

The logical deductions of Mr. Morgan are unanswerable, and need no comment on our part.

It seems to us almost superfluous to enter into any lengthened defence of the consolidation of these companies. The practical intelligence of our farmers will naturally lead them to appreciate the fact that, in view of recent developments, it will be beneficial to the whole country, that there should be, at least, one thoroughly sound firm in the agricultural implement trade. The new MASSEY & HARRIS COMPANY is being started with abundance of capital and the most modern and perfect facilities for large production, which will enable them not only to prosecute a vigorous and increasing home trade, but to widely extend their ramifications in foreign markets. The foreign business of both the MASSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY and the HARRIS COMPANY had assumed large proportions, and the consolidation will have the effect of so enlarging that branch of their trade that in every grain-growing country in the world the names of "Canada" and "MASSEY & HARRIS" will soon become household words.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED wishes this new organization every success, and expects to live to see the day when, as we now prophecy, the farmers of the Dominion will not only look upon this move favorably (as most of them do already), but will highly commend the course of the individuals who have been able to effect this sensible business arrangement.

MESSRS. SAWYER & MASSEY CO., LIMITED, of Hamilton, Manufacturers of Engines and Separators, etc., have nothing whatever to do with the new Company to be known as MASSEY & HARRIS, LIMITED, referred to above, neither are they in any way influenced by it, as some people have supposed.

Sir John Macdonald.

CANADA'S Grand Old Man, Sir John Macdonald, at this writing (June 5) lies at the point of death. His last appearance in the House of Commons was on May 22nd. He had been in poor health for some days previous, and against the urgent request of his medical adviser that he should give up work entirely for some time, he continued to look after the affairs of State till Thursday the 28th, when he was seized with a slight paralytic stroke. This was followed by another and more dangerous stroke on Friday, from which he has not rallied. He has been looked upon, and not without cause, as the father of his country. Sir John entered the Parliament of Old Canada in 1844, as the representative of Kingston, and the city which was his political birthplace he has ever since continued to represent with two short intervals. Few men have been more highly honored than Sir John. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815; was called to the bar in Kingston in 1836; entered Parliament in 1844; became a Minister of the Crown in 1847; was made a D.C.L. of Oxford University in 1865; a K.C.B. in 1867; a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order Isabella la Catolica of Spain in 1872; was called to the Imperial Privy Council in the same year, and was created a G.C.B. in 1884. He presided at the Quebec confederation conference of 1865 and the London convention in 1867. He was one of the High Commissioners appointed to negotiate the Washington Treaty of 1871, and in 1880 with Sir Tupper and the late Hon. John Pope, he carried on the negotiations in London which resulted in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir

John's political life is too well-known to every Canadian to need to be referred to, even if space permitted.

Sir John Macdonald died at his residence, Erncliffe, Ottawa, on Saturday, June 6th, at 10.15 p.m.

Canada mourns the loss of her greatest statesman—one who has been the head and front of every movement tending to her commercial growth and her political and intellectual development.

THERE is every prospect of a large and growing trade with Great Britain in Canadian hay. Large shipments have been already sent this season from Montreal to Glasgow, and a cable received from there a few days ago gave the quotation for hay at 57 shillings, with the market very strong.

It seems to us that the Minister of Education must have lost his head while speaking to the resolution regarding the education of farmers' sons referred to in our last issue. We are charitable enough to suppose that he did not mean to insult the whole farming community, although it looked very much like it, when he placed the calling of a farmer upon the same plane as that of a laborer, or a domestic, or a seamstress, or a blacksmith. The whole tenor of the honorable gentleman's remarks showed that his soul was vexed within him, because the credit of introducing the matter into the Legislature was due to a member of the Opposition and not to the honorable gentleman himself. Hence his supercilious treatment of the question. The arguments adduced by the mover of the resolution and other members who supported it, would have convinced any man not blinded by partyism of the absolute necessity of better educational facilities being given to farmers' sons, who are to follow the calling of their fathers, to enable them to keep abreast of the times. In other countries every facility is given them for becoming thoroughly grounded in the science and practise of agriculture, and no expense is spared to that end. The tremendous importance of this question appears to be fully appreciated in all civilized countries, but here in Ontario the government treats it with supreme indifference and its mouthpiece argues that the recognized "backbone of a country"—the farmers—are no better than laborers or domestics, and do not require any better educational facilities for their calling. It will not do for the farmers of Ontario to tamely submit to such flippant and discourteous treatment. They must sink party differences on this question and rise as one man and demand from the government a just recognition of their rights. Let the matter be vigorously discussed at the next meetings of the Farmers' Institutes, and such action taken as will bring the Minister of Education to his senses. The Public School Inspectors have passed resolutions favoring the teaching of agriculture in our rural schools and surely it will be admitted that they should know whether it is essential or not. The cost would not be great, and we know of nothing to prevent the matter from taking definite shape at once. The first thing is to get some teachers specially trained to teach agriculture in the schools. This training could be obtained at the Agriculture College, Guelph. Then let these teachers give short lectures, as occasion demands, upon such topics as will direct the youthful mind in proper grooves and above all encourage the development of the power of observation. A large number of our leading professional and business men have spent their youthful days on a farm. They are able to get an education fitting them for their work, but the boys who remain on the farm have no training in the schools to fit them for their life-work. One thing we are convinced of, and that is, that if better facilities were afforded farmers' sons for learning the rudiments of the science and practise of agriculture in our rural schools there would be less cause for the constant cry of "How can we keep boys on the farm?"



