harvesting machinery. And it is a matter of gratification that the Canadian, as well as the American husbandmen, have not been slow in responding. The time is past when the average farmer is satisfied with an old tool,—he wants the newest and the best, and is willing to pay for it.

Just as farm labor becomes more scarce, and more costly, the wonder-working and life-like Self Binding Harvester is brought into play, and the hard-working agriculturist hails its approach with delight. He sees that he need no longer be harassed by a lot of indifferent, dissatisfied and lazy harvest hands, and his faithful housewife is delighted to know that she is not called upon to cook for 15 or 20 additional workmen for a week or two. No, the times are changed, and the Self-Binder comes to the front, doing the work quicker, better and cheaper.

In order to produce the best machines of this class The Massey Manufacturing Co. have spared no time, labor or expense, and it is putting it mild when we say that there are no better Elevator or Low Down Binders anywhere, than those turned out by this Company.

During the past season hosts of new friends to the Toronto Elevator Binder have been added, and The Massey Low Down Binder came out for the first year, contrary to the hopes and prophecies of all its enemies, a tried friend to many a Canadian farmer.

It is not well to praise either of these sisters of the harvest field one above the other—they each have their place. The little Binder has tied its sheaves and thrown them off with a magic air, to the delight of many a patron while its big sister has marched through the grain fields with a kingly tread, sweeping everything before it, raising shouts from the denizens of the Prairie Province and echoed back by old Ontario.

## A LARGE SHIPMENT.

On the 30th of June last the Massey Manufacturing Company shipped a solid special train containing nineteen car-loads of Reapers, Mowers and Self-Binders to Winnipeg, Man. The trip was accomplished in the remarkably quick time of 4 days and 19 hours. The cars were profusely decorated with flags, etc., and the value of the goods was \$75,000.



MANIFEST DESTINY.

### 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.

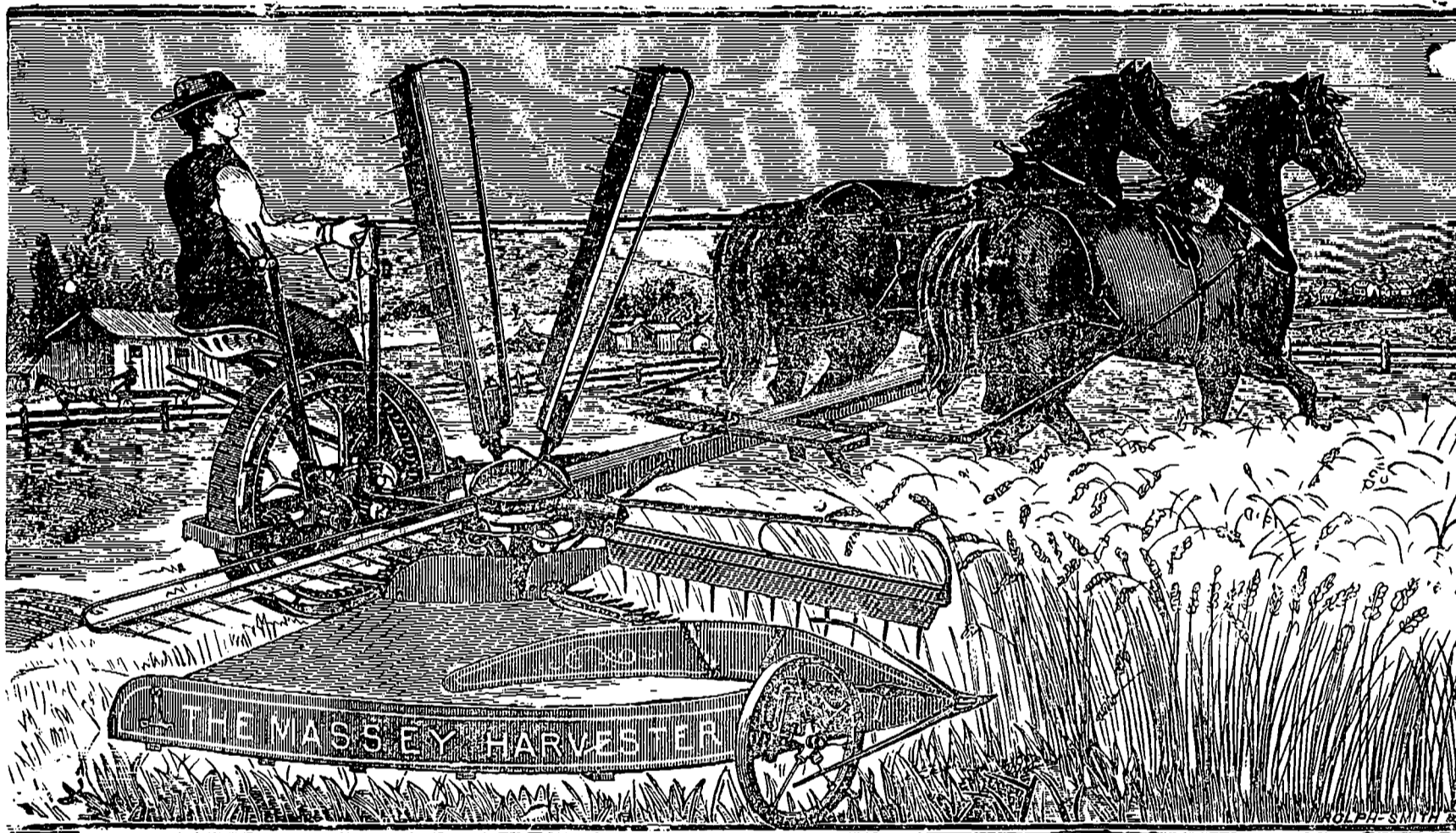
The superiority of its construction, and general adaptability is so well-known throughout Canada—that a full description of the machine may appear unnecessary.

