

Massey's Illustrated.

January Number.

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MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.—ADVERTISEMENTS.



[TRADE MARK.]

THE unparalleled success of the Massey-Toronto Harvesting Machinery in all grain growing countries on the globe has led the Massey Co. to adopt "Massey-Toronto World's Harvesting Machinery" as a trade mark.

It may now be truly said that the sun never sets on the grain fields where the Massey-Toronto machines gather the harvest. Every month in the year they are cutting in some country or other. In all kinds and

conditions of crops that men cultivate, and, indeed, in many that grow wild, where other machines have tried and failed, these celebrated harvesters work to complete satisfaction, and in the most scientific manner known to man.

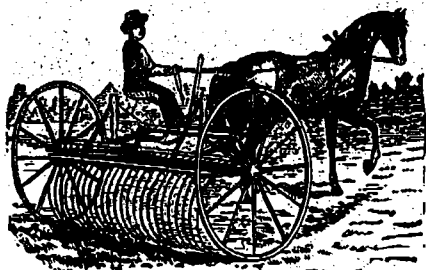
It has always been supposed that the United States reaping machinery was the "best in the world," and the English have long boasted the superiority of some of their productions; but since the Massey-Toronto machines have gone into foreign countries to compete against the world, their great superiority has become, not as before, a positive assertion in the publications of the Massey M'fg Co., but an

ESTABLISHED FACT,

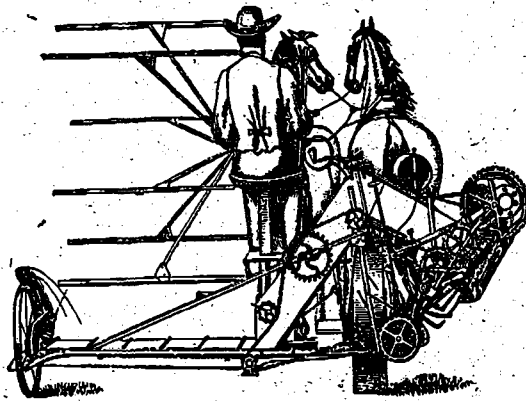
and they to-day lead the world, having won prize after prize and medal after medal in all great grain countries, and over all machines of note on the face of the globe.

In Australia and New Zealand alone last season the "Toronto" won nine highest awards in great field competitions with the McCormick, Deering, Wood, Buckeye, Hornsby and other machines from Canada and elsewhere of less reputation.

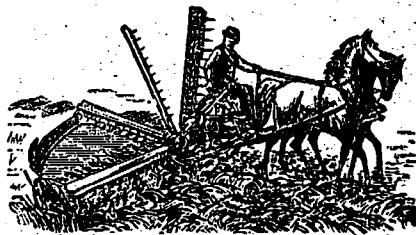
In South Africa the "Toronto" was given the



Sharp's Rake.



Toronto Light Binder.



Massey Harvester.

highest award—a silver medal.

In Europe it won three medals and other prizes last harvest, while at the great International Field Trial (the greatest ever held), which recently took

place in connection with the World's Fair at Paris, where fifteen machines competed in a four days' contest, the work done by the "Toronto" was so much faster, better, and so much more simply and easily done that the crowds present, and even competitors, acknowledged its great superiority, while the decision of the twenty-eight jurors has placed the TORONTO LIGHT BINDER at the head and front of the world, awarding it the "GRAND OBJECT OF ART,"—the highest Award—which is not only the highest award ever obtained by any Self-Binder, but the highest ever obtained by any manufacturer at a field trial.



Toronto Mower.



Massey Mower.

THE MASSEY-TORONTO WORLD'S HARVESTING MACHINES.

The Toronto Light Binder.

Very nearly 5,000 sold during 1889. For general excellence, ease and simplicity of management, lightness of draft, and superiority of work in any and all kinds and conditions of crops, this machine has proven itself beyond any question to be the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

Toronto Mower.

During the past season over 4,000 of these wonderful grass-cutters were sold. Failure to cut any kind or condition of crop is unknown to this machine. Only two gear wheels and but one revolves. Positively the best mowing machine known.

Massey-Toronto Buckeye Mowers.

In addition to the famous "Toronto," we make two other styles of Mowers—the "Buckeye" (front cut) and an approved style rear cut machine.

The "Massey-Toronto Buckeye" is a complete success. It is a free, easy running, clean cutting machine, and thoroughly well made throughout. Farmers partial to this style of gearing will do well to examine it.

Massey Harvester.

This "Queen of Reapers" continues to be in large demand in spite of the increased Self-Binder trade.

Sharp's Rake

is the simplest, easiest operated, lightest and best hay or stubble rake ever invented. A child can operate it by hand or foot.



THE MASSEY M'FG. CO. TORONTO CANADA.



• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 1.

ROUND THE WORLD,

Run through the OCCIDENT, the ANTIPODES,
and the ORIENT.

(Extracts from a series of letters
written to the employes of the Massey
Manufacturing Co., by W. E. H.
MASSEY, Esq.)

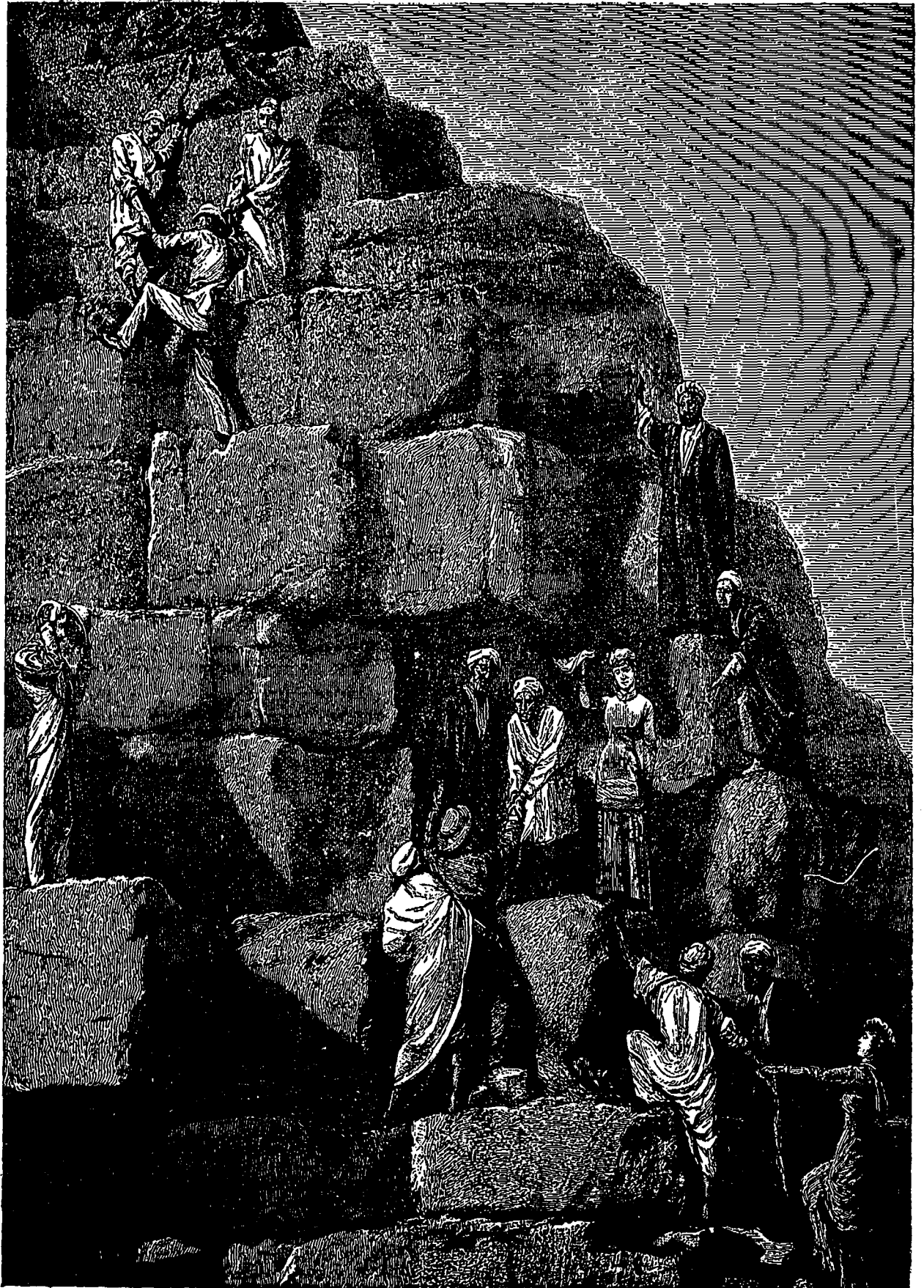
EGYPT.

Tenth Letter, dated Port Said,
Egypt, April 27th, 1888.—
Continued.

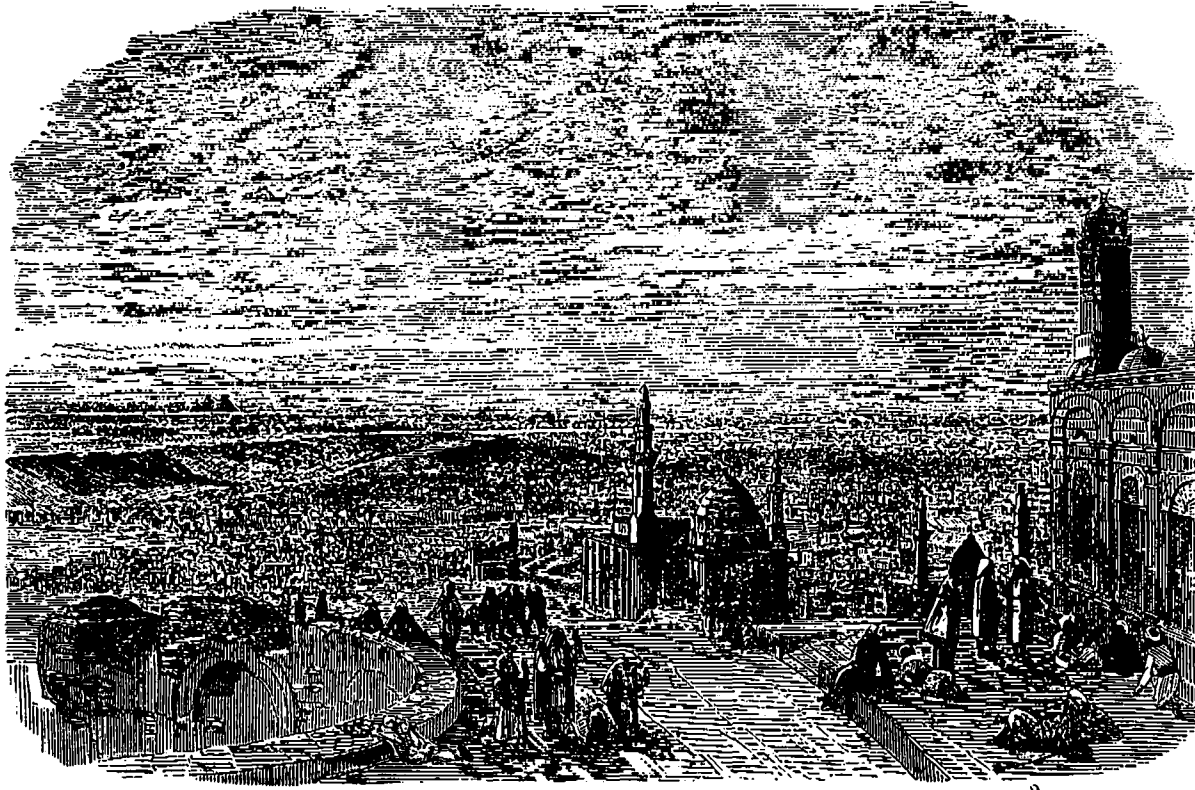
Cairo is a large and important city, having a population of 375,000. Of late years a great many European people, of various nationalities, have taken up their abode here and it is a very popular resort of wealthy French and English people during the winter. The city is now a curious conglomeration of high life and low life—of fashion and misery, with but few of the "middle class" in proportion. The high life consists of the extortionate tax gatherers, the rulers of Egypt, and resident foreigners; the low life is represented by the great majority—the poor natives. One section of Cairo has been quite Europeanized in appearance and in character. There life goes on with the gaiety, fashion, and frivolity one sees in Paris, and with all its wickedness, too. But the greater part of Cairo, inhabited by the original Cairenes—especially "Old Cairo"—is anything but pleasant. The streets are narrow, filthy, and dirty. The life led by the people is one of degradation and misery, and many quarters are too bad and too repulsive to even induce one to visit them for curiosity's sake. The condition of the inhabitants is heart-rending. The mud hovels in which they live would sicken a respectable Canadian pig. A combination of bad smells greets one on every hand. Beggars uncover their deformities and diseased members, sticking them almost to one's very face, in their pathetic and persistent efforts to obtain *baksheesh*—and where in

the East does not one meet paupers? In all places and at all times—at every turn—one meets the outstretched hand for *baksheesh*. The very babes will turn from their mothers' breast and repeat that

word—almost the very first they learn to speak. The condition of women in the East is something awful—a subject upon which I could write page after page. The wife is the husband's slave and is



CLIMBING THE GREAT PYRAMID.



GENERAL VIEW OF CAIRO FROM THE CITADEL.

kept a perfect prisoner. And a man may have several wife-prisoners if he desires and can afford it. There is scarcely an end to the evils that come from this cause. While at Jerusalem a Mahomedan woman, whose husband had just brought home a second wife, was so heart-broken she threw herself into one of the great cisterns and was drowned. I was told that was nothing—only one instance out of hundreds. The Muslim, too, may “put away his wife,” or “turn her off,” on the slightest provocation. What a religion that will countenance such atrocities! Mahomedanism and all other religious beliefs that degrade and keep their adherents in gross ignorance, never ought to be called religions.



“BAKSHEESH.”

There is but one true religion—the Belief in our Lord Jesus Christ—that elevates mankind; that gives perfect liberty—“the liberty to do right.” All other so-called religions are degrading and enslaving.

There is really no Sunday in Cairo—at least but little indication of one even in the quarter inhabited by Europeans. Everything goes on as on week days—shops all open, cafés and gambling places in full blast. Gambling is carried on there in a most open manner. Tables for the purpose are set out in front of cafés by the dozen—on the sidewalk itself—and hundreds of Turks and foreigners may be seen busily engaged in this atrocious pastime. The

fashionable life of the city was as disgusting to me in many of its phases as the wretched life of the natives.

There is a grand and broad view of Cairo and its surroundings from the Citadel—an imposing structure with a dome and two slender spires, situated on the heights back of the city, from all parts of which it is conspicuous. Before and below it the city lies spread out to full view. The numerous minarets and towers projecting above the mass of irregular houses and buildings, are very striking. There are 264 mosques in Cairo. In the distance are the pyramids of Geezeh and the valley of the Nile. One can there study the lay of the ancient and new city as he would a map.

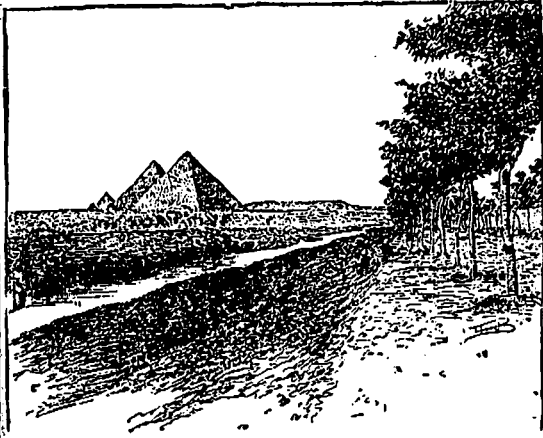
Though our stay in Egypt was somewhat brief, we saw all the principal sights in Cairo—the ancient mosque, the interesting bazaars, the whirling or dancing dervishes, the howling dervishes, etc., etc.—which I will not further mention, since you have had opportunities of reading descriptions of these things by much more thorough travellers than myself, I will confine myself to a short account of one or two outside excursions we made. Our trip through Egypt was at an unfortunate season, there being a severe “hot spell” at the time. Going any distance up the Nile was out of the question and our time was devoted to Cairo and its neighborhood.

The mere mention of the name Egypt will at once suggest to the mind the great pyramids and the Sphinx. These we saw, of course. It was early one fine morning (and are not all mornings fine in Egypt?) when we started for the Pyramids of Geezeh, and, as we drove out of the city, the country thoroughfares leading to it were lined with hundreds of both camels and donkeys, laden with produce and stuff for market. There seemed to be more freshly cut clover for fodder than anything else; and the little donkeys were so heavily laden that their heads and forelegs were all that could be seen of them as they trudged along, while the big camels, in long lines, one tied behind the other, bore ponderous loads. Men, and women too, would be seen carrying great bunches of it balanced on their heads. There are lots of women, also, bearing immense water jars on their heads, which they poised so gracefully—the jar on its side if empty, or erect if full. From the habit of carrying burdens on their heads the Orientals walk very erect, and so straight and stately is there bearing that it is very noticeable and always elicits admiration.



A STREET IN CAIRO.

These long processions of marketers were exceedingly interesting.



ROAD TO THE PYRAMIDS.

