

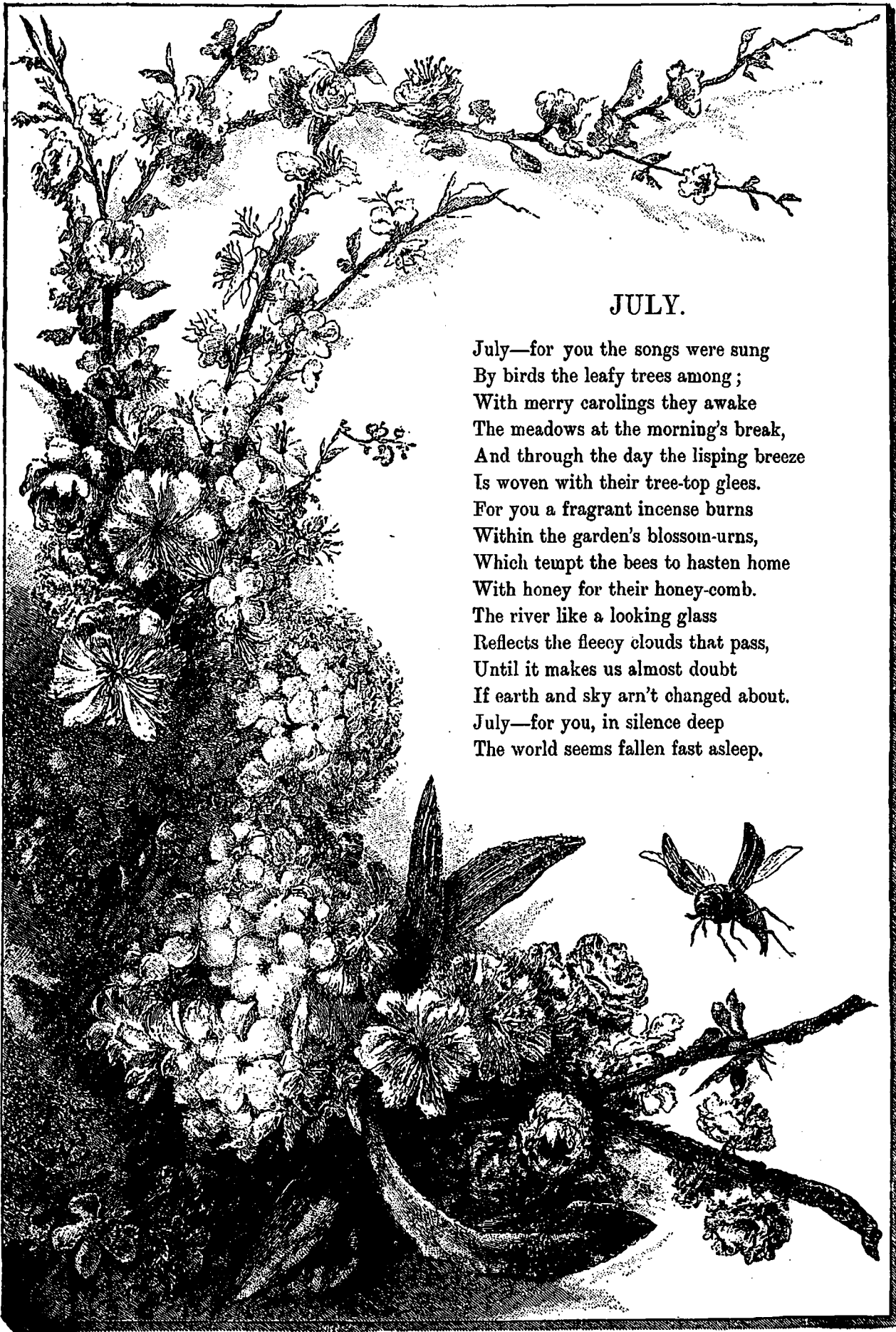
# ◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## Mid-Summer Number

New Series, Vol. 2, No 7.]

[Toronto, July, 1890.

