

Really, when people come to reflect upon the matter calmly, what can they see in a life? Millions upon millions of souls have been made happy, while millions upon millions of souls have been plunged into misery and despair, by this kissing; and yet, when you come to look at the character of this thing, it is simply a pouting and parting of the lips!"

"Alas! alas! I think if the misery and happiness caused by 'this kissing' were placed in the balance, the misery would weigh right down to earth, while the happiness would mount beyond our ken, so light would be!"

"Verily you can never forget this," says she, still very pale, just before they return more to the glitter and stir within.

"Forget it! why should I?" asks she, with a serenity utterly unruffled. "I shall like to remember it. Now I am sure you are very fond of me. When Doris loves me very much, she kisses me. I like to be kissed."

The smile that accompanies this speech is positively divine. It lights up all her perfect face, that is like nothing so much as a half-awakened flower. "Ah! there is poor Watkyn waiting for me," she says, and, smiling still, glides away from him, and, with her hand upon the old baronet's arm, disappears into the crowd.

A sense of isolation falls upon Burke as he gazes after her, and with it, too, a strange, strange sadness. Has he won? Does she know? Is she his as he is hers? Is it that she is as far from him now as she was yesterday and last week, or in that dark time when her baby face had never been seen by him? Then, with a thrill of passionate hope, he remembers she has kissed him!—has lain in his arms!—has in fact, if not in word, confessed herself his! Is such a child that perhaps she has found it difficult to speak aloud all that her heart would say, but happy time will wear away that most sweet and innocent reticence. He cannot doubt her truth; he will tell! Those large and wistful eyes, of a deep, deep blue, can hide no smallest touch of deceit; those mobile lips could tell no falsehood. To disbelieve in that smiling face, crowned by its soft rings of golden hair, would be to sneer at all that is true and honest in life. It must be that she loves him! And yet—

The bidding is still going on; the ball is in its height. Matrons are growing secretly peevy, maidens are growing wary about catching the eyes of their elders, and skirting round such spots as may hold away mamma's or heavy-lidded papa's. Doris—who has been dancing with a certain Colonel Bouverie, a whilom acquaintance of hers during her last season in town—has dropped into a low cushioned seat in one of the open windows. Her eyes are sparkling; a little color has crept into her cheeks; she is laughing at something her companion has just said to her, and is indeed a totally different Doris from the pale, stooge girl who had been receiving the guests some hours ago.

She is waving a huge fan indolently to and fro, in a fond endeavor to woo in-doors a light breeze without, while listening attentively to her companion's chatter. A waiter, who is leaning against the railings beside, being for the present moment off duty, wonders at her unusual animation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sixth of the Land and All the Water.

England has sixty-five square miles of colony to the square mile of her own area. The area of the British colonies is nearly 100,000 of square miles—rather less than the area of the Russian Empire, including Siberia and Central Asia; but if the area of the native feudatory States in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles, be added, over which England exercises as much control as Russia does over much of her territory under its sway, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,757 square miles, then the area of the British Empire exceeds that of the Russian by about 200,000 square miles.

The unselfish can never be really vulgar. They may be uncouth, but they cannot be coarse; while the best "top-dressing" of culture to be found in the whole world cannot make the substance refined where the foul canker of egotism and indifference to others lies at the heart of things.

A Great Canadian Industry.

As it is of so much importance to the farming interest, and through them to every other business interest of our country, to be well supplied with the best farm labor-saving machinery of every class, some notes in regard to the largest manufacturing establishment of the kind in the Dominion will, no doubt, prove of interest to your many readers. While visiting Toronto recently I spent part of a day going through the Massey Manufacturing Company's Works, located at the west end of the city, and was much surprised at their extent and importance. It is only after visiting some such establishment that one gets an idea of what extent labor-saving machinery has been introduced in connection with Canadian agriculture, and to what a fine state of perfection many of these labor-saving machines have been brought.

Mr. Massey, the head of this prosperous and enterprising Company, has been for nearly forty years in this line of business, and the results prove that few men have been so successful in it. He is a native Canadian—a farmer's son—spending his early days on a farm where, no doubt, he often had reason to feel the importance of good harvesting machinery. Many years ago he began business in the village of Newcastle, where he became so successful that larger machine shops were found necessary to meet the growing demands of the business. A Joint Stock Company was formed there, and a few years ago six acres of ground were purchased adjoining the railways at the west end of Toronto, where the present extensive works were erected.

THE PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The premises now occupied by the company are certainly very complete and extensive. There looms up a vast building, or series of buildings, of brick, with a single frontage of 750 feet and four stories in height. It would require too much space to undertake to give here any detailed description of these fine buildings. As they were erected for this express purpose and planned by practical men with many years of business experience, they are models of convenience and adaptation to the business. To give some idea of their extent it may be here stated that the floor space alone of these buildings amounts to nearly 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a-half acres, and would be equal to one vast floor of one mile in length and thirty-seven feet in width. In these buildings the entire work is carried on in all its departments—foundry, blacksmithing, iron-fitting, wood-working, painting and storage.

The buildings are located alongside of the principal railway lines running through Toronto, and there are sidings directly through the premises, so that carloads of raw material, such as iron, steel, lumber, paint-stuffs, and the like, are delivered at the doors, and carloads of completed machines are loaded directly on the premises for the places of transhipment.

THE LABOR EMPLOYED.

From 350 to 450 hands are constantly employed in these works. As a large proportion of the men are skilled artisans, and nearly all of them strong, able men, in their full prime, it will be at once seen that a large number of families—enough to make a thriving village of themselves—are directly dependent on the success of this enterprise. The men are of more than ordinary intelligence, and of temperate habits, and the fact that, as a whole, they take such a deep interest in the business is one of the important factors of success. It may be here mentioned that a fine library and reading room was opened a few months ago for the benefit of the employees. There is a large, well-lighted, well-furnished, cheerful room, supplied with the leading representative papers and magazines in the various departments of literature, to which every man has access without charge. The officers feel encouraged to

note the interest of the men in this fine hall. At noon and during certain evening hours a large number of the men may be found assembled here, enjoying the rich intellectual repast so freely laid before them.

