

# • Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## June Number

New Series, Vol. 2, No. 6.]

[Toronto, June, 1890.

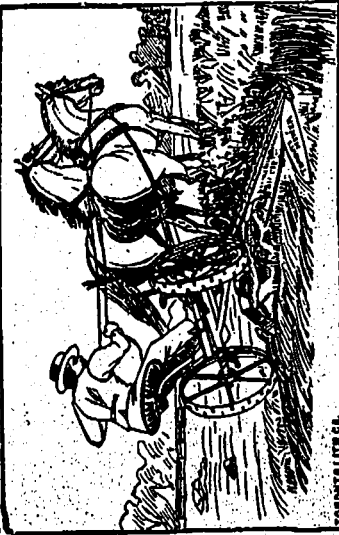


"AH, YES, NEIGHBOR BELL, THERE ARE FEW LIKE HIM." (SEE PAGE 10)

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FEATURES PECULIAR TO THE MASSEY-TORONTO MOWER.

# The Massey-Toronto Mower is the most Popular, 27,661 having already been sold and being now in actual use.



OVER A STONE—KNIFE IN FULL MOTION.

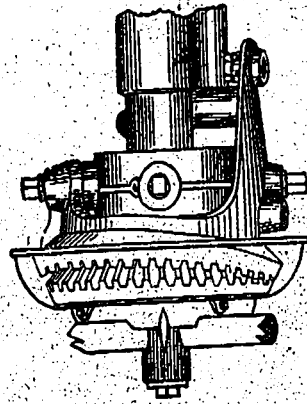
## SIMPLE.

THE splendid Driving mechanism used on the MASSEY-Toronto Mower is one of the great inventions of this age. The wonderful differential gear which converts the rotary motion directly into reciprocal motion is a marvel to scientists in mechanics. Nothing more simple can be imagined, and at the same time there never has been a more powerful driving mechanism discovered. Two cog wheels only constitute the device, and these but the size of a dinner plate.

## ELEVEN

of these cogs are in mesh at one time; other gears have three only.

We have yet to hear of a pair of these gears wearing out, though there are thousands of "Toronto" still in use which have now cut from eleven to thirteen seasons. What other machine can show anything like so good a record.



The Wonderful Differential Gear

draft rod attached to the main frame connects with a sliding device on the pole, thus connecting the horses directly with the cutter bar.

## LIGHTEST DRAUGHT.

For steady, even, clean and powerful cutting no mowing machine has ever been designed that can equal the Massey-Toronto Mower. It is made exceptionally strong, and for rough land its rival is not known. It is often used on new land, where it would be most unsafe to venture with any other style of machine. It can even be used for underbrushing a swamp. The Massey-Toronto Mower is the only machine which practically admits of the cutter bar being raised to an upright position with the knife in full motion. No stopping required with the "Toronto" in passing obstacles.



Admirable Patented Pitman Connections.

road for miles without the slightest danger of injury to the machine, as when out of gear the only two cog wheels on it are thrown wide apart and the machine is like a sulky, and with the fine spring seat rides almost as easy. The Guards are of tested malleable iron, fitted with ledger plates of steel made at our own works. The Sections are made of best English steel, specially imported by ourselves for this purpose. These, as well as the Ledger Plates, are made by ourselves. Our new Knife and Bar Department is thoroughly equipped and constitutes a large industry in itself. The Cutter Bar is of steel, and is thoroughly tested before being fitted with guards and knives. A lead wheel in the inside shoe carries the cutter bar over inequalities of the land.

## EASIEST OPERATED.



PASSING A TREE—KNIFE IN FULL MOTION.

## POWERFUL.

In every detail this celebrated mowing machine will be found to excel. The Pitman connection are ball and socket, and all slack from long wear can easily and quickly be taken up by simply turning a nut. No mower extant has such perfect adjustments to adapt it to all circumstances.

The "Toronto" is not drawn from the pole. A draft rod attached to the main frame connects with a sliding device on the pole, thus connecting the horses directly with the cutter bar.

## ALWAYS READY.



LET HER GO! NO HARM CAN COME.

# 27,661 Massey-Toronto Mowers have already been

sold and are in actual use, many of them having cut 13 seasons.

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO., TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

# Massey's Illustrated

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 6.

### JERUSALEM.

Letter from W. E. H. Massey, Esq., to the Massey Memorial Hall Sabbath School.—Continued.

MEDITERRANEAN HOTEL, JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, April 19, 1888.

#### MY FELLOW BIBLE STUDENTS:

My pen could run on for hours telling you of the interesting sights and places I have seen about Jerusalem, but I must confine my remarks to the two principal places—those about which you would be sure to inquire first and of which you will be most interested to hear. I refer to the site of the Holy Temple and that of Calvary, and the tomb in which our Saviour was laid.

Where once stood the magnificent Temple designed by King David and built by Solomon, rebuilt and restored by Zerubbabel and Herod, is now the Mosque of Omar, called also the "Dome of the Rock," or *Kubbel-es-Sukhrak*. It stands in the spacious enclosure called the *Haram-esh-Sherif* ("The Noble Sanctuary"), which occupies nearly a sixth of the city of Jerusalem and covers the former site of the Temple area. The Haram is enclosed by a wall entered by several gates—its east and part of the south wall being really portions of the city wall—and it is only within recent years that any but Mahomedans were allowed to enter its sacred precincts, and now only by special permit and considerable "red tape." Our dragoman, a Jerusalem guide, a consular cavass, and a Turkish soldier, accompanied my brother and myself upon our visit there. The two last to prevent any mischief befalling us, or our intruding in forbidden holy places and in any way misconducting ourselves. It is positively stated that to enter without such protection would involve being stoned!

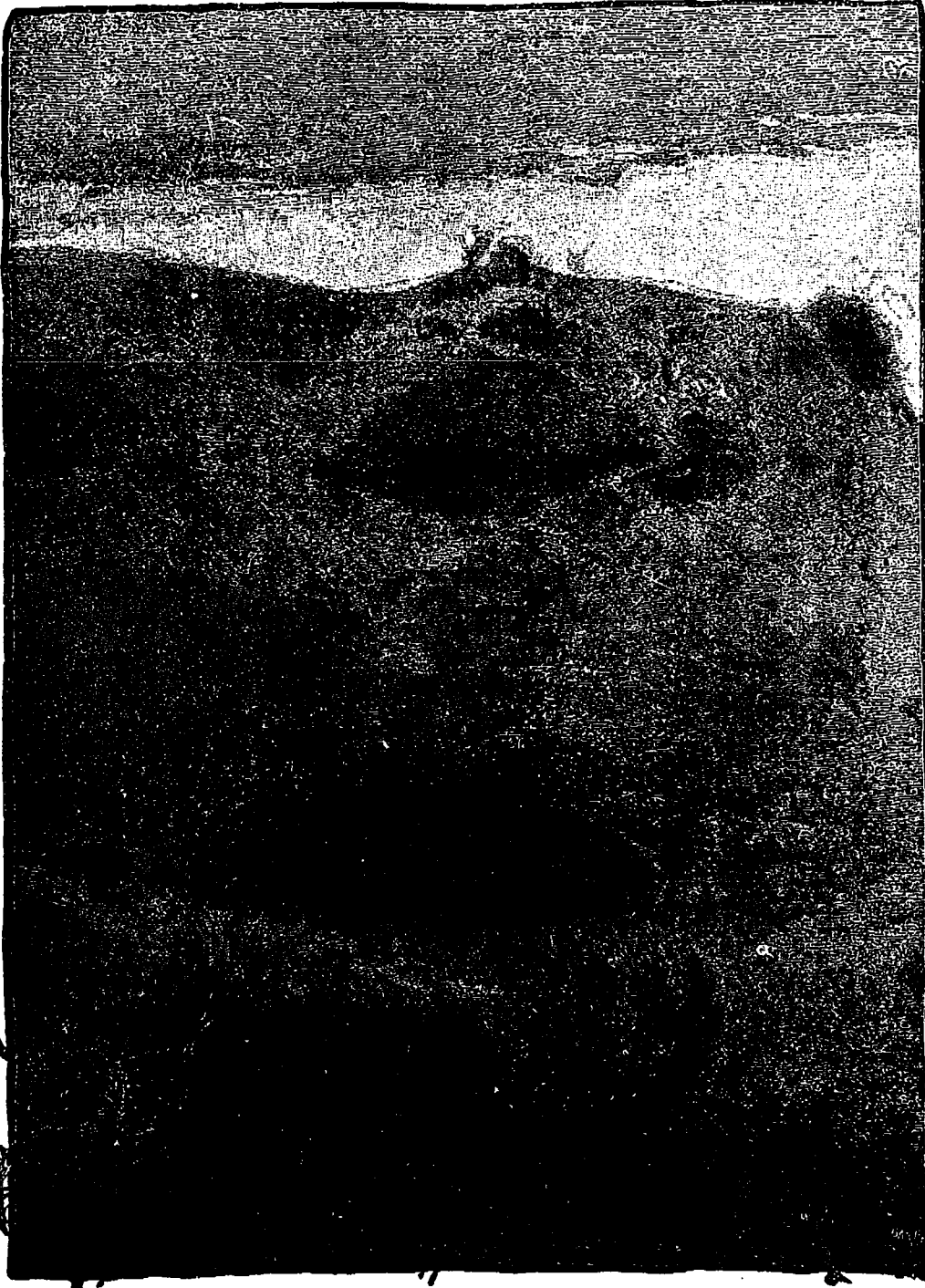
Only think of it! A Christian may not enter the courts of this enclosure, every foot of the ground of which is so dear to him, be-

cause of its most sacred associations, without being accompanied by armed attendants! Does it not seem strange that Christian nations have thus long tolerated such indignities on the part of Muslims? Here where Christian scholars long most to study and make investigation, the Turks make it difficult to even enter, and as for turning a stone or excavating, it is utterly impossible. But it was God's will that it should have been so and "Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." (Luke, xxi. 24.) One day when God's people shall again rule Jerusalem and scholarly men and scientific investigators shall have full sway, such revelation will doubtless be made as will greatly enhance the interest in His Word—

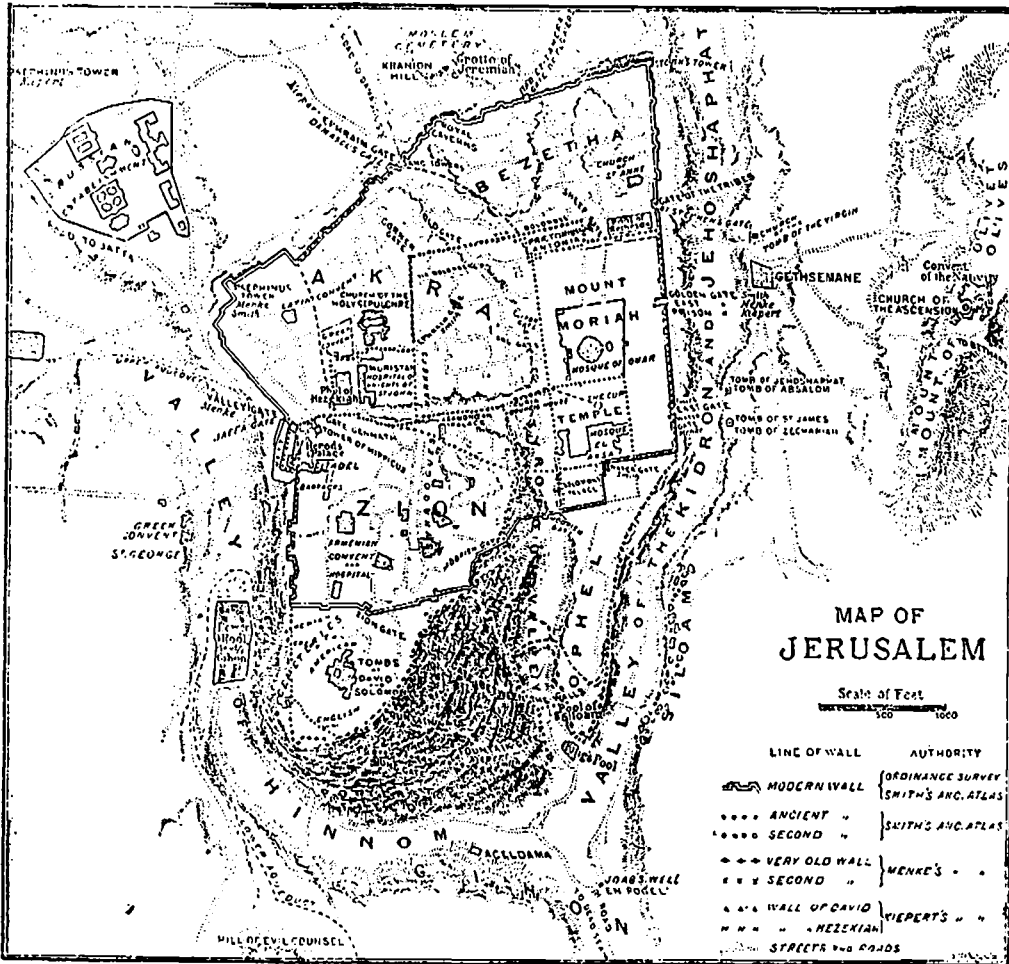
the Holy Bible—the Book of Books—which has engrossed men's attention as no other book ever did. None is so much read, none so much studied and so widely circulated, nor was book ever so greatly beloved, and also so deeply hated, but hated only by those whose evil consciences rebel against its teachings. The Scriptures have now been translated and published in over three hundred different languages! Truly Christ's messengers have obeyed his command and gone into all the world and preached the Gospel (Mark, xvi. 15).

Of the Holy Temple itself there are no traces left—"not one stone upon another," so literally has the Messiah's thrice-narrated prophecy regarding its utter destruction been fulfilled (Matt. xxiv. 1, 2; Mark, xiii. 1, 2; Luke, xxi. 5, 6). The magnificent Mosque of Omar, which is the pride of Mahomedans, was probably built about 600 or 700 years after Christ, and stands on the summit of Mount Moriah, over the bare rock—the "sacred rock"—and the very spot where tradition says Ornan had his threshing floor; where Abraham took Isaac for sacrifice; where David pleaded for the plague-stricken people, and where the Jewish Temple, the glory of Israel, stood. The building is octagonal in shape, and the sides, measuring 68 feet long, are covered with richly-colored porcelain tiles. There are four portals facing the cardinal points of the compass. The grand dome, which is so conspicuous from nearly all parts of Jerusalem and the hills about it, is 98 feet high and 66 feet in diameter, and is just over the Sacred Rock—whence the "Dome of the Rock."

With its colored tiles glistening in the sunlight, this splendid piece of architecture makes an imposing structure, and in connection with the sacred associations of its location, one can scarce look upon it without deep reflection. Here transpired so many of the events of Old Testament history, in which the most important kings and prophets figured. Here the little Child was brought by the Holy Mother. Here He was found



PLACE OF THE SKULL, OR THE SUPPOSED SITE OF CALVARY.



never were they known to build such foundations, which certainly eclipse anything that ever existed. If the Hebrews made such foundations what must their buildings have been? No wonder the disciples looked in amazement at the Temple architecture and said, "Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here!"

At the south-east corner of the Haram wall (which is identical with the city wall at that point) some of the large stones and masonry of the old original wall appear above the surface, as it does also at one or two other points, and is in striking contrast with the lighter work of the present wall above it. On the outside, at the corner referred to, a shaft was sunk beside the wall and revealed the fact that its foundations were 130 feet below! Unfortunately all such excavations and investigations are now stopped by the Turks.