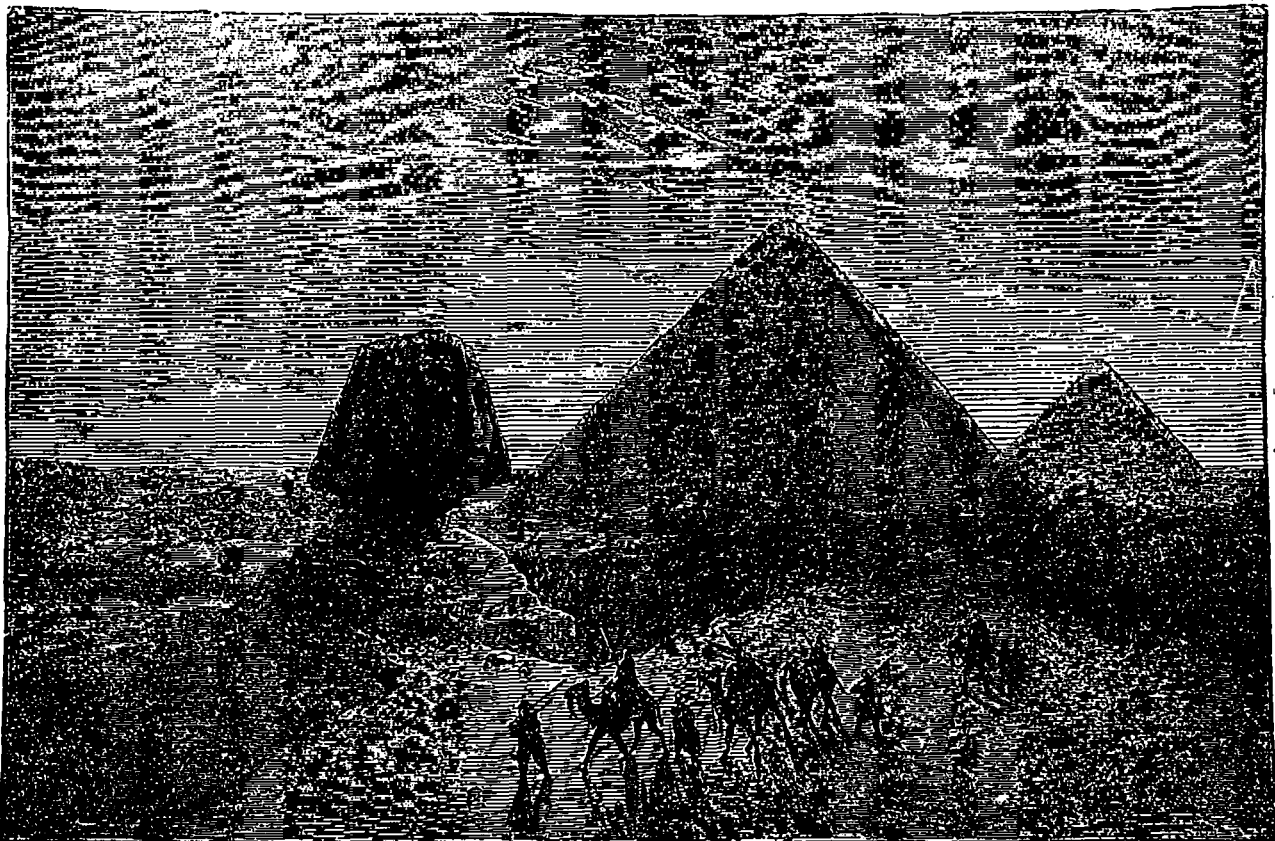
The road to the pyramids is through a lovely fertile district after leaving the city, and bordered with charming acacia trees. Water carriers with

both combined—is a great mystery. I will merely refresh your memory on the size of the Pyramid of Cheops—the largest of the sixty or seventy along the banks of the Nile, most of which are comparatively small or in ruins. At its base this mammoth tomb is 756 ft. square, and its present height is 451 feet. When complete, and before the smooth stones were removed from its surface, it is estimated to have been 481 feet 4 inches high. Scrambling down through the steep and narrow passage to the chambers in the interior, which are now stripped of all that is interesting, is quite as difficult as the climb to the summit.

The Sphinx, which with the great pyramid form the emblems of Egypt, is not far from it. It is a most curious and wonderful piece of work, having a body resembling that of a lion and a human head. The body, formed of the solid rock, is 140 feet long, and the front paws, encased in cut stone, are each 50 feet in length. The head is also cut from the

In the temple were three statues of King Khafra, one of which is now in the Bulak Museum. From a large tablet covered with hieroglyphics which was found fixed upon the breast of the figure down beneath the sands of ages, it was learned that the making of this rock into a figure of a deity was begun by Cheops; it was finished under the direction of King Chefren; and was dedicated to Harmachis, the God of the Rising Sun. There used to be an altar in one of the chambers of the temple, and this was so located that the sweet savor of a sacrifice might most easily be supposed to reach the god's nostrils.

The Sphinx was the colossal embodiment of Egyptian idolatry at its highest power and basest degradation. A strange grand beauty must once have graced it as a thing of art; but the Mamelukes used the big head for a target—that was what broke the nose and battered the wig and the beard and the chin. Then the open desert sent in



THE PYRAMIDS OF GEEZEH AND THE SPHINX.

great water skins on their backs were engaged all along in sprinkling it. At first sight the pyramids looked very small, and not till I stood at the foot of the great Pyramid of Cheops were my anticipations realized. They were decidedly rougher and more dilapidated than I expected to find them. Like most tourists we made the ascent of the great pyramid. At first sight it looked an awkward climb, but, with the help of the Arabs in charge (who always render, or pretend to at least, more assistance than one desires, for obvious reasons), we were on the top in less than twenty minutes from the time of leaving the bottom course. There is a good view from the top. Cairo in the distance, the fertile plain we had just crossed, and farther up the Nile, several miles away, the Sakkarah group of pyramids. Near at hand were the other Pyramids of Geezeh and the Sphinx, and beyond the eye could see indefinitely over the Desert of Sahara—Geezeh being at the edge of the plain and the beginning of the Desert.

Why and how the Egyptians ever built such monuments or tombs for their kings—and it is now generally believed the pyramids were intended as

solid rock, and measures 30 feet from the top of the forehead to the bottom of the chin and is 14 feet across. Near it is the Temple of the Sphinx, in the construction of which were used some enormous blocks of granite and alabaster.

(To be continued.)

The Mystery of the Sphinx.

POETRY and legend, painting and etching, have vied with each other in throwing a glamor around this now forlorn idealization of mythology. The Bedouins, believing there are spirits who in the night visit this "giant representative of royalty," call it *Abu'l Hol*, "The Father of Terror," and they keep shy of all contact with it.

Now the mystery of the past is no longer a mystery. Georg Ebers tells us, and Miss Edwards confirms it, that the sand which covered all the front of the idol having been excavated, a temple or votive chapel was found just between the paws of the Sphinx.

its sands; and now the old battered creature stands lonely and desolate, like a deserted monarch.



THE EAR OF THE SPHINX.



Little Miss Prim.

GRAY, angry-looking clouds obscured the bluesky, a cold east wind blew tiny particles of snow into the faces of those persons who were so unfortunate as to be exposed to the cutting blast. A warm fire and comfortable easy chair were things to be appreciated, and so thought the Laurence family as they stood or sat around the great blazing logs of hickory in the open fireplace of the luxurious sitting-room at Pleasant Park, the old homestead of the Laurences.

Harry, the eldest boy, a tall, bright-eyed lad of fourteen, went to the window that looked out upon the highway. It was nearly schooltime, and troops of boys and girls were passing swiftly along in the direction of the huge brick edifice, the pride of Fairmount.

"Lizzie, Johnny, come here," cried Harry, and his handsome countenance beamed with merriment as he gazed upon the scene without. A lady not much taller than Lizzie, the twelve-year-old sister of the merry youth at the window, was walking or rather trying to, for the slight figure swayed from one side of the road to the other, beaten and blown by the high winds; and the umbrella she carried was turned inside out, while her long gray hair was floating like a banner in the wintry breeze. The girl and boy ran to the pretty alcove, with its snowy lace curtains looped back, showing the stand of plants bright with bloom, and by joining in the laughter caused Mr. and Mrs. Laurence to look up from their reading to inquire the cause of so much mirth.

"Oh, mother, you ought to see the capers little Miss Prim is cutting; old Boreas makes her move lively," said Master Harry, and even his parents could hardly suppress a smile as they saw the ludicrous figure the poor dressmaker made in her vain endeavors to keep her feet and avoid the rude embrace of the north-east gale. "Jiminy, but she is a scarecrow," said little Johnny. "Wonder what she goes out such stormy days for?"

"Why, my son, Miss Prim is poor and is obliged to earn her living. She has no kind papa to give her nice warm clothes, or provide her with food, as you have. It is not right to laugh at the little woman, for she has a hard life of it, and is so patient and kind in every trial," and Mrs. Laurence patted the soft curls of her six-year-old boy, mentally thanking God she and her dear ones were free from the curse of poverty.

"It is nearly nine o'clock," cried Lizzie, glancing at the huge old-fashioned timepiece that ticked away so musically in the corner of the room. "I will take Johnny with me, mother, and then one umbrella will shelter us; Harry is large enough to take care of himself." So saying Lizzie arrayed herself in her warm cloak, hood and furs, looking like the pictures of Little Red Ridinghood, with brown eyes shining and cheeks rosy with health. Just as the three children descended the steps to the garden, the huge iron gate clanged to, and Miss Prim met them on the broad gravelled walk.

"Mamma at home, Blossom?" said the little lady in a cheerful tone to Lizzie, and at the same time laughing, as she saw the half-concealed smile on the faces of the children. "You rogues! you might just as well shout and laugh at the funny figure I cut. I shall not feel at all hurt. I know I am a perfect scarecrow, but no matter, my beauty will not suffer." And with a nod and a "Good by, dearies," not waiting for an answer to her question, Miss Prim vanished within the open doorway, and the children hastened to school.

Miss Charity Prim—or Miss Chatty, as she was called—was the village dressmaker. She was a maiden lady, thirty-five or

forty years of age, small and delicate in appearance, but always in good health. Her face was always smiling, her soft, blue eyes mild and pure as those of a child; her abundant hair, long and silken, crowned her head as with a coronet of silver.

"I thought I would come and finish that dress of yours, Mrs. Laurence," said Miss Chatty, as she entered the firelighted room, the warmth and glow making such a contrast to the gloom without. "I am a little late, but I had a hard time of it, fighting the wind all the way from the cottage. My umbrella is a wreck, and I look as though I had been in a gale, and was flying the flag of distress," laughing merrily and showing firm, white teeth that had never known the torture of a dentist's art; "however, 'all's well that ends well,'" and, with a sigh of content, Miss Chatty followed the stately but kind-hearted mistress of Pleasant Park to the sewing-room, where, in a low rocker, with a huge pile of work before her, the little dressmaker was soon busy as a bee.

"Miss Chatty," said a servant, entering with a tray on which

dows of Pleasant Park. The Laurence family were wealthy and high born, Mr. Laurence being from one of the oldest and proudest families in Boston, and his wife, the handsome Kate Carleton before marriage, was of English birth, with noble blood in her veins, yet they acknowledged the goodness and worth of their humble seamstress; and although she did not join them at the table, having her meals sent into the sewing-room, she was invited into the sitting-room when the family met together for the pleasant chat before bedtime, and in her modest brown dress, with snowy collar and cuffs, her sweet, pale face, soft voice and charming smile, Miss Chatty did not look out of place even in the parlor of the high born Laurence family.

"Miss Chatty, I wish you would tell me a story. I do so like to hear them."

This from Master Johnny, who was basking on the snow-white rug of bearskin, the glow from the fire lighting up his curls until they looked like a mass of gold, and his round, dimpled face as rosy as the sunny side of a peach.

"Oh, do, dear Miss Prim, tell us something nice," exclaimed Lizzie, shutting up the entertaining fairy book, and coming forward to the easy chair wherein sat the tiny lady, her small hands busy with some tatting she wished to finish for Mrs. Laurence.

"I never told a story in all my life, my dears. Then I am afraid, even if I could tell you anything that would interest you, I should disturb your father and mother in their reading."

"Not at all," they both cried, with all the courtesy they could have shown a lady of wealth, and putting away the paper and book, they begged her, if she felt so disposed, to entertain the children.

"I will go to the smoking-room for an hour or so," said Mr. Laurence, and putting on his silk-embroidered jacket and cap, left the room. "I will finish this piece of ruffling," Mrs. Laurence smilingly answered, as she turned the gas higher, and soon her white jewelled fingers were plying the shining needle, while Miss Prim, with a thoughtful countenance, commenced the story of her life.

"A true story, Blossom, and I hope it will interest you, but it is the first time I have ever spoken of my past, so you will forgive me,"—turning to the lady of the mansion—"if I shed a few tears over past joys and sorrows."

"Indeed, Miss Chatty, I certainly would overlook anything in one as amiable as you are, but do not bring up memories that will cause you grief. I will tell the children a fairy tale, and you can go on with your work."

"Oh, no, indeed, not for the world would I disappoint the dear little lambs, and it will do me good to relate to

kindhearted ones the story of my rather dull life.

"My father kept the lighthouse. I had no brothers nor sisters, and when at fourteen I lost my dear mother, you can imagine how lonely I was. It was she who taught me to sew and to cut my own clothes and dresses, she who taught me all I know. Mother was a governess before marriage and was finely educated, so I became interested in books and study. I loved the ocean, loved it in all its moods. When the sky was stormy and angry waves were crested with creamy foam I would sit on the rocks and admire, or when the blue waters were serene and smooth I would take my little boat and sail on its mirror-like bosom for hours. Then I loved to wander on the beach and gather sea weed and tiny shells. After mother died I was house-keeper, and helped father in the care of the lamp, and when he was sick many and many a night have I sat alone tending the great glowing light that shone like a blood-red ruby far out on the glistening waters. I grieved over mother's death, but father was so kind, so tender, he took her place in many respects. So we lived until I was seventeen.

"One night in January—shall I ever forget that fearful night?—father had the light burning brightly. We were in the cheerful kitchen with a great fire in the stove, plenty of hot water, blankets, whiskey and other things in readiness for anything that might happen. I was darning stockings, father was doz-



HAPPY NEW YEAR!

were muffins, steak and a steaming cup of coffee, "here is something warm for you."

"Well, I declare, all this trouble on my account. It is too bad, but I do believe I am hungry," and putting her work aside, the little woman soon made sad havoc with the dainties before her. She was proud in her way, was this poor, hard-working, woman. She would not own that on this cold and dreary morning she had dressed in her chilly room, and eaten sparingly of bread and oatmeal, with a cup of milk to satisfy her thirst, but never a complaint, never a cross look from the noble woman who had no luxuries and few comforts, but who ever looked on the bright side of life.

Before night the storm became so furious, the snow so deep that the dressmaker was urged to remain till the next day, and to tell the truth she was nothing loath, for her humble room in the cottage of the widow Green was not a very attractive one, although clean and neat, yet a rag carpet, paper shades, a cot bed and a small stove, with scanty food for a dainty appetite, was all the dressmaker could earn for herself in the small village of Fairmount.

Evening, with her sable curtain, enfolded the snowy earth. The wind sighed and moaned around the warmly draped win-

ing in his easy chair, when the sullen boom, boom, of guns was heard. The wind shrieked and howled, rocking the lighthouse like a cradle. The waves dashed their spray against the window-panes, and snow blinded and blurred the whole heavens. Father sprang from his chair wide-awake in a moment. I, too, although pale and trembling from fright, for I feared a hundred dangers in such a tempest, was ready to assist father. He was a large, strong man, and I, although small and slight, had considerable strength and a great deal of courage.

"Come, my girl," cried father, putting on his sou'wester and wrapping himself well up. "Come we must see what assistance we can render. Some poor sailors will meet their fate to-night, I fear, for no boat can live in this gale," and bidding me follow him, went down to the beach. I put on my water-proof and hood, and with a lantern soon joined father and a number of fishermen who lived on the island, but we were powerless. No man could risk his life on such a night, no boat could out-ride such a storm; so boom, boom, went the guns on that ill-fated ship, that was fast going to her doom on the huge rocks. I cried to God to have mercy on those poor, ill-fated ones. Fainter and fainter grew the firing and at last ceased. We waited and watched to see if any bodies would float ashore. Only one came, a man lashed to a piece of timber.

"Father and old Jo, a fisherman, carried the inanimate form to our house. I ran before. The man was about twenty-five, tall and fine-looking. Father and Jo rubbed him, put him in blankets, gave him hot drinks, and in an hour he revived. His name was William Morris, second mate of the ill-fated ship Monarch. It was weeks before the man was able to leave our island home. When, after two months stay, he returned to the city, we were betrothed lovers. Father had been to the owners of the vessel, and they had given William one of the best of characters. In another month William came to bid good-by. He was going to Africa as first mate. 'For one year, darling,' he said, as we sat together by the kitchen fire, 'only one short year, then we will never part again. I shall be captain then, and you shall go with me on every voyage.' We parted. That was twenty years ago this month, and I have never heard from or seen my sailor since," and crying softly to herself, poor Chatty for a moment ceased talking. All three of the children wiped their eyes when they witnessed the grief of the little dress-maker, and Mrs. Laurence patted her softly on the shoulder, saying in low tones, "Earth has no sorrows Heaven cannot heal."

"You are right, and I am very foolish to weep and mourn,

when God has been so good to me in all these years," and trying to smile Miss Chatty continued her story.

"In six months after William sailed father died. He was never well after the fearful night of the storm. I gave up the lighthouse, and with the few hundred dollars my parents had saved, and my small stock of furniture, I came to Fairmount, having known Widow Green when she lived on the island with her husband. I left word with the fishermen where I had gone, so that my letters from Willie could be sent, but alas! no messenger ever came, and probably my lover sleeps beneath the waves."

June, with her sunny skies and wealth of buds and blossoms, had come. The Laurence family had gone to Long Branch to their summer cottage. Miss Prim was with them, for Mrs. Laurence, going into a great deal of society, had to have much sewing done. One day Harry, who had a pretty boat named the Starlight, wanted Johnny and Lizzie to go with him sailing. Mrs. Laurence gave her consent, but said Miss Prim must accompany them. They had a merry time, and, crossing to a small island, ate their lunch on the rocks and hunted for shells. Returning, a sudden squall came up, and if little Miss Prim had not been well versed in the art of sailing all would have gone to the bottom. After that event the dressmaker was doubly dear to all, and Mrs. Laurence would not hear of her leaving her. So she stayed and was treated as one of the family.

September, with her gorgeous sunsets, her ripened fruits and soft moonlight nights, came. It was Miss Chatty's birthday. Dressed in white, with pale pink blossoms in her silver hair and on her bosom, the little dressmaker looked as pretty and smiling as a girl. She had received rich gifts from the Laurences and many other friends, for everyone loved the gentle woman. Sitting in the twilight, alone in the great garden at Pleasant Park, for the family had callers, and the little woman, thinking over the past, was glad to be in the solitude of the shadowy park, with nothing to disturb her reveries but the sighing of wind or the twitter of a sleepy bird, suddenly a step approached, then a man appeared, and standing before her, repeated her name, saying very softly:

"Charity, little darling Chatty! Do you know me?"

For a moment the startled woman thought a visitor from the other world confronted her, but when she felt the clasp of the warm hand, and heard the almost forgotten tones, she knew her long lost lover was before her and she nearly fainted with joy. He told her of his voyage to Africa, of the ship being taken by pirates, how he was sold to a chief of a tribe in the interior of

Africa, of the long years of bondage, of his saving the life of the principal wife of his master, and when the dusky warrior died, Ackla, the grateful widow, gave her slave his freedom, also a bag of diamonds, and after twenty years he had returned to the love of his youth. He soon found out where his gentle betrothed was, and the once humble little sewing woman became Mrs. William Morris, the wife of one of the richest men in Fairmount, and the future will be bright for little Miss Prim.

—Household Companion.

A New Year's Hymn.