1st.—Death of Patrick Purcell, ex-M.P. for Glengarry, Ont. . . . Serious labor riots at Rome and at Fourmies, France; several men killed and a large number wounded.

2nd.—J. B. Snowball, of Northumberland, N.B., called to the Senate. . . . The Prince and Princess of Wales open the Naval Exhibition at Chislea.

4th.—The Ontario Legislature formally prorogued. . . . Heavy frost in Northern Minnesota does much damage to growing crops.

5th.—Death of Dr. Magee, Archbishop of York, from influenza. . . . C. C. Chipman, secretary to the Minister of Marine, appointed Commissioner for the Hudson Bay Company as successor to Mr. Wrigley.

6th.—Captain Verney, an English M.P., sentenced to one year's imprisonment for conspiring to procure young girls for immoral purposes. . . . French duty on wheat reduced to three francs for one year.

7th.—Death of Senator Haythorne, of Prince Edward Island, at Ottawa.

8th.—Death of Madame Blavatsky, the well-known theosophist. . . . The village of Alliston, Ont., almost totally destroyed by fire; loss over half a million dollars.

9th.—Andrew McGuire sentenced to imprisonment for life at the Cobourg Assizes for attempting to murder a young lady by thrusting her in front of a moving Grand Trunk train at Cobourg. . . . A C.P.R. train from Montreal to the Pacific coast goes through a bridge over a creek near Straight Lake; one passenger killed and five wounded.

11th.—Eight persons killed and twenty five injured by an explosion on board the steamer Tancarville while undergoing repairs at Newport, England. . . . Great destruction of property and loss of lives by forest fires in the states of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

12th.—A Japanese attempts to assassinate the Czarwitich of Russia at Lakebima, Japan. . . . The English House of Commons expels Capt. Verney in consequence of his sentence for immoral conduct.

13th.—Premier Mercier, of Quebec, created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by the Pope. . . . Seventy members of the English House of Commons reported to be suffering from influenza. . . . Very satisfactory report presented at the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

14th.—Clifford Sifton, member for North Brandon, Man., sworn in as Attorney General in the Greenway Cabinet. . . . Death of Senator Leonard, at London, Ont.

15th.—The Bowmanville Agricultural and Carriage Company's works destroyed by fire; loss heavy. . . . Annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, issued to-day, causes a sensation in financial circles, as it exhibits a startling falling off in profits.

16th.—Heavy snowstorm in Wales and the northern part of England. . . . Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, mobbed by a gang of Socialists in Sheffield, England. . . . Death of Sir Edward Kennis at Halifax, N.S.

17th.—The Duchess of Fife, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, gives birth to a daughter.

Mr. MacDonnell, Conservative, elected M.P. for Algoma. . . . A. A. Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, appointed to the Senate in succession to Mr. Haythorne.

19th.—Train containing a large quantity of dynamite blown up near Tarrytown, N.Y., and ten laborers instantly killed and many seriously injured. . . . Prorogation of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

20th.—First division taken in the new Dominion Parliament, giving the Government a majority of 27. . . . The Toronto street railway taken over by the city corporation.

21st.—Dr. MacLagan, Bishop of Liebfeld, appointed Archbishop of York. . . . Col. Taylor, commandant of the School of Infantry, Winnipeg, struck down by apoplexy while heading the troops, and expires shortly afterwards. James Kane hanged at Belleville, Ont., for murdering his wife.

22nd.—Mr. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, elected Deputy Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

23rd.—Reported that Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, will be recalled owing to the Manipur affair. . . . Lord Romilly and two of his servants burned to death in his London residence. . . . Destructive fire on De Brecoles Street, Montreal; loss, \$100,000.

25th.—Celebration of Her Majesty's 72nd birthday. . . . Rev. T. W. Campbell, Toronto, elected Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church for Canada.

26th.—Lieut. Grant, the Manipur hero, decorated with the Victoria Cross and promoted to the rank of major. Christian missions at Nankin attacked and pillaged by the Chinese.

27th.—The King of the Belgians confers upon Premier Mercier the title of Commander of the Order of King Leopold.

28th.—Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, while addressing the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit, falls dead from heart disease.

29th.—Sir John Macdonald stricken with paralysis, and his case considered hopeless. . . . Dr. Oronhyatekha, London, Ont., elected R. W. G. Templar at the Templars' Congress, Edinburgh.

30th.—Sir George Stephen, of Montreal, Que., raised to the English peerage.

31st.—Death of Chief Justice Dorion, at Montreal. . . . Disastrous fire in Craig Street, Montreal; loss about \$40,000.