### 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.

2,000 TO BE MADE FOR 1884.



2,000 TO BE MADE FOR 1884.

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.



Prize Farms in Ontario.

The Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario lately awarded a silver medal on the farm of Mr. Wm. Rennie, the well-known seedsman of Toronto. The farm is fifteen miles from this city, and contains 120 acres, of which 107 are under cultivation. We make the following extract from the report accompanying the award :

The acreage of the different crops is, barley, 15 ; oats, 12 ; white clover for seed, 4 ; hoed crops, 15 (two acres of this in potatoes of different varieties grown for seed) ; half an acre of onions and two acres of beans ; an acre of sugar beet ; the balance of mangolds of different varieties, of which the long red appears to be the heaviest cropper. A few drills of turnips had been sown, but were a total failure. Mr. Rennie stated that the land around was not at all suitable for turnips, and but few are grown. The roots are a remarkably fine crop, and will produce a very large quantity of feed. This crop gave evidence of having been well managed from first to last, judging from the appearance of it on both our first and second visits. Mr. Rennie's system of preparing land for roots is as follows : As soon as he can get time after harvest the land is heavily manured and plowed under with a shallow furrow, and afterward deeply cross plowed with a sub-soil plow following, in this way stirring and breaking up the soil to a considerable depth. The land is harrowed and well worked up, and towards the latter part of the season it is drilled up with a double-mould plow, and left in that shape until the spring, when all that is required to prepare the land for sowing is to harrow down the drills and re-make and sow on the freshly-drilled soil. Previous to drilling up the last time 200 pounds each of salt, plaster and bone dust are sown to the acre.

Fifty-three acres were cut for hay this year, the noticeable feature being not only the large quantity to the acre, but the closeness of the grasses. For this field, Mr. Rennie sowed 27 1/2 lbs. to the acre of the following mixture ; Red clover, 6 lbs. ; alsike, 3 ; timothy, 4 ; white clover, 1 ; sweet vernal, 1 ; yellow oat grass, 1/2 lb. ; and 2 lbs. each of orchard grass, perennial rye grass, Italian rye grass, red-top, blue grass and meadow fescue. At our second visit, a second crop could have been taken off, but Mr. Rennie wisely preferred to feed it on the land. At that time there were in pasture fifty sheep and lambs, three cows and six steers, and since then twenty more steers have been bought. All the steers and sheep were intended for winter fattening, as well as more sheep to be purchased. The woodland and pasture comprise eighteen acres. The fattening cattle and sheep are kept on until the spring, and are heavily fed—the theory carried out on this farm being to lay on flesh as rapidly as possible. All fodder is cut and is fed with meal, bran and oil cake. Roots are cut or pulped.

The rotation followed varied with the nature of the soil on the different parts of the farm, one portion of the farm lying well up, and a large part being flat. The course is usually in grass two years, and then grain, the variety depending on the nature of the soil. This is followed by roots, chiefly mangolds, for the reason that turnips are not suitable for this soil. The next year grain is seeded down, usually spring wheat or barley. Two teams are required. These are grand animals, one team having been sold after we were there in July for \$650. They are kept in the stable summer and winter, Mr. Rennie thinking that they stand the work much better than when allowed to run on the grass.

There was also awarded a gold medal on the farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie, brother of William, containing 102 1/2 acres, of which six is woodland. The following statement of the produce grown, and what was done in the way of feeding, will give a good idea of what the farm produced, and the way in which it is used, as well as the profits of the system :

Acres	Yield in Bush.	Received per Bush.	Amount Received.
Wheat.....	10	350	\$1 10
Barley.....	18 1/2	993	75
Oats.....	15 1/2	920	50
Peas.....	6	125	72
Corn.....	1 3/4	250	35
Mangolds.....	2 1/2	2000	10
Carrots.....	1 1/4	250	10
Potatoes.....	1	160	50
		Tons.	Per Ton.
Hay.....	22	35	\$14 00 say \$490 00

RESULT OF FEEDING CATTLE.

Cost of cattle.....	\$400 00
Ground pea and barley meal.....	145 00
Uncut hay.....	125 00
Roots.....	125 00
Total.....	\$855 00
Received for cattle when sold.....	\$920 00
Cost of 5 young cattle which ran in straw yard..	160 00
When sold brought.....	190 00
Cost of 17 pigs, \$85 ; meal and other feeds, \$93	178 00
When sold brought.....	208 00

A floating item says that the queen of one of the old countries has to have a doctor sit by her side and tell her what to eat. See how much difference there is between a queen and a real healthy girl of this western country. Some of these western girls almost need to have a doctor sit beside them at dinner to tell them when to stop eating.

AN Irishman on board a vessel, when she was on the point of foundering, being desired to come on deck as she was going down, replied that he had no wish to go on deck to see himself drowned.