SWIRTLY are the moments flying;
Time is ever on the wing;
All things earthly drooping, dying;
Fondest pleasures leave their sting:
Soon are faded
All the blooming flowers of spring.

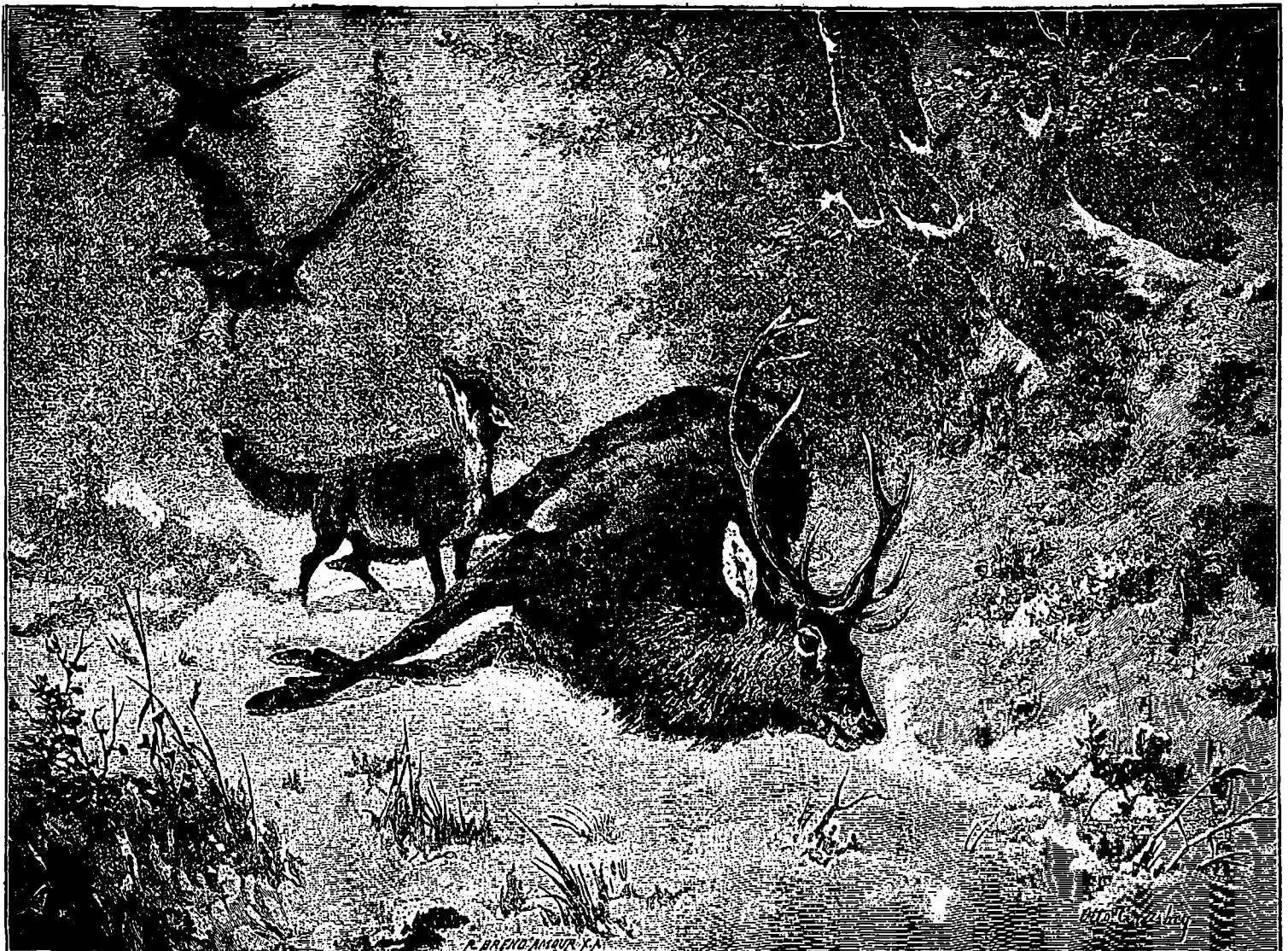
Journeying through this vale of sorrow,
Earnest toiling day by day,
Hoping for a bright to-morrow
That will cheer us on our way;
But the phantom
Disappointeth with delay.

Sands of life are rapid flowing,
Like the tide for none will wait,
We'll be reaping what we're sowing,
Reaping when perchance too late;
Sad the harvest,
Mourning o'er a lost estate.

Ah, how thoughtlessly, unheeded,
Year by year is rolling by;
While that ev'ry moment's needed
To prepare for judgment nigh:
God of mercy,
We for help unto Thee cry.

Asa F. Walbridge, Newcastle, Ont.

It takes so little to make a child happy that it is a pity, in a world full of sunshine and pleasant things, that there should be any wistful faces, empty hands, or lonely young hearts.—The Churchman.]



HOLIDAY GREETING

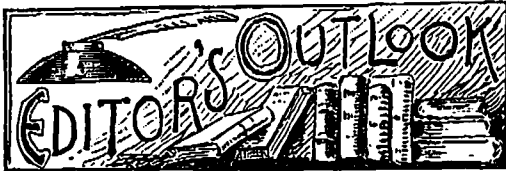
On the Threshold.

Ring out, O bells, ring silver sweet o'er hill and moor and fell!
In mellow echoes let your chimes their hopeful story tell.
Ring out, ring out, all jubilant, this joyful glad refrain:
"A bright new year, a glad new year, hath come to us again!"

Ah, who can say how much of joy within it there may be
Stored up for us, who listen now to your sweet melody?
Good-bye, Old year! Tried, trusty friend, thy tale at last is told.
O, New Year, write thou thine for us in lines of brightest gold.

The flowers of spring must bloom at last, when gone the winter's snow.
God grant that after sorrow past, we all some joy may know,
Though tempest-tossed our bark awhile on life's rough waves may be,
There comes a day of calm at last, when wo the haven see.

Then ring, ring on, O pealing bells! there's music in the sound.
Ring on, ring on, and still ring on, and wake the echoes round,
The while we wish, both for ourselves and all whom we hold dear,
That God may gracious be to us in this, the bright new year.



MR. FRED V. MASSEY, the youngest son of Mr. H. A. Massey, whom we mentioned in our last issue as having been taken suddenly and seriously ill on Nov. 27th last, at Lowell, Mass., has had a prolonged illness and has twice suffered a very serious relapse, during both of which his life was despaired of. He has been a very great sufferer indeed, for following upon the two hemorrhages came inflammation, pleurisy, serious indigestion, and heart failure; a complication through which no one could have lived unless endowed with the same pluck and will power which Mr. Fred has evinced. Though his condition was so very low it was deemed best, by the attending physicians and the family, to make an attempt to get him home; and a start was made on the evening of Jan. 2nd last, the party arriving at Toronto the next evening. The journey from Lowell to Toronto is somewhat over 650 miles, and seldom indeed are patients as sick as this one successfully moved so great a distance; in fact, in this instance at least, it would have been wholly impossible had it not been for the very special attention and favors shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the officers of which the family feel lastingly indebted, and especially to President Van Horne, who very kindly and generously placed his private car at Mr. Massey's disposal for the purpose. The weakened patient stood the journey as well as could be expected, and while at this writing (Jan. 8th) his condition is still very critical, hopes of his recovery are not yet abandoned. Spasms of violent coughing and nervous prostration are the worst features of the case at present. The serious nature of Mr. Fred Massey's illness is the greater surprise and shock to his numerous friends, he always having been so strong and well.

We wish all our readers a Happy New Year.

THE results of the Guess for the Mower, etc., will be published in our February number.

THIS is acknowledged to be the mildest winter on record. Thunderstorms on Christmas Eve and a warm and rainy day on New Year's, are things that Canadians are not accustomed to.

THE Ontario Legislature has been summoned to meet on Jan. 30th. There is nothing of very great importance to be brought forward, and the expectation is that the session will be brief, and that the new elections will be held immediately thereafter.

THE immigration to Manitoba and the North-West Territories the past year showed a considerable increase over the previous year. The figures were—1888, 17,000; 1889, 22,000. The Province of Manitoba received the largest proportion. There is every indication that the number this year will be very greatly in excess of last year.

STEPS have been taken to establish an Agricultural College in Richmond, Quebec, to be conducted on similar lines to those adopted by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. It is proposed to name it the "Eastern Townships Agricultural College." Strenuous efforts are being made to raise the amount of stock necessary to place the College on a firm and satisfactory basis, with every probability of success in the near future.

THE *Economist*, of London, England, states that the price of wheat will remain low for some time to come. The yield of the United Kingdom was about 76,000,000 bushels, and as the annual consumption, at five and a half bushels per head, is 200,000,000 bushels, the quantity required from outside sources will be 125,000,000 bushels or thereabouts. Regarding the future the *Economist* counsels the British farmers to make up their minds to adopt the cheapest methods of production, until the severity of the contest they are now waging abates to some extent, and then to reap the reward which will fall to those who have proved themselves the fittest in the struggle for existence.

JUSTICE is sometimes dispensed in a characteristic manner in the land of the Stars and Stripes. Lynch law has been and still is common in the wild Western States but a new amendment to the penal code has been virtually added by Judge Donohue of Wilkesbarre, Penn. One day last month he stripped off his coat in court and administered to George Shiner, convicted of wife beating, a terrible thrashing, in the presence of two hundred spectators, and then sent him home to look after his family. Remounting the bench this exponent of the law of physical force gave notice that he proposed thereafter to punish all wife-beaters who came before him in a similar fashion, adding "It is the best way to punish them; it saves costs to the country and is better than putting them in gaol and letting their families starve while they are there." A dose of the cat-o'-nine-tails has been frequently suggested as a remedy for wife-beating but if all our judges acted in the same striking manner as the Wilkesbarre judge there would be no need of whipping-posts. It would be rather awkward, however, if the prisoner, instead of the judge, came off victorious in the fistic encounter.

THE announcement that two silly young people have performed the sorry farce of an elopement appears nowadays with too much frequency in the daily papers. Often the couple elope at the smallest provocation and very often there is no provocation whatever. There is a wide difference between the present practical, matter-of-fact age and a hundred years ago when the romantic post-chaise, and the wild race to Gretna Green with an irate papa an hour behind them, threw a glamor over an elopement. All these desirable things have fled. The descent to two seats in a parlor car, with an uneventful journey over a well-ballasted railroad, ought to be disenchanting, if it isn't. The pain which the escapade gives to a couple of innocent families does not figure prominently in the newspaper reports but it must be very often bitterly

felt. There is nothing to be admired in the conduct of most elopers. Only in the uttermost extremity is a resort to flight and a clandestine marriage tolerable. These headlong advances to the altar are very seldom blessed with the happiness and peace marriage should bring. There is an old proverb, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," and to young people who think it would be a good joke to elope we would emphatically say "Don't."

THE report comes from France that the entire process of tanning hides of all kinds is being revolutionized by electricity. By the present process the conversion of hides into leather requires from six to twelve months time. Much experience is required to conduct the operations properly. With the greatest care and the best facilities many of the hides are imperfectly tanned. A large plant is required when several thousand hides are to be converted into leather in the course of a year. Large capital is also needed, as the raw material purchased cannot be put into a form that can be sold for a long time. It costs less to fit up a tannery than it does a cotton factory, but the products of the latter can be sold at the end of each day's operation. By the electrical process the light hides, like those of the sheep and goat, are tanned in twenty-four hours. Calfskins are converted into leather in three days, and ox hides in less than a week. It is claimed that the operation of tanning is perfectly performed, while the cost is reduced to one-half. Only one-fifth as many men are required to tan a given number of hides. A tannery that employs the electrical process may be a very small affair and still do a great amount of work. But little capital is required to operate it, as the hides bought one week can be sold the next. The process described in the French papers is a very simple one. The prepared hides are placed in large cylinders, which revolve upon horizontal axes. A decoction of tannin is placed in the cylinders with the hides, and a current of electricity is kept passing through it.

AN epidemic of influenza has been raging in Russia, France, Germany, and other European countries and it has now found its way to this continent. It is not in itself dangerous if proper care is exercised. Unless, however, this is done serious pulmonary complications, such as congestion of the lungs and pneumonia, are likely to arise with fatal results. Some of the most eminent physicians advise that when one has been attacked by influenza, however trifling and short the attack may have been, the patient must remain in bed at least five days, and not leave the house so long as he remains under the influence of the weakness which the disease produces, nor must the patient leave the house to resume his ordinary avocations until every trace of this fatigue and weakness has disappeared. There is apprehension in Europe that it is the predecessor of cholera. The outbreak of cholera took place in the usual way last year, and for several months it has been reducing the population of Central Asia, and has spread into Persia. In the single province of Mesopotamia there were reported about 7,000 deaths in the three months ending with October. This year (1890) is the regular one on the programme of the Oriental traveller. For a hundred years or more cholera has started in India with the great pilgrimage to Juggernaut at the source of the Ganges, when as many as three millions congregate there under all the conditions calculated to induce disease and pestilence. They return to their homes and diffuse the cholera germs over that country, and it is by the modern rapid means of communication soon carried to Russia and other lands. Happily the sanitary conditions of later times hamper its pestiferous energies, and there is probably little apprehension that it will ever be able to repeat its ravages of the early part of the fifth decade.

THERE seems to be an innate tendency in human nature that causes people to be everlastingly meddling with their bodies and health. And it is a curious fact that the more ignorant people are and the less they know of the structure of their bodies and the functions of their various organs the more

Why are they to physic themselves and advise other people what to do for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Why this is true no one has ever found out; but it is a fact. Sometimes these people ask advice—but generally of persons who know but little if any more than themselves. A person meets another on the street and asks him what is good for the backache. He is given an infallible remedy, tries it, and gets no benefit. He repeats this with half a dozen friends, and finally writes to a newspaper or magazine to know what is good for backache. Now there are about fifty causes of backache, or pain in the back, and in order to cure the pain the cause must be discovered. When a man using a steam engine in his business finds it doesn't work properly, he doesn't go out on the street and ask the first man he meets what is good for a leaky steam valve, or for some other fault in the working of the engine. He goes to a man who has practical knowledge of steam engines. If the plumbing in his house gets out of order he doesn't ask a friend nor a newspaper what is good for a defective pipe or trap. He goes to a plumber. If his carriage is broken he goes to a carriage-maker; if his watch doesn't keep time he goes to a watchmaker; he doesn't try experiments on it; it is valuable and a foolish experiment may ruin it. And the same rule applies with the other examples mentioned; foolish and ignorant experimenting may, most likely will, only make the matter worse. This is equally true of the human body when it gets out of order. One frequently hears a person say that such a thing is good for Bright's disease, or diabetes, or for consumption. But these terms are about as indefinite as "as large as a piece of chalk." There are different forms and distinct varieties of these and other diseases, and for each different variety there must be a difference in treatment. When a man has a law case he goes to a lawyer—the best one that he can get. When he is sick he should go to a doctor. There are doctors and doctors, and there are some doctors who are not doctors at all. But the sick man should select the best he can get and go to him with his ailment.

THE State of Ohio is looked upon as one of the richest, best settled, and most prosperous of all the Western States. Last month the *Chicago News* published a letter which it received from a farmer in Ashtabula county, the banner Republican county of Ohio, in which the writer says: "The farmers are all distracted hereabouts. They can't sell enough of anything to pay taxes. Cattle have not been so low and so little in demand for forty years. My farm is an elephant on my hands and a sickly pachyderm at that. Although I have plenty of feed, I sometimes think it would be cheaper to give my cattle away than to winter them, but I shall keep them to increase the compost heap, so dear to the farmer's heart, which will turn my elephant into a garden next summer. If I have good luck I may then be able to sell out, but I shall be glad to be able to sell for a third of what I refused a few years ago. Wherever I go I hear complaints of the scarcity of money among farmers. One farm, under splendid cultivation, just two miles from town and only forty rods from the railroad tracks, was recently sold for \$14 an acre, although it was purchased not long ago for \$45 an acre. Where is this to end?" A correspondent in the *New York Evening Post* has also been devoting his attention to Ohio. He compiled from the official report of the Secretary of State tabulating the mortgage indebtedness from 1870 to 1887. In 1870 the number of mortgages recorded was 40,080 and the amount secured \$52,677,474. The number released the same year was 19,072, covering the sum of \$24,399,867, so that the increase of mortgage indebtedness that year was \$28,277,607. From that time until 1887 there had been a steady annual increase in the number of mortgages and the amount of indebtedness. The total increase for the eighteen years was in the number of mortgages 401,719 and in the amount of indebtedness \$462,834,958. This represents an increased indebtedness in eighteen years of 42 per cent of the entire valuation of real estate in Ohio in 1880. The Provinces of the Dominion may be bad enough but we venture to say that both in regard to the condition of the farmers and their mortgage indebtedness Ohio beats them hollow.

THE person who keeps himself posted on Sanitary Science will be amazed, in view of the dangers which environ him, that the human race is not exterminated. Every house with its sewer-gas, its lack of ventilation, is a death-trap. Tuberculosis is contagious, diphtheria is catching, deadly bacilli are found everywhere, in the scalp, the muscles, the intestines, the liver. The sputa of the victim of phthisis is thronged with these deadly germs, which take wings and career in countless billions through the air in search of victims. The water we drink, the milk we give to children, the meat we eat, are poisoned, and convey typhoid and pulmonary consumption to the human consumers. Every alley in the city exudes the germs of disease and death; every low place in the country gives out malaria which taints the blood. Each furrow turned in a new soil exhales a subtle and prostrating principle that weakens and then destroys. The catch-basin, the sewer trap, the grease of the kitchen sink, are all breeding places for death-dealing agents. In view of these innumerable mortal influences which surround us is it not a wonder, a miracle, that there is any one left alive? But despite the tremendous odds against us there are heroic men who are resisting the enemy. Scientific sanitarians are in the field and are performing gallant deeds. One attacks the germs in one form and another in some other form. A well-known scientist is now engaged in conducting a vigorous campaign against the foe which is the outgrowth of garbage. The class of garbage to which he is devoting his special attention is that from the kitchen. "Small accumulations of kitchen filth" he says, "result finally in immense quantities from many families, which impregnate the soil, vitiate the air, and cling in putrid films to the walls of dwellings and to all exposed surfaces. Unless, therefore, a city is provided with proper means to care for this refuse in a sanitary manner, the accumulation will be a steady and sure vitiation of all the avenues of life." He denounces the use of garbage for the filling of low grounds or for the feeding of swine. He also traces trichinæ to kitchen garbage. Rats are infected with this parasite; they devour the garbage and their excretions contain quantities of the trichinous pest. This is eaten in the garbage by swine and is thus communicated to the hog. Persons, even in the country, cannot exercise too much care in the disposal of kitchen garbage. A sure preventative is to burn it.

