

is good. Of course the tallow should be applied in a liquid condition. It will pay to coat rough, but unpainted, metal surfaces, as well as polished ones. For farm tools and machines, mineral paint is better than artificial pigments, and brown mineral paint is very cheap indeed. Any one ought to be able to mix it—use only boiled linseed oil, and the best is certainly the cheapest; or one can buy ready-mixed paints of good quality at reasonable prices. One should have two brushes—a large one for ordinary surfaces, and a small one for narrow surfaces or small corners. It is advisable to put away all tools and machines in condition for work—plows, hoes, harrows, or sickles, sharp and with all breaks repaired and weak parts strengthened. There will be more time for this at the close than at the beginning of the season's work; and then one has the comforting assurance that as soon as the season permits he may begin work. When one puts away the implements just as they leave the field, it is often found that it has been forgotten that some must be mended and others sharpened, and this is not recollected until they are brought out for work; then valuable time must be lost in going to the blacksmith.

WHILE it would be impossible to give a list of the numerous awards captured by Canadians at the World's Fair, it is a gratifying task to emphasize their great success in a world-wide competition. The mineral resources of Ontario were well displayed, Manitoba's grains, roots and produce proved the fertility of the soil and the suitability of the climate for farming of all descriptions. The agricultural exhibit from Ontario captured over 180 awards, and the province received a decorative award, only one other court having that distinction. There is reason to be proud of such notable success. In fruit Ontario carried off an enormous number of prizes. Awards were granted for apples of 1892 and 1893, also for pears, quinces, grapes, native and foreign gooseberries, for continuous

exhibition of blackberries, and for fruits in solution. Niagara district received awards for grapes, apples, pears and peaches; Burlington for grapes, apples and pears; Wentworth for grapes, apples, pears and peaches; Essex, Simcoe, Grey, Huron, Belleville, and Eastern for apples. On peaches and other stone fruit, the continuous exhibit scored 85 points. Special awards were given to quite a number of private individuals. The Ontario exhibit was declared by the judges to be the largest, most comprehensive, best set up, and showing the highest standard of quality of any in the building. Looking deeper than mere awards, it might be said that the knowledge disseminated in the fruit court will be the means of attracting to the province a well-to-do class of people, anxious to engage in fruit-growing where the conditions are so favorable, and the returns so certain. "The brand Ontario on fruit packages," says an expert, "will be looked for hereafter, and a larger export trade than ever must come to us. The Southern States, especially, will look to Ontario for apples that are high-flavored, and that will keep." As was expected the live stock stood high. Roughly speaking the following figures may be taken as indicating what Ontario took in live stock: Cattle, \$5,025; horses, \$3,320; sheep, \$7,151; swine, \$1,299; total, \$18,080. The prizes for poultry and pet stock will amount to about \$2,000, making a grand total of money prizes of about \$20,000. Besides the money prizes, two bronze and two gold medals were taken by Ontario hackney horses; six medals by American Arabs, five cups by Southdown, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire and Dorset horn sheep, and a silver cup, value \$100, for fat sheep.

WE give below the fac-simile of a letter received by the MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd. It speaks for itself. It cannot but be gratifying to all Canadians to know that a purely Canadian concern has by solid worth won the highest praise from so many of both home and foreign lands.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Dairy Commissioner.

OFFICE OF DAIRY COMMISSIONER,
Central Experimental Farm,

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1893.

The Massey Harris Co. (Ltd),
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—

I am in receipt of your favour of the 10th inst.,
per W. E. H. Massey, Esq.

The article in the "Farm Implement News," which expresses its appreciation of the exhibit made by you at the World's Fair in very laudable terms, in my opinion does the display which you made only scant justice. For excellence, comprehensiveness and arrangement, I heard the praises of the Massey-Harris Court in all mouths, and the United States critics were quite as friendly and forcible in their commendation as our own citizens.

I offer you my congratulations.

I am

Yours very truly,

J. W. Robertson,
Dairy Commissioner.



1st.—The funeral of the late Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, took place. The bronze statue of Sir John A. Macdonald was unveiled in Hamilton. Mr. Potter Palmer subscribed \$200,000 to the Women's Memorial Museum in Chicago.