Come,  
my dear, let  
us walk through the  
Agricultural Implement  
Hall. Oh, yes, I want to  
take a look in there, I have

differ-  
ers  
so?

ent self-bind-  
ers in operation. Is  
Why here we are right  
thi ng. What a fine array of farm machinery! Is  
this all from one firm? Yes, this all belongs to the exhi-  
bit of the Massey Manu facturi ng Company, To-  
ron to. They always show a fine lot of  
machines but this year they have excel-  
led them selves. How elegantly  
those imple ments are finished—  
there is nothing  
Fair. These Binders work splendidly,  
don't they? That Toro nto Binder is an excel-  
lent machine. I like the  
Down; Joe Stoning ton ha s one  
and says he wouldn't  
he's seen. Look  
showing the kni  
tions, and the dif  
of the Horse Rake.  
Company are the only  
rers in Canada who make  
Knives and Sections. Hullo! ther e is  
theMa ssey Cor net  
Band, I am gl ad fo r we  
willhear some good music.

PLEASANT HOURS.

A SOUVENIR OF THE FAIR.

BY BOB TALE.

heard so much  
must not  
was telling  
the exhibi-  
tors had three  
\* O O \*  
\* V \*  
\* \* \*

that  
on it the first  
Is  
to Binder is an excel-  
little Low  
ton ha s one  
give it f or any  
atthose frames  
ves an d sec-  
ferent parts  
The Massey  
manu factu-  
rers own  
ther e is  
Cor net  
ad fo r we  
good music.

"I'll no Trust Ye."

Two centuries ago, in the Highlands of Scotland, to ask for a receipt or a promissory note, was thought an insult. It would have been resented as quickly as if one had said, "I doubt your honor." If parties had business matters to transact, they stepped into the air, fixed their eyes upon the heavens, and each repeated his obligation, with no mortal witness. A mark was then carved on some rock or tree near by as a remembrance of the compact.

Such a thing as breach of contract was rarely met with, so highly did the people regard their honor.

When the march of improvement brought the new mode of doing business, they were often pained by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom.

On returning to his native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan from a gentlemen of means named Stewart. This was kindly granted, and Mr. S. counted out the gold.

This done the farmer wrote a receipt and offered it to Mr. S.

"What is this, man?" cried Mr. S., eyeing the slip of paper.

"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy.

"Binding ye? Well, my man, if ye canna trust yer-self, I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Ye canna hae my gold." And gathering it up he put it back in his desk and turned his key on it.

"But, sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in favor of his new wisdom, and perhaps my sons might refuse it ye ; but the bit of paper would compel them."

"Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor?" cried the Celt. "They'll need compelling to do right if this is the road ye're leading them. I'll neither trust ye nor them. Ye can gang elsewhere for money ; but ye'll find nane in the parish that'll put more faith in a bit of paper than in a neighbor's word o' honor and his fear o' God."

BUYING TOOLS.—The winter is the time to buy tools. Every farmer should, at this season of the year, determine what implements he will need for the next year, and make arrangements for procuring them. If a mowing machine is to be bought, let him take time by the fore-lock, and look into the merits of each kind of these machines, and buy intelligently ; do not wait until the grass is ready to cut, and rush and buy the one nearest at hand. By sending to the various manufacturers, circulars with full directions, and illustrations, can be obtained, together with prices, etc. If a plow is needed, do all the work of selecting it, before the busy season is at hand, that it may not be "on the way," just when the best week for plowing is passing. In the peace of winter, prepare for the war of summer.

A Rollingstone, Minn. boy got in the way of a reaper. He lost his feet, but the machine was stopped before the self-binder tied him up into a sheaf ready for stacking.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

Hints for the Household.

- Never fry steaks.
- Never serve fish underdone.
- To keep milk fresh—never put salt in it.
- Never cook crullers in hair oil. It spoils the hair oil.
- To break up a hen's nest, hurl half-a-dozen bricks into it.
- To remove paint from the window-sills, use a jack-plane.
- To permanently remove grease spots from clothing, cut them out.
- A glossy black kitten makes a splendid substitute for a silk hat brush.
- Never throw away an old felt hat ; keep it to stuff in a broken window pane.
- To keep moths out of your winter clothes, give them to your poor relatives.
- Muriatic acid, poured on geranium plants, will eat them up in a few minutes.
- Never open sardine boxes with the scissors, or attempt to clean fish with a razor.
- An old suspender nailed up against the side of the window makes a good substantial razor stop.
- If you would keep your hens from scratching up your flowers, just put miniature gloves on them.
- To wash a mule safely, do it with a garden hose, and stand on the other side of the fence while you do it.
- To clean eye-glasses, use the corner of your silk handkerchief ; but never allow your wife to use the latter on the dishes.
- If you wish a good durable spring for the front gate, secure a boarding-house steak, cut it in strips and fasten the ends together with wire. This will last several years when the wire will give out. A single steak used in this way will last many years, and one has frequently been known to wear out as many as eight sets of wire.

FREEZING PUMPS.—When a pump-tube freezes solid, do not pour in hot water in the common way with the hope of thawing. The hot water will stay at the top, and that will be the end of it. But procure a lead tube, or any other kind of pipe, place the lower end directly on the ice in the pump, and with a funnel pour hot water in at the top. The weight of the water in the pipe will drive it hot against the ice, the pipe settling as fast as the ice melts, and the whole will be cleaned out in an incredibly short time.

Some one put a small mud-turtle about the size of a silver dollar, in a bed at a New Jersey hotel, and the stranger who was assigned to the room, on preparing to retire, caught sight of it. He at once resumed his clothing, remarking : "I expected to have a pretty lively night of it, but if they're as big as that I don't propose to get in with 'em."

## THE MASSEY LOW DOWN BINDER

*Has met the combined opposition of  
all the agents of our competitors  
and has come out victorious.*

The success of the Massey Low Down is shown by expressions from those who have used them rather than comments from interested parties.