5 CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Of Interest to every Farm Household.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED has been steadily winning fast friends during the past twelve months, and no wonder, for neither time nor money have been spared by its publishers to fill its pages with interesting and instructive matter and with the handsomest illustrations obtainable.

None of our past zeal shall be wanting in the future to make the ILLUSTRATED a journal of still greater merit.

As this journal is published in the interest of rural homes, and with a view to greatly increasing its usefulness, we have decided to offer the following prizes for five competitions:—

FIVE CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

No. 1.—For the Best Story, based on some Canadian theme.—Open to every reader of the ILLUSTRATED.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.
Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 2.—For the Best Essay on "Can our present Methods of Farming be improved upon, and if so, How?"—Open to Farmers only.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.
Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 3.—For the Best Essay on "Good House-keeping."—Open to Farmers' wives and daughters.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.
Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 4.—For the Best Plan for a General Purpose Farm Barn.—Open to any reader of the ILLUSTRATED.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.
Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 5.—For the Best Plan for a General Purpose Poultry House.—Open to any reader of the ILLUSTRATED.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.
Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The work on each competition must be wholly original and executed by the author's or designer's own hand, and evidence furnished to this effect if asked for.

The manuscript or plans entered for competition shall all become the property of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, but will be returned if they do not care to publish them.

First and Second Prize Stories, Essays, and Plans, and others, if of sufficient merit, will be published in the ILLUSTRATED, and if found desirable will be fully illustrated. Author's and Designer's names will be published unless we are specially requested not to do so.

Work on each competition must be in promptly at time specified below, and must be accompanied by author's or designer's full name and P.O. address.

All communications must be addressed to—Massey Press, Massey Street, Toronto. Any enquiries requiring an answer must be accompanied by a 3c. stamp.

Special Conditions.—Competitions No. 1, 2, & 3.

There will be three judges, one of whom will be Mr. Chas. Morrison, one of the editors of the ILLUSTRATED (ex-Editor *Toronto Daily Mail*), and two others, who have no connection with MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, and who will be duly appointed and announced. Their decision will be final.

Stories and Essays will be judged on the following basis:—

General Appearance, handwriting, etc.,	maximum, 10 points.
Grammatical Construction and Spelling,	" 20 "
Knowledge of Subject,	" 20 "
Originality of Theme and Argument,	" 20 "
Treatment,	" 30 "

No manuscript must contain less than 800, or more than 2000 words.

Special Conditions.—Competitions No. 4 & 5.

There will be three judges, one of whom will be Mr. W. E. H. Massey, who has from youth had much to do with building and the drawing of plans. Another will be a professional architect or draughtsman, and the third a competent and practical judge of the requirements and utility of farm barns and poultry houses.

Plans will be judged on the following basis:—

Neatness and Accuracy of Drawings,	maximum, 20 points.
Exterior Design	" 20 "
Interior Arrangements,	" 20 "
Adaptability to General Purposes	" 20 "
Cost of Construction, compared with merits of Design	" 20 "

All Plans should be carefully done up before being posted, to prevent their being lost in transmission.

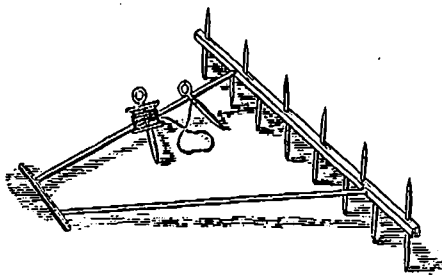
When Manuscripts and Plans must be sent in.

The sooner work on each competition is handed in the better, but the following are the latest dates upon which manuscripts and plans will be received.—

Competition No. 1—	up to 6 p.m. on Jan. 14th, next.
" No. 2—	" " Feb. 11th, next.
" No. 3—	" " March 11th, next.
" No. 4—	" " Jan. 14th, next.
" No. 5—	" " Feb. 11th, next.



HALF of the beauty of a vegetable garden depends on having the rows, which extend from end to end, without reference to cross walks or the length occupied by any particular kind of vegetables, as nearly straight as possible. To thus lay it out, providing at the same time for rows of the different widths apart, the implements shown are needed. The first is the common iron reel with line, used

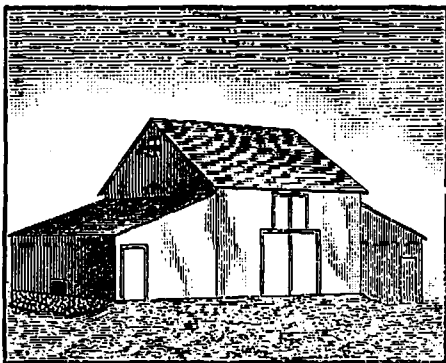


for guiding the other implement, namely the marker, in its first trip across the garden. If after one or more rounds of the marker any material deviation from a straight line is observed in its course it is well to again stretch the line to correct this.

This marker is a simple affair to be drawn by hand and which can be made by anyone who has a few good tools and the lumber. On one side the marking teeth should be one foot apart on the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. By using the full markers sowing to each mark and by skipping one or more of the marks regularly in sowing, rows of any distance apart from one foot up may be had.

A Cheap Method of Increasing Barn or Stable Room.

BELOW we show a cheap method of increasing the scanty barn room of many farms. The addition consists simply of a lean-to added to either end of an ordinary barn; these may be used for stables, for storing implements, wagons, etc., for a shop, or various other purposes. The artist has represented them as having each a small door, but for housing implements larger doors will be necessary. Windows might also be added, and other changes may suggest themselves. The cut is intended simply as a hint of the possibilities of such additions. The capacity of a barn may be nearly doubled, while the expense need not be heavy. Floors may be added or not, according to the uses to which the addition is to be put. Such additions are preferable to

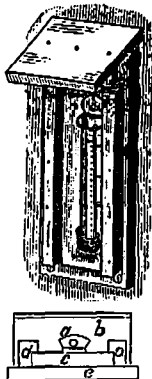


separate small buildings for the reason that they are more sheltered from storms and winds, are more convenient in doing chores, and may be utilized for storing grain, hay, etc., in productive seasons.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Thermometer Box.

At the side of our green-house entrance door we have a convenient arrangement for handling the thermometer in the winter. This is shown by the engravings opposite, the lower one of which is a cross sectional view as seen from the bottom looking upwards. Here *a* is the thermometer attached to

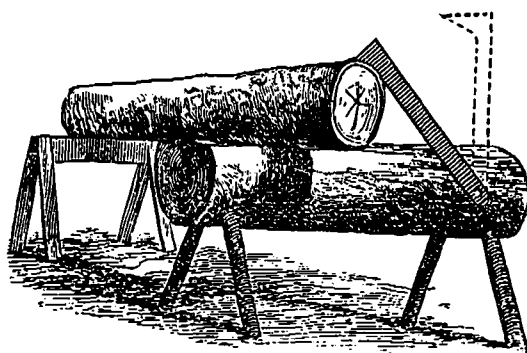
the upright board *c* on the top of which and slanting is attached the roof *b*. On the board marked *e*, which is the base of the whole, being secured to the building by screws, are two flange pieces, *d d*. Into these flanges the piece *c*, holding the thermometer and having the roof piece as alluded to,



may easily be slid. Then when one desires to consult the thermometer at night by reaching out and taking hold of the roof piece the parts *a, b, c* in one, slip up and can be brought quickly to a light inside the door to be read and then returned. The wind has no chance to blow away or otherwise disturb the thermometer.—*Popular Gardening.*

How to Hold A Log.

THE illustration below shows an effective device for holding a post or stick of timber while it is being hewn or sawed. A "horse" is made of any good pattern with either rough or sawed timber.



To this is pivoted a "dog" or hook of iron or steel as shown in the engraving. The hook is driven into the log to be held in place, and is readily liberated by a few taps from below. Such a device can be made by any blacksmith, and may be light or heavy as desired.—*American Agriculturist.*

OUR rural readers should not fail to attend their Institute meetings this winter. Time and money cannot be put to better use than the acquirement of knowledge, which is power, and securing interest in one's own occupation, which means contentment.

THERE is always plenty to be done from now until spring preparing for the season's work. Seed that will be needed in the spring can be secured, manure hauled out and applied, machinery repaired, harness overhauled and repaired ready for work and the summer's supply of wood gotten up. Good planning in January will facilitate good planting in April.

WHEN you put a kerosene lamp in your cellar to warm it set a joint of stovepipe over it and lay a tin plate or the like over the upper end, taking care not to have it tight enough to interfere with the draught. The pipe will be hot as long as the lamp burns, radiating the heat in all directions, while an open lamp merely sends a hot current upward, leaving the bottom of the cellar as cold as ever.

A GOOD way to preserve fence posts is to let them get thoroughly dry, and then with a can of cheap kerosene and a whitewash brush, give the lower third of the post (the part that goes into the ground)

two or three liberal applications of the oil, letting it soak in well each time. Posts so treated will not be troubled with worms or insects of any kind, and will resist decay to a remarkable degree. This is considered the simplest, easiest, cheapest and best method of preservation.

THE manure crop is of great importance at this season. Every shovelful should be saved and go to the heap. Keep all manure piles well made and compact and if too hot (which may be learned by running a stick into the interior) make the pile anew, bringing what was in the centre to the outside. Some good, artificial fertilizers will generally pay to use with yard manure. Many believe that it is a convenience and an economy to haul out the manure and spread it as soon as a waggon-load is gathered.

THE following remarks by a contemporary have the right ring about them:—Show us a man who patronizes agricultural papers and likes them; who writes for them giving his experience for the benefit of his fellows in return for what he gets from them, and we will show you a man who respects his calling. He who is afraid of being known as a farmer, or feeling that he is known as one and is ashamed of it, is the man who is not only lacking in self-respect, but in respect for the noblest calling on earth. In this land of farmers, who, but farmers, should be leaders in independence and manliness of character and conduct?

SPEAKING of his success with small fruit a prominent fruitgrower gives his experience as follows:—a big pile of manure is the fruitgrower's bank; to raise strawberries successfully the ground must have rested the year previously as a summer fallow; three or four varieties of grapes are better than a larger number, and by constant care one acre of well-managed grapes will give more return in dollars than twenty in grass or grain; grapes do not pay as well as strawberries, but they pay 200 per cent. better than common farm crops; currants will bear fruit for twenty five years and not lose their vigor; to succeed, a man must know his trade, be vigilant and honest, with not too great expectation to get rich all at once.

EVERY farmer should devote a portion of his land to a garden as its importance for health, pleasure and profit cannot be over-estimated. Take the best piece of ground—not too large—plowing several times, tilling as well as you know how, using both manure and chemical fertilizers, and making everything grow at high pressure speed. Have the plot oblong, with long parallel rows, using a horse as much as possible. Leave here and there a row unplanted at first, for tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, and squashes, to occupy the ground when earlier vegetables are gone. Cultivate or make a home market. Many vegetables may profitably be dried, evaporated or preserved in glass. Seed raising of ten pays; so does a hotbed, by the sale of strong early plants; and cold frames, enabling you to supply your customers with winter vegetables as well as summer.

To those who are bothered with rats in their barns and don't know how to get rid of them the following devices which have been successfully tested are given. Take a large brass kettle, fill it about two-thirds full of bran or meal, place where the rats will be apt to find it, give them free access for a few days, then take out the meal and put about the same quantity of water in the kettle, covering with buckwheat hulls, which will float on the water. The rats will jump in, swim a while, and go to the bottom always leaving room at the top for more. Another good method is to catch one in a trap alive, fasten a small bell around his neck, and let him loose, or singe him in a fire; or cover him with gas tar and let him loose. They will say "good bye" in short order and visit someone else. Another method is to put a few guinea hens with the flock of barnyard fowls and the rats will quit, as they will not stay, so it is said, where guinea hens are kept.

Massey's Illustrated

TORONTO.]

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

[JANUARY, 1890.]

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR
EVER HELD.

ON Monday, May 6th last, President Carnot of the French Republic formally opened the great International Exposition in Paris being a record of the history of ten years of the world's art, science, and industry, set forth in visible and material documents over a space of nearly 250 acres, embracing the Trocadero, the Champ de Mars, the Quays of the Seine and the vast Esplanade des Invalides. It was closed on November 6th. and was universally acknowledged to have been a marvellous show of Art, Science and Industry and a most amusing, cosmopolitan pleasure fair. The closing of the Exhibition was marked by a brilliant *fete*, over four hundred thousand persons being present. The attendance during the Exhibition was enormous. The total number of paying visitors was 25,000,000, as compared with 12,000,000, in 1873 and 8,000,000 in 1867. Of the 30,000,000 tickets issued 28,000,000 were utilized. The Eiffel Tower receipts were 6,500,000 francs or \$1,300,000.

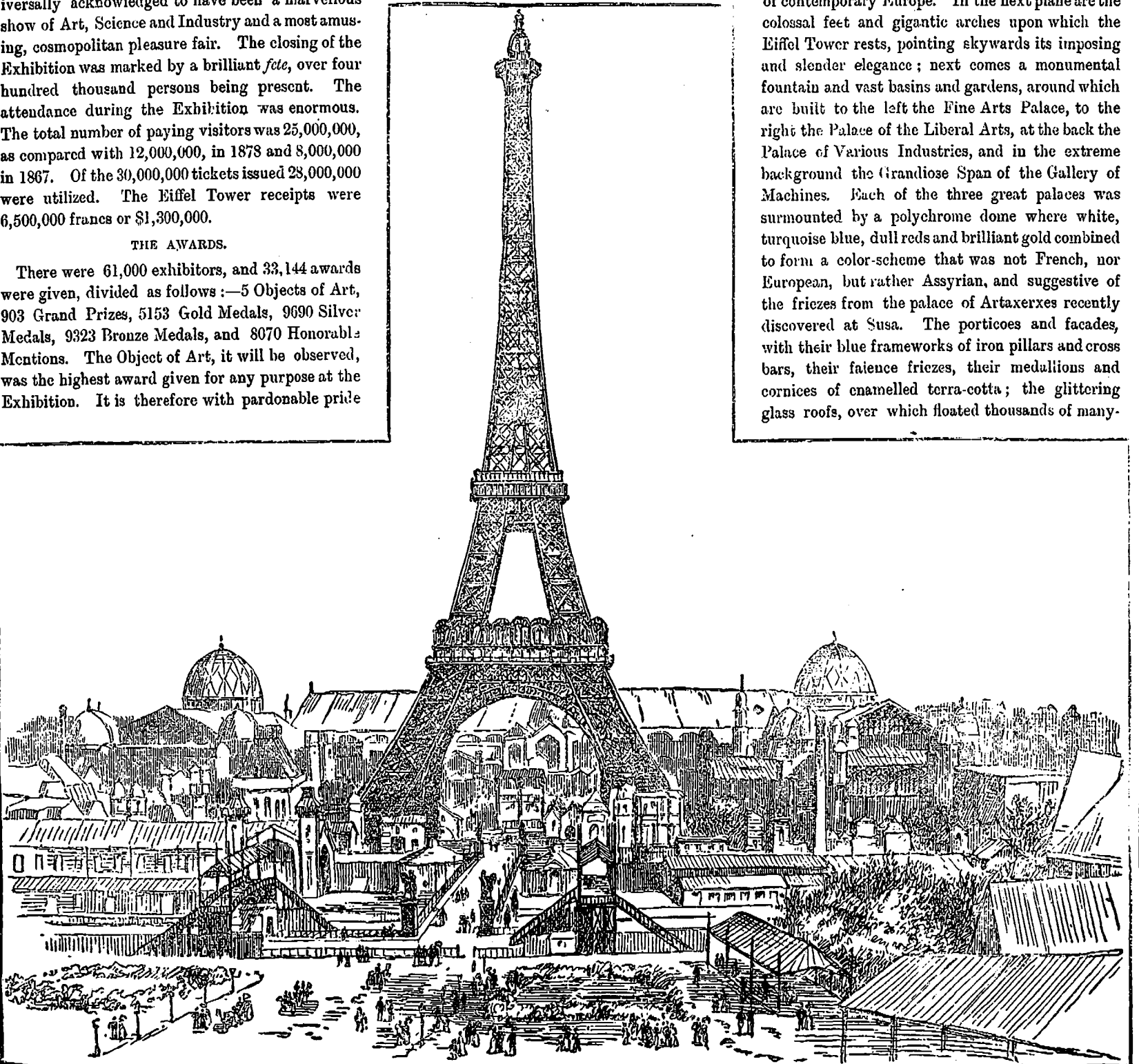
THE AWARDS.

There were 61,000 exhibitors, and 33,144 awards were given, divided as follows:—5 Objects of Art, 903 Grand Prizes, 5153 Gold Medals, 9690 Silver Medals, 9323 Bronze Medals, and 8070 Honorable Mentions. The Object of Art, it will be observed, was the highest award given for any purpose at the Exhibition. It is therefore with pardonable pride

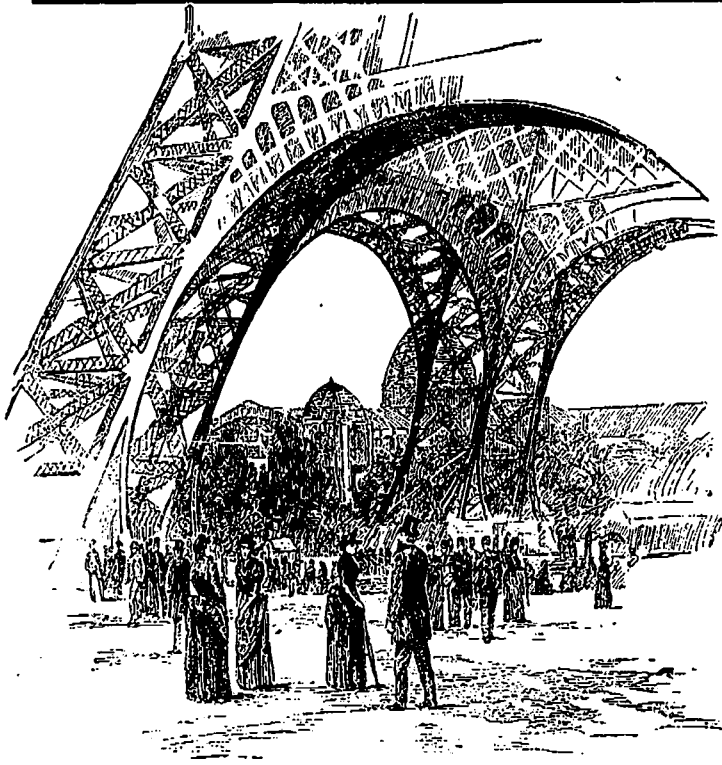
that the Massey Manufacturing Company can point to the fact that they were awarded the coveted prize of an Object of Art, for their Self-Binder and that their Toronto Light Binder leads the world. This distinguished honor was earned for it on its merits at the great World's Self-Binder Field Trials at Noisiel, near Paris, held in connection with the Exhibition, which extended over four days, the most noted machines extant—Canadian, American, and European—competing. Full particulars of this great trial were given in the Special Supplement to the November number of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED. The Massey Company were also awarded a Gold Medal for their Mowers and Reapers. That a Canadian Company should win one out of the five highest possible awards at a World's Exhibition is something that all Canadians should feel justly proud of.