Some of the lower courses of the western Haram wall (which lies within the city) are the stones, at least, of the ancient wall, and at one place, where the old stones are easily accessible, the Jews gather (on the outside, of course) to lament the loss of the Temple and pray for its restoration. This is called the Jews' Wailing Place. Here some of them assemble every afternoon and a large number Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, to bemoan the fall of their great sanctuary, and the scene is a most extraordinary one. Old men and women, the younger generation, too, and even children, stand or kneel before the wall, and, if not too crowded, with their heads leaning against it, weeping and wailing or reading passages from sacred Hebrew books. While some are not as earnest in their crying as they might be, there is no doubt about the sincerity of the majority—particularly the old men, some of whom cry as though their hearts would break, "the body waving to and fro and the lips muttering and wailing lamentation after lamentation"

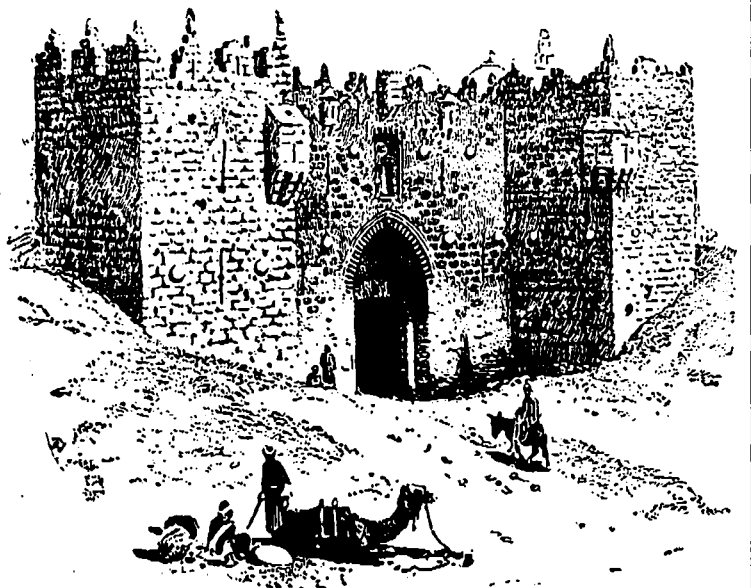
The five or six courses of the ancient work here "are composed of enormous blocks of marble, fifteen feet long and three or four feet deep, with rough panelled surface and smooth bevelled edge," and bear smaller stones above. A little to the south of the Jews' Wailing Place, in the same wall, is the spring of an arch (called Robinson's Arch, after its discoverer), the fragment consisting of immense stones projecting from the wall near what is now the ground surface. This has proved to be a portion of a large arch of a viaduct which formerly connected the Temple with the south-western part of the city, the valley between being now filled with

conversing with the doctors of the law in His boyhood, and here He taught the people in manhood.

The interior of the Mosque is somewhat dark, but the decorations are very rich. The stained glass windows are beautiful. The inside walls are also covered with tiles, and on both these and the outer walls are inscribed passages from the Koran. There are many things and places of little or no consequence pointed out in the building, but the one great attraction is the bare, rugged, unhewn piece of rock underneath the dome—a part of Mount Moriah itself. It is 60 feet long by 45 feet wide, and "stands about 4 feet 9½ inches above the marble pavement at its highest point, and one foot at its lowest." There are three steps cut down on one side and a chamber beneath, with which a circular hole communicates from above. The object in these things is not known, but it is now pretty generally believed that the Temple altar was formerly built over this rock and that these cuttings were used in that connection. Scores of legends hover over this rock, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim, which I have not time even to mention. As I walked about it and heard the legends of Mahomet's association with it, which seemed repulsive to me in the extreme, a strange feeling crept over me. I was oppressed by an emotion I cannot explain. The force of Christ's prophecy and warning regarding false Christs and false prophets (Matt. xxiv, 5, 11, 24; Luke, xxi, 8) so vividly impressed me; for there, right over the sacred spot where sacrifice had been wont to be made from the time of Abraham till the fall of Jerusalem under the siege by Titus, when Jewish sacrifices ceased—whence the smoke of thousands of offerings had risen to the skies—right on the very ground where had stood the Holy Temple of Israel; and perhaps within a stone's throw of where Christ himself had stood when he uttered these prophecies, was this noble building erected for and devoted to the worship of the greatest false prophet that ever lived—one who has indeed deceived many. But this, too, was part of

the Divine purpose, and prophecy must needs be fulfilled.

Between the "Dome of the Rock" and the Mosque El Aksa is El Kas (the Cup), a large marble fountain, beneath which are vast reservoirs hewn in the solid rock, and into these water was conveyed from the Pools of Solomon. The fountain is not now in use. It may have been here that Solomon placed the Brazen Laver. The Mosque El Aska is a group of buildings in the south-west corner of the Haram, the origin of which is uncertain. It may be, in site at least, identical with the Basilica, founded by the Emperor Justinian. Here, also, many things of little or no interest are shown the visitor. Some of the pillars and stones in the lower part of this Mosque are of great size and were once used in the Temple buildings. In the south-eastern corner of the Haram a flight of thirty-two steps leads to a small vaulted chamber, to which many legends attach, and thence the descent is made into the so-called Solomon's Stables, "a vast succession of pillared and vaulted avenues," bearing great resemblance to the workmanship of the builders of the first Temple. It is a wonderful place indeed, and it is puzzling to think how the Hebrews in those early days were able to handle such enormous blocks of stone. Most of the great columns were in a single piece. They certainly built well. Beneath this is another similar series of great vaulted passages, and, from the little excavating that has been done, it is believed a third exists below that again. All this was done on the steep slopes of Mount Moriah to build up the vast Temple platform. The Egyptians built massive and wonderful monuments but



THE DAMASCUS GATE.



debris. In the corner a little further on is a single stone thirty-eight feet four inches long, three and a half feet high, and seven feet wide, and this, though even with the present ground level, is seventy-five feet from the foundation. The weight of this colossal block of stone must be enormous, and it would bother modern engineers to handle it. Great indeed was the fall of the Temple, and great indeed is the degeneration of the Jews who were once such master builders!

Now, if there is any place about Jerusalem that one would suppose could be located beyond the slightest doubt it is Calvary. But not so, for, more than being a doubt as to its locality, two or more places have each strong advocates as being the correct site. It was evidently not the intention of the Gospel writers to preserve in the memory of man the location of scenes in Christ's life as holy places, although their descriptions are quite graphic enough to determine the character of such localities. The early Christians having been driven from Jerusalem, and the city falling into the hands of Pagans, who ruled it for many generations, and who cared little for Christ and much less to preserve the memory of places associated with his name, such sites were thus quite lost sight of.

Early in the fourth century after our Lord, the place over which now stands the "Church of the Holy Sepulchre" was, it is alleged, discovered to the Empress Helena by revelation, and here, too, by a miracle she is said to have found the true cross. Edifices for worship were shortly built over the place, which were destroyed and again rebuilt a number of times after the various sieges and captures of Jerusalem. To this day pilgrims by the thousands (ignorant and superstitious) come from European countries to worship at its altars, in humble faith believing it to be the exact site of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre. But, aside from the stories of its revelation, many eminent scholars confidently affirm, from certain indications, that it is the correct location.

The present Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by the Crusaders and has undergone many calamities and rebuildings until now it is a peculiar architectural pile—a collection of chapels and altars owned, and jealously guarded, by half a dozen different religious sects, continually quarrelling one with another to their shame.

The Holy Sepulchre Chapel, built of marble (36x18 feet), stands in the very centre of the Rotunda, under the large dome, which is 65 feet across. The Sepulchre itself is very small (6x7 feet), much of the space being taken up by the marble slab, shown as the Tomb of our Lord. It is cracked through the centre and has literally been kissed smooth by the lips of adoring pilgrims. The Sepulchre is the common property of the various sects, and each has its own lamps hanging over the Tomb and kept continually burning. Candles are used by the thousands in connection with the services in this Church, and before the Holy Sepulchre Chapel there are a great many—some of enormous size. In another part of the Church, 14½ feet above the

level of the Chapel of the Sepulchre, is the Chapel of Golgotha or Calvary—the property of the Greeks, I believe. The rock is entirely covered and the decorations are of a very rich character, the images of Jesus on the Cross being of costly metals and the pictures studded with precious jewels. Through a hole in the marble pavement, under the altar, the visitor, if he desires, may put his hand in the place where the cross is said to have stood. At another point, near at hand, part of the "Rent in the Rock," made by the earthquake (Matt. xxvii. 51 & 52), is uncovered for inspection. Adjoining is another Chapel, owned by the Latins, in which the ornamentations are of the richest and most profuse character; there is an illuminated picture of the Virgin Mary set in diamonds. How inconsistent with the place is all this gorgeous display! It would have shown better taste and better sense to have left the rock bare and uncovered—as it was—like the sacred rock in the Mosque of Omar. There are many chapels in the Church owned by the various religionists, that of the Greeks being the most spacious and most elegant.

There is great pomp and gaudy display in the conduct of worship in this place, which does not fall far short of idolatry—all so utterly foreign to the teachings of Christ. The show, for such it

to the north and "nigh to the city" (John xix. 20), is a peculiarly shaped hill, the rock from one side of which has been cut away in ages past for building purposes, leaving a perpendicular face. In the face of the rock are some grottoes—the largest one, with an entrance low down, is the well-known so-called Grotto of Jeremiah, and here tradition has it he wrote the Book of Lamentations. This cave is about 100 feet across. On the top of the hill is a Mahomedan Cemetery, with poorly made graves covered or marked with stones, the graves irregularly dug and ill kept, as Muslim cemeteries usually are. Now this barren, unattractive, old hill from certain points bears close resemblance to "a skull" partly buried in the ground. It is just such a place as one would imagine Calvary to be. It answers fully every point mentioned about Golgotha in Scripture, and further, it is, according to Jewish tradition, the place where malefactors were executed. You ask, "Where was the tomb?" for "in the place where He was crucified there was a garden, and in the garden a new sepulchre . . .

for the sepulchre was nigh at hand" (John xix. 41 & 42). Yes, and in the lower slopes of this same hill, hewn in the scarp of the solid rock, is a tomb; and one which in some points is different to the many other rock-hewn tombs in the valleys about the city,

and which, on this account, fulfills the requirements of Scripture text better than any other. In front of this tomb there is "a garden." It is pleasant to think that this ungarnished, unkept, old place is very probably the true Golgotha, and that it is untainted by the tinsel shows, vain pomp, and display of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Holy Sepulchre is, however, one has said, "the most remarkable place in the world," and no matter how much we may look down upon the despicable vanities of the priests and patri-

archs, we should revere the place hallowed by the devout and humble worship of "ten-thousand times ten thousand pilgrims."

\* \* \* \* \*

### The Women of Bethlehem.

THE food of the people is of the cheapest variety. Whole families live on from fifty to seventy-five dollars a year, and the clothing of a village would not exhaust the stock of a country dry-goods store. Only one man in twenty wears shoes, and the most common garment among the peasants is a woolen blanket of black and white strips, made at home, and of full Turkish trousers and vest under this. The women, to a large extent, wear the blue denim, night-gown-like costume which you see in Egypt, except they do not veil their faces, unless they be Mohammedans. Some of them are very beautiful. I found the women of Bethlehem among the most beautiful in the world. They seemed to be better off than those of other parts of Palestine, and their faces were as rosy and fresh as those of the girls of Ireland. They had beautiful eyes, and Raphael might have found a model for the Sistine Madonna in the land where Mary gave birth to the Christ.—*Frank G. Carpenter.*



JERUSALEM FROM THE SUPPOSED SITE OF CALVARY.\*

\*The cuts on this and the preceding two pages are reproduced from "Century Magazine" for Nov., 1888.

seemed to me, was disgusting, though one cannot but revere the devout and sincere worship of the ignorant pilgrims—especially the Russians—who certainly live up to the light they have. There are a very large number of holy sights pointed out in the Church, most of which are not worth mentioning because of their uncertainty, and many are the grossest impostures.

It so happens that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is within the walls—in the very heart of the city—and the Gospel narratives distinctly say that Calvary was outside the walls (*see also* Heb. xiii. 11 & 12). Other tombs, cut in the rock, have been discovered in the neighborhood of the Holy Sepulchre, which goes to show that at one time the ground on which it stands was outside of the city. But was it outside of the city at the time of Christ is the question? This scarcely seems probable, for the city of that time was so much greater that its walls would hardly have taken the required irregular course, necessary to have excluded the Holy Sepulchre. Without entering into any of the exhaustive arguments *pro* and *con*, I will briefly mention the other, and to my mind, after some consideration, the more probable, location of Golgotha—"the place of a skull."

Outside the Damascus Gate, near the main road

## First Prize Essay.

### Can our Present Methods of Farming be Improved upon, and if so, How?

By TRUMAN CULHAM, SUMMERVILLE, ONT.

In answer to the first question, to be brief, I would submit, there is not a farmer in this fair land of ours, but will be ready to admit that the best of us can improve on present methods in farming. In answering the second, or rather in trying to answer the second, I would submit the following:—

- 1st.—More thorough draining.
- 2nd.—Better culture.
- 3rd.—A larger supply of manure.
- 4th.—The feeding of more stock.

#### 1.—MORE THOROUGH DRAINING.

Judging from the appearance of many fields through some sections of Ontario, as a result of the heavy rainfall of the past autumn, one would come to the conclusion, that draining was not a subject of primary consideration, but I submit unless the land be properly drained, where necessary, much of the labor in cultivation, and also in the application of manure, will be abortive.

As to underdraining, I shall leave it to more practical hands, and confine myself briefly to surface draining.

Surface draining, as practised by many, if not the majority of farmers of Ontario, is simply running the plow through the water courses where necessary, and cleaning out with the shovel.

The system adopted by us for over a quarter of a century is to use the common road scraper and plow through the main water-courses, where required. In the first place we plow three or four furrows on either side of the centre of the drain, then with the scraper, take out the soil thus plowed, to a suitable distance from the drain.

The advantages from this system are many, the drain is easier to cross with waggons and machines, in harvesting; and when properly done will need very little labor with the shovel for years. Fields can be drained to better advantage by the judicious use of the plow and scraper.

#### 2.—BETTER CULTURE.

There is more truth than poetry in the old proverb, "plow deep while sluggards sleep," for by deep cultivation of the soil, the crops are not so much affected by the extremes of drouth and wet.

From the fact that there are so many acres sown to grain in proportion to the pasture and meadow land, and the season so short, a large number of farms are only skimmed over with the plow; the result is, murmuring at the extremes of drouth or wet, when we are so often at fault ourselves.

As the fact is presenting itself so forcefully to the farmers of Canada, that many farms are being over-run by foul weeds of various kinds, there is more need to-day than ever of clean culture in the preparation of the soil for both grain and grass.

There are many acres in our fair land sown with grain and grass seed, that for want of more thorough preparation of the soil, are yielding but poor returns for the labor expended.

#### 3.—A LARGER SUPPLY OF MANURE.

There are many acres in Ontario to-day giving but small returns for labor expended for want of a sufficient quantity of manure. The question therefore arises, from what source shall we obtain a larger supply. From the farm itself, the source is twofold, viz., the feeding of stock, and the liberal

use of clover seed; the latter I submit is the cheapest and quickest plan to renovate worn out soil.

'Tis true, those convenient to towns or cities, can obtain a large supply of manure, but all are not so situated; therefore, in order to obtain a larger supply of manure, more stock must be fed on the farm.

#### 4.—THE FEEDING OF MORE STOCK ON THE FARM.

The question arises, what kind of stock shall we feed, that will be most profitable? This depends somewhat on situation and circumstances.

Those living convenient to railway stations, or, who may have the milk taken daily from their door, find it profitable to feed cows for the production of milk, for city consumption; others find it more to their advantage to breed stock for sale, etc. But, whatever system be adopted, whether feeding for the production of milk, butter, cheese, beef, pork, etc., or the breeding of stock, food is required.

It has been asserted that "turnips have been the salvation of England." Although we may not have the cool, moist climate of the British Isles, still, on the sandy loam, if not on heavy clay, turnips may be grown to profit by judicious culture and a liberal supply of manure, while on the heavy clays, corn-fodder may be grown to profit.

I submit, there is no fodder can be grown on the farm to greater profit, than corn-fodder, but the question arises, how to secure it for winter feeding.

From my own experience and observation the silo supplies the long-felt want in the preservation of corn-fodder for winter feed, or future use, for if it is properly put in the silo, it will keep the year through and therefore may be used in summer-soiling to profit.