The operation of the Massey Low Down Binder during the harvest of 1883 was watched with intense interest alike by farmers, dealers and manufacturers. So novel a device certainly wanted fair and honorable treatment at the hands of the representatives of competing machines, especially as its manufacturers had made no loud

proclamation of its merits. Notwithstanding this it would be hard to imagine more ungenerous or more contemptible opposition than the Low Down Binder has had to meet in all parts of the country. The circulation of false reports of its failure, unwearied efforts to make purchasers lose confidence in the machine before they had seen it tested, and in numberless cases offering their own machines at a great discount for the purpose of displacing the Low Down Binder, all these and worse schemes were shamelessly used by the opposition. In spite of all this the Massey Low Down Binder has made a good record, which warrants us in building a large number for the coming harvest.

Its lightness, compactness, ease of handling, both for driver and team, the certainty of operation of its automatic binding apparatus, the perfection of its work in all kinds of grain, and the fact that it will pass through an ordinary farm gate, all go to make it a most attractive machine for the farmer. Several important changes have been made in the construction of the Low Down Binder for the coming harvest which will give it abundant strength and make it the most desirable machine in the market.

COOKSTOWN, 8th September, 1883.

*Mr. Thomas Purvis, Barrie:*

DEAR SIR,—You ask me how I like the Massey Low Down Binder which I purchased this harvest from the Massey Manufacturing Company. In reply permit me to say that the Binder has worked well and given the best of satisfaction. With an ordinary farm team my boy can cut ten acres a day, and after seeing several large Binders of different makes and names in this neighborhood, I prefer it to any other.

Yours truly, R. T. BANTING.

MONTROSE, Aug. 15th, 1883.

*Massey Manufacturing Co.:*

Your Low Down Binder that we purchased of you this season has proved a grand success. Having tried it in wheat and barley thus far it has stood the test admirably and proved itself equal to anything in the line of reaping and binding. With it harvest has not been the season of hard drudgery that it formerly was, in fact it is a pleasure to work with it. Possessing the advantages of being a light machine, easily drawn by two horses, going through an ordinary gate, or over any bridge, and being a cheaper machine, is in our opinion to be preferred to the larger and more cumbersome binder for the ordinary farmer. We would advise all those in want of a binder to purchase one of the Massey Low Down Binders. From the success it has thus far attained, we are confident it will be the leading binder in Canada, and expect there will be an unprecedented run for them next season.

Yours truly, J. S. & O. E. DELL.



RUSCUM RIVER, August 9th, 1883.

*The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:*

GENTLEMEN,—I was discouraged by agents selling for other companies stating that the Massey Low Down Binder I purchased from your agent, Thos. Bellaire, of Belle River, would not work but when I tried the machine I found that these parties were mistaken. The little machine works very good in rough and level ground. I cannot desire any machine to do better work, the machine did not delay me one minute to work it in lodged and tangled grain, and it did the work better than it could be done by hands. I consider the machine without an equal and cannot recommend it too highly, every farmer should have one. Besides its good work it can be handled by two light horses with ease and go through a common farm gate.

I remain yours respectfully,  
N. LEBOEUF.

HAWKESVILLE, Oct. 19th, 1883.

*Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:*

GENTLEMEN,—The Low Down Binder I purchased from your agent, George Sanderson, has given me the best of satisfaction, having cut my whole harvest without any person coming to look after it, gave me no bother whatever, and I would not take four hundred dollars for it, if I could not get another like it, and I still recommend it to others the same as I have done the Massey Harvester.

Remaining yours truly,  
ANTHONY BUSCH.

GODERICH, Oct. 18th, 1883.

*Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:*

GENTLEMEN,—Having purchased one of your Low Down Binders this season I must say I am perfectly satisfied with it. It works well, makes nice sheaves, is light draught, easily handled and strongly built. I did not break a single thing in cutting eighty-six acres of grain. I used only one span of horses in cutting seventy acres of fall wheat, put three horses on for oats as they were badly down. I consider it a perfect machine in every respect. To my brother farmers requiring a Binder I would say see the Low Down before you purchase.

Yours respectfully,  
THOS. GINN,  
Ben Millar, Ont.

ST. CATHARINES, September 7th, 1883.

*Massey Manufacturing Co.:*

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to have an opportunity of certifying to the superiority of your Low Down Binder, which I bought of your agent, A. W. Bessey, over any Binder I ever saw. I have tested it under great disadvantages, such as heavy fall wheat full of green weeds and thistles, down tangled barley and heavy oats, it doing its work to my entire satisfaction. I consider it a little gem, easy to handle, being light on my team, going through any farm gate, making it very handy. I can heartily recommend it to my fellow-farmers, and say if they buy a Massey Low Down Binder, it will be the best source of comfort they ever had.

Yours truly,  
R. D. IRVINE.

STIRLING, Oct. 26, 1883.

*To Massey Manufacturing Co.:*

GENTLEMEN,—The Massey Low Down Binder which I bought of you this season gave me entire satisfaction, working equally as well in down and tangled grain as standing. Some have said that it would thrash the grain, but I can say it will not thrash near as much as the Self Rake.

M. W. WESCOTT.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 3rd, 1883.

*Massey Manufacturing Co.:*

GENTLEMEN,—Having cut my entire harvest with one of your Low Down Binders, I am pleased to report to you that it did its work well, handling my oats nicely, which was very stout, making a very clean job. It gives me good satisfaction, and can heartily recommend it to any one wanting a Binder. If the above would be of any use to you, you may use it as you see fit.

Yours respectfully,  
JABEZ BETHEL.

OMAGH, P.O., ONT., Aug. 4, 1883.