GENERAL VIEW.

The view from the terrace of the Trocadero Palace, which is here illustrated, gives one an impression of the immensity, of the variety of aspect, and of the exotic physiognomy of the Exhibition. In the foreground on the banks of the Seine are the elegant pavilions of the marine and river navigation sections; then the very curious history of the human habitation—a colossal object-lesson conceived and executed by Charles Garnier, the architect of the Grand Opera, and comprising more than thirty habitations reconstituted with the most scrupulous exactitude from the rude huts of the Troglodytes and of the Age of Bronze, the homes of the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Hebrews, the Etruscans, the Persians, Greeks, Romans, Aztecs, etc., down to the elegant Renaissance villa and the various habitations of contemporary Europe. In the next plane are the colossal feet and gigantic arches upon which the Eiffel Tower rests, pointing skywards its imposing and slender elegance; next comes a monumental fountain and vast basins and gardens, around which are built to the left the Fine Arts Palace, to the right the Palace of the Liberal Arts, at the back the Palace of Various Industries, and in the extreme background the Grandiose Span of the Gallery of Machines. Each of the three great palaces was surmounted by a polychrome dome where white, turquoise blue, dull reds and brilliant gold combined to form a color-scheme that was not French, nor European, but rather Assyrian, and suggestive of the friezes from the palace of Artaxerxes recently discovered at Susa. The porticoes and facades, with their blue frameworks of iron pillars and cross bars, their faience friezes, their medallions and cornices of enamelled terra-cotta; the glittering glass roofs, over which floated thousands of many-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, FROM THE TROCADERO.



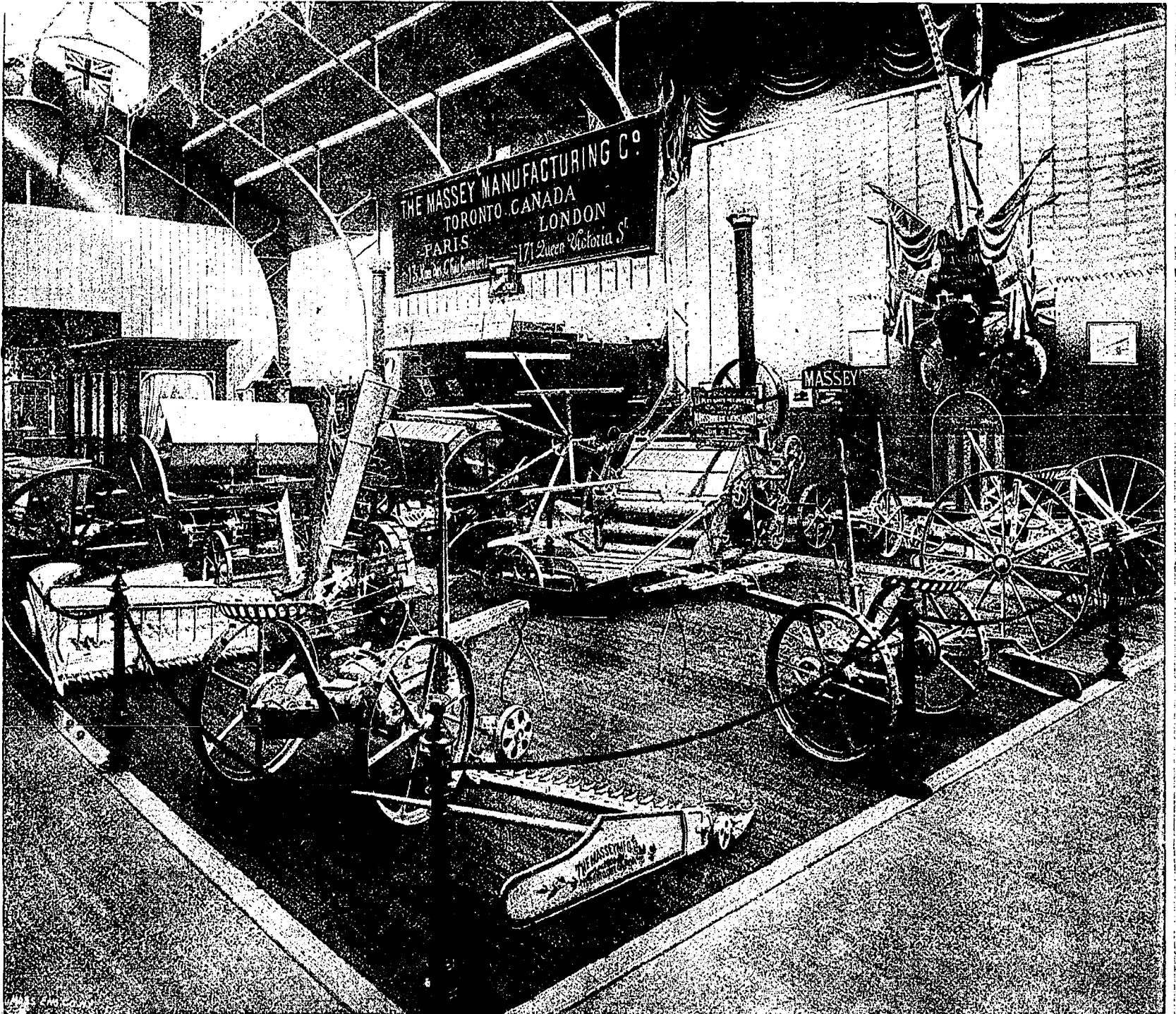
AT THE FOOT OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

colored flags, and oriflammes; the profusion of gilding and sculpture and ornamentation; the spacious gardens, dotted with various constructions and rich with trees and flowers,—all these gave an impression of variety, of multiplicity of interest and of attractiveness, that was quite new.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

The Eiffel Tower was the great attraction of the Exhibition. The novelty of its form; the mere figure of its height, 300 metres or about 980 feet; the mere figure of its weight, 73,000,000 kilogrammes, or over 80,000 tons; the number of steps from the bottom to the top, 1600; the fact that its elevators could convey 2000 people an hour to the first platform, and 750 persons an hour to the summit of the tower in seven minutes:—all these details of singu-

lar modernity seemed to fascinate the inhabitants of distant countries even more than they fascinated the French. Its main *ossature* consists of sixteen vertical girders which are drawn into groups of four at the base. Each of these groups forms as it were, a foot which is at once separated from and held firmly to its companions by a huge arch of iron. The Tower therefore stands four-wise astride of the space embraced by its foundations. This space is laid out as a garden. The base is the only portion which has a solid appearance and the actual area is said to be three and a half acres. From the foundation the lines of the Tower at once curve inwards until about half the height is reached after which the lines are almost straight. On the first platform of the Tower, 200 feet from the ground, is a superficies of nearly 6000 square yards, which was a regular town in itself, with its terraces, balconies, and promenades, its English, Flemish, French and Russian restaurants, and in the centre a gaping gulf, at the bottom of which one could see the earth and people walking on it like Lilliputian creatures. It cost about \$240,000. By some it has been called a monstrous, hideous, and shameful atrocity; by others, a great, a marvellous, and a delightful piece of work.



Massey Harvester.

Massey Mower.

Toronto Light Binder.

Toronto One-Horse Mower.
Toronto Mower.

Grand Canadian Cartouch.
Sharp's Rake.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE ELEGANT EXHIBIT OF THE MASSEY M'FG CO. AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH



FRONT OF THE ELEGANT GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE MASSEY M'FG CO. (Full Size of Original.)

Three systems of elevators are used in the Tower. The peculiar construction of the Tower involved a combination which had never before been attempted. Under the circumstances it was necessary to provide lifts of the suspended type. Those going from the ground to the second floor start from the ground at a given angle, traverse a part of the required distance, then pass through an arc having a small radius, and then pass over another incline at an angle differing from the first. All this is done at high speed, and with a very large provision of power.

PRESENTATION

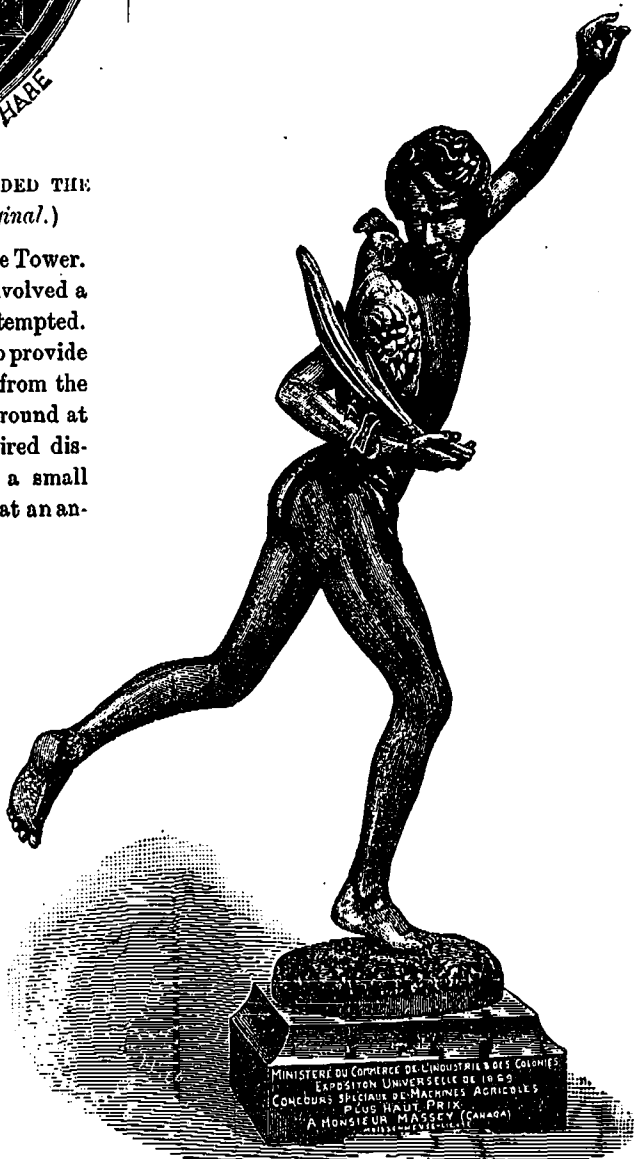
OF THE

OBJECT OF ART & GOLD MEDAL.

On Wednesday, December 18th, the Object of Art and Gold Medal awarded the Massey Manufacturing Company at the Paris Exhibition were presented to the representatives of the Company at a meeting in Montreal held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. The following account of the meeting is taken from the *Toronto Daily Mail* :—

There was a large and influential meeting here to-night on the occasion of the presentation to the Massey Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, of the splendid prize won by that firm at the Paris Exhibition. The exhibit of agricultural implements made by the Massey Company at the great fair led all the other countries, and in the great international field competition, out of fifteen machines from other countries, the "Toronto binder," manufactured by the Massey Company, captured the highest award. The superiority of the Massey machine over the other machines was demonstrated by the fact that it cut its piece in 66 minutes, while the next highest competitor took 84 minutes. The highest award was therefore accorded to the Canadian firm, and Mr. J. X. Perrault, who represented the Montreal Chamber of Commerce at the great fair, and who in his unofficial capacity did a great deal for Canadian interests abroad, was intrusted with the duty of making the award. The presentation meeting to-night was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by many leading citizens, including Ald. Dufresne, president of the board, Mayor Grenier, Mr. J. X. Perrault, Mr.

Lepine, M.P., and others. It was expected that Mr. Massey, the head of the company, would be present in person to receive the award, but he was detained by the unfortunate illness of his son. The company were represented by Mr. R. Harmer, superintendent of agencies, Toronto; and Mr. J. H. Stanton, the Quebec agent. After an interesting description from Mr. Perrault of the great fair, Mayor Grenier presented the prize, which consisted of a beautiful gold medal and a handsome piece of bronzestatuary with suitable inscription. Mayor Grenier congratulated the Toronto firm on its en-



THE "GRAND OBJECT OF ART."

This elegant statue is in bronze, on a marble pedestal. It is by the celebrated artist, Fulguères, and represents a youth, the winner of a prize, running home with a rooster reclining on a palm which he holds in his right hand, whilst, with the left arm extended, he looks back with a smile of triumph on his face and snaps his fingers at the unsuccessful competitors.

terprise, and said it was a high honor that Canada should lead all the world in this industry. Messrs. Stanton and Harmer responded on behalf of the Massey Company, and referred to the great growth of the company's business in all parts of the world. As an instance of this, it was mentioned that 1,500 machines were sold amongst the French-Canadian farmers annually. Mr. Harmer, in the course of his reply, called the attention of the board to the lack of shipping facilities between Canada and Australia and South America, which necessitated the shipping of their goods from United States ports, when they might just as well be shipped from Canadian ports. He suggested that the Chamber of Commerce should take this subject up. After mutual congratulations the gathering broke up.

The Object of Art is a Statue in bronze by the celebrated artist Fulguères representing a youth,

the winner of a Prize, running home with a rooster reclining on a palm which he holds in his right hand, whilst with the left arm extended he looks back, with a smile of triumph on his face, and snaps his fingers at the unsuccessful competitors. It is a beautiful work of art, and stands on a marble pedestal, on the sides of which are engraved :—

- (1) Ministère du Commerce de L'Industrie and des Colonies, Exposition Universelle de Paris, 1889, concours speciaux de Machines Agricoles, a Monsieur Massey, Canada, Moissouneuse—Lieuse.
- (2) La Plus haute recompense attribuée aux Moissouneuses—Lieuses.
- (3) Concours International, de Noisiel, France.
- (4) The Massey Manufacturing Co. Toronto Canada.

Translated the above reads as follows :

- (1) Awarded by the Minister of Commerce, Manufactures and of the Colonies at the Paris International Exhibition, 1889, to Mr. Massey, Canada, for Harvester-Binder at the Special Field Trials of Agricultural Implements.
- (2) Highest Honor awarded for Harvester-Binder.
- (3) At the International Field Trials, Noisiel, France.
- (4) The Massey Manufacturing Co. Toronto Canada.

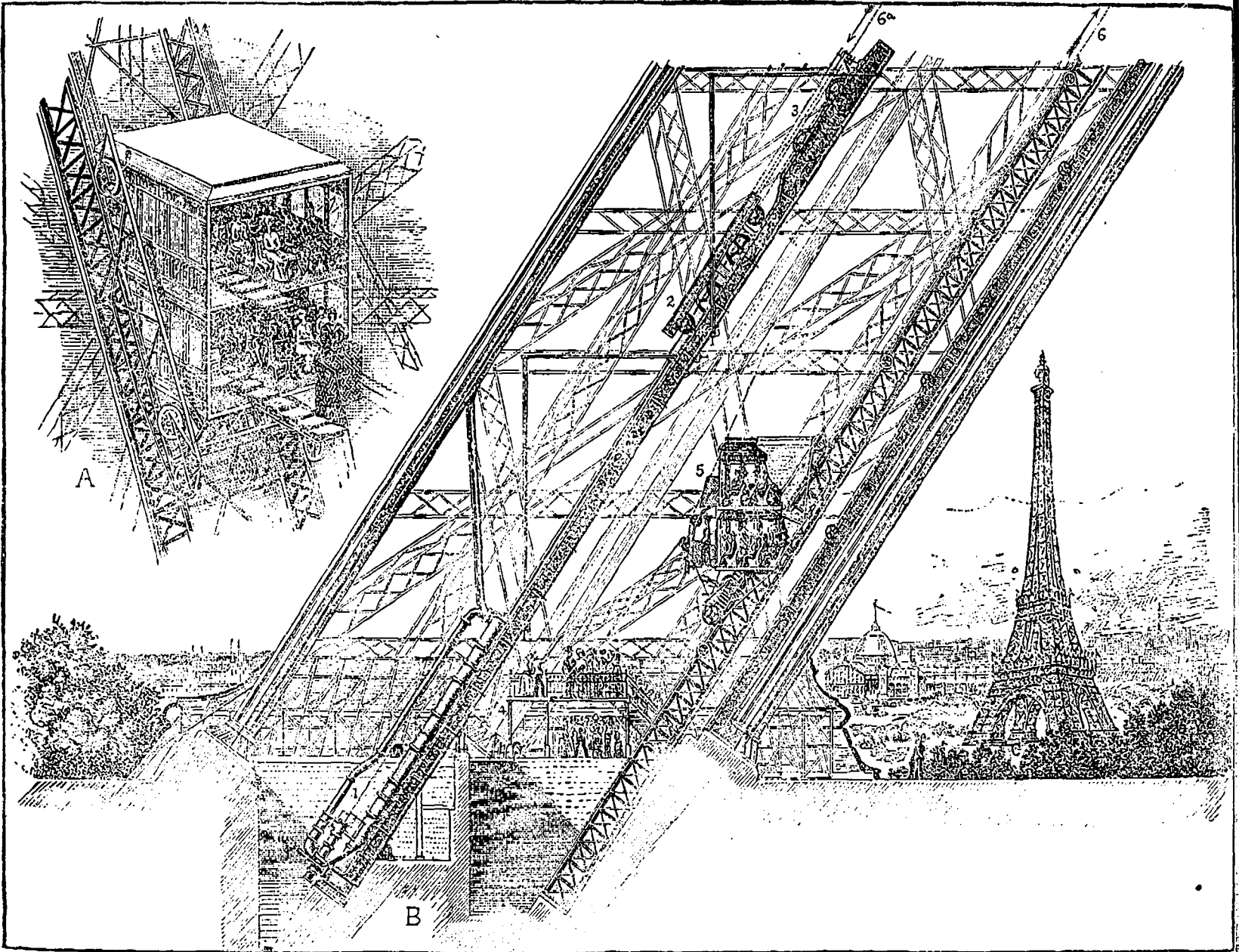
The Gold Medal is of exquisite workmanship and design and is an unusually large one enclosed in a handsome case.

A large, well-lighted, wooden building was set apart for the display of agricultural machinery at the Exposition. The building was taxed to its utmost capacity, machines being on exhibition from all parts of the world where they are manufactured. All the manufacturers had spared no efforts to make their exhibits as attractive as possible, and the general effect was really excellent. There is nothing invidious in stating that the display of the Massey Co. attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment.