It will not be prudent for me to enlarge on the many advantages of ensilage in this essay, but I submit, by the use of ensilage, a larger number of cattle can be fed from a given number of acres than from any other system of feeding.

Having used the silo for six years, I can with confidence recommend its use to others. It may be safe to assert, there is no question coming before the minds of the enquiring agriculturists of America, that is so deeply interesting, as that of the silo.

At the Farmers' Institute held at Brampton, last winter, I had the honor of addressing them on the silo, its "construction and contents," and was surprised at the number who then appeared so deeply interested in the subject (and also many who have since come a long distance to enquire about it).

I submit therefore, that with the feeding of more turnips and ensilage, with the coarser grains crushed and mixed with the hay and best oat-straw run through a power-cutting box, more stock could be raised and fed on the farm and thus a larger supply of manure could be obtained, so the condition of the farm would improve and farming be more profitable.

Many other thoughts suggest themselves, but it may not be prudent to enlarge.

By way of closing I would suggest as a means to the improvement of methods of farming, the forming of Farmers' Institutes or associations where convenient, having for their object, the interchange of thought or the discussion of questions, which would not only prove interesting, but also instructive and profitable to the farming community, and therefore help them to be the better able to solve the various problems constantly presenting themselves on the farm, and also prepare themselves the better, should they be called to occupy positions of honor and responsibility, and through those positions, honor God, and bless humanity.

### Description of First Prize Plan of Poultry House.

Fig. 1. The north side with doors to each division through which the pens may be more readily and easily cleaned; also showing door in west end to passage.

Fig. 2. The south side showing windows and small doors opposite each pen for allowing the hens to pass in and out.

Fig. 3. Ground plan, 18x48 feet, inside measurement. A. This room may be used for a storeroom for feed, etc., also as a workshop and toolhouse and may be converted into another pen when desirable as it is the same size and may be arranged in the same manner as the others. Should it be used as a workshop there should be a solid board partition between it and the next pen so that the fowls may not be disturbed. B. Pens, each 12x16. C. Roosts, which are placed in the centre of the pen in order to allow free access to all sides. D. Nests and feed boxes combined. E. Passageway, two feet wide, running the entire length of the building. F. Windows which should not be less than 24x6 feet in size each in order to allow plenty of light to enter the pens. G. Door to passageway should room A be used as the others. H. Stove or furnace, the pipes from which should extend the full length of the poultry part of the building, below ceiling, entering chimney at the east end of the building. I. Outside doors to each pen. K. Dust boxes 14x3 feet by 1 foot in depth. M. Wire doors for entering pens from passage. N. Vessels for holding drinking water.

As will be seen in the ground plan it will not be necessary to place extra doors, in the passage way opposite the partitions between the pens in order to keep different breeds separate, as the wire doors being the same width as the passage, will, when opened up to allow fowls to pass out, answer the same purpose equally as well, as they will exactly fit the passage so that the fowls cannot get past them. A fastening should be placed on the wall opposite each of these doors in order to keep them in place when opened up. Where it is desirable to keep the different breeds separate it will be necessary to erect yards opposite each pen, but this being a simple affair it may do as best suits the fancy of the builder.

Fig. 4. Interior showing wire partition between passageway and pens below which the nest and feed boxes are placed in order that the eggs may be gathered and hens fed without having to enter the pens; also showing wire doors by which the pens may be entered from passage when necessary and for allowing hens to pass in and out through small doors shown in Fig. 2. The cross partitions between the pens may be made of boards all through, but the better way is to make a board partition about two feet high finishing with wire as it allows a free circulation of air through the whole house and is almost as cheap in price.

Fig. 5. Enlarged plan of nest and feed boxes with lids open showing more plainly the manner in which they are constructed. These boxes should each be 5 feet in length which will allow a space of 2 feet between for wire doors as shown in Fig. 4. In height they should be 32 inches in all making each part 16 inches. The upper part, which is 12 inches in width, should be again divided into 5 apartments, each being 12x12x16 inches for nests, a cess to which may be had by simply lowering the lid as shown. The tops of the nests should be on an incline in order to prevent the fowls from roosting on them as would certainly be the case if they were flat. The bottom should project at least six inches in front of the nests for the hens to light upon before entering the nests, to complete which a board 5 inches wide should be nailed along the front in order to prevent the straw, or whatever composes the nest, from falling out. The lower division or feed box should be cut away to 8 inches as shown, a board 4 inches wide being placed along the bottom in front the same as in the upper part to prevent grain or feed from scattering too much when thrown in from passage. The lids of these boxes should be provided with straps at each end to prevent them from opening any further than necessary when in use.

Fig. 6. Enlarged plan of roosts. These should be made of strips 1 1/2x3 inches and 8 feet in length. They should be about 1 1/2 feet and put together in the manner shown, viz.: nail the end strips on firmly flatwise, while the four centre pieces should be halved together, which gives more solidity to the frame than when all are put on in the same way. The great advantage in this style of roosts is that they may be easily lifted up and leaned against the side of the pen when it becomes necessary to clean them out; besides being all the same height the fowls are not nearly so liable to try to crowd each other off.

#### COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 000 feet homlock lumber at \$7 per M.	\$ 35 00
1,000 " " scantling at \$7 per M.	7 00
16 squares shingles at \$1.40 per square.	22 40
Tar paper.	4 00
Outside doors.	6 25
Window sash and glass.	5 00
Wire for partitions.	5 00
Nails.	5 00
Hinges.	1 50
15 days' work for 2 carpenters at \$1.50 each.	45 00

Total. . . . . \$138 15

The cost of constructing a building of this kind, will, of course, vary considerable in different localities; also according to the taste and ability of the person building it; but in order to ensure any degree of comfort to the fowls in cold weather it will be necessary to board it inside and out, using tar paper under the inside boards. This not only breaks the wind but is a great preventive against vermin which usually infest a poultry house. In regard to erecting the building and the arrangement of the interior there is nothing about it that any ordinary person with a few tools cannot do, but the cost of construction has been given with wages of practical carpenters included and with the belief that everything has been placed at outside figures so that instead of costing more than the price given it may with a little good management be made to cost considerably less. Mr. Brown has built a poultry-house, himself, on a plan somewhat similar to this (the walls being of concrete instead of wood) which he designed three years ago and he finds it not only handy and convenient in every way but the arrangement renders it more a pleasure than otherwise to care for the poultry.

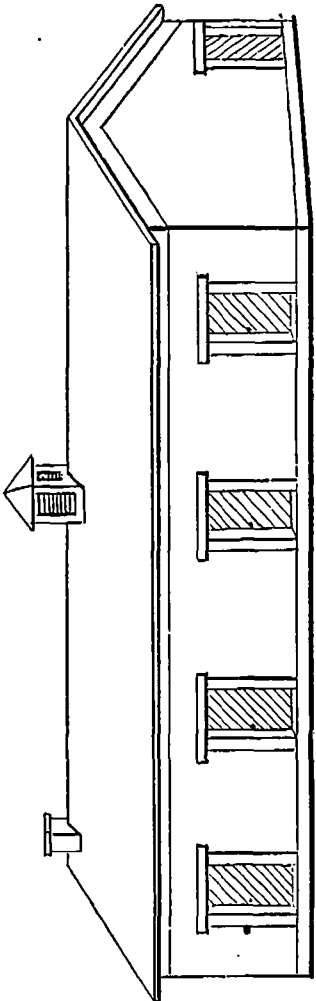


FIGURE ONE

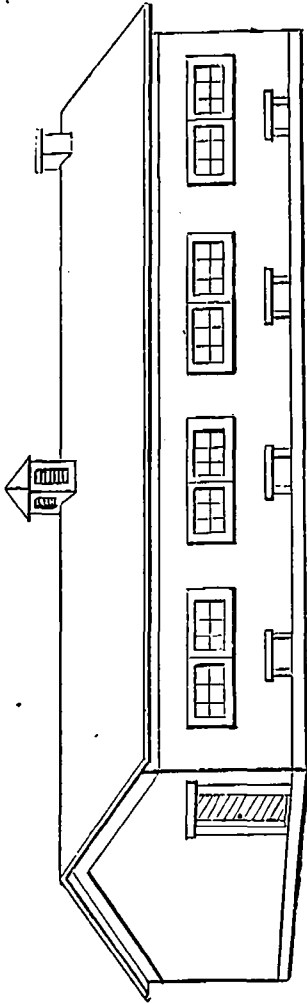


FIGURE TWO

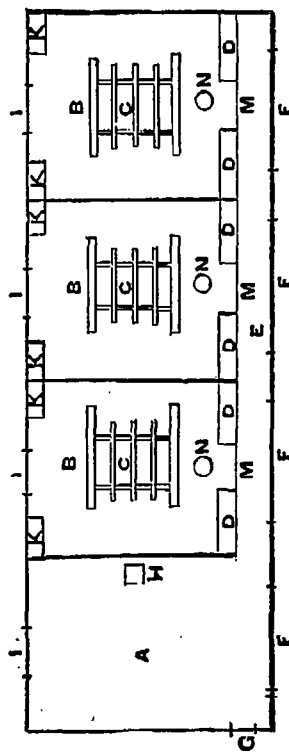


FIGURE THREE

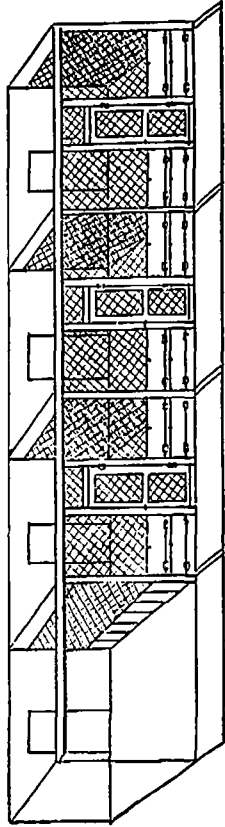


FIGURE FOUR

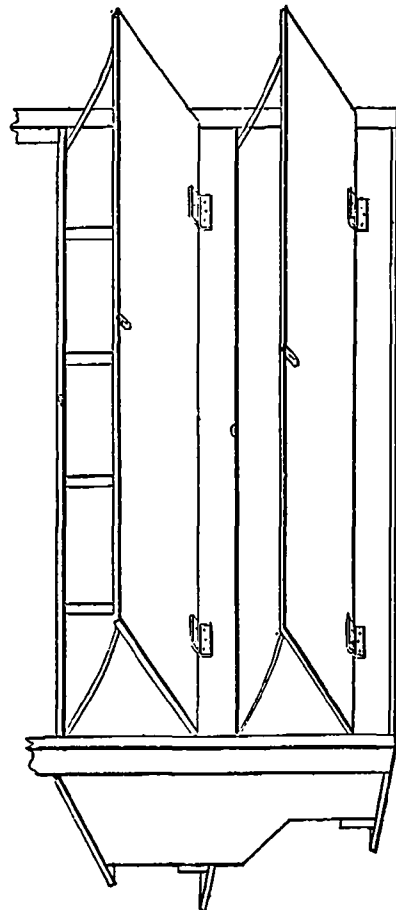


FIGURE FIVE

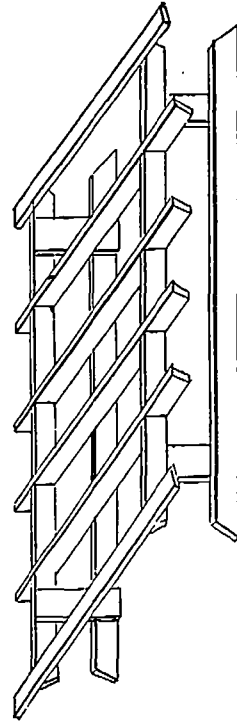
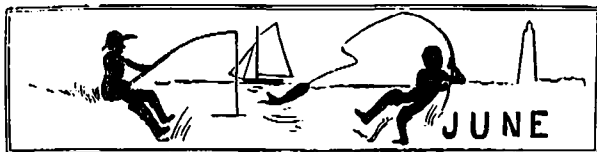


FIGURE SIX

FIRST PRIZE PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE. DRAWN AND DESIGNED BY ALBERT E. BROWN, TEESWATER, ONT.

Size, 20 x 50 feet, and 10 feet in height to eaves. (See opposite page for description.)



### The Measure of Life.

The measure of life is the good deeds done ;  
There's no other gauge that's true,  
Though the head be crowned with frost or sun  
And the years be many or few.  
He dies too soon, though his years fourscore,  
All whose days good deeds reflect ;  
He lives too long, though brief time his store,  
Who outlives his self-respect.



### Crop Reports.

Look out for our Crop Reports from Canada and all parts of the world in our next issue. We hope to make it the biggest thing ever undertaken in that line by any newspaper or magazine on this continent.

### Binder Twine.

SIX weeks hence we shall see the Self-Binding Harvesters at work in the Province of Ontario, which, with an average crop, will use nearly ten million pounds, or 5,000 tons of twine, equal to about 500 car-loads. Whilst this amount is apparently very large, it is only about one-tenth of that used to harvest the grain crops of the United States.

We have recently seen samples of Binder Twine made at the various factories in the United States, and we are satisfied that that which is being made in Canada, and furnished to Canadian farmers, is fully equal, and in fact, if anything, better than that made in the States, notwithstanding that many people are simple enough to imagine that everything made there must be better.

Most of the Canadian factories are fitted with the latest and most improved machinery, and are in a position to manufacture a twine equal to any in the world.

The Dartmouth Ropework Co. is the only factory in Canada supplied with the necessary machinery for making the Composite Silver Binder Twine—an article that is destined to become a great factor in the Binder Twine trade. Few farmers will buy anything else when it can be furnished at the extremely low price of 10 cents per pound. We have recently seen some of their make of the Composite Silver Brand stand a tensile strain of over 100 pounds—about equal to manila. We cannot recommend farmers too strongly to use this twine, or at least a portion of it, during harvest, not only for its great cheapness, but for its satisfactory work on any machine in adjustment.

### A Word to Canvassers.

OUR canvassers would do well to bear in mind that only this month is left them to extend their lists in the competition for the four cash awards of \$50, \$30, \$15, and \$5 offered to those who send us the largest number of subscribers prior to July 1st. Some of the canvassers are very close to each other in point of numbers and a vigorous canvass this month will help them materially in the way of winning one of the cash awards. It only requires a little extra exertion to obtain new subscribers. We have received numerous letters this year from subscribers who refer to the ILLUSTRATED in the kindest and most flattering manner possible. We have selected a few of these for publication in this issue and we ask our canvassers to draw the attention of their friends to them. If they do this we feel sure they will have no difficulty in rapidly extending their lists, as no better evidence could be forthcoming regarding the merits of any newspaper or magazine than that of those who subscribe for it. If any of our readers, who have not yet canvassed for us, desire to do so we will be glad to send them a supply of sample copies for distribution

among their friends and if they commence the work of canvassing at once and push it vigorously during the month they may yet stand a good chance of earning a cash award. Remember we do not ask any one to canvass for nothing. For every new subscriber a premium is given, and, as a matter of course, the premium increases in value with the number of subscribers sent in. All we ask for the ILLUSTRATED is fifty cents a year and it has been conceded, as the letters from our subscribers will shew, that for the money, it is the cheapest and best magazine published on this continent. We give full value for the money and therefore we can confidently ask every reader of the ILLUSTRATED to help us in increasing the subscription list. If each of our subscribers would only get his neighbor to subscribe it would double our list and that would be no small gain. Surely this is not too much to ask. We hope to see the subscriptions rolling in this month, now that the election excitement is over. Don't disappoint us.

WHILE reading over the essays on "Good House-keeping" by our lady readers we were much struck with the great importance placed upon good cooking. It is an accepted axiom that a man's best qualities come to the surface after he has enjoyed a good dinner. There is apparently but a thin barrier between the physical nature and the soul. The man, or woman, who ministers to all the various and delicate senses of the former with a perfect dinner, places the latter in a most favorable atmosphere for expansion. When a man is well and artistically fed he will plot no murders, no villainy, no usury, no oppression. On the other hand, how many sins has poor cooking to answer for! How many crimes have been committed in the name of dyspepsia! In the language of the political writer "we pause for a reply."