*The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto:*

SIRS,—The Low Down Binder purchased from you this season has given me general satisfaction, and I believe it is the binder that will suit the farming community better than any other I have yet seen.

Yours truly,  
ARTHUR NORRIS.

**A Practical Farmer's Hog.**

The farmer is called upon now-a-days to examine no less than ten different varieties or breeds of swine, the advocates and propagators of each particular breed claiming superiority over the rest.

First of all, we have the Poland-China, who on account of his American origin, it is claimed should stand first in the estimation of all American and Canadian farmers. Then, too, the Poland-China is a very excellent hog and will meet the requirements of most of the farmers. We have the Red hogs, coming along with strong claims to public favor; much improvement has been made in this variety; the great awkward coarse hogs of the past, is rapidly being displaced by finer boned animals. Another breed that is floating high on the tide of practical appreciation is the Victoria, a handsome and useful breed of white hogs. But what makes these various breeds popular? Is there anything about them that should make them preferable to the Berkshire? I think nothing but novelty. It is well known that Americans like something new, and when they can get a new thing that will answer their requirements as well as the old, at no increase in price, they almost invariably try the new. Now, it is a well-known fact that no one wanted Poland-Chinas when they were great, coarse, slow-maturing, living corn cribs, as they were in their incipiency, but as soon as they approached the model of the Berkshire then they became popular. The cause of the popularity of the Victoria is their nearness to the Berkshire model, the fact being that if these Victorias were black, with a white strip in the face, they would be first-class Berkshires. Now, that the breeders of red hogs can see the necessity of decreasing the size of the bone and bringing their hogs to a finer standard, we see their pens empty of sale animals long before the sale season is over.

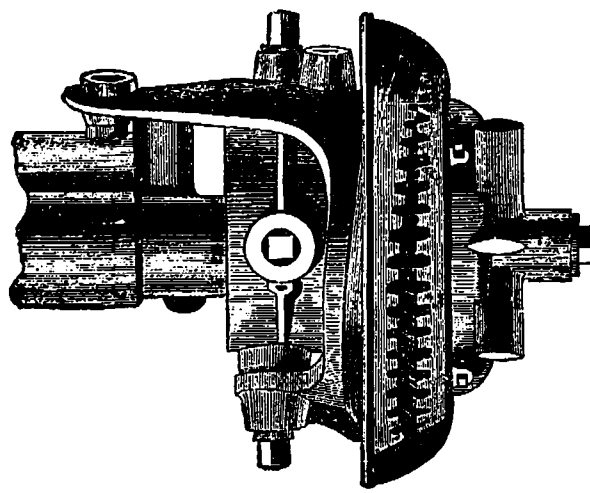
The following are the points desirable in a practical farmer's hog. Fine short nose, dished face, fine ears, good width between the eyes, eyes not too prominent, a straight broad back of uniform width from shoulders to ham, short legs and fine bone. He should stand well up on his pins, fat at any age, and if well reared, make a weight of 250 to 350 pounds at 11 months. Now, does not the foregoing description of a model farm hog, fully describe the well-bred Berkshire? I think all will agree with me that it does, and I am satisfied that if the reader will notice the character of all the various breeds of swine, he will find that the most popular ones are those which come nearest to the model of a farmer's hog presented above.

**Artificial Eggs.**

The funny man of the *Detroit Free Press*, lately published a sober account of a manufactory of artificial eggs, said to be doing an extensive business, with detailed description of the processes of manufacture, the composition of the product, etc., as if the whole thing actually existed. It is copied into the *London Mark Lane Express* simply as a burlesque, but other English papers seem to have been completely hoaxed, if we may infer from the following paragraph which appears in the *London Farmer*, and is probably going the rounds, and in which we see no symptom of the faintest perception of a joke—scarcely even in the concluding sentence:

The manufacture of artificial eggs across the Atlantic is largely increasing, and one establishment alone turns out upwards of one thousand every hour. The yolks are formed of a paste composed of corn flour, starch and other materials. The whites are made of albumen, and are chemically identical with the whites of real eggs; the inner skin is a film of gelatine, and the shell is of plaster of Paris, and is somewhat thicker than the original. The yolk is first rolled into a ball and frozen hard, then it is enclosed in the albumen and submitted to a rapid rotary motion which makes it a proper ovoid form, and again it is frozen. It is then dipped into the gelatine, and after that into the plaster, which while drying rapidly retains the form after the contents have melted. It is said that, in point of taste, the eggs cannot be distinguished from the real article, while they will keep good for years, and are not so easily broken. They can be flavored to resemble ducks' eggs, but up to the present it is stated that "even the most assiduous hen had failed to produce chicks from these compounds."

**CALIFORNIA SHEPHERDS.**—The sheep ranches are usually desolate places—a great stretch of seemingly bare lands, with a few fenced corals, blackened and foul-smelling; the home and out-buildings clustered together in a hollow or on a hill-side where there is water; the less human the neighborhood the better. The loneliness of the life is, of itself, a salient objection to the industry. Of this the great owners need know nothing; they can live where they like. But for the small sheepmen, the shepherds, and above all the herders, it is a terrible life—how terrible is shown by the frequency of insanity among herders. Sometimes, after a few months of the life, a herder goes suddenly mad. After learning this fact, it is no longer possible to see the picturesque side of the effective groups one so often comes on suddenly in the wilderness—sheep peacefully grazing, and the shepherd lying on the ground watching them, or the whole flock racing in a solid, fleecy, billowy scamper up or down a steep hill-side, with the dogs leaping and barking on all sides at once. One scans the shepherd's face alone, with pitying fear lest he may be losing his wits.—*Century*.