Our splendid illustration of the Massey Co's exhibit shows it up so well that a description need scarcely be added. The Machines were painted in pure white and decorated with gold, thus making a tasteful and elegant display. The Co. were largely indebted to the Dominion Government and the C.P.R. for the material comprising the Grand Canadian Cartouch at the side of the exhibit.



BACK OF THE ELEGANT GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE MASSEY M'FG CO. (Full Size of Original.)



THE OTIS ELEVATOR IN THE EIFFEL TOWER.

A. View of Car for fifty passengers, with front removed, showing interior. B. General view of one leg of the Tower at the base, showing the actual incline. 1. Hydraulic cylinder. 2. Traveling multiplying pulleys. 3. Stationary multiplying pulleys. 4. Double landing platform. 5. Car ascending, moving on trucks, at angle shown, to first storey, where, rounding a sharp curve, it continues on different angles to second storey, rising 420 feet in one minute. 6. Cables lifting car. 6a. Same cables returning to cylinder. C. The Eiffel Tower, 1000 feet high.



SET in her ways—A brooding hen.
 WHEN you join a church choir you take your chants.
 HAS no redress—The man with but one suit of clothes.
 WE presume that if ripples on the mouth of a river make it smile, high waves make it roar.
 A WRITER says that whipping a boy may make him stupid. Perhaps that is true, but we think it is more likely to make him smart.
 "No thoroughly occupied man," says a great writer, "was ever yet very miserable." Unless he was trying to amuse a two-year-old child while its mother went out calling.

THE *Century* contains advice "How to Act When Bitten by a Rattlesnake." We knew an actor once who was bitten by a rattlesnake, and he hasn't been able to act any since. We doubt about this advice helping him any.

SNAGGS: "So you have been living in Kansas since I saw you last. How did you like it out there?" EOGGS: "I didn't like it at all. I had no sooner taken up my residence there than the cyclone did likewise." SNAGGS: "Did what?" BOGGS: "Took up my residence—and carried it into the next county."

Teaching English to the Chinese.

IN teaching the young Chinese idea how to shoot, in English, a system of singing words and sentences has been adopted. Here is an example of how they go through with it in San Francisco:

C—O—W, cow! He giffa milk; he no lay a egg.
 H—E—N—, hen! He lay a egg; he no giffa milk.

And so on through the whole animal kingdom.

Time and Number.

They stood at the gate in the pale moonlight,
 Observers, there were none:
 He pressed her hand and said, "Good night"
 And added, "Kate, just one!"

"Just one?" she said in assumed surprise,
 And she dropped her lashes then
 And curtsied the bright, love beaming eyes—
 "Well, I should say, just ten."

"All right!" he cried with a rapturous look,
 And did not a moment wait,
 But drew her to him and ten he took
 Ere she could expostulate.

She gasped for breath as she fixed her hat,
 And her blushes came and went,
 As she murmured "you know I didn't mean that;
 I-I thought 'twas the time you meant."

CAPTAIN (outward bound, to passenger). "Are you feeling any better to-day, sir?"

PASSENGER (discouraged). "No, worse if anything."

CAPTAIN. "Oh, you'll be all right in a day or two, so don't give up the ship!"

PASSENGER. "No, I'll hold on to the ship if I can, but I'll thunders, captain, I've given up about everything else."

The Latest Catch.

"I will bet you a new hat," said a gentleman, "that you will come down out of that chair before I ask you twice."

"Done!" replied his friend.
 "Come down," cried the other.

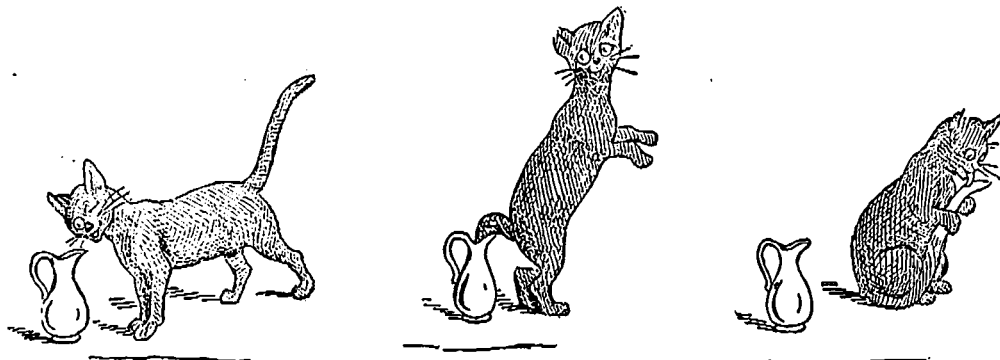
"I will not," said his friend with much obstinacy.
 "Then stop till I ask you a second time," said the other.

Perceiving that he never would be asked a second time, the gentleman in the chair came down in a double sense.

SUMWAY—I am in hopes of getting an appointment in the Agricultural department.

MADDOK—What qualifications have you? You don't know anything about agriculture, do you?

SUMWAY—Well, I'm getting pretty seedy.

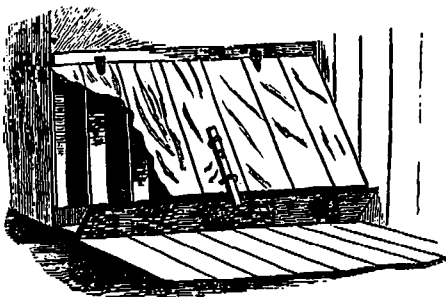


THE RESULT OF HAVING A LARGE HEAD.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Pipe Stock.

A Good Hog Trough.

THE claims made for it are that it is a good trough for a permanent pen. The cut fully explains how



it is made. The upright pieces prevent the pigs from getting into the trough, and it is easily cleaned from the outside of the pen.

PROVIDE blankets for your horses both for the stable and when standing hitched outside. Take along the blanket and spread it over the horse when it is pulled up and hitched, but keep a breast piece on constantly when driving in cold raw weather, to protect the chest and lungs.

A MODERATE allowance of oats or corn with good clover hay, makes the best feeding for sheep. A sheep of 100 to 120 pounds live weight should have three pounds of hay and a pint of mixed corn and oats, or buckwheat added. Buckwheat, rye, and oats are excellent grain food for sheep.

A WRITER on horse topics says: I wish all horse-men knew the value of sunflower seed. It is not only one of the best remedies for heaves, but a horse which has recently foundered can be entirely cured by being given half a pint twice a day for awhile in his feed. Last autumn I took an otherwise valuable young horse, which was so stiff that I could hardly get it out of its stall. In two weeks you wouldn't have known anything was the matter with it, and it has been all right ever since.

FOR the best growth of calves in the winter they should be fed and treated as the cows are. As they are as quarrelsome as other animals, they should be tied up each in its place, so that each can get its share of food. An excellent food for calves is made up of cut hay of the best kind, wetted and mixed with—for ten pounds of it—one pound of corn meal and three pounds of bran. This is enough for two calves per day, with as much clover hay as will be eaten clean. Salt should be added in the same proportion as for the cows.

TAKING the amount of food required to make a pound of gain on swine weighing thirty five pounds, 3.3 per cent more food is required by swine weighing seventy pounds, 14 per cent more by swine weighing 125 pounds, 19 per cent more by swine weighing 175 pounds, 22 per cent more by swine weighing 220 pounds, 55 per cent more by swine weighing 270 pounds, and 84 per cent more by swine weighing 325 pounds. The cheapest growth is therefore made on young animals; after the maturing period the cost of gain increases rapidly. If we double the time needed to grow a hog, about three-fourths of the food is used for maintenance, whereas but little more than one-half of the food need go for maintenance. By doubling the time of feeding we halve the profit of feeding.

A GOOD cow is flat-ribbed just back of the shoulders and has well sprung ribs further back. She has broad, flat ribs and so far apart that one can lay two fingers between them. Her skin should be loose and flabby over the flank and her umbilical development should be firm and strong, with the

veins of the belly very prominent. She should be broad between the eyes, should have a medium height, straight face and bright and prominent eyes. Besides, the poll or forehead should be long between the horns and the eye; the neck should be clean and thin and backbone strong, the pelvic arch high, the hams thin to give ample room for a large udder, and the tail should be long, slim or flat. She should have a long udder, extending well back and front—one that will be soft and flabby when milked out—and should have a three-fold, wedge-shaped form, the general tendency of weight being towards the udder, indicating power to produce milk.

Training of Colts.

HERE are some excellent suggestions about the training of colts, which we take from the London *Live Stock Journal*, as follows:

"In most sections of agricultural practice we have made a decided advance, and it is somewhat singular that in the rearing, training and breaking of animals—what we might style education of animals, so conducive to the comfort and discomfort of man—we still pursue a course that is closely associated with the dark ages.

"One common foundation cause forms the basis of our non-success in education of animals, and it is the root and the resultant cause of the evils that follow. We assume that all animals at birth possess hereditary vice, and that that vice must be eradicated before the animal can become a useful servant to man. This is most certainly a mistake, and one that leads up to numerous evils. The same erroneous practice prevails in the training of horses, bulls, dogs, etc., but it is probably in the case of horses where the greatest mischief results. In the education of a colt or filly or a young bull, the same care is needed as in that of a child. The disposition should be studied, and defects eradicated by kind yet firm treatment. At present, if a foal is of a lively temperament, it is at once put down as vicious, and if either of its parents has shown what is mis-called vice, the result of mistaken brutality in their education, then the foal's liveliness is put down as hereditary vice, and a prolonged course of harsh conduct and beating is deemed necessary to effect a cure. If, on the other hand, the young animal is of a slow and heavy nature, it is erroneously supposed to be the result of vicious sullenness, and the same treatment as in the case of the lively foal is undertaken—harsh treatment and beating to bring them into so-called subjection. In each case this cruel discipline has just the opposite effect to that sought, and hence we have sadly too many kicking, biting, jibing and bolting horses. In place of having horses which entertain affection for man, we have them in constant fear of man, ever expectant of a blow, and their worst actions, often leading up to accident or death, are too often the result of this fear; possibly some movement of the driver being misconstrued into the intention to strike a blow. In the breaking and education of all young animals, firmness should blend with kindness, but never with harshness or brutality."

The Poultry Yard.

DURING winter let the fowls run out on dry days. In a place that is dry and sheltered against the winds they will not care for the cold.

GIVE your fowls charcoal in some shape as it assists in keeping the stomach sweet and also aids in the digestion of food. Coal ashes thrown in their yard is a good way to feed it.

DIRECTLY after snow storms always clear away some portions of the ground around the hen-houses for the comfort and health of the stock. Standing on the snow is not as good as on the ground. If the fowls cannot get on ground they crowd too much in the houses.

To get fertile eggs for hatching, the fowls should have plenty of green food, all the exercise possible, and the male should have run with the flock at least

a week before the eggs are used. Eggs for hatching should be of a uniform size—such as contain double yolks are of no value, and eggs from immature pullets produce immature chicks. Select eggs from vigorous parents and more chicks with less difficulty will be raised.

IN the matter of dust or earth baths, fowls much prefer burrowing in the earth to wallowing in a shallow dust-box. One corner of the poultry house should be inclosed and then filled with soft pulverized, dry earth to about twenty inches above the level of the floor. Have a small door connecting this with the poultry-house, and when it is left open the fowls will walk in and take a good wallow. All kinds of poultry especially love to dust themselves when there are indications of stormy weather.

Fix the nests for the sitters where they will not be disturbed by the other hens and line them well with fine hay or chaff. Give the hens no more eggs than they can cover well. In cold weather eleven eggs are enough for a good-sized hen, nine for a small one. When feeding the sitters, and there should be a regular time for feeding them every forenoon, do not let them remain off the nests until the eggs chill. The last week of incubation sprinkle the eggs two or three times very lightly with warm water just before the hen returns to the nest.

FARMERS who keep but a few common fowls for eggs and poultry would find it to their advantage to breed from a pure bred male. The best kind for this purpose to suit those who wish to combine plenty of eggs with good plump carcass, is the Dorking or the Langshan; the Plymouth and Wyandotte also answer where yellow legs and skin are desired. Where eggs are the principal object, the Minorca will produce the desired effect. The Leghorn or Hamburg varieties would also answer, but the Minorca is to be preferred, having the advantage of the other breeds in size and laying qualities. The Houdan male mated to common pullets, produces chicks that at maturity average larger than either parent, with good plump bodies and good vigor. Nearly all, however, will be black.

GAME fowls are probably the oldest of the pure English breeds and have been bred for generations with great care and skill. In addition to their pugnacious dispositions and great courage and endurance they are extremely handsome birds. Their beautiful plumage and delicious flesh make them popular with many who consider their fighting propensities objectionable. For crossing with other breeds they are often used with good results. They are rather good layers, good sitters, and attentive to their young chicks. The kinds quite widely known are brown-breasted reds, black-breasted reds, duck wings, and pyles, although there are a great many other varieties. A game hen will defend her young to the last extremity against cats or other enemies, but the varieties of game birds can hardly be recommended for domestic purposes as profitable farm fowls.

Pithily Put Pickings.

YOU need not fear the wrath of God if you do nothing to deserve it. . . . Certainly, my son, love your enemies, but don't chew them up, burn them or drink them; let tobacco and whiskey alone.—*Western Plowman.*

CULTIVATING the mind often enables us to get more out of the muscle. . . . Labor and thought should never be divorced; the thoughtful laborer is the effective laborer. . . . So far as his employment is concerned the farmer's highest ambition should be to make his acres more productive.—*Farm, Stock, and Home.*

IF there were more drains on the farm there would be fewer druggists in the village.—*Maryland Farmer.*

THERE is no calling under the sun in which kindness is of more avail than on the farm; the farmer is brought in constant contact with his stock and it is of the utmost importance that he practices gentleness towards them.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

THERE are too many middlemen—one-half of them would easily do all the legitimate business—the others should go to work at some productive labor.—*Orange County Farmer.*

FARMERS are too much like isolated points. They must touch each other oftener and closer if they would improve as they should, industrially, socially and politically. Let us draw in our elbows, and push out our shoulders.—*American Agriculturist.*

CORRESPONDENCE

Temperance Question.

To the Editor of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.

Sir, Huntsville Dec. 12th. 1889.

I received the Nov. No. of your paper as a specimen copy. I think it a very good paper. My reason for writing is this. On page 6 there is an article on the comparative length of life of abstainers and the intemperate. I think the enclosed clipping will give a different aspect of the case. It is a pity that such misleading articles should remain uncontradicted. Of course I do not refer to your remarks as they are sound.

Yours etc.
EDWARD BRAY, JR.

ARE ABSTAINERS LONG-LIVED?

Abstainers and life assurance offices have decided this question in the affirmative. But the present age is nothing if not critical, and "all things, both great and small," are put again and again through the mill of criticism without fear and without remorse. To the inexperienced it seems as if it ought to be perfectly easy to decide a point of this kind, and to make the evidence so plain and clear that even opponents should feel constrained to close their mouths. But the initial difficulties of an inquiry into the longevity of any class are very great, and when the inquiry has been made and completed, it is so difficult as to be practically impossible to get the conclusions universally made known, much more to get them universally believed. Questions that are settled, and have been settled for ages among the initiated, are constantly raised afresh by the ignorant, and often make no small stir among people who are like-minded. For example, there are not wanting even educated men who persist in arguing that the earth is flat, and not spherical. The collective investigation conducted with so much pains and cost by the British Medical Association, has, among other subjects, gathered evidence on the relative longevity of different classes. It was stated a short time ago that the collective investigators, whose opportunities and labors have been almost world-wide, had decided that total abstainers compared unfavorably with moderate drinkers, and even drunkards, with regard to longevity. Everybody was astonished, even the moderate drinkers themselves; and abstainers and life assurance offices declined to accept the supposed conclusion. A short time ago Dr. Owen, one of those who had been engaged in the investigation, took an opportunity of explaining the origin of the rumour, and also of exposing its fallacy. An idea had got abroad, said Dr. Owen, that total abstinence was a very bad thing, and that total abstainers had a relatively earlier mortality than drunkards. This he emphatically denied. The actual facts were these. The temperate had an average of 62 years of life, the intemperate of 52. Total abstainers, on the other hand, did not reach an average of more than 51 years. But this was shown to be clearly due to this one fact, and to it only—that total abstinence preponderates largely among young people, even among children, so that no proper comparison can be made on these data alone. When "all sorts and conditions" of men and women above 40 years of age were compared, it was found that the average expectation of life—in other words, the average longevity of abstainers—was four years in excess of the intemperate. The investigation also showed that the earlier death of the intemperate was caused in the majority of cases by distinctly alcoholic diseases. There is nothing here to show whether abstainers or moderate drinkers live the longer; but the comparison between abstainers and intemperates is absolutely conclusive and indisputable. Temperance lecturers and assurance offices are proved to be entirely in the right.—*The Hospital.*

Farmers' Institutes.

LIST OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD THIS MONTH IN ONTARIO.

The following meetings of Farmers' Institutes will be held during January:—

I.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

Drayton (West Wellington).....	3rd and 4th
Tara (North Bruce).....	7th
Chesley (Centre Bruce).....	8th and 9th
Teeswater (South Bruce).....	10th
Formosa (South Bruce).....	11th
Wroxeter (East Huron).....	13th and 14th
Mount Forest and Kenilworth (East Wellington).....	15th and 16th
Goderich (West Huron).....	17th and 18th
Hensall (Centre Huron).....	20th
Elora (Centre Wellington).....	22nd

II.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Lucan (North Middlesex).....	7th
Parkhill (North Middlesex).....	8th
Dorchester Station (East Middlesex).....	9th
Alvinston (East Lambton).....	10th and 11th
Glencoe (West Middlesex).....	13th and 14th
Botany (East Kent).....	15th
Zane (East Kent).....	16th
Windsor (North Essex).....	17th and 18th
Amherstburg (South Essex).....	20th
Tilbury Centre (West Kent).....	21st
Chatham (West Kent).....	22nd

III.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Freelton (North Wentworth).....	2nd
Drumbo (North Oxford).....	3rd
Innerkip (North Oxford).....	4th
Mount Elgin (South Oxford).....	7th and 8th
Shedden (West Elgin).....	9th
Waterford (North Norfolk).....	10th and 11th
Aylmer (East Elgin).....	13th and 14th
Port Rowan (South Norfolk).....	15th
Simcoe (South Norfolk).....	16th
Selkirk (Halldimand).....	17th and 18th
Marshville (Monck).....	20th and 21st

IV.—SOUTH-CENTRAL DIVISION.