2nd.—Imperial Parliament opened. Pendergrast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, was arraigned. Remains of late ex-premier Sir John C. Abbott interred at Montreal.

3rd.—Prisoner Luckey found guilty of murder at Brockville, Ont. Lady Aberdeen organized a branch of the National Council of Women at Montreal. Clarence King, at one time director of the United States Geological Survey, was committed to a New York lunatic asylum.

4th.—Prince Windisch-Grätz, at the request of the Emperor, has undertaken to form a new Austrian Cabinet. "Doc" Andrews arrested. J. R. Cooper was committed at Joliet to stand trial for the murder of his wife. Gunpowder plot celebrated.

5th.—Severe snowstorm prevailed in the Midland Counties of England. Sir Andrew Clark, the famous English physician, died. The general elections took place in Newfoundland, resulting in the return of Sir William Whiteway.

7th.—S. R. Armstrong was appointed town clerk of Peterboro, Ont. The steamer "Fraser" was burned at Goose Island; eighteen lives lost. State elections went largely republican.

8th.—Prohibition Association organized in Dufferin county. Washington despatch says Queen Liliuokalani will be restored to the throne of Honolulu. Presbytery of Ottawa determined to present a formal address of welcome to Lord Aberdeen.

9th.—Prof. Herman Hagen, of Harvard, an eminent scientist, died to-day. Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, died at Boston, aged seventy years. Judge Jean Thomas Taschereau, ex-puisne judge of the supreme court of Canada, died to-day.

10th.—A conference was held in Montreal between representatives of the Dominion government and of the railway and steamship interests in the interest of immigration. A. Currie, of Nottawasaga, was chosen by the Patrons of Industry to contest West Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature.

11th.—James Bain, jr., Toronto, was elected a member of the committee on Foreign Documents of the American Literary Association. Martial law proclaimed in the province of Barcelona. Sir Francis Clareford appointed British Ambassador to Italy.

12th.—Rev. Dr. Morrison, founder of the Scotch Evangelical Union Church, died in Glasgow. Dr. J. D. Edgar was appointed superintendent of the city hospital, Hamilton. John MacLaren, Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool, the greatest English authority on fire insurance, died.

14th.—An epidemic of diphtheria reported in the township of Renfrew. The price of bread in Hamilton was reduced to eight cents per loaf. The population of London, Ont., shows an increase of 900 according to the assessment returns just published.

15th.—Prof. Harry Bamford, M.S.C., late of Victoria University, Manchester, has been appointed to McGill University. The mammoth cheese arrived at Montreal, on its way to Liverpool.

16th.—The police census places the population of Toronto at 188,333. Sir Robert Morier, British ambassador to Russia, died.

17th.—Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, died. A local branch of the National Council of Women, was formed in Canada.

18th.—Chicago will begin next year with liabilities amounting to one million three hundred thousand dollars. The German government has established a military camp at Malmédy in Rhenish Prussia.

20th.—Troop and Son, ship-brokers, St. John, N.B., failed with liabilities exceeding \$200,000.

21st.—Mr. Geo. H. Watson was elected president of the Toronto Reform Association. The Queen returned from Balmoral to Windsor.

22nd.—Mr. Archibald, Montreal, was appointed to the Bench. The post office at Oil Springs, Ont., was burglarized.

23rd.—Queen's won the Rugby championship of Canada over Montreal.

24th.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is seriously ill at Turin. The death is announced of the Earl of Cromartie, second son of the late Duke of Sutherland.

25th.—Mr. Balfour, leader of Opposition in Imperial parliament, is suffering from la grippe.

27th.—W. T. Stead lectured in Toronto on the "Destiny of Canada."

28th.—Annual meeting of the Newsboy's Home of Toronto. Annual concert of the St. George's Society Toronto. Rev. Dr. G. L. Mackay, the famous missionary in Formosa, addressed a public meeting in Toronto.

29th.—Mr. Christopher Robinson refused the honor of Knighthood offered to him.

30th.—St. Andrews Day celebrated.