**The New Mechanical Gear used only on the Toronto Mower.**

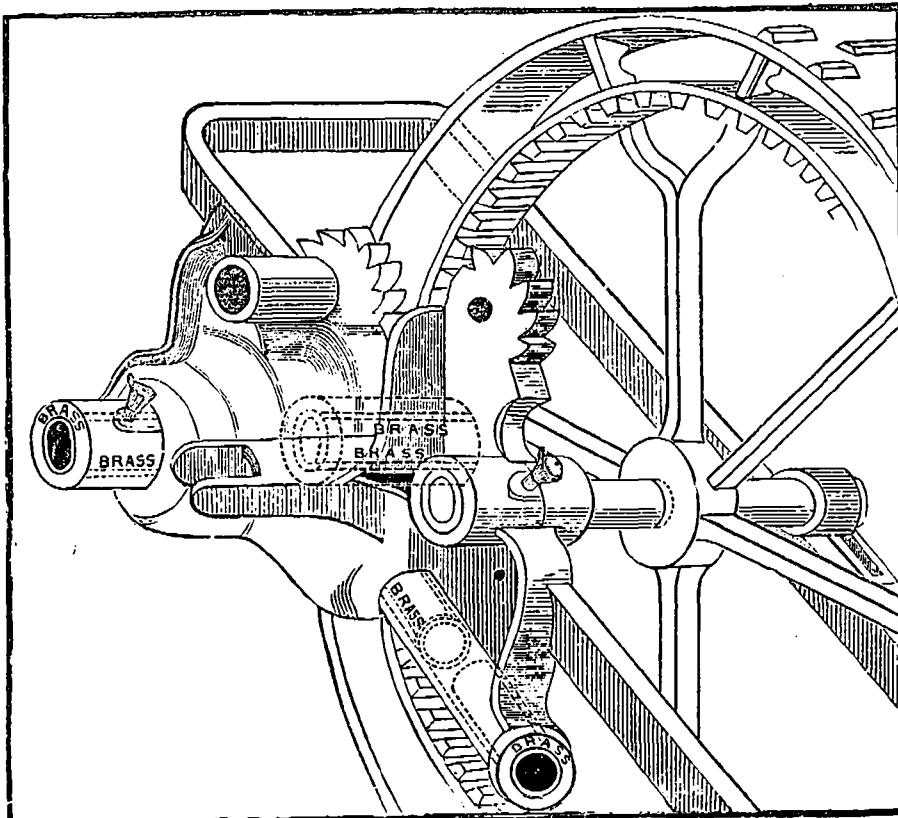
**Training Vicious Horses.**

A very simple method and an improvement upon the Rarey system of training vicious horses was exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "balking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about so many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for a horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse, which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

**Some more names.**

There's a region called Manitoba'  
Which to us sounds quite lar-da-da;  
But its people would look very sober  
To hear it pronounced Manito'ba,  
This far-away Manitoba'

A State in the West passed a law  
To pronounce its own name Arkansaw';  
But we know that many a man' says,  
'I'll continue to call it Arkan'sas—  
Pooh, pooh, to the word Arkansaw'!



**The Principal Bearings of the Massey Harvester.**

In the first part of his existence, Adam always looked upon the advancing cold weather with considerable apprehension.

He came home the other night in the drizzling rain, soaked inside as well as out. "What excuse have you to offer," said his better half, "for coming home in such a beery condition?" "None, my dear, 'cept 'twas a very muggy day."

**A Yorkshire Egg Farm.**

"Henwife" supplies to the *London Live Stock Journal*, an account of a visit she has recently paid to a farm where the staple return is from hens:

In the middle of Yorkshire, at the picturesque village of —, surrounded by a beautiful scenery of heather, moor, hill and rushing brown stream, lies the farm to which I refer. Mr. and Mrs. — are the only occupants of the cosy little stone farmhouse, and preferring to perform all the work of the dairy and poultry yard themselves, are therefore satisfied that it is well done. I should mention that the exceptional size and beauty of the eggs which I saw in a grocer's windows in the market town led me to inquire whether they were a specimen basketful or no, and being much struck with the reply that these were "only a part of a consignment received that day," I begged permission to visit the farm which supplied them.

A short journey of half an hour brought me to the village, where I was most kindly received; and Mrs. W. at once gave me full particulars as to her method of feeding and managing the hens. In the morning about six, they receive a good meal of small round maize. Directly afterwards they go roaming all over the grass fields, always returning punctually at noon for their dinner. This second feed consists of the best Indian meal, mixed with a fourth part of very superior Scotch oatmeal, sweet and fresh; a sprinkling of spice is added, and the mixture made with boiling water. They eat ravenously, and then rush off again to the fields. About five o'clock a duplicate meal is given them, after which they go to roost.

Mr. W. has not more than 200 hens. The breeds are mixed. In some I could see Andalusian blood; in others the nodding tuft and speckled plumage of the Houdan were apparent; Cochin and Brahma, as well as Dorking characteristics might be observed in others. From these 200 hens Mr. W. has obtained, from May 1st to September 1st, £60 worth of eggs, the highest price obtained being 1s. for seven, and the lowest 1s. for seventeen. In April and May he several times collected 1,000 eggs per week. The average yield during May and June was 100 to 130 eggs per day. At this moment he is bringing to market from 350 to 420 eggs weekly, the hens laying daily from 50 to 60 eggs.