As usual about this time the managers and directors of our Exhibition Associations are busy with the preliminary arrangements for the coming Fairs. It is already known that every effort is to be put forth to make this year's Toronto Exhibition superior in every respect to any of its predecessors. The manager has been given *carte blanche* in the matter of special attractions and he is on the lookout for the very best available. The Prize List, copies of which can be obtained from the manager, Mr. Hill, shews that the money to be awarded is ahead of former years, the increase in the prizes for Live Stock alone being over \$600. An Industrial Exhibition Association has been organized in Winnipeg, Man., with the object of holding an annual exhibition in that enterprising western city on the same lines as the popular Toronto exhibition.

THE crop prospects in Manitoba appear to be most promising. Farmers during the past two months have been busy seeding and have put in more grain than ever before in the history of the Province. Mr. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, who was interviewed in Ottawa the other day, stated that there will be about 800,000 acres of wheat, and some of the newspapers published in the West say there will be more. The average yield of wheat in Manitoba for five years has been over 20 bushels per acre, so that we may confidently expect a large output this year. During May there were genial rains, and on one occasion a snowfall, which have done much good. The land is now thoroughly saturated, and as, during the latter end of the month, there was warm weather, vegetation is well advanced and the general impression is that there will be a magnificent harvest. It is to be hoped so. The prospects in Manitoba are in striking contrast with Dakota and Minnesota where on account of the excessively dry weather prayers were offered in the churches for such weather as would conduce to favorable crops.

THAT the Experimental Farms throughout the Dominion are of invaluable service to the agricultural community is being every year more forcibly demonstrated. The very best men obtainable are chosen for the different departments of agricultural investigation so that the experiments may be con-

ducted on the most approved and scientific principles. It is not too much, therefore, to say that a new profession—that of agricultural science—has now been established, which opens a new field for the intelligent and observing farmer boy. The pay is good compared with the early remuneration in other professions and industries, and the chances for building up a reputation and making discoveries are quite as great, if not greater, than in almost any other branch of science. It is not difficult to secure the proper training for this profession. We have our agricultural college where a course could be taken, and upon its completion a course at one of the European universities that give elaborate attention to the sciences pertaining to agriculture, would equip a young man, so far as teaching by others can do so. The position and future that then await him depend upon his own abilities and his capacity to advance. There is no royal road to learning; it must be pursued step by step, but the reward at the end is sure.

A BULLETIN issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries last month states that the fall wheat crop presents a very uneven condition throughout the province. Some fields are exceptionally fine and others unusually poor in appearance in the same township and even on the same farm, according to the soil, cultivation and physical aspect of the country. Hence it is extremely difficult to make an accurate report upon the outlook of the crop. Throughout the west seeding was driven late into the fall on account of the drouth, and the average was somewhat reduced thereby. When winter set in the crop had hardly made sufficient headway to stand the alternate freezing and thawing of the mild winter which followed, with insufficient snow to protect the young plants. On this account the crop suffered more or less from winter-killing, and in the extreme west it is very uneven and poor. Considering all these unfavorable conditions, however, the crop may in other portions of the Province be said to have wintered better than was expected, but the night frosts and cold, dry northerly winds and rains, commencing in February and continuing late into the spring, played havoc with the crop and greatly reduced its vitality and retarded its growth. On low, loamy soils the condition of the crop is very unpromising on account of the frost's action, being patchy and delicate; but on light, rich loams where well under-drained, and especially where protected by bush or the lay of the land, and where the crop was got in early and the land well prepared, it generally presents a very fine appearance. This is particularly the case in Norfolk, Welland, Huron, Brant and some other counties, while the worst reports come from Essex, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln and Halton. In these latter counties, Essex and Lambton especially, it is probable that a considerable portion of the wheat land will be plowed up and seeded anew. Many farmers are harrowing spring wheat into the bare patches amongst the fall wheat. Little or no damage is reported from worms or insects of any kind. The recent rains appear to have improved the outlook, although the crop is still backward, and with a favorable season there is reason to anticipate a fair, although not a large harvest. The condition of winter rye is generally satisfactory. The condition of clover is not very satisfactory, being very similar to that of fall wheat. The seed appears to have made a very good "catch" but the light snowfall during the winter afforded little protection to the roots, and much damage has also been caused by alternate freezing and thawing, especially on old meadows and where the land was low and poorly drained. But on high and sandy soils the new clover presents a more encouraging appearance, and is reported as looking very well in many cases and promising a good crop under favorable conditions. The majority of correspondents, more especially those in the eastern part of the province, report vegetation as rather backward. The reports concerning orchards are on the whole favorable. With reference to spring work the bulletin states that oats and peas continue in favor, and there will be a considerably enlarged area of spring wheat sown throughout the province, several correspondents mentioning Goose wheat as being much in favor at present. On the other hand, barley will be grown to a much smaller extent than in former years, many correspondents putting the area at two-thirds or one-half of last year's, while a few claim that there will be as much sown as ever.



A number of farmers are experimenting with two-rowed barley, having an eye to the English market. Correspondents report a very slow movement in the erection of silos. Owing to the plentifulness of fodder and the mildness of the winter the present condition of live stock is with few exceptions all that could be desired. In very many cases there is a super-abundance of food, which will be carried over.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed by the government of Ontario to enquire into the mineral resources of the Province and measures for their development, from Mr. Archibald Blue, secretary to the Commission. The report is a most exhaustive and interesting one. It enters fully into the questions of the geology of Ontario, with special reference to economic minerals; mines, location, and works visited by the Commission; influence of commercial conditions upon the mining industry; mining laws and regulations; smelting of ores of economic minerals in Ontario and measures for aiding and encouraging mineral development. The evidence of experts and other competent witnesses is given. The report says: "The data of the report are original and historical. The Commission has not followed in the footsteps of others, but has pursued the course marked out for itself, and it professes to present no inference, opinion or statement which is not warranted by the evidence, the study and observation of its members, or the testimony of the highest authorities." Speaking of the mineral resources of the province the report says: "The evidence that Ontario possesses great mineral wealth is abundant and is constantly accumulating. In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematitic iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble, and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste Marie, gold and silver-bearing veins, iron, copper, galena, and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the height of land and extending towards James Bay prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior locations of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine, and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. Beyond this district to the north-west, are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will in time be developed an iron region of great value. Upon Sultan island and other islands in the Lake-of-the-Woods, and in the region adjacent to that lake, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and now that the question of title has been settled an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. But knowledge of the extent of our resources is necessarily imperfect. The area of the Province is vast, many districts have not been prospected at all, and therefore it may be reasonably presumed that only an inconsiderable portion of our mineral wealth is yet known to us." The slow progress our mining industry is making compared with the rapid increase of mineral development in the United States is commented upon and the report says: "Everywhere among men interested in mining operations, with the exception of those engaged in producing and refining petroleum, the commissioners have met with expressions of an earnest desire to see the American markets opened to the admission of Canadian minerals free of duty upon terms equally fair to both countries." The report recommends the establishment of a School of Mines or enlarging the course of studies at the School of Practical Science in connection with the Provincial University; also the establishment of a Bureau of Mines for economic and educational purposes as of the first importance.

### Encouraging Words.

WE have to thank our subscribers for their many kind words of encouragement. We would like to publish them all, but have only space for the following:—

C. R. Notman, Warton, Ont.—I appreciate your journal very much, and clip news notes of value for my agricultural scrap book out of it.

Maggie Smith, Whitby, Ont.—The MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED for the past year has been a welcome visitor in our home, and we heartily appreciate your efforts to further the advancement of the farming community.

J. E. Montagu Leeds, Fort McLeod, Alberta, N.W.T.—I must say here that your paper, although small, has a great deal in it useful to farmers in this country.

Fred W. Hales, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—I hope your paper is as good an advertising medium for your firm as it is readable and instructive. I congratulate you on its make-up; it would do credit to an old publishing house.

J. F. Smith, Cobourg, Ont.—The ILLUSTRATED is a welcome visitor to our home. Success to it.

Minnie D. Wasley, Queensville, Ont.—I wish to tell you, too, how much I like your bright, little ILLUSTRATED.

Jeff Perry Harnden, Raglan, Ont.—Can't keep house without it.

Josiah Rudolf, Upper La Have, N.S.—I enclose my subscription for another year for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, as I am much pleased with it.

David McCormack, Fleming, Assa.—I would not be without MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED for anything.

James Mounce, Sumas, B.C.—I like the ILLUSTRATED very much indeed.

Jennie M. Cleghorn, Fort Wingate, New Mexico.—Enclosed find 50 cents, subscription to your MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED for 1890. We think the three numbers we have received worth the money alone.

W. E. Dayman, Camborne, Ont.—Received a copy of your monthly and like it very much. Please find enclosed 50 cents for a year's subscription.

John G. Bain, Fullarton, Ont.—I have read your paper with profit and pleasure during the past year, and my father and the rest like it very much.

Charles W. Singleton, Lake Opinicon, Ont.—I like your paper very much.

John A. Honsinger, Yatton, Ont.—I wish you success with your valuable paper.

Mr. Walter Hick, Goderich, Ont.—I have been trying to get several of my neighbors to subscribe for your valuable little paper, but am sorry to say the farmers in this section don't seem to appreciate a good thing.

Arthur K. Johnson, High Rock, Que.—I like it well.

Elsie Sibbald, Morley, Alberta, N.W.T.—My father takes the ILLUSTRATED and I like it very much.

John M. Elliott, Osborne, Ont.—Your paper is a very good one, especially the story of "A Trip Around the World." I would not be without it for twice as much. It takes the lead, the same as your machinery.

G. C. Sexsmith, Madoc, Ont.—As I was taking so many papers this year, I thought I would have to drop the Massey paper, but as I cannot bear to stop it I enclose 50 cents for renewal.

Wm. Wilkinson, Ridgeville, Man.—Your MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED is liked by all of us.

C. D. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.—I received your sample copy and am so much pleased with it I enclose 50 cents for one year and wish you every success with your enterprise.

Joseph Reader, The Pas, Cumberland, via Prince Albert, N.W.T.—I value the paper for farm news and household hints it gives.

Isabella Forsyth, Edgington, Ont.—I am delighted with MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED. It is so cheap, only 50 cents for the year, and the reading matter is very interesting.

James Deir, Lansdowne, Ont.—I got a copy of your ILLUSTRATED from a friend and I think it is the best paper I ever saw for news and literature.

Fred McGillivray, Solsgrith, Man.—I will do my best to assist you in obtaining new subscriptions for your paper, as I think a good deal of it.

E. H. Asseltine, Hawley, Ont.—Please send to my address your illustrated monthly. I have read your paper a few times and find it to be a help to the farmer.

William J. Eagleson, Cold Springs, Ont.—I think it is a neat little paper, and if it continues as it is, you will get many subscribers. Wishing you every success.

W. Harley, Carberry, Man.—A copy of your ILLUSTRATED fell into my hands and I have read it. I am perfectly satisfied that it contains reliable information, indeed, and enclose 50 cents.

W. Lambden, Killarney, Man.—I enclose you herewith 50 cents in stamps for yearly subscription for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, and trust you may have every success in your enterprise.

George Learn, Sheraton, Ont.—Received your sample copies of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, and am much pleased with them. Enclosed please find subscription.

William Nelson, Featherstone, Ont.—I like the ILLUSTRATED very well.

Inaac Burpee, Sheffield Academy, N.B.—I received your specimen copy to-night, and was much pleased with it. Enclosed please find subscription.

J. Doonan, Toronto, Ont.—Herewith I forward in stamps 50 cents, being my subscription for this year (1890) to your valuable journal.



1st.—Europe's concerted labor demonstrations end in a series of fiascos. . . . The Spanish Senate approves of universal suffrage.

2nd.—Charles Rykert, M.P. for Lincoln, hands in his resignation in anticipation of an adverse report by the Investigating Committee. . . . The United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reports that Canadian Railways must obey American law and recommends that a tonnage tax be levied on all Canadian vessels and that the Sault canal be no longer free.

3rd.—O. F. Murphy and R. H. McGreevy, contractors, and J. I. Tarte, editor of *Le Canadien*, Quebec, arrested at the instance of Hon. Thos. McGreevy for criminal libel. . . . The toilers of London, England, hold a monster parade and mass meeting at which a resolution, declaring for the eight-hour labor day, is carried.

4th.—Bill introduced into the Dominion House of Commons creating a Bureau of Labor statistics. . . . Delegation arrives in Ottawa from Newfoundland to enlist the sympathy and secure the co-operation of Canada in their effort to secure relief from the intolerable condition of affairs which now exists in relation to the French fisheries.

6th.—Longue Pointe asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire and about one hundred lives reported lost. . . . Great damage to crops in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri by heavy frosts.

7th.—Death of James Nasmyth, the celebrated English mechanical engineer, and inventor of the steam hammer. . . . The Chenango County Poor-house and Insane Asylum, Preston, N. Y., destroyed by fire; thirteen lives lost.

8th.—Excitement in Montreal over the mysterious disappearance of Rev. Louis Martin, ex-Catholic priest, who abandons his young wife and two children.

9th.—Quebec nominations fixed for June 10th., polling day on the 17th.

11th.—News received by mail steamer that the greatest flood in the history of Australia occurred on April 18th. at Bourke, on the river Darling, the town being submerged to a depth of three feet and standing in the midst of an inland sea 40 miles wide.

12th.—Senator Thihaudeau enters upon his position as Sheriff of Montreal. . . . Death of Adam Hudspeth, M.P. for North Victoria. . . . The Rykert and Middleton cases disposed of by the House of Commons, the conduct of the former being declared discreditable, corrupt and scandalous and the latter unlawful and discreditable.

13th.—Enthusiastic reception given to Henry M. Stanley at Guildhall, London, by 2000 people, when he is presented with a gold osket containing an address from the corporation.

14th.—Henry Smith of London, Ont., sentenced to be hanged on June 14th for the murder of his wife. . . . Annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal, the report for the year showing a surplus of \$2,226,926.40.

15th.—In a race on the Paramatta river, New South Wales, between Kemp and McLe'n, the Australian scullers, for £200 a side and the world's championship, Kemp wins. . . . Twenty five lives lost by a cave-in, in a coal mine near Ashley, Pa.

16th.—Prorogation of the Dominion Parliament. . . . A marriage arranged between Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant, a young lady artist and author, of London, England, to take place early in June.

17th.—Hundreds of lives lost by a conflagration and cyclone in Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia. . . . The schooner Jessie Breck, capsizes off Nine-mile Point near King-ton, Ont; eight lives lost. . . . By the will of the late Mrs. Nicholls, of Peterboro, Ont., \$147,000, is bequeathed to Presbyterian missions and church schemes and \$152,000 for other public bequests.

19th.—Case entered in the courts at Winnipeg, Man., to test the constitutionality of the recent school legislation passed by the Manitoba government.

20th.—Miss Clara Ward, daughter of Mrs. Cameron, Toronto, married in Paris, France, to Prince de Caraman Chimay, of Belgium.

21st.—Provincial elections in Nova Scotia; the government sustained by a large majority. . . . The McKinley Tariff Bill adopted by the United States House of Representatives with trifling amendments, Canadian exports being taxed along the whole line.

22nd.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite arrive at Victoria, B.C.

23rd.—The Queen creates Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone. . . . Mr. Rykert again elected M.P. for Lincoln.

24th.—Celebration of the Queen's Birthday. . . . Rev. Louis Martin, the ex-Catholic priest, returns to his family in Montreal after being welcomed back to the church and sent to Tracadie, Nova Scotia.

26th.—The Newfoundland Legislature addresses an angry remonstrance to the Queen on the subject of the fisheries.

27th.—The village of Repahi, in Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake; no lives lost.

28th.—Rumored that the Republicans in the United States Senate desire to kill the McKinley Tariff Bill.

29th.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught enthusiastically welcomed in Toronto.

30th.—Passenger train goes through an open drawbridge over the San Antonio Creek, Oakland, Cal.; 13 lives lost.