St. George (North Brant).....	3rd and 4th
Brantford (South Brant).....	7th
Welland (Welland).....	8th
Thorold (Welland).....	9th
St. David's (Lincoln).....	10th and 11th
Hamilton (South Wentworth).....	13th
Oakville (Halton).....	14th and 15th
Georgetown (Halton).....	16th
Brampton (Peel).....	17th and 18th
Weston (West York).....	20th
Preston (South Waterloo).....	22nd

V. NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.

Shelburne (Dufferin).....	3rd
Dundalk (South Grey).....	4th
Flesherton (East Grey).....	7th
Meaford (North Grey).....	8th and 9th
Creemore (West Simcoe).....	10th and 11th
Alliston (South Simcoe).....	18th
Elmvale (Centre Simcoe).....	15th and 16th
Aurora (North York).....	17th and 18th
Markham (East York).....	20th

VI. EAST CENTRAL DIVISION.

Uxbridge (North Ontario).....	3rd
Brechin (North Ontario).....	4th
Lindsay (South Victoria).....	7th
Bobcaygeon (North Victoria).....	8th and 9th
Peterboro' (West Peterboro').....	10th and 11th
Norwood (East Peterboro').....	13th and 14th
Warkworth (East Northumberland).....	15th and 16th
Baltimore (West Northumberland).....	17th and 18th
Bowmanville (West Durham).....	20th
Blackstook (West Durham).....	21st
Oshawa (South Ontario).....	22nd

VII. EASTERN DIVISION.

Pioton (Prince Edward).....	3rd
Centreville (Addington).....	7th
Inverary (Frontenac).....	8th and 9th
Lansdowne (Leeds).....	10th and 11th
Algonquin (Grenville).....	13th and 14th
Iroquois (Dundas).....	15th
Lancaster (Glengarry).....	16th
South Finch (Stormont).....	17th and 18th
Lanark (South Lanark).....	20th
Carleton (South Lanark).....	21st



A Summary of News for the Past Month.

- 2nd.—Opening of the United States Congress. Death of Mr. George Rogers, one of Montreal's oldest citizens.
- 3rd.—News received that the New York *Herald's* commissioner has met Henry M. Stanley in Africa.
- 4th.—Annual meeting of the International Beekeepers' Association, opened in Brantford, Ont. Mr. Tessier, Nationalist, elected to represent Rimouski in the Quebec Legislature.
- 5th.—Stanley and his party arrive at Bagamoyo, and are entertained at luncheon at German headquarters; Emin Pasha meets with a serious accident by walking out of an open window. Edward Silcott, cashier of the Sergeant-at-arms of the United States House of Representatives absconds to Canada, with \$72,000 entrusted to his care.
- 6th.—Death of Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy, at New Orleans.
- 7th.—Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and family arrive at Lisbon, Portugal, and are warmly welcomed by the king. National Line Steamship Co's dock, New York, destroyed by fire, loss \$250,000; eight men burned to death and several seriously injured.
- 9th.—Death of J. H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, at Lima, Ohio. Death of Henry E. Searle, champion oarsman of the world, at Grafton, New South Wales, from typhoid fever.
- 10th.—Mr. Pearson elected Mayor of Winnipeg.
- 11th.—Judge Johnson appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Quebec Province. Major Boulton, commander of Boulton's Scouts, during the North-West rebellion, and J. A. Loughhead, Q.C., Calgary, called to the Dominion Senate.
- 12th.—Death of Robert Browning, the poet, at Venice, aged 77. The corporation of London, England, invites the explorer Stanley to accept the freedom of the city.
- 13th.—Great damage caused by floods in Sutter County, California, loss to grain crops alone estimated at a quarter million dollars.
- 14th.—Strained relations reported between Great Britain and Portugal owing to violation of British interests in East Africa. Destructive fire at Port Robinson, Ont., loss \$18,000.
- 16th.—After seventy hours deliberation the jury in the Cronin murder trial, Chicago, bring in a verdict sentencing Burke, Coughlin, and O'Sullivan, to imprisonment for life, Kunze to three years in the penitentiary, and Bezgas declared not guilty. Mr. Meredith, leader of the Ontario Opposition, lays down his platform at a public meeting in London, Ont.
- 18th.—Jubilee celebration of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Mr. Colby, the new minister, re-elected in Stansfeld County, Quebec, over his Equal Rights opponent, by a majority of 1045.
- 19th.—Mr. Parnell banqueted at Liverpool, England, and a cheque for \$17,500, for the Tenants' Defence Fund, presented to him. The North Dakota Prohibition Bill passed by both houses, and will go into force on July 1st.
- 20th.—Residence of Commander Grinnell, Fall River, Mass., and the famous collection of Arctic relics collected by his historic father, destroyed by fire, loss about \$80,000. Two young girls fatally, and eleven others seriously burned in Detroit, Mich., while rehearsing a Christmas cantata, through the fancy costume of one of them catching fire.
- 22nd.—W. J. McDonald found guilty in the poisoned candies case. St. John, N.B., with the plea of insanity admitted; the prisoner to be confined during the pleasure of the Crown. Petrolia, Pa., almost destroyed by fire, loss \$100,000.
- 23rd.—Scientific observations taken of the solar eclipse at St. Paul de Loanda, West Africa. Death of Henry W. Grady, the gifted Southern orator, at Atlanta, Ga.
- 24th.—John Ford, contractor, Gattineau Point, Ottawa, while temporarily insane, murders his wife and child, sets fire to the house and perishes in the flames. Betrothal of Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein to Maud, third daughter of the Prince of Wales, reported.
- 25th.—Conflict between whites and blacks at Jessup, Ga., several lives lost.
- 26th.—Large number of fatal cases from influenza reported in Paris, France.
- 27th.—Reported that the new State of South Dakota is threatened with bankruptcy. The British squadron of action ordered to Gibraltar, so as to be in readiness to move at once to Lisbon.
- 28th.—The ex-Empress of Brazil dies suddenly at Oporto, Portugal, from heart disease. Capt. O'Shea, ex-M.P. for Galway, institutes an action for divorce against his wife, naming Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, as the co-respondent.
- 29th.—Mr. Gladstone celebrates his eightieth birthday.
- 30th.—Mr. Owen Murphy, Liberal, elected to represent Quebec West in the Local Legislature. Many cases of influenza reported in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Ottawa.
- 31st.—Death of Rev. Dr. Patton, President of Howard University, Washington.



CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

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

Embroidered "Hug-Me-Tight."

THE lounge-pillow illustrated is a large, soft bolster-pillow, designed for comfort and utility, as well as beauty. A wide, easy lounge is now deemed a necessity in almost all rooms devoted to family comfort; but large, soft, easy pillows, so made and dressed as to look neat and tidy and yet admit of careless treatment, are not so common. Pillows for every-day service cannot be used long without becoming badly soiled unless protected by tidies, or covers of some sort, which are a constant source of annoyance, they are so liable to be displaced and rumpled up, if not wholly thrown aside.

The embroidered linen "Hug me-tight" here shown cannot be easily displaced (as its name indicates), and, being an endless cover, the pillow is protected on all sides and can be turned about in any way to fit the needs of the weary one using it. The bolster-pillow, made of material to match the



lounge-cover and as long as the lounge is wide, needs no description. The "Hug-me-tight" may be made of a width of linen, or any pretty, washable material, long enough to tightly encircle the pillow; the hems at the sides should be decorated with a row of hem-stitching or drawn work, and any of the pretty pillow designs to be found in every stamping outfit may be embroidered upon it or, as in our model, floral sprays may be scattered carelessly all around it. The ends may be simply seamed together before the sides are hemmed, or one end, after being finished off like the sides, may be lapped over the other and stitched to it invisibly.

Slip the case on the pillow and secure it with a safety-pin under the hem on each side; and the family, generally, may take naps upon it, or the children toss and tumble it, and it will remain the same—until it has to be removed for cleansing and its mate put in its place.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Pretty Toilet-Box.

To make this box, cut of heavy pasteboard, for the top and bottom, two triangular pieces, one side five inches long, and the two others seven and one-half inches each. Also cut for the sides three pieces two and one-half inches wide, and matching the length the back and sides of the top and bottom. Cover the insides with a layer of thin sheet wadding, over which baste salmon-colored satin plain, lining. The front corner of the top-piece is covered with a puff of salmon-colored satin, as seen in the illustration—also over a thin layer of wadding. The rest of it is covered with steel-blue plush,

which has been decorated with embroidery in salmon-colored silk and fine gold cord. After the bottom-piece and the back are covered smoothly on the outsides with steel-blue sateen, join the sides on the outsides with fine overhand stitches, and sew them to the bottom.

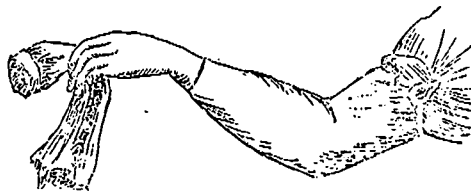
Now fasten the lid to the box with two double strips of the satin, about half an inch wide; cover



the two sides with a puff of the satin, about four inches wide, the upper edge of which is finely gathered in two rows, leaving a heading half an inch wide. A small loop of satin on the front serves for lifting the lid, which is finished all around with a heavy salmon-colored silk cord, as seen in the illustration. The lining is finely hemmed against the turned-down edges of the outside.—*American Agriculturist.*

Sleeve Covers.

THIS simple little contrivance for keeping the sleeves of pretty afternoon dresses from being soiled while washing dishes, or during the many little evening tasks that must be attended to by busy housekeepers, is so plainly shown in the sketch that it hardly needs description. It is a pair of sleeve-covers made of long stocking-legs that fit the arm closely; they are hemmed at the wrist, and metal fastenings, taken from an old stocking supporter, and sewed to the top, by which they are easily attached to the sleeve and held up securely. A pair may sometimes be cut from the sleeves of an old Jersey waist. If desired they may not fit so closely, but in that case it is well to run elastic in the wrist hems. They are handy to



wear over any sleeve, but especially so over the loose, full sleeves now so much worn, holding them back snugly out of the way of water-drops and stains.—*American Agriculturist.*

Danger in the Pillow.

MOST people suppose that feather beds, feather bolsters, and feather pillows contain feathers, and sometimes they do. The kind that are manufactured for sale, usually, do contain some feathers, and it is proper to believe that some manufacturers make their pillows and bolsters what they profess to be. But a woman who has worked in such a factory has told a medical journal that the practice is very general of stuffing quantities of dirty rubbish into so-called feather pillows, bolsters and beds. More positive evidence is found in the fact that such articles have been cut open and found to contain scraps of dirty black serge apparently parts of coat-sleeves, "pieces of dirty, greasy, silk dresses, old worsted braid, soiled linen rags, and colored calico," and other filthy substances. Of course such things easily carry deadly diseases.

The safe way is to buy your own feathers and stuff your pillows yourself—unless you can depend on your dealer.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

THE physician is frequently asked by lady patients for something that will remove "moth" and freckles. Try a wash consisting of equal parts of lactic acid and glycerine. It is harmless when applied to the skin.

A dish of charcoal placed in your meat larder will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. Charcoal is a great disinfectant. If occasionally used for cleaning the teeth, it will sweeten the breath when everything else fails.

A piece of sponge fastened to a stick or wire is a good thing with which to clean lamp chimneys. It is a good plan to be rather particular about the care of lamps. Clean them often, rub the burners when dim or gummy; sometimes boiling a short time in soap suds is good for them when the wicks will not move freely. Always fill every day and in the daytime. Never light a nearly empty lamp, as the space is filled with explosive gas. Neither is it best to blow down a chimney when nearly empty of oil and turned up high.

Do not scrape the inside of frying pans, as after this operation any preparation fried is liable to catch or burn to the pan. If the pan has black inside, rub it with a hard crust of bread and wash in hot water mixed with a little soda.

To give bedclothing and underclothing a thorough sunning and airing is the next best thing to washing them. It also sweetens them. A second suit of underclothing should be on hand for afternoon wear, and what is taken off should be thoroughly aired and dried before hanging in the closet.

When you boil a cabbage tie a bit of dry bread in a bag and put it in the kettle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor which makes a house smell like an old drain will be absorbed by the bread.

An excellent way of cooking eggs is to break them in boiling milk without beating; cook slowly, stirring now and then. When done soft, pour into a dish and add a little pepper, salt and butter.

To clean porcelain saucepans, fill them half full of hot water, and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

One can grate horseradish without very badly affecting the eyes, by grating it in front of the fire. Open the front stove doors. Onions can be peeled in the same way.

Spirits of ammonia is the best thing to clean hair-brushes with, as it does not soften the bristles like soap or soda. If a teaspoonful of ammonia is mixed with a quart of water the brush need only be dipped in the solution for a moment and all grease is removed. The brush should then be rinsed in cold water, shaken well and dried in the air, but not in the sun.

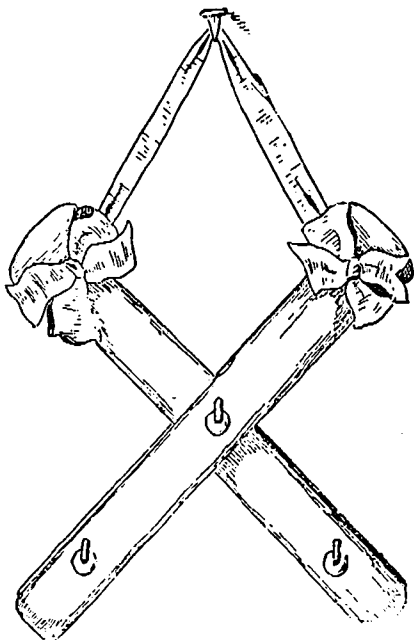
To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

The fashionable sandwich now must needs be cut in the shape of a tiny diamond, have all the crust of the bread removed, and, likewise, all the fat of the meat or ham. Chopped parsley must be sprinkled on it, too.



Key and Button-Hook Rack.

Here is a pretty and useful little article which a boy can make out of a couple of clothes pegs. Stick them together, sew three little brass hooks into them, gild or paint them



some pretty color, and tie on a ribbon of the same shade to suspend them by. In this way you will have as pretty a key and button-hook rack as could be asked for, all for very little work, and the cost of a few cents.

Games for Young Folks.

DURING the long winter evenings it is well for the young folks of all ages to know some amusing games so as to pass the time pleasantly when a lot of them get together. Here are a few:

"FLING THE TOWEL." Let the company form a circle, with one of the players in the center. One member of the circle then flings a large towel, aiming to hit some other member. If the player in the middle is adroit enough to intercept it and catches the towel on its way across the ring, he takes the place of the one who threw it, who then takes his stand in the middle. If it hits the one at whom it was aimed, he must try to get rid of it by throwing it to another player before the one stationed in the middle can catch it.

THE GAME OF "SANTA CLAUS," which is not unlike that called "Donkey," is great fun. Tack upon the wall a big white sheet. Make a large paper Santa Claus; cut off his head, his feet, his arms, legs and pack; cut off his ears and nose; cut out his eyes, and paste his body on the sheet. Blindfold each player and give him a portion of the Saint's anatomy, and let him place it where he thinks it should go. You can have a bit of dried mucilage on the backs of these bits of paper, so that they can be moistened and stuck to the body. He generally turns out a most peculiar looking saint, with one eye on his heel, another on his thumb, his head where his feet should be, and nothing in the right place. You can have two simple prizes—one for the person who comes nearest being right in the placing of some member, and a booby prize for the one

farthest out of the way. We have seen a whole roomful of grown people convulsed with merriment over this game.

"GOSSIP" is amusement for the older ones. All sit in a circle. One communicates a piece of gossip about some person in the room, who proceeds to tell it to the one next, and so it goes on until the last one is to repeat aloud just what he hears, and the starter gives the original sentence. They are generally just about as far apart as the gossip started at a sewing circle is from the same piece of news when it has made the village rounds.

"METAMORPHOSIS:" Let each member of the company be furnished with a sheet of paper and a pencil. Let him draw the top of the sheet the head of some bird, beast, fish, or human being, and fold down the sheet so as to leave nothing exposed except lines to show on what part of the paper the body is to be placed. He then passes it to his next neighbor, who draws on it a body to suit his own fancy. It is then folded and passed to the next, who must draw legs, two or four. When the papers are examined, some very curious monsters, unknown to natural history, are displayed.

"APPRENTICE" is not too intellectual for the little ones. One of the players begins by saying, "I have apprenticed my son to a butcher," or drygoods merchant, or to any tradesman, and gives the initial of the first thing his son sold. The rest must guess what the article sold was, and the one who guesses right must then "prentice" his son.

The Dressed Turkey.

One of the parish sent one morn—
A farmer kind and able—
A nice fat turkey, raised on corn,
To grace the pastor's table.

The farmer's lad went with the fowl,
And thus addressed the pastor:
"Dear me, if I ain't tired! Here is
A gobbler from my master."

The pastor said: "Thou shouldst not thus
Present the fowl to me;
Come, take my chair, and for me act,
And I will act for thee."

The preacher's chair received the boy,
The fowl the pastor took—
Went out with it and then came in
With pleasant smile and look.

And to his young *pro tem*, he said:
"Dear sir, my honored master
Presents this turkey, and his best
Respects to you, his pastor."

"Good!" said the boy; "your master is
A gentleman and scholar!
My thanks to him, and for yourself,
Here is a half a dollar!"

The pastor felt around his mouth
A most peculiar twitching;
And to the gobbler holding fast,
He "bolted" for the kitchen.

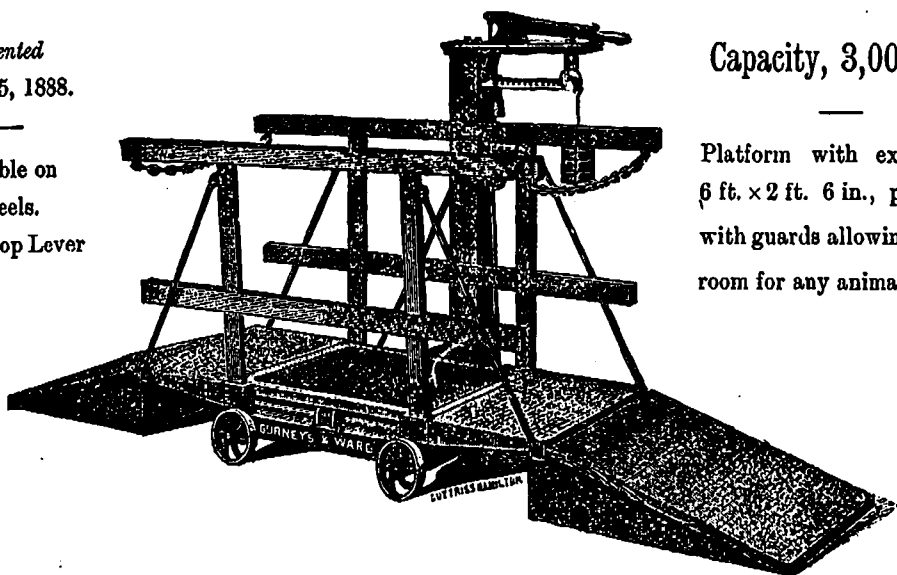
He gave the turkey to the cook,
And came back in a minute,
Then took the youngster's hand and left
A half a dollar in it.