Fifty eggs daily in September from 200 hens in deep molt, is a most extraordinary return; of course a very large proportion are not laying at all at this moment. The eggs are quite over the usual size; six of them when selected turning the scale at a pound; but they average seven to the pound, picked up haphazard from the nest.

Mrs. W. insists upon the food given to the birds being of the best quality, and distributed most punctually. She occasionally, in the winter, makes a pailful of sour barley quite hot, by baking slowly for an hour, and considers it to be a great stimulus to laying. The hens are many of them in their fourth year, at the commencement of which they are killed. Mr. W.'s experience satisfies him that birds bred from laying strains do not reach the height of their powers till the completion of their second year. Green corn he considers the worst of food for laying hens, and has observed that, if allowed access to the ricks at this season, they cease laying. He thinks it (being sweet and new) fattens, but lacks the stimulant contained in sound and thoroughly dried corn.

Referring to the ravages hens are supposed to commit in their ranging, Mr. W. spoke highly of the benefit conferred by poultry on grass lands, by devouring insects and manuring the soil. He informed me that when he

began to farm his present tenement, thirteen years ago—consisting of sixteen acres—he could not make enough hay to winter three cows, but that now he keeps ten with ease. It is evident that in this case the "eye of the master fattens the steed," as the old proverb has it; but Mr. W. gives much of the credit to the poultry. Buttermilk forms another article of diet in the chicken yard; this or sweet milk is given in troughs, and especially in the autumn and winter months forms a valuable heat-producer. On inquiring as to what method Mr. W. pursued in breeding his laying birds, he replied, "Whenever I see a good layer I buy her, and set a few clutches of her eggs, and always, when setting from my own birds, select the eggs of those which lay the largest ones, and that most frequently." The cocks are of the same mixed breeds as the hens. I think I saw about twenty in all. The soil is dry—a mixture of loam and sand, while here and there a good deal of limestone. The fowls' houses are of the most simple description, and they have free run over the grass fields. I left Mr. W.'s farm with a feeling of real pleasure. It is delightful to have found even one English farmer, who allows that poultry will pay, and who demonstrates it so practically. All around his neighbors echo the old cry, "Fowls don't pay," and have given them up in despair. Great cleanliness, great care and punctuality in feeding, personal attention, and a simple and practical rule in breeding have brought about these excellent results. Why are there not many more such cases? I have often urged upon farmers and cottagers to establish a profitable breed of poultry. Perhaps this instance of a well-earned and paying return may encourage them to go and do likewise.

Actions speak more forcibly than words; they are the test of character. Like fruit upon the tree, they show the nature of the man; while motives, like the sap, are hidden from our view.

## OFFICE AND WORKS

—OF THE—

Massey Manufacturing Company,

THE MOST EXTENSIVE,

THE BEST APPOINTED,

THE OLDEST CONCERN

OF THE KIND IN CANADA.

A Workshop which covers four acres of floor space—or equal to one building 36 feet wide, one mile long.

Over 400 Men employed, working full time.

The offices and works of this Company (a woodcut of which is given on this page) are situated on about six acres of the old exhibition grounds near the corner of King Street and Strachan Avenue.

In the construction of the buildings over two million brick, one million feet of lumber, twelve hundred loads of stone, eighteen thousand panes of glass, etc., were used. The main building has a frontage of 485 feet on Massey Street with a T or branch of 260 feet, all having a width of from 50 to 60 feet, and four stories, including basement. Total length therefore of main building 745 feet, our stories high.

The foundry and blacksmith shop is 310 x 60 feet. Knife and Bar and Rake Tooth department 115 x 36, two stories. Engine-room and Boiler-house 50 x 70. Tool-room and Pattern-makers' department, 20 x 40, two stories. These buildings are all brick. A frame store-house 200 x 20; coal sheds, 400 x 15; a stable and driving-house, 50 x 75, and a substantial oil-cellar, 27 x 33, completes the list. Two private R. R. sidings capable of holding 20 cars at a time—unloading and loading—are

so placed as to deliver the raw materials at one end of the works and receive the finished product at the opposite end. During a year's time no less than from 1,200 to 1,500 loaded cars are received and shipped, the simple handling of so great an amount of goods requiring a large staff of men.

The power is supplied by four 60 horse-power boilers and a 100 horse-power engine, Brown-Corliss pattern, a 35 horse-power engine, Killey's patent, and a 40 horse-power Westinghouse engine. In no other Reaper and Mower Factory in Canada can there be found such complete facilities and so plentiful a supply of the most expensive and at the same time necessary special tools and machinery, several of these costing from one thousand to upwards of two thousand dollars each.

The buildings are heated by steam. Five large and powerful steam elevators convey materials or finished work from one flat to another in the different departments.

The employees number over 400 (their pay-roll amounts to about \$15,000 a month), and are in charge of nineteen foremen. Two night watchmen have charge of the premises at night, and a day patrolman during the day. There are ten on the office staff. The officers of the Company are H. A. Massey, President; C. A. Massey, Vice-President and General Manager; C. D. Massey, Treasurer; and Geo. Metcalfe, Secretary.

The new offices of the Company (52 x 65 ft., four stories including basement) which are nearly completed, are very handsome, and have all the modern conveniences, and every attention has been paid to the health and comfort of all connected with the establishment. It is proposed to set apart the second and third stories of the office building for the use of the employees as a Library, Reading-room, Dining or Concert Hall, etc., etc. The first or ground floor and basement being used for the general business of the Company.

## OUR LIST FOR 1884.

THE MASSEY MOWER,

(Width of Cut 4 feet 3 inches).

THE MASSEY HARVESTER,

(Width of Cut 5 feet).