31st.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visit Niagara Falls and Buffalo.



### Gates for Wire Fences.

THE application for fastening a barb wire gate without pulling one's arms and tearing his clothes into shreds, is depicted in the cuts below:—

In stretching your wire let it run across the opening where the gate is wanted. Staple it fast to the gate posts with extra long staples. Set your braces as usual, then cut off the wires at post just outside of staples. Staple the gate wires to 2x2 inch stakes, with an oak 2x3 inch piece, B, at end of

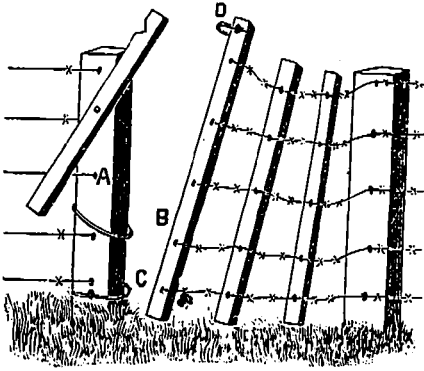


Fig. 1—Barb Wire Fence Gate.

wires, with a small notch cut at upper end. Now cut two pieces of No. 16 plain wire, 48 inches long, fasten one at the bottom of the post, A, for bottom loop. Make a ring of the other, and with a staple fasten it to the top of stake, B. Cut a piece of oak scantling 2x4, 40 inches long; cut a notch  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, 2 inches from one end. Bore a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch hole through the 2-inch way, 14 inches from the notch. Bore a similar hole through post A, 11 inches from the top, from outside to inside, or vice versa. Bolt the piece of 2x4 on the outside of post, with the notched side away from the gate. Run a piece of wire around the post and 2x4, and fasten with a

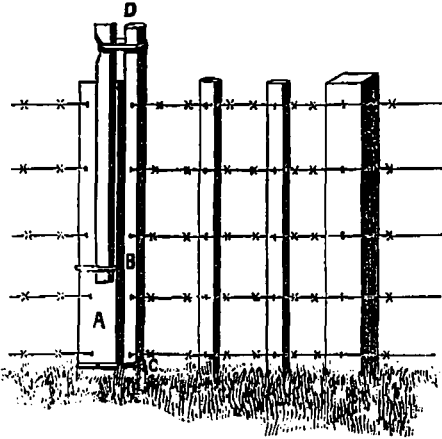


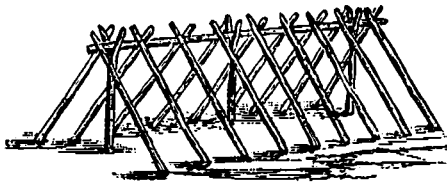
Fig. 2—Barb Wire Fence Gate.

staple on the outside of the post about 2 inches above the end of the 2x4 piece. When closing your gate, set the lower end of stake (B) in loop (C) and draw the upper end tight. Lower the upper end of lever (as in Fig. 1) so that ring (D) will pass easily over into notch. Straighten it up to its place and fasten with wire at bottom.

### Root Room under Straw Stack.

I SEND you rough drawing of an arrangement I made under straw stack last summer for keeping my turnips, potatoes and ruta bagas, which I find works well and costs very little. I cut three good sized posts, with forks at one end, about nine feet long; put them in ground deep enough to be firm. Then took two heavy poles about sixteen feet long, and placed them in forks of uprights. Good-sized poles were then laid against the ones in forks, ends resting on ground, and slightly sunk, to keep from slipping out of place. They should be put at an angle to bear considerable weight. Against the south end upright post I nailed an old door-frame

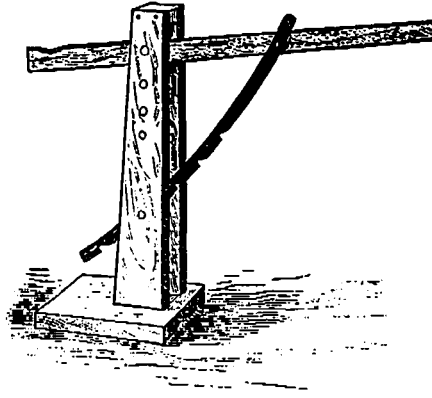
with door, so that when filled, could put the room under lock and key. I built the frame just before threshing my wheat. When the machine came I



put it so that the straw, in coming from same, would fall over the skeleton room. I also made a skeleton vestibule to the door, and had it also covered with straw, and find it quite good, as it keeps rain and snow out of one's neck when unlocking the door.—*Correspondent in Country Gentleman.*

### A Strong, Durable, Waggon Jack.

THE waggon jack shown in the illustration should be made of hard wood—white oak is best. The base is 18 inches long,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick and 4 inches wide; the uprights are 3 feet long, 1 inch thick and 5 inches wide; they are mortised into the base and bolted, leaving a space of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches between them. A block is inserted at the top  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick and bolted. The lever is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the short end and 2 inches at the long end. It is held in place



by a loose bolt in the slot in the upright, and may be raised or lowered. The ratchet is a piece of bar iron one inch wide and one-quarter inch thick, bolted to lever two feet from upright, and has several notches on its lower edge which catch on a bolt run through the uprights eight inches from the base.

A STEEL rake, with long and sharp teeth, is one of the most effective of weeding implements, and if used "early and often" will keep land clear with little labor.

GATES may be properly classed with labor-saving implements and machinery. Some of the fields and inclosures are entered many times a day. A gate is opened and shut in a few seconds, but the removal of bars or other barriers requires much greater time and labor.

GRASS intended for hay should be cut early, when just coming into or while in bloom. At this stage of growth its feeding value is greatest; cattle get more nutrition from it than if cut later. Late cut hay may not much exceed, if any, in feeding value good straw, especially of early cut oats. This will apply to both wild and cultivated grasses.

TOMATOES yield the best crops in heavy loam that will not pack or bake. The plants, except for early planting, can be raised better out of doors in garden beds. The ground should have a dressing of 800 bushels to the acre of good, well rotted barnyard or hog-pen manure, well and thoroughly ploughed in and harrowed down. When the season is well settled, harrow the ground and furrow out five feet each way, and put in plenty of fine, well-rotted manure at the crossing of the furrows, using about eight hundred bushels to the acre in the hills. Tread down well and cover with soil

about three inches deep. Set the plants well down in the ground, pressing the soil well up to them. It is best to wet the roots when setting, as the soil adheres better. Keep the ground clean and loose with the cultivator and the hoe, drawing the soil or hilling them at each dressing.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. Posts of any wood can be prepared for less than two cents each. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over timber and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.

TAKE two stiff, smooth barrel staves and nail one end of each to a block of wood four to five inches square, the staves' concave sides facing each other, allowing the upper ends to come together like a pair of pinchers. Make a hoop—of hoop-iron—adapted to drop over and hold together firmly the joined ends of the staves, and you will have a cheap, stout, and serviceable clamp to be used in mending harness and doing many other kinds of tinkering.

IN building stacks or ricks of hay the larger they are made the less hay is exposed to the elements. In building a safe stack of hay the secret of success lies in keeping the middle higher than the outside. It is a great help also that the sides be well pulled and raked down. Enough "hangers," made of light poles connected by wires or hay ropes, should be put on to keep the stack intact. Heavy poles laid on top cause a depression, or trough to catch rain water.

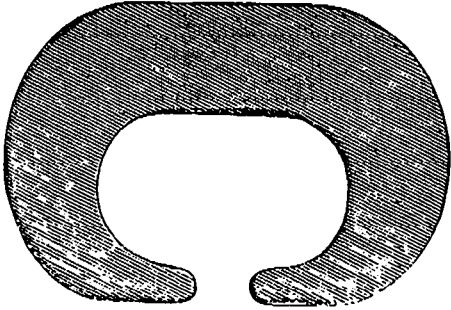
CULTIVATORS of fruit will succeed better by giving timely attention to various practical operations at the right time in the season, than by doing work out of season. A piece of work done in time will often save many times its cost. Among these items of work are thinning fruit on overbearing trees, removing raspberry canes when growing too thick, pinching back raspberry and blackberry canes to prevent growing too tall, mellowing the hard crust about newly-set trees, watching and cutting off the first appearances of black knot on plum trees, and budding young fruit trees and timely removing the ligatures.

A GREAT mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air in the cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.

## Live Stock.

### Nose-Board to Prevent Sucking.

WHEN growing calves are allowed to run together they often acquire an injurious habit of sucking one another, and still more serious in its consequences is the trick, which some cows have, of self-sucking. A very easily made and effective restraint on such animals is the wooden nose-jewel, depicted herewith. It is made of pine or bass-wood board, half an inch thick for calves and



Nose-Board for Calves.

three-quarters of an inch for older animals. To shape the implement, two holes, an inch in diameter, are bored, a narrow notch sawed in the side to the holes, and then with a knife the whole is finished off and the points rounded, as shown in the engraving. The notch between the points is made just wide enough to allow the contrivance to slip snugly upon the cartilage between the nostrils of the animal that is to wear it. When properly adjusted it does not interfere with grazing, but is an effectual barrier to obtaining surreptitious supplies of lacteal fluid.—*American Agriculturist.*

Too many farmers do not appreciate the value of pasturage for hogs, or if they have pasturage, do not realize the importance of supplementing it with light grain rations.

THE proper way to salt horses is to place a big lump of rock salt within their reach, and this need not be done oftener than once every month or two. Rock salt is the cheapest as well as the best for horses and all kinds of stock.

USUALLY no pains are taken to provide hogs with plenty of clean water, which is one reason why they are more liable to disease. The swill-tub, with its dishwater and other slop, is no substitute for pure water so far as health is concerned. In winter especially there is little advantage in giving sloppy food. The hog will thrive better if given a meal only slightly moistened, and left to drink that clean water it chooses from another dish. If you want sweet pork the hog must have pure water to drink and for wallow. When shut up to fatten, he must have a clean plank floor, with a little clean bedding, changed often. Give clean corn, either cooked or ground, with pure water. In summer and winter he should have as much as he will eat of lime and salt mixed. Never let him stop growing, and slaughter him in his best flight of growth, and then you will have sweet pork.

THE best time, all things considered, to have a foal is soon after she has been turned out to pasture. At this time they get what exercise nature intended they should have, and the fresh exercise acts as a laxative, so that the risk of losing the foal is reduced to the minimum. The foal will thrive better and do better than if foaled early in the spring, especially if the mare is expected to do her share of the "s ring work." It is very essential that the mare should have plenty of exercise. It is not enough that she has a box stall to run in, but it is much better that she should be turned out in a yard during the day. In the fall is a good time for a mare to foal, as it is not the busy part of the year. The foal may be weaned in the fall, and the mare will be ready for work; but—this is too often the case—the foal should not be allowed to go without his regular allowance of food, even when the pasture is the best, during the summer.

SOME stock breeders, especially those who raise fancy steers, are accustomed to feed meal to cattle when at pasture. If the practice were more universally observed there would be better animals brought to our markets, and the results would be more gratifying to the growers. Poor grass pastures do not supply the cattle with sufficient nourishment to enable them to fatten quickly. Milch cows turned from the solid food of the barn to the thin pastures of the field demand some meal ration along with the grass. The milk flow may be kept up for a time under the changed circumstances, but a gradual shrinkage will surely follow. A slight expense in providing the animals with meal will insure a larger flow of milk and be found very profitable. The steers will grow larger in frame, and lay on flesh at the same time. For milch cows that are expected to keep up their flesh as well, the proper meal is corn meal, and for steers and colts that are growing, wheat bran is the best.

A LEADING dairy authority says that a good butter cow should have a long face, the eye alert and expressive, and placed a long way below the horns. A cow with eyes near the top of the head does not know any more than a man with eyes so placed. She should have a large muzzle, a slim neck and a yellow skin, especially inside the ears; the breathing should be regular, the back and abdomen strong, the udder wide where it connects with the body, the teats squarely placed, and the tail slim. Over and above all these points, she must have the dairy form. The points at best are only indications. The dairy form is inseparably connected with a good butter cow. The desirable dairy form is always seen in the best types of Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, and Ayrshires. The best beef form is presented in the Shorthorns, Herefords, and most of the polled breeds. The intelligent dairyman, with a knowledge born of experience, desire, and a capacity for the business, never makes the mistake of choosing his cow with a beef form. Neither will the intelligent beef breeder choose his animal from the dairy form, with her cat head and relaxed expression. Physical structure and natural adaptability embrace the possibilities and therefore increase the probabilities of success with the butter cow.

A SUCCESSFUL sheep breeder says: In order to get a good fleece the sheep must be kept in vigorous condition. It is one thing to feed for vigor, and quite another to feed for fat. In order to obtain vigor we must sustain and build the muscles and furnish food to make activity. To produce fat requires food to fill up the tissues and to store up material for heat and life, or existence. This condition is attained by rest, quiet, and the consumption of starchy and oily foods, while vigor comes from the feeding of bran, oats, linseed meal and foods abounding in muscle material and the phosphates. Wool is produced more by foods of this nature than by the heat and fat-forming kinds. We must then feed the fleece and at the same time feed the body which is to produce it. If the body from which the wool is to come is made feverish there will be a failure, and if the foods be too stimulating the sheep will shed what wool it may have. A moderate amount of oily foods is required to furnish the oil the wool should have, and it is for this reason some farmers imagine there is nothing like corn for sheep, as it is so full of oil and starch. Corn is not the best food; a little in winter is all right, but in summer it should not be fed for wool-growing. The foods which will conduce the most to bodily growth will make the most wool. I have obtained the best results in wool-growing by feeding a mixture of wheat bran, four parts, linseed meal, one part, and oats, one part. This mixture, in proper proportions, is always safe for ewes or lambs. When clover hay is fed a quart twice a day is a liberal ration for ewes, and half of this quantity for lambs, but when timothy hay—the curse of sheep—is fed, more of the grain ration should be given. Sheep will do well on good straw with this grain mixture. Good oat straw is equal to timothy hay, especially if the hay is coarse and ripe.

## The Poultry Yard.

IRON drinking vessels are the best, as the rust is good for the fowls.

CHARCOAL should be fed to all poultry, young or old. It assists wonderfully in the growth of chicks, and contributes largely to their healthfulness.

AS soon as the poultry get full feathered let them have a full range. They will thrive better, grow faster and keep healthier when they have plenty of exercise.

APPLY coal oil or turpentine on the roosting places occasionally in the morning. This will destroy vermin effectually, and if given time to evaporate will not whiten the yellow legs of your fowls.

KEEPING fowls on hard floors or runs will frequently cause swollen feet and legs. They must have some loose ground to scratch over; it does them good in various ways. The dry grain should be well strewn amongst the loose earth and if they are in a small space, they must and will scratch and find it or go without.

PROVIDE for the comfort of the growing stock, and during the next three months keep them from being exposed to a hot sun during the day. Temporary coverings will do in the absence of shade trees. Fowls suffer much from the hot sun when there is no escape; such little comforts they need as well as other animals, and an agreeable shade in June, July, and August is refreshing to the birds.

AS the summer goes on, select your best birds to keep, or to sell as breeding stock. Put by also the strongest, quickest growing ones of the others for roasting chickens, to be sold late in the winter. Then sell the rest as fast as they are big enough, before the markets get their autumn overstocking. You can make any miscellaneous farm poultry profitable, but your work will be more interesting if you have one special kind of fowls, and find out for yourself the pride and pleasure of "high breeding."