A fine Hall has also been provided for meetings, concerts, lectures, and the like, for the immediate benefit of the men and their families, and also another large meeting hall, capable of holding from six to seven hundred people, for still larger gatherings. It is quite probable that in this, regular religious services will soon be established by some of the city churches,—the Company freely furnishing the room, lighted and heated for the purpose, but not dealing, as a company, to take special control of the religious services. Probably no other industrial firm in Toronto is giving better tangible evidence of its interest in the intellectual and social well being of the men associated with it.

THE IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED.

The entire attention of the establishment is given to the manufacture of harvesting implements. A few kinds of the best machines have been singled out and the best men and the best machinery have been provided for making them in the very best manner. Nearly everything in connection with the machines is manufactured directly in the works, care being taken that everything is the best of its class, and in this way a high reputation for reliability has been obtained. Every machine is not only put carefully together in the works, but is also submitted to several tests more severe than the ordinary field tests, so that any defect is sure to be found out and remedied before leaving the workshop at all.

The mowing machines—The "Toronto Mower," fitted with the new and celebrated mechanical gear, and the "Massey Mower" are made, and these have now an immense sale, some thousands of them being made each year and sent to every Province in the Dominion. Of their peculiar excellence I cannot speak. The fact, however, that they have a well-established reputation for good work is good evidence in their favor.

A good deal of attention is now being given to the manufacture of the "Toronto Light Binder," also equipped with a novel sheaf carrier. It is only quite recently that the practicability of a self-binding machine was established, and in some localities they have not yet been introduced. There can be no longer doubt, however, in regard to their success. A few years hence, and no farmer will think to do binding by manual labor no more than he now thinks of mowing or reaping "by hand." Every binder here made is put to a severe test before it is declared completed, and I am informed that the demand for them is becoming very great. About fifteen each may be being completed and it is doubtful if the demand of the coming season will not be in excess of the supply.

The "Massey Harvester," a self-raking machine is also being extensively manufactured, and it has enjoyed a large sale for many years. Probably no other reaper is more extensively in use in the harvest fields of Canada, and the Company have long staked their reputation on its excellence.

It may be here stated that all the knives for the various machines are manufactured on the premises. It is claimed that this is the only firm in Canada manufacturing its own section knives. They look small, but in the process of cutting, shaping, tempering, polishing and sharpening every section passes through the hands of nine experienced workmen, and a considerable machinery specially adapted to the purpose is used. There are many elaborate and expensive iron working machines specially made for these works.

HORSE RAKES.

Probably no where else in Canada is there anything like as large a number of steel tooth horse rakes manufactured as

here. The "Sharp's Horse Rake" is the only kind made. Everything in connection with the rake is manufactured on the premises. The machines by which the wheels are made are such as would well repay a long journey of any carriage-maker to see. The process of making and tempering the steel teeth is also very ingenious and elaborate. How so many thousands of these rakes can find yearly sale is a matter of wonder, and yet the demand has grown from year to year.

FOR REPAIRS.

The great drawback to many a valuable harvest machine is its danger of breaking just when the hurry is greatest. Where machines are severely tested before being pronounced finished the danger is not so great but "accidents will happen" even to the best tried machinery. Arrangements have been made to supply any desired piece of any machine with the least possible delay. A large room is stored with completed parts, piled up in large stalls and ready for shipment at a moment's notice. During the busy season a man is always ready for a call, and telegraph and telephone offices are on the premises, besides several express services a day, so that not a moment is allowed to be lost.

HOW SOLD.

Comparatively few machines, I am told, are ever sold at the works. A show room is fitted up with facilities to show every machine in actual motion, but its demand is not very great. The agents of the company are scattered abroad in every one of the Provinces, and through these the sales are being made. There is a branch house in Winnipeg and in Manitoba the sales are very large. At one time last year a special train of twenty-one car loads was shipped direct to Winnipeg, and almost every day during the season some car loads are being sent. Shipments by the car load from April till the end of the season are of daily occurrence.

I am informed that an agent is also employed purchasing lumber expressly for the company, and, being an experienced man at such business, they are always fortunate in getting a good quality. The samples of paints, oils, and the like, are also put to severe practical tests before quantities are ordered, and then they are mixed and ground by machinery on the premises.

Though nothing is done in the way of newspaper advertising, yet some thousands of dollars are being expended each year in reaching the public. A very neatly printed paper of sixteen pages,—"Massey's Illustrated," is issued in immense editions and sent to every available farmer in the Dominion. Any man dropping a postal card with his name and address to the company will be gratuitously supplied with a copy.

There are many other features of importance in connection with this large establishment of which I would like to write, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your space.

A VISITOR.

To See the Wind.

Take a polished metallic surface of two feet or more with a straight edge; a large hand-saw will answer the purpose. Take a windy day—whether hot or cold, clear or cloudy—only let it not rain or the air be murky; in other words, let the air be dry or clear. Hold your metallic surface a right angles to the direction of the wind i. e., if the wind is north, hold your surface east and west; but instead of holding the surface vertical, incline it about forty-five degrees to the horizon, so that the wind, striking, glances and flows over the edge, keeping it straight, as water over a dam. Now sight carefully over the edge at some spiny and sharply defined object, and you will see the air flow over as water flows over a dam. Make your observations carefully, and you will hardly fail to see the air, no matter how cold; the result is even better when the sun is obscured.