THE TORONTO MOWER (2 horse),

(Width of Cut 4 feet 3 inches).

THE TORONTO MOWER (1 horse),

(Width of Cut 3 feet 6 inches).

THE TORONTO CORD BINDER,

(Width of Cut 5 feet).

THE TORONTO CORD BINDER,

(Width of Cut 6 feet).

THE MASSEY LOW DOWN BINDER,

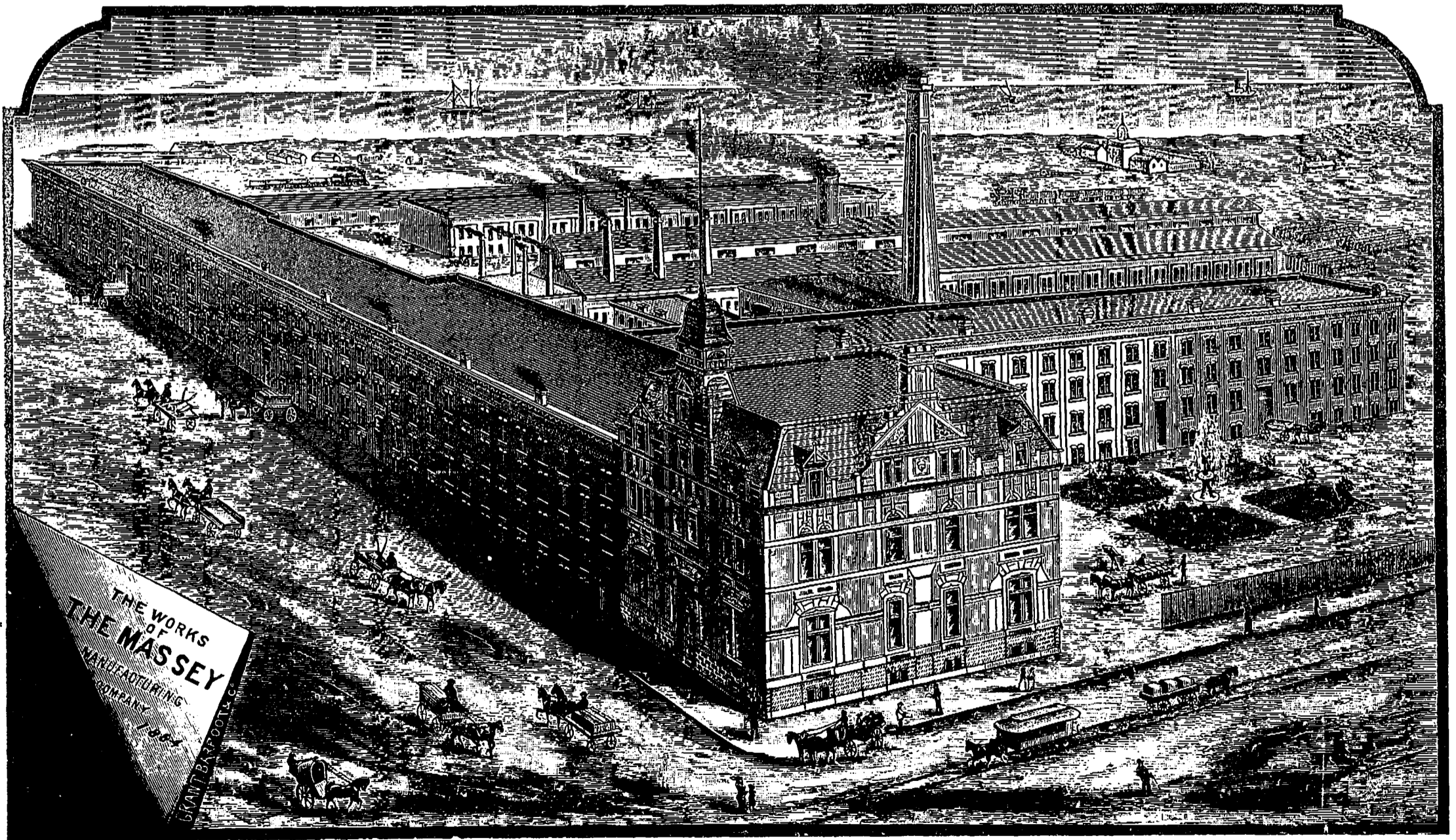
(Width of Cut 5 feet).

THE SHARP'S HORSE RAKE,

(24 Steel Teeth).

Extensions, Improvements and Additions  
to our Factory, made in 1883.

Wood, Saw and Paint Shop extended 70 ft. to the West.  
Machine, Wood and Paint Shop extended 135 ft. North.  
Blacksmith Shop extended to main Storehouse, 40 feet.  
Knife and Bar Shop extended 15 feet.  
New Boiler House, and Two New Boilers.  
New Special Engine for Rake-tooth and Knife and Bar Department.  
New Special Engine for Blacksmith Shop.  
Two New Steam Elevators.  
Numerous New Lathes, Drills and Wood-working Machines.  
New Oil Cellar, 27 by 33 feet.  
New and Elaborate Repair Department.  
New Show Room, showing Machines in operation.  
New and Spacious Office Building, including Library and Reading Room, Public and Dining Halls, &c. &c.



THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS. TORONTO, ONT.

## North-Western Branch:

T. J. McBRIDE, Manager,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS,  
27, 29 & 31 King St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Quebec Branch:

JAS. H. SHARP, Shipping Agent,

103 &amp; 108 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

## Eastern Branch:

TIPPET, BURDITT &amp; CO.

ST. JOHN, N.B.