A LADY who has had fifteen years' experience in raising poultry writes: "There is not a poultry keeper but has, at times, fowls in his yard with broken legs, and often the most valuable fowls at that. I have mended the broken limbs of fowls, old and young, and have never failed to effect a cure. I do not use splints at all, but rely on pure linseed oil, the thicker the better. Pour linseed oil into a saucer or dish, and set aside uncovered. Exposure to the open air causes it to thicken when a scum rises on top. When you have occasion to mend the limb of a fowl, raise up the scum and dip your finger in the oil and rub the oil well around the broken place, putting plenty of oil on it. Then replace the scum. Handle the wounded fowl carefully and put in rather a small coop; one large enough for it to stand up in naturally, but not large enough for it to take much exercise. You may have to repeat the application if a large fowl, about the next day. You will be surprised how nicely this oil, on the broken place, will form a crust, entirely doing away with splints. It is soothing and healing to the flesh, as well as beneficial to knit together the broken or badly splintered bone. If the fracture is above the knee-joint, push the feathers aside or clip off some with a pair of shears. I have mended a fracture as high up as nearly to the top of the thigh-bone. I always leave the fowl in the coop until it is well, which will be a week or ten days if a large one; more or less according to the age and severity of the fracture. Be sure to water and feed well; if possible give a little bone meal every other day in the soft feed, or if you have none, brown any bone you can find until you can crush it and put in a teaspoonful to a handful of corn meal and bran. Be sure to feed the fowl half bran in its soft feed and put gravel before it."





# FARMER BELL'S BARGAIN

BY MRS A. G. LEWIS.

FARMER BELL ate with a keen relish his supper of feathery griddle cakes, well sweetened with maple syrup. He didn't notice that the table-cloth was snowy white, that the glasses and china were polished and lintless. He didn't stop to tell poor tired-looking Mrs. Bell that she was the best cook in York county. He knew it and boasted of it away from home; but then it wasn't his way "ter speak out a praisin' his own family." Besides, the griddle cakes and Mrs. Bell belonged to him; and he declared it as his policy "ter keep only the very best ev every kind er stuff, from the women folks in the house down to the primest pertater patch on the county roads."

Farmer Bell took his hat from its peg in the entry-way and sauntered down the shady walk. At the foot of the garden he found his good neighbor, Deacon Bonus, attending to the weeds and potato bugs just across the garden fence.

Although the neighbors hadn't met before for several days, there was no conventional greeting, not even a "Howdy." For farmer Bell wasn't in any way a conventional man. He claimed to be simply "square" and took pride in the sharp corners that stuck out on every side of his nature. He had no sympathy for any sensitive person who "couldn't stand the hard knocks they got round in his neighborhood." Yet, underneath all this rough masonry, inside which he encased himself, there was a soul that scorned every form of double dealing with God or man. He was just as "square" with one as the other.

He wasn't a religious man. He seldom, if ever, went to church nowadays. "For," he said, "I'll never make no truck an' dicker with the Lord jest ter make sure 'ev gettin' inter heaven. In the end He's likely to come out fust best. When the Lord calls I shall make it a pint ter be up an' dressed. But He'll hev ter take me with my ev'ry-day clothes on. I shan't hev on no Sunday fixings. I want ter pass fer jest what I'm wuth an' no more."

"Keeps yer purty lively, Deacon, a huntin' them caliker-backs, eh?"

"Yes, rather," replied the deacon as he snipped at a vine where a strong army of the destructive beauties were huddled together.

"There ain't no calkerlatin' on them chaps. They're a nuisance created for what purpose I never could make out," added the farmer, who went on to explain what he considered to be the best method of "squelchin' the derned things."

The neighbors chatted about crops, the weather and politics, and just as all talk is likely to end, they fell to discussing religion.

"They say neighbor Green has got most through, Deacon, an' they've sent for Corlias ter come home from college."

"Indeed! Is it true then that we must spare him? A good, Christian man. Ah, yes, neighbor Bell, there are few like him. 'Twill be pretty sad for the family to lose such a kind, indulgent husband and father. Well, well, this neighborhood can't afford to lose its best men. We haven't many like Brother Green; no, not many." And the deacon's face spoke the sincere sorrow of his heart.

Farmer Bell drummed a bit on the top rail, looked up and down the valley, and said nothing. He was thinking what the deacon would probably have said had he, Josiah Bell, been lying near to death, like neighbor Green. The thought wasn't very pleasant. He knew very well that no one would think of calling him "a good Christian man," nor "a kind, indulgent husband and father." For the first time in his life the truth forced itself upon him that there would not be much about him that people could praise, except, perhaps, that he was "square," and owed no man a cent.

Then a vision of a darkened room, and people moving about softly, with drawn faces such as are seen always in the house of death, came to him. There, in the front room, he, Josiah Bell, was lying, and the neighbors had come in to help at the funeral. Mary and John were there. But, somehow, there were few tears, if any. He could see the parson, too; but there was no ring of sorrow in his voice. And the singers, why they sang Old China as though it were a sort of Christmas

tune, so gladsome-like and cheery. And, stranger still, he could hear the boys shouting in the play-ground just beyond his house, not thinking it worth while to stop their sport, "because such a disagreeable old codger was out of the way," even long enough to let the funeral go on.

Of course, this was only a vision. But it meant a good deal to farmer Bell. It illumined his darkened understanding as no human voice or argument could do. He had spent many an hour with the deacon: when the farmer would swing the outer circle with what he believed was this "clincher" that the deacon never tried to combat: "I never could stan' the idee of this livin' in the go-as-you-please style all yer life time, then buying up a lot of religious stock jest in time fer the rise. Ef I'm goin' ter ask the Lord ter make a good Christian outter me, I've got ter make a bargin with Him as will hold me chus an' fast ter doin' 'bout right every day. I don't calkerlate that ef I should git down onto my knees an' tell the Lord what a lot I think on Him, an' how much I'm willin' ter do fer Him, an' then go out inter the barn an' trade horses crooked, that He'd be fooled inter believin' that I'd got religion. An' it's my opinion, Deacon, that the Lord ain't a goin' ter trust any man ter go inter heaven, an' send him ter walk through the golden streets when He knows that afore he'd been there an hour, ner even a hal'-an-hour, he'd be down onto his knees a tearin' up the pavements an' tryin' ter stuff 'em inter his breeches pockets."

Still the farmer stood by the fence, and his silence and the frozen look upon his face forbade the deacon to address him further. The vision of that darkened room would not depart. It stood like an accusing angel, and burned letters of fire into the soul of its victim. His head dropped lower and at last rested upon his arms, crossed above the top rail of the garden fence. A strange tremor shook his frame, like the chill that forebodes sudden sickness.

The deacon questioned, "Are you ill, neighbor Bell?"

No answer; only a movement as of raising his bowed head; then it sunk again upon his arms.

"Do you feel a chill neighbor? The air is damp. Will you throw my coat across your shoulders?" urged the deacon very gently, at the same time taking the garment from a post near at hand and spreading it protectingly upon him.

Still no answer; only the voices of the evening birds, and the low music of the merry Kedron, a little, swift-flowing brook that skirted the garden grounds.

The sun had sunk low in the west and touched with its last fiery gleams the summits of the Adirondacks, rising tier above tier along the eastern horizon.

At last, farmer Bell, as if rousing from deep sleep, raised his head slowly and turned toward the west.

Was it the light of the sunset that made his face luminous, and smoothed from his countenance all the hard, bitter lines that the deacon had been wont to see there?

"I'm a rough old feller, Deacon," said he, speaking in a strange hoarse voice, "an' I don't suppose I ken make yer understandin' jest how I happen ter be fixed. Ye and I hev had a great many talks tergether 'bout the way things ought ter be, and I allus got the best on ye in the argument. But sumthin' ye've said to-night has struck hum, Deacon—it's struck hum."

"Did ye ever hev a nightmare, Deacon, when somethin' clutched ye and it wouldn't let go till it hed crushed yer life and yer breath and yer strength! I've hed such a one sense I've stood here. Ye see, Deacon, I've allus been a 'square' man; I hain't cheated nobody—no, never one cent. But Deacon, I ken see it now, I've cheated Mary an' John, an' most of all, I've cheated myself all along. I've cheated myself out ev the lovin' that belongs ter a man in his family; and, Deacon, the nightmare that's been upon me—mebby its God that sent it—hes showed me thet ef I should die ter day there aint a single heart es would mourn fer me, an' there aint a man er woman er child es would remember anything good ev me."

"Ye've asked me a great many times ter try ter be a Christian, Deacon, an' I told ye thet the kind o' religion that folks was a gitten generally, wouldn't suit my case. But now I've come to thinkin' if ye ken make out some kind of a contract—some sort ev an insurance—not that kind es is lookin' fer a good chance in the next world, but one as will make me be lovin' an' tender an' honest by Mary an' John an' all the rest, now, before I die, I want it. An' I'd be willin' ter give a medder farm fer it, Deacon—a medder farm an' more, yes—more, a deal more. Fer I haint done right by Mary. I've let her work jest es hard es if she's a poor man's wife. An' Deacon, I'm ashamed ter remember how I've let that dear woman do my prayin' fer me all the years since we've been husband an' wife. Moby's the time I've waked up in the dead ev the night ter find Mary down ontter her knees a prayin' soft like an' still. An' I've heard her askin' God ter bless her husband an' lead him inter the light. An' Deacon, I've laid there jest

like a great, lazy hulk when I knowed I orter git down ontter my own knees beside her an' do my share ev the askin', because I needed it a powerful sight mor'n she did.

"An' so, Deacon, when ye fix up the dokiment, I want ye ter make sure that I be bound fast an' strong ter try ter make up ter Mary, jest the best that I ken, all that I've starved out ev her life.

"An' now there's one thing more—an' I want this ter be the most bindin' of all, because ye know it's Mary's dearest hope—an' that is, that I shan't stan' in the way of John an' his hankerlin' after bein' a minister. An' I want the Lord ter get a strong grip onto my purse strings an' not let 'em get shet up tight an' kinked inter hard knots when the call comes ter help along his work.

Now, Deacon Bonus, do ye think ye can make out the dokiment in the right kind er fashion, an' make it strong, Deacon, make it strong and bindin'?"

"Thanks be to God, my brother! The compact shall be written in letters of living light. Let us kneel, that God may place upon it His sacred seal."

The farmer's knees, so unaccustomed to bending, almost refused to do him that service; but his soul knelt in the depths of that divine humility which asks no outward sign.

Upon the green sward, on either side of the garden fence, the two neighbors prostrated themselves. The evening breeze lifted gently the gray locks of their silvered heads, and, while the deacon prayed aloud, across the hills came the sound of the village bell. With slow and solemn strokes the years of neighbor Green's life were being measured off. The sound disturbed not the kneeling suppliants. When the prayer was ended, and the bell ceased tolling, farmer Bell said—

"For life and death is it, Deacon?"

"For life and death, neighbor Bell."

When farmer Bell arose upon his feet the twilight had shaded almost into darkness. His ear caught the sound of something moving softly just beyond the russet apple tree by which he had been kneeling. He thought at first it must be Rover; but he remembered that he left the dog chained in his kennel. It was some one weeping; but it sounded more like gladness than tears. It roused the old man for he knew that it must be Mary. It was Mary.

After the supper had been cleared away and the last shining pail and pan for the dairy set to dry—these tasks had been hurried lest the oncoming darkness might force the wasting of a tallow dip, an extravagance that farmer Bell was wont to disapprove—weary in body and sick of heart, Mrs. Bell sat down by the window to rest. Bitter thoughts would come in spite of her longing to be content. Bitter tears would start as she remembered the long, thankless, drudging years through which she had "toiled without recompense" to make Josiah Bell a rich man. She looked out upon the hills, watching the darkening shadows creep slowly towards their summits, and thought of her young life, and of the bright, happy youth that had been hers. She couldn't help thinking how its light had been extinguished just as re:entlessly as the darkness was quenching the last bit of the day's sunshine.

She thought, too, of John, her precious boy; and how his young, sensitive soul was going to be forced to grapple with work for which he had no heart, just because Josiah Bell—his father—her husband, was a tyrant and would have his own way; just because money was his God, and he demanded that his God should be worshipped.

The thought would come—it was a wicked one—"What if Josiah Bell should die? Then these broad acres would be John's and hers to do with as they pleased. How different everything could be! They could have their way then, and there'd be no more drudgery for her and John. Ah! John, her John, the dear, beautiful soul!"

Just then the first stroke of the tolling bell fell upon her ear. It roused her to life—to herself.

"What is it? Who is dead? Who is the bell tolling for? Can it be that Josiah—I've just been wishing it—Oh, my God, can it be that Josiah is dead?"

She never thought of neighbor Green. She remembered that she saw her husband more than an hour ago, going down the garden path. Had he come in? If so, where was he?

She flew to his room. Perhaps he had gone to bed. He often did so carier than this. He was not there. She ran to the porch, then to the stable, then up stairs and down, calling all the while yet hearing no return, only the echo of her own frightened voice.

Then down the garden path she fled nor stopped a moment, until, nearing the russet apple tree, she heard a voice—a voice in prayer; and there, upon his knees—could she believe her eyes?—she saw Josiah, her husband. Could it be possible? Josiah Bell whose will had never yielded either to the love of wife or children, giving up to God?

She knelt upon the grass; but Josiah heard not the rustle of her garments, for his soul was uplifted in the first rapture of divine love. The bell tolled on, stroke after stroke, with solemn, measured sound, but each stroke for her was like the music of the heavenly hosts when the plains of Bethlehem resounded with the news of the Saviour's birth.

"Are ye there, Mary?"

A voice—not Josiah's of this morning, yesterday, or of the long, hard, weary, grasping, grudging years of her married life—but the voice of the lover who had wooed and won her young heart and life.

"Yes, Josiah," she answered softly. "The tolling of the bell frightened me. You were gone so long, I was afraid—it might be—he tolling—for—for—you." She answered humbly and apologetically and quite timidly, as had been her wont to address him.

"It was, Mary; it was tolling for old Josiah Bell—a mean, miserable, old tyrant as hasn't been wuth yer worrin' fer, an' yer lovin'. Mebby ye havn't any objection ter havin' a new husband—one that's goin' ter live fer ye an' John an' the rest on 'em accordin' ter the contract I've made with the Lord. If ye haint sorry fer it, we'll have a new weddin' an' the Deacon here shall tie the knot."

"Here, Mary, give me yer right han', an' may the Lord hold me chus ter my bargain!"

With bowed heads, and hands tenderly clasped, the couple stood while the deacon leaned across the top rail of the garden fence, the tears streaming down his cheeks; he invoked the blessing of the Father upon the waiting pair and the new life upon which they were about to enter.

The bridegroom's lips touched reverently the fair, thought-wrinkled forehead of the bride, and, as they walked hand in hand up the garden path the holy stars looked down upon the new and true wedding.





CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

(Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to AUNT TUTU, care MASSEY PUBLISHING, Massey Street, Toronto.)

**Knee-Pads for the Boys.**

The struggle to keep knees in the little hose may be lessened if mothers will use a small article of which we give diagrams, showing one-half, and the article completed. A pair of these knee-pads will

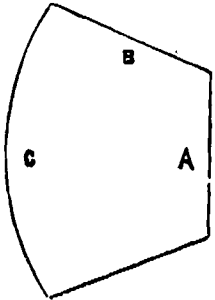


FIG. 1. PATTERN OF KNEE-PAD.

Take one pair of stockings wear as long as three on the little knees that are always on the floor. They can be made from a tiny piece of cloth in ten minutes, with a machine. The shortest side, marked A (Fig. 1), is two inches long; B is three inches, and C, which is slightly rounded, is four and a quarter inches straight across from point to point. Seam the two pieces at C, press the seam open, bind with dress-braid; sew two shoe-buttons,

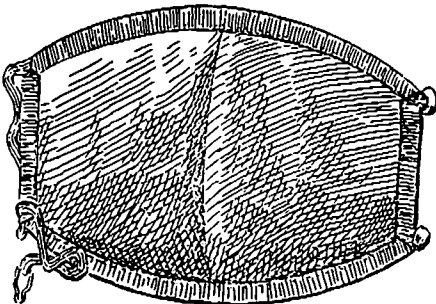


FIG. 2. KNEE-PAD COMPLETE.

shown in Fig. 2, with strips of elastic to fit the knee, terminating in garter-fastenings to slip over the buttons.