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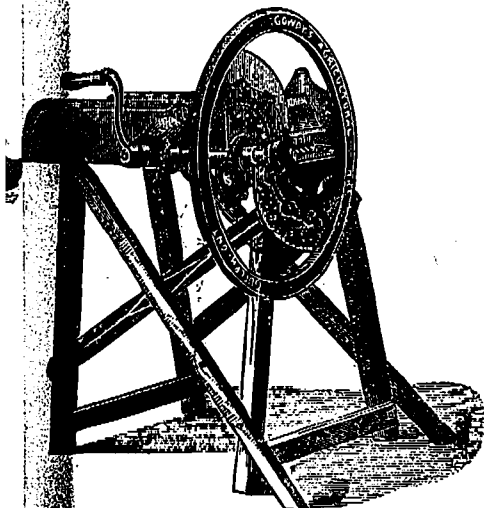
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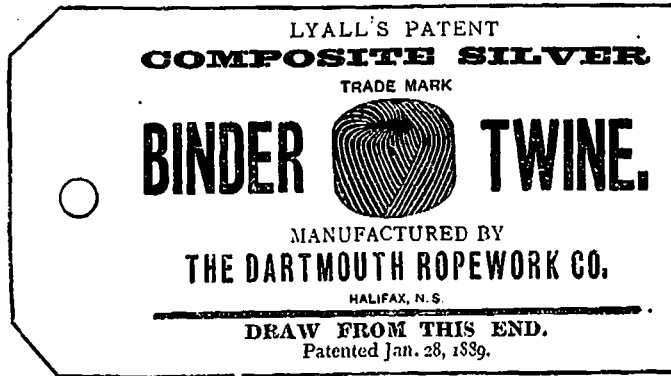
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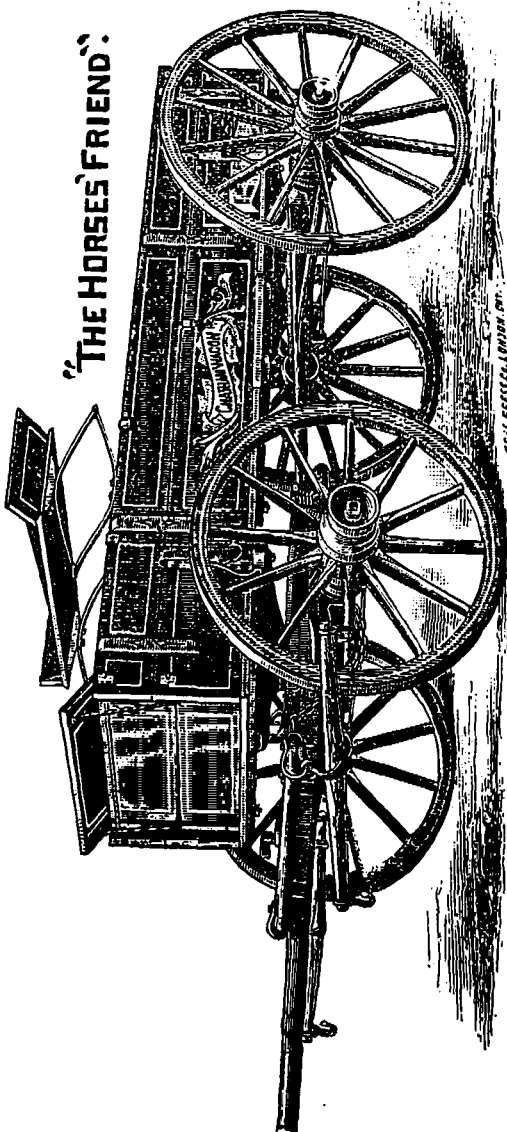
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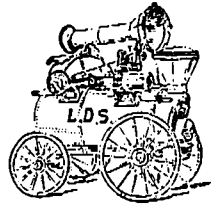
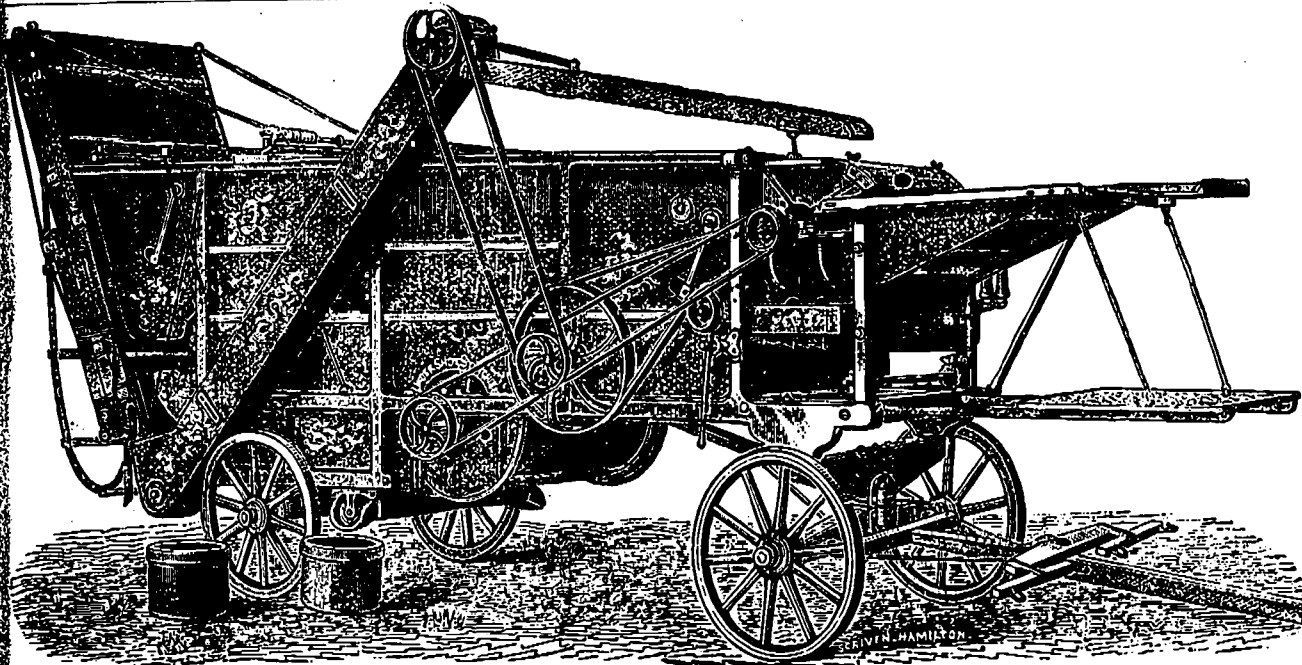
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for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and all
Roughness of the Skin.

IT DRIES INSTANTLY.

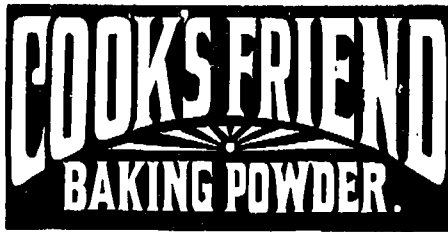
IT WHITENS THE SKIN.

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STUART W. JOHNSTON,
TORONTO.

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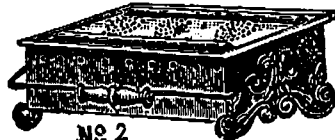
It has high leavening power for its cost and contains no alum, or other dangerous ingredient.

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\$100.00
IN CASH AWARDS.**

In addition to the Premiums offered in our Premium List, to be distributed as follows:—

To the one who secures the most new subscriptions to MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, prior to July 1st, 1890, and remits us the amount for the same as he or she collects it **\$50**

To the one sending in Second largest number of new subscriptions on same conditions **\$30**

To the one sending in Third largest number of new subscriptions on same conditions **\$15**

To the one sending in Fourth largest number of new subscriptions on same conditions **\$5**

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Supposing the next largest list sent in was thirty, the successful subscriber would receive Thirty Dollars in Cash and thirty One-Subscription Premiums.

And so on for the Third and Fourth Prizes.

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Celebrated "Superior" Grain Drills & Broadcast Seeders

which they will be prepared to supply for the Season of 1890.

The Superior Drills are well and favorably known in all parts of the United States. They embody the best principles, are the simplest, surest, and most easily operated Seeders and Drills known. The newest and latest designs have some entirely original and most valuable features never before introduced, and it was their intrinsic value that induced THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING Co. to add to their regular line these special Seed Drills.

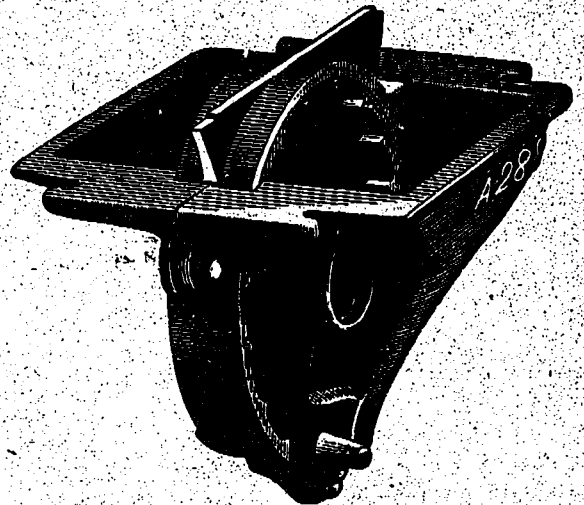
The Combined Grain Drill and Broadcast Seeder is in every sense a "Superior" machine.

The Improved Double Force Feed Grain Distribution used on all the "Superior" Drills greatly excels anything heretofore known.

The New Superior Press or Shoe Drill actually plants the grain, evenly, and at a uniform depth, and presses the earth over it, thus doubly insuring the crop from being uncovered by wind or rain storms.

Descriptive circular on application to

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



Improved Superior Double Force Feed Distributer.
Used on all Superior Plain and Shoe Grain Drills.

1
A Rowdy black of high degree
Scrolled forth to find what there might be
In fields of wheat, that he could see
Of prospects good
in store

2
The morn was bright
The sky was fair
Unto the fields
He did repair,
And tilted up he
Fixed his stare
This always AGRICULTURALIST

3
And peering hard
He tries to find,
Some (real) sprout
Of goodly kind,
That farmers love
To thresh or bind
But lo! 'tis all
A FAILURE

4 [disguise]
He turns away in sheep
And vows the Farmer!
"Surely 'BUST"
Who sows his seed
With tools of rust
In this age of great INVENTION

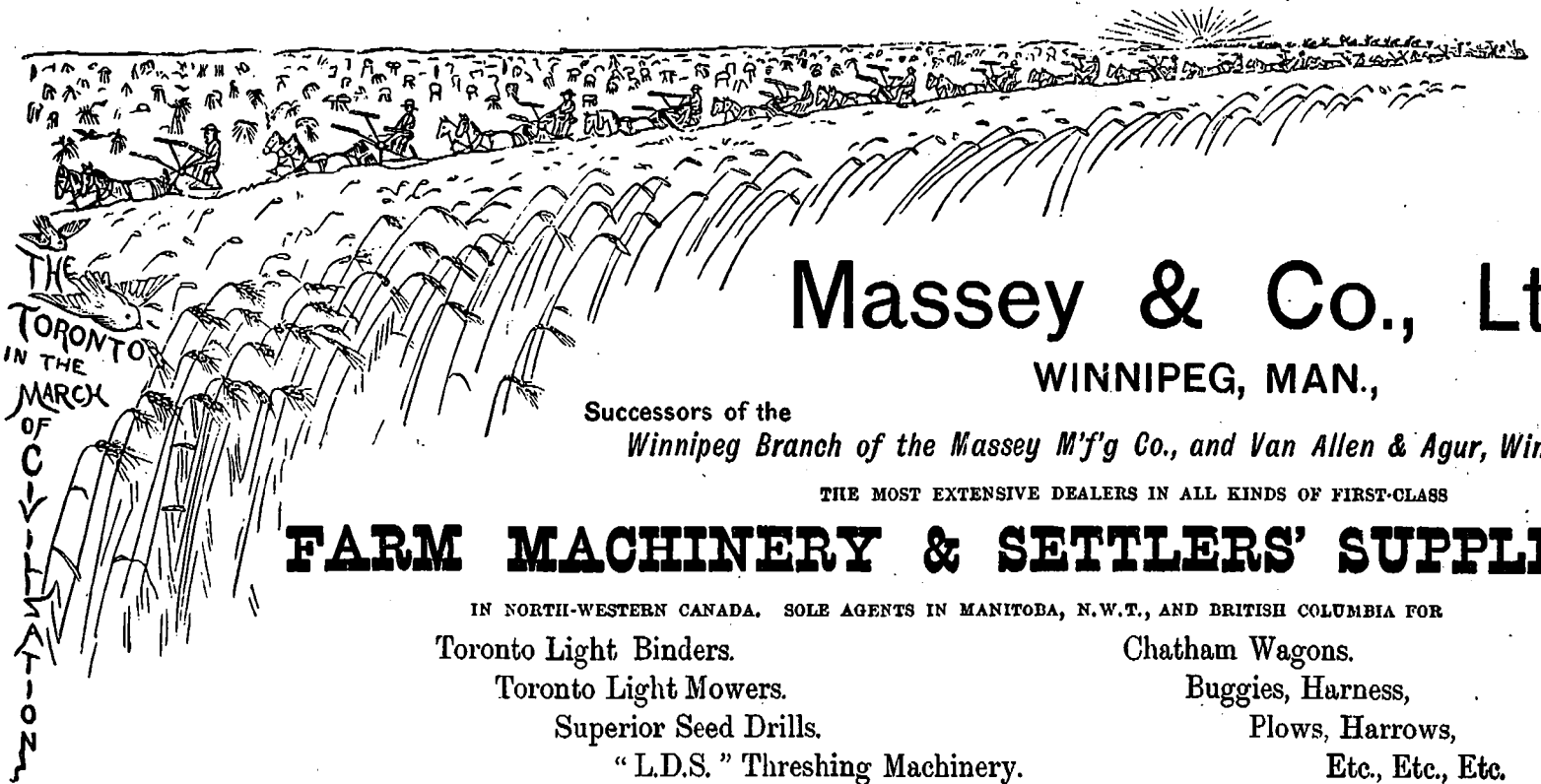
5
A neighbour's field
He soon duly spy,
And quickly sees
With praiséd eye
The plants that near
The surface lie,
Of a harvest
That will BE,

6
He hops around
In wild delight,
With such a prospect
Now in sight,
And thinks the FARMER
Must be right
Who puts
His seed in THUS

7
With sweetest notes he sings his lay
And praises loud the present day
That man hath found another way
Of "putting in"
A CROP.

8
The MORAL to this story learn and
Our SHOE PRESS DRILL you'd never spurn
Nor fields of wheat in autumn burn,
If sown with a
"SUPERIOR"

Contributed to MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED by Frank R. Packham.



Massey & Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

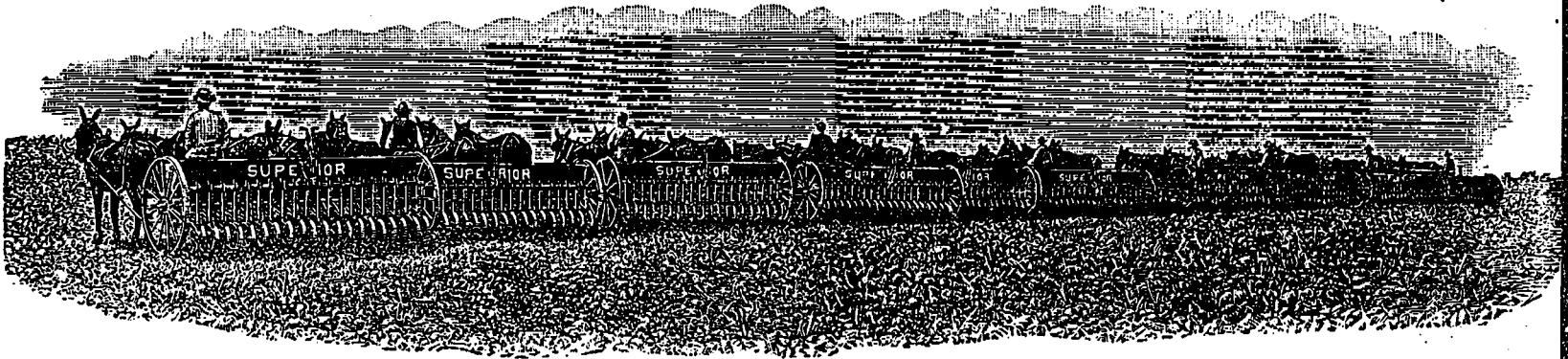
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| Toronto Light Binders. | Chatham Wagons. |
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THE GREAT MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AWARDS



an elegant **GOLD MEDAL** (of which this is a fac-simile) to the **MASSEY CO.** for their **TORONTO LIGHT BINDER**, together with a Special Diploma of Merit.

[MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.]

Fac-simile of the **SILVER MEDAL**, the Highest Award of Merit, given



THE TORONTO LIGHT BINDER
at Cape Town, Cape Colony, South Africa, Feb., 1889.

Composite Silver Binder Twine.

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

COMPARISON.

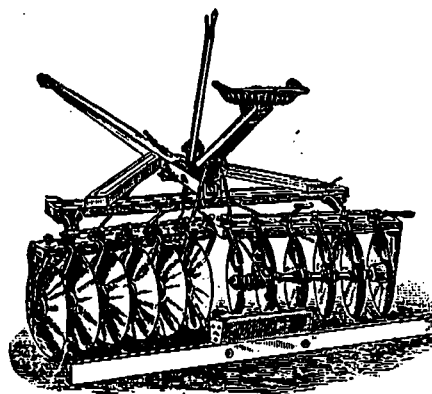
\$10.00 will purchase 100 lbs. "Composite" Twine, at 10c. per lb., running not less than 500 feet to the pound, equalling.	50.00
\$10.00 will purchase of "Manila" Twine, running 600 feet to the pound, which is fully 25 or 50 feet above the average of that generally sold, and estimate the cost at the low average of 15c. per lb., 66½ lbs., equalling	40.00

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

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