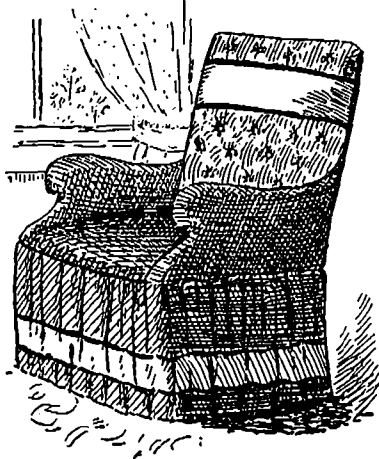
**Box Arm Chair.**

ARM-CHAIRS made of barrels have been frequently illustrated but we have never seen one made from a box. The box arm-chair will be found a great improvement on the barrel-chair in every respect. It is much easier to make; it is stronger; it looks better; and it has a place under the seat for clothing, papers, or whatever one may choose to stow away there.

The bottom is made of a box about eighteen inches square, and a foot or more in depth. The lumber of which the box is made ought to be about one inch thick, in order to have the requisite strength. The top should not be fastened to the bottom until the back of the chair and the arms are put on. These are fastened securely to the cover by nails or screws. The arms should come on the outside of the back and seat, in order to secure the greatest possible amount of strength. The back should slope at a comfortable angle, but the arms need not. After putting the back and arms in place, the top should be fastened to the bottom with hinges, from the front of the chair. If the top were hinged on

at the back, the person sitting in it might some time take a lurch backward if he leaned too far in that direction.

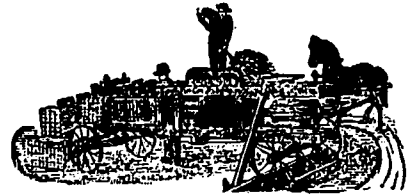
Such a chair can be made by the boys of the household, so far as the frame-work of it goes, and



the girls can cover it. Take pieces of old quilts, blankets, or something similar, wash them, and then use them for cushioning material. Have several thicknesses over the back and arms, so that they will afford a comfortable support for the body. A feather-cushion can be used for the seat if something softer is desired. When neatly covered with some pretty cretonne, or chintz, such a chair will be ornamental as well as useful, and whoever sits in one will say that it is vastly more comfortable than the old barrel chair. Casters should be fitted to the box, to make it easily portable. The bottom of the chair will hold a large amount of clothing, or whatever you choose to put in it.

FINE wire netting will not "kill three birds with one stone," but it will keep three pestiferous enemies from young fruit trees if properly applied. Get a roll of such as is used on fly screens, and cut into strips eight or ten inches wide, and as long as the roll is wide, and wind them the long way around a broom handle to give them the proper "set." Spring one of these open and let it coil itself around each young tree. It will "give" with the growth of the tree, and neither mouse, rabbit nor borer can get through it.

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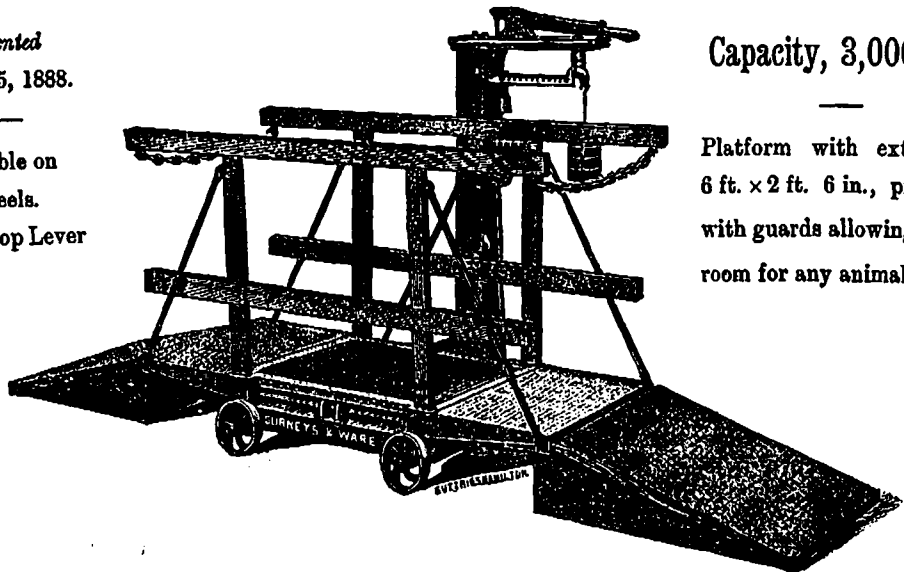
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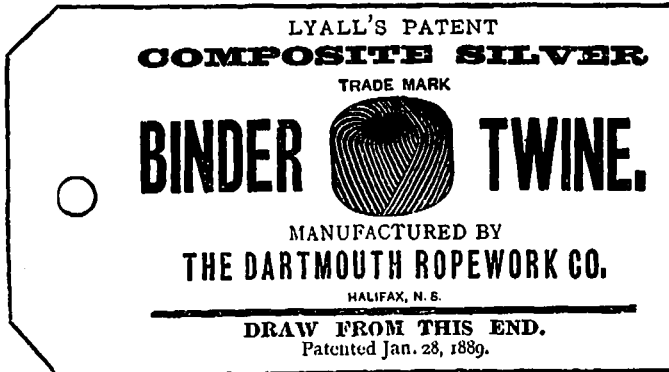
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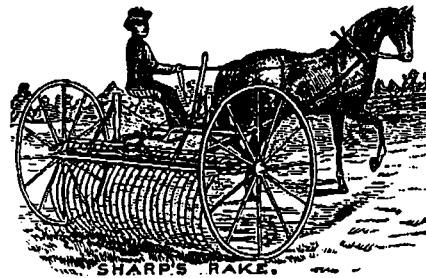
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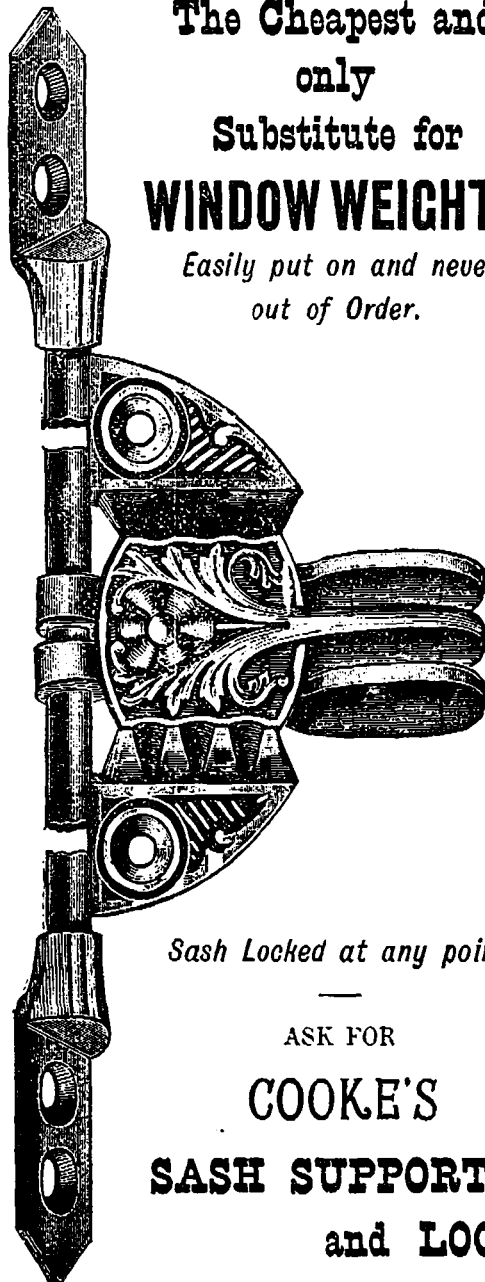
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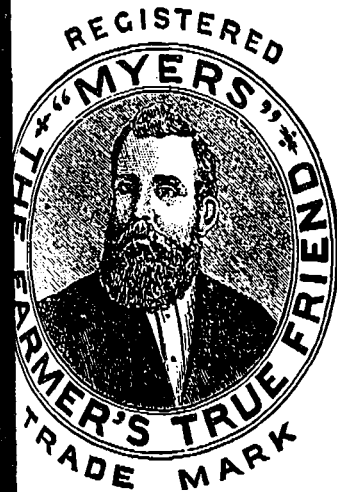
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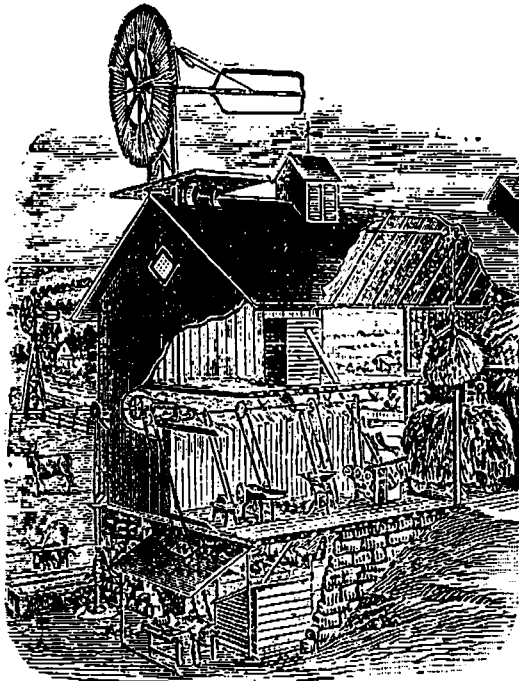
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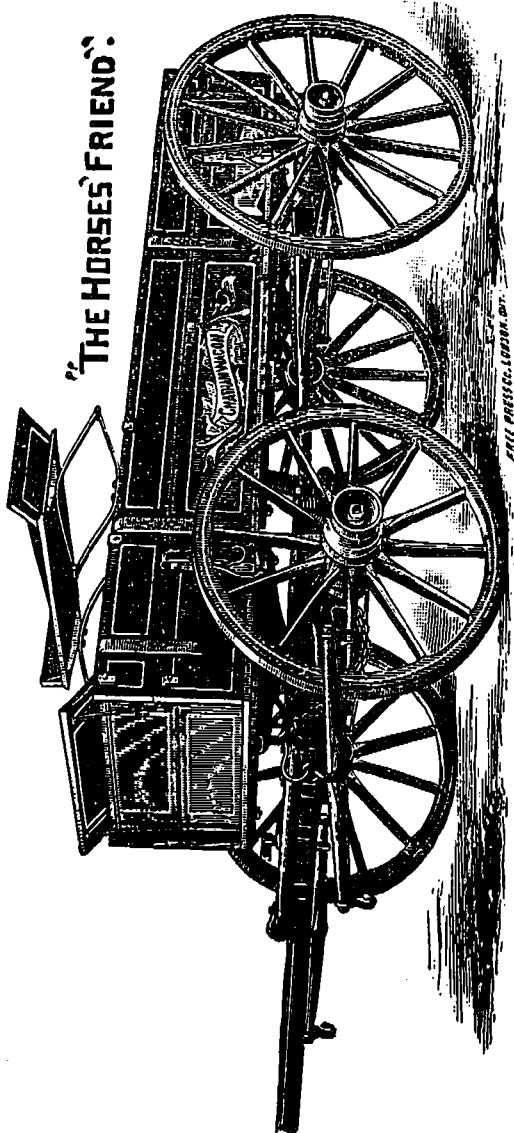
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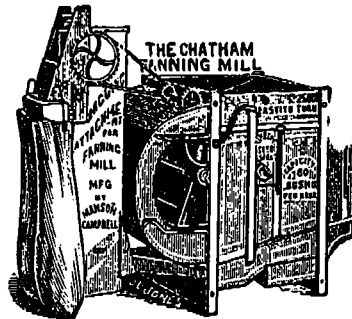


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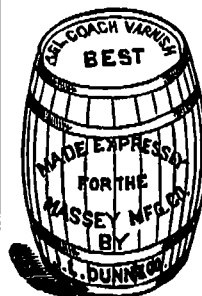
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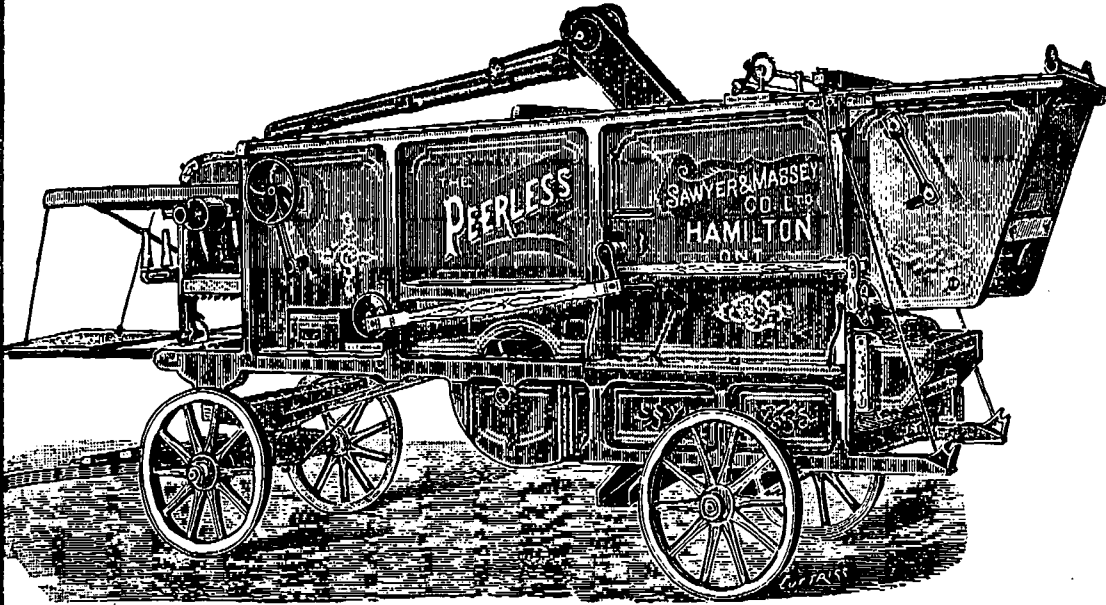
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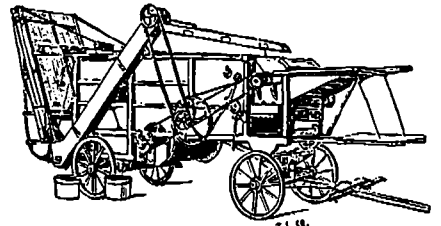
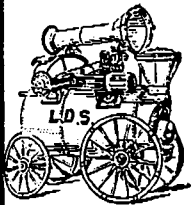
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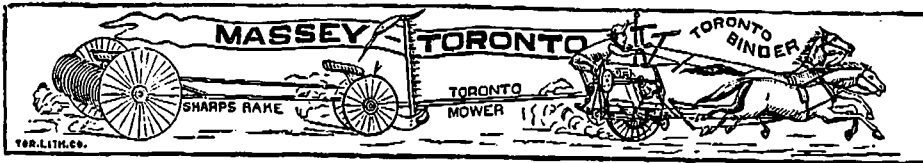
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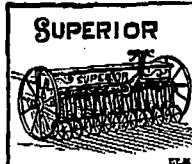
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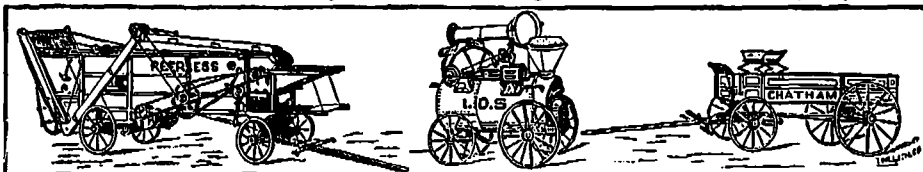
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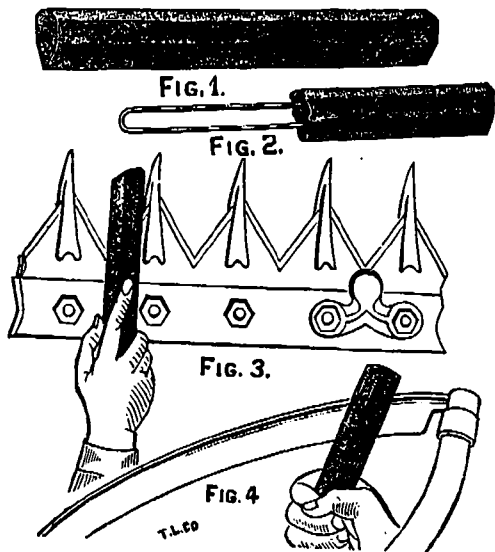
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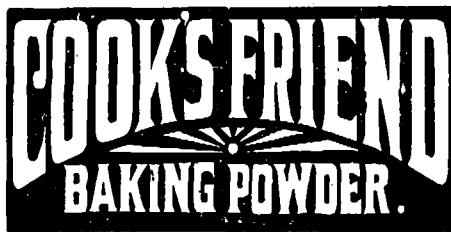
Is a thoroughly well made and solid EMERY STONE, of a peculiar design, and is the first thing of the kind ever invented which could be used for sharpening both Mower Knives and Scythes, Sickles and other large knives.

It is so useful it becomes a necessity. Something entirely new. Liberal discounts to the trade.

We control all rights for this Sharpener everywhere, and are having them made to our order.

**THE MASSEY M'F'G CO.,  
TORONTO, ONT.**

McLAREN'S Celebrated



is best value to the purchaser.

It has high leavening power for its cost and contains no alum, or other dangerous ingredient. Buy only

McLAREN'S GENUINE **COOK'S FRIEND.**

**Composite Silver  
Binder Twine.**

The Cheapest Harvester Binding Material ever offered to the Canadian Farmers or Farmers of any Country.

COMPARISON.

**\$10.00** will purchase 100 lbs. "Composite" Twine, at 10c. per lb., running not less than 500 feet to the pound, equalling... 50,000  
**\$10.00** will purchase of "Manila" Twine, running 600 feet to the pound, which is fully 25 or 50 feet above the average of that generally sold, and estimate the cost at the low average of 15c. per lb., 66 2/3 lbs., equalling..... 40,000

Difference in favor of "Composite" on an Investment of \$10.00..... **10.000**

Equalling very nearly Two Miles more Twine in length, and will bind 5,000 more Sheaves for every Ten Dollars invested in "Composite" than in "Manila."

The Supply will be Limited. Place your orders early and secure what you want.

Samples free upon Application.

Manufactured only by the  
**DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,  
HALIFAX, N.S.**  
Also Manufacturers of "Massey's World" and "Blue Ribbon" Brands of Manila Binder Twine.

For Sale by  
**ALL AGENTS OF THE MASSEY M'F'G CO.**

**MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.**

An Independent Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MASSEY PRESS.

PROF. SCRUB Editor.  
CHAS. MORRISON, Associate Editor and Business Manager.

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To all parts of Canada and United States, only 50 cents per annum, postage prepaid.  
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- Weekly Globe (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
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- Montreal Weekly Witness (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Northern Messenger, Montreal, published weekly (30c.), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$0.60
- Montreal Weekly Witness (\$1.00) with Northern Messenger (30c.) and Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.30
- Montreal Weekly Gazette (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.10
- Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, for \$1.00
- Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal published monthly with (\$1.00) Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Grip, published weekly (\$2.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$2.00
- The Presbyterian Review, published weekly, (\$1.50) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.60
- The Canadian Advance, published weekly (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, for \$1.10
- The Dominion Illustrated, published weekly (\$4.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.) one year, together with a copy of Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" (Premium No. 50, Price \$1.00), given for only \$4.00
- Youth's Companion, (Boston, Mass.), (new subscriptions only, not renewals), published weekly (\$1.75), with Massey's Illustrated, 50c., one year, together with any one-subscription Premium the subscriber may select from Massey's Illustrated Premium List, given for \$1.90
- Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich., published monthly (\$1.25), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.35
- Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass., published fortnightly (\$2.50), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and any one of the "Pansy" books (50c.), given for only \$2.70
- Household Companion, Boston, Mass., published monthly (\$1.00), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Poultry Bulletin, New York, published monthly (50c.), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.) one year given for only \$0.70
- Poultry Monthly, Albany, N.Y. (\$1.25) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for \$1.35
- Canadian Poultry Review (\$1.00) with Pigeons and Pets (50c.), both published monthly, and Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for \$1.30
- Rural New Yorker, published weekly (\$2.00), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and Pike's "Life of Queen Victoria" (35c.), given for only \$2.70
- The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Albany, N.Y., published weekly (\$2.50), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, together with Queen Victoria's book "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" (\$1.75), given for only \$2.75
- Dairy World, Chicago, Ill., published monthly (\$1.00), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and Hon. John Macdonald's book "Elements necessary to the success of Business Character" (35c.), given for only \$1.40
- American Agriculturist, New York, published monthly (\$1.50) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.) one year, and Stanley's book "Through the Dark Continent" (\$1.00), given for only \$1.70
- American Garden, New York, published monthly (\$2.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and Ward & Loocke's Dictionary (\$1.00), for \$2.50

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Tone Pure and Sweet, Touch Light,  
Durability Unequaled, Workmanship  
and Material First Class. Constructed on  
Modern Principles.

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**PIANOS**

**ORGANS**

# MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED—ADVERTISEMENTS.

доставлена мною фирмой одна сноповязалка „Массей № 4“ на пробу:

Въ складъ земледельческихъ машинъ и орудій

К. П. Вуда, въ г. Могилевъ-Подольскоу.

*Милостивый Государь!*

Въ удовлетворение желанія Вашего, узнать какъ дѣйствовала сноповязалка фабрики „Массей“, честь имѣю сообщить Вамъ что взятая мною у Васъ въ истекшемъ 1889 году сноповязалка, оказалась очень практична и удовлетворительна, такъ какъ я при первой надобности употребилъ ее въ дѣйствие жаль пшеницу и овесъ. Хотя въ этомъ году колосья были рѣдки, а солома короткая и мѣстами перебышанная съ бурьяномъ, сноповязалка жала вездѣ съ одинаковымъ успѣхомъ, снопы вязала хорошо и туго, поле оставалось чистымъ, и остановокъ никакихъ не встрѣчалось.

Грабли при сноповязанкѣ, служащая для собиранія сноповъ, оказались такъ весьма практичными, такъ какъ съ своимъ ловкимъ дѣйствіемъ собирають много ручнаго труда, а благодаря упрощенію частей машины, дали ей легкой и ровный ходъ, такъ что для четырехъ лошадей работа ея не была тяжела.

с. Юрковцы,  
дня 22 Октября 1890 г.

Управляющій Юрковецкимъ имѣніемъ  
Помѣщикъ СУЛЯТИЦКАГО  
*Сергій Мазіевскій*

**What on Earth is  
that?**



That, my friend, is a letter in the Russian language signed by M. Henry Mazievsky, the manager of the wealthy estate of Count Sulatibsky, of Urkovcy, Province of Mogilevy, Russia; and also by the owner, who is one of the many Russians who use Toronto Light Binders. While the "Toronto" is in every sense a "home" machine, and has a "home" record unapproached by any other Self-Binder, it also takes the lead in foreign countries, and away from home and friends in the heart of Russia, and in strange crops, it never fails to please and is fast becoming popular. Its success in other foreign countries is almost phenomenal. 450 Massey-Toronto Binders have already been ordered for Europe this season, and the growth of its sales in Australia is wholly without precedent. In 1887 we sent 24 sample machines to Australia and New Zealand. As a result, we sold over 200 machines in Victoria alone in 1888; and in 1889, 572 Massey-Toronto Binders were sold in the same Colony, and a large number in New Zealand, the Company now having an office and warerooms in Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Likewise a large trade has developed in South America, and is now being opened up in other parts of the world.

## ANOTHER GREAT SELF-BINDER TRIAL IN NEW ZEALAND.

ANOTHER SILVER MEDAL FOR THE "TORONTO."

The "McCormick," "Reid & Gray," "Buckeye," "Brantford," and "Deering" again take a back seat.

An important and interesting trial of reapers and binders was held at Oamaru, on January 27, under the auspices of the North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association. The trial took place in a medium crop of velvet chaff wheat on Mr. D. M'Gregor's farm at Weston, about four miles out of Oamaru. Each machine had to cut about two acres on the flat, and then take a couple of turns round the hill-side, points being given for the general quality of the work done all round and the mechanical construction of the machine. The judges were Messrs. A. Murdoch, W. Dewar, S. Wilson, J. Mitchell, and J. M'Pherson. Very keen interest was taken in the trial, which was closely watched by large numbers of farmers. The silver medal was won by the "Massey," the machines being placed as follows:

MASSEY (Silver Medal)..... 341 points.

McCormick ..... 336 points.  
Reid & Gray ..... 334 "  
Buckeye ..... 312 "

Brantford ..... 299 points.  
Deering ..... 296 "  
Buckeye, Low Down ..... 234 "

What the Toronto "Globe" said of it.

For Foreign Fields.

The popularity of the harvesting machinery of the Massey Manufacturing Co. is rapidly increasing, both at home and abroad. This season they have already despatched 144 car loads to foreign fields. On Monday morning at 6.30 a solid train load of 21 cars, handsomely decorated, containing harvesting machines will leave their works for the seaboard to be shipped to foreign ports, chiefly in Australia. The popularity of the Massey Company's machines is widespread, and Canadians should feel gratified that their country stands head and shoulders above all other countries in harvesting machinery, a result entirely due to the products of this enterprising firm.—*Globe, May 3, 1890.*

# HO, For Foreign Fields! SEVEN SOLID TRAINS

OF

## Massey-Toronto Machines

shipped to Foreign Lands for the harvest of 1890.

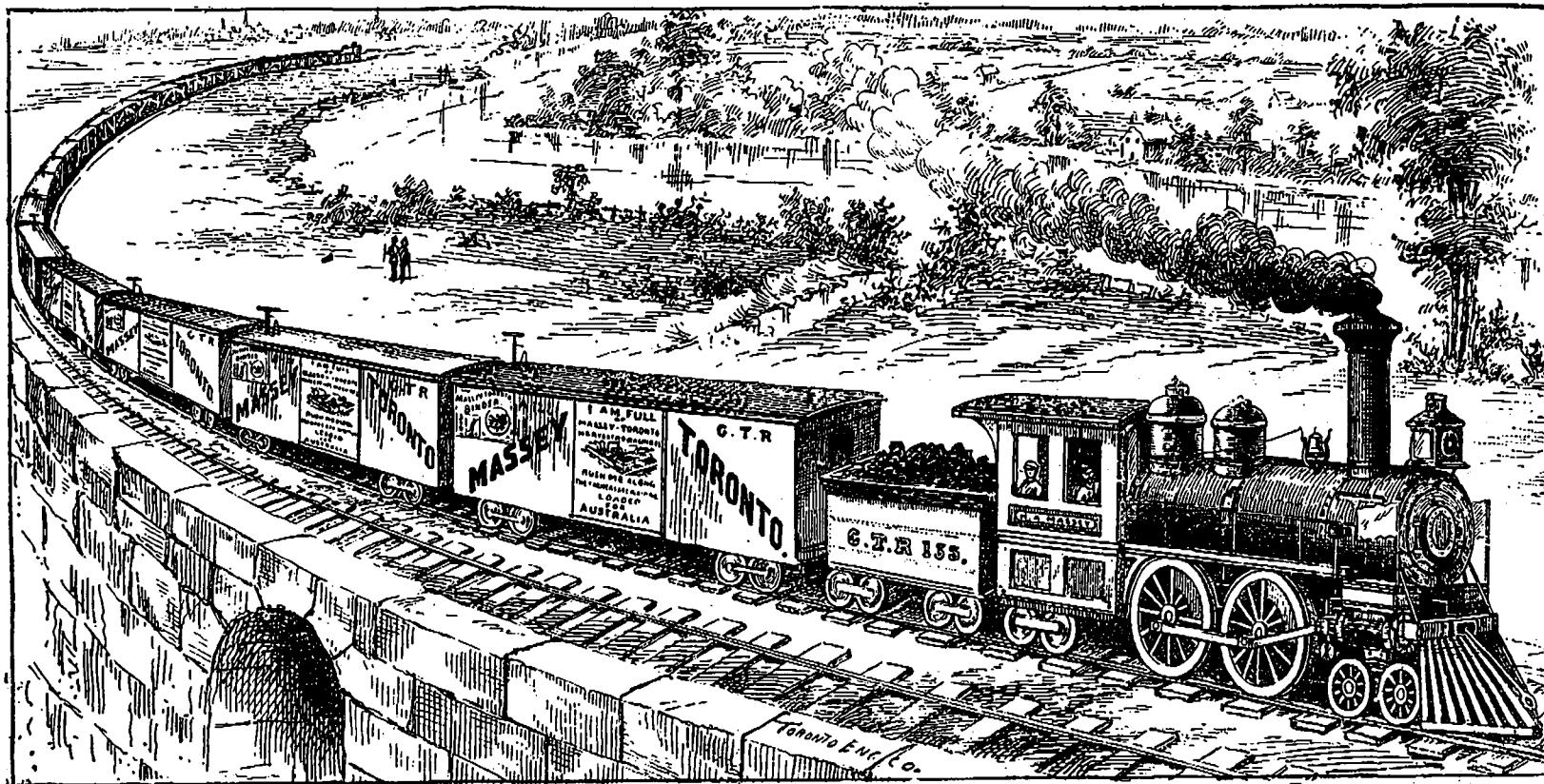
Such enormous quantities of manufactures of any class have never heretofore been exported from Canada, and speaks volumes for the high reputation of the MASSEY Co's products. Not only do the sales of the MASSEY-TORONTO Harvesting Machines greatly exceed

What the Toronto "Empire" said of it.

The Massey Harvesting Machines.

Canada is going ahead, at least in harvesting machinery. The Massey Manufacturing Co. have this season already despatched 144 car loads to foreign fields, and on Monday morning at 6.30 a solid train load of 21 cars, handsomely decorated, containing their famous harvesting machines, will start from their works to the seaboard en route to foreign parts, principally Australia. The popularity of the Massey Company's machines is world-wide, and every year the output has in consequence increased wonderfully. The pluck and enterprise of this firm have placed Canada at the head of all other countries in harvesting machinery, a fact of which all Canadians should feel proud.—*Empire, May 3, 1890.*

## One of the Great Train Loads of Massey-Toronto Binders.



**LOADED FOR AUSTRALIA, LEAVING TORONTO MAY 5, 1890.**

What the Toronto "Mail" said of it.

Ho, For the Seaboard!

On Monday morning at 6.30 a solid train load of 21 cars, handsomely decorated, containing harvesting machinery, will leave the works of the Massey Manufacturing Co. for the seaboard. The machines are all for foreign fields. This will make 144 car loads already sent this season by the Massey Co. to foreign ports, chiefly Australian. No better evidence of the popularity of this firm's harvesting machines could be asked, and it should be exceedingly gratifying to Canadians to feel that in harvesting machinery Canada, as represented by this enterprising firm, stands at the head and front of the nations of the earth.—*Mail, May 3, 1890.*

those of all competitors at home, but they are fast exceeding those of the long-established trade of both English and American manufacturers in Europe, Australia, and other countries.

The MASSEY Co's machines are now extensively used in every grain-growing country on the top of the earth, except the United States (because of a prohibitory Customs Tariff, though we are having constant enquiries for agencies in the various States), India, and China.

Another train load of machines, principally for New Zealand, leaves Toronto June 2. Our competitors must be content to sum up even their home shipments by the car load, whereas the Massey-Toronto machines go out by the train load.

What the Toronto "World" said of it.

A Sight Worth Seeing.

There will be something worth seeing at the Massey Manufacturing Company's works on Monday morning, when at 6½ sharp a solid train load of 21 cars profusely decorated, containing harvesting machinery, will be despatched for the seaboard. The machines are for foreign ports, principally Australia. Already this season this plucky and enterprising firm has sent 144 car loads to foreign fields, which is a sure indication of their world-wide popularity. Canadians have every reason to be proud of the fact that their country stands foremost in harvesting machines, the Massey Company's machines having, it will be remembered, defeated all competitors at the famous international field trial during the Paris Exposition.—*World, May 3, 1890.*