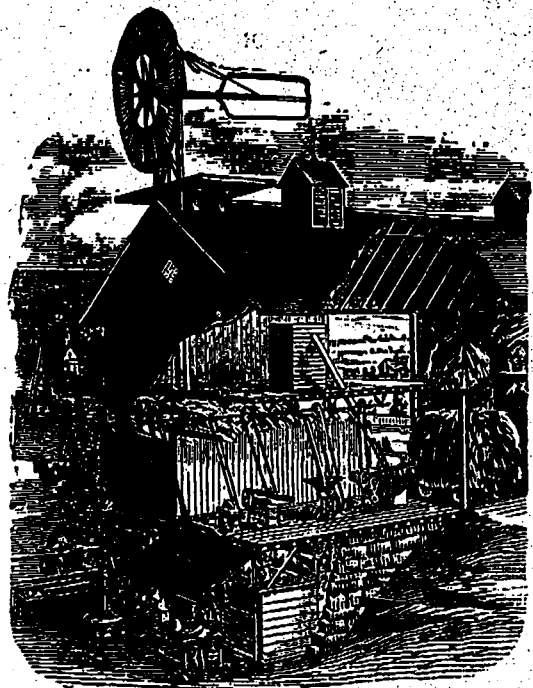


### JULY.

July—for you the songs were sung  
By birds the leafy trees among ;  
With merry carolings they awake  
The meadows at the morning's break,  
And through the day the lisp'ing breeze  
Is woven with their tree-top glees.  
For you a fragrant incense burns  
Within the garden's blossom-urns,  
Which tempt the bees to hasten home  
With honey for their honey-comb.  
The river like a looking glass  
Reflects the fleecy clouds that pass,  
Until it makes us almost doubt  
If earth and sky aren't changed about.  
July—for you, in silence deep  
The world seems fallen fast asleep.

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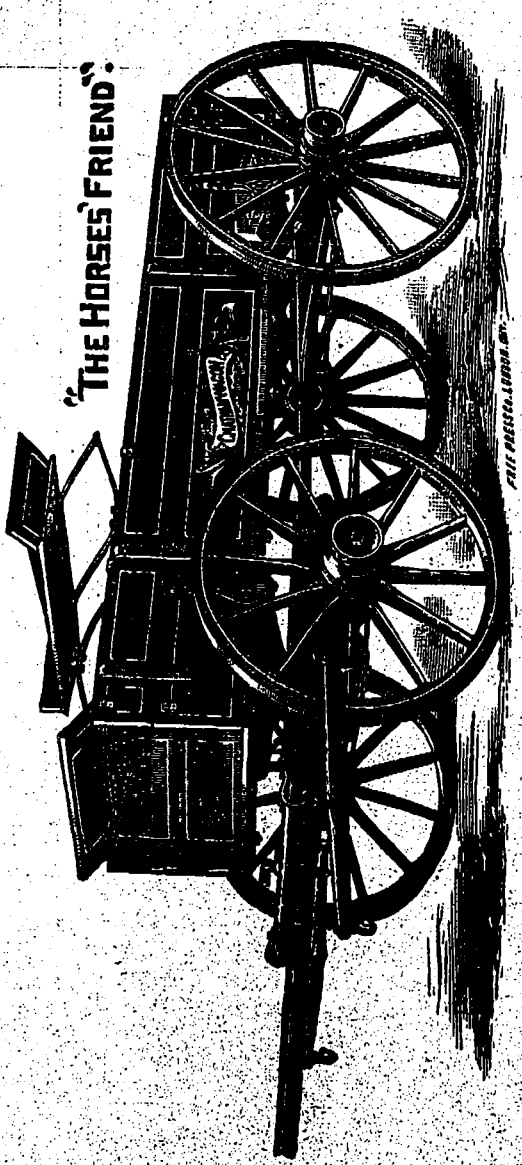
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2000 sold in 1886  
2300 sold in 1887  
2500 sold in 1888  
3500 sold in 1889

More than three times as many as have been sold by any other Factory in Canada.

ALLISONVILLE, Oct. 30, 1889.

MR. M. CAMPBELL, Chatham.  
DEAR SIR,—I think I am safe in saying your Mills have no equal for separating and fast cleaning. I have cleaned 120 bushels of barley per hour. Yours truly,  
D. W. VALLEAN.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 26, 1889.

MR. MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham.  
DEAR SIR,—I have never used as good a Mill, and the Bagger works complete, and I take pleasure in recommending the Mill.  
Yours truly,  
JAMES FELL.

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# Massey's Illustrated

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 7.]

### ROUND THE WORLD,

*A 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.)

### HOME FROM THE ORIENT.

*Twelfth and concluding Letter, dated Atlantic Ocean, homeward bound, S.S. Parisian, June 11th, 1888.*

A SEAPORT town is never a very moral place, and Port Said, of all ports, is the worst I have ever chanced to visit. It cannot make the slightest pretension to morality, for it has none.

Unfortunately we had to wait there three days for the ship which was to take us onward, and our hearts were glad indeed, when we saw the gleaming electric search-light of the *Iberia* away in the distance, as she slowly came up the canal, though it



SCENE ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

*Specially engraved for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED from a Photograph.*

was at the undesirable hour of 2.30 a.m. when we went on board. The moon was at its full, and the night as clear as possible, and the scene at the entrance to the ever-busy canal was a pleasing one. There were men-of-war ships and steamships of every description lying at anchor or gliding gracefully along, having either just come through the great Suez Canal, or awaiting their turn to pass. The traffic through that very narrow thread of water connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, and so greatly shortening the passage between Europe and the Southern and Asiatic world, is almost incredible.

Now that electric light can be used, by the aid of the far-reaching "search-lights" of dazzling brilliancy, ships may pass through in safety by night as well as day. But even so, the capacity of the canal is not great enough, and a scheme of widening it, or even constructing a parallel canal—one for the up and the other for the down traffic—is being contemplated.

Once out in the Mediterranean and our big ship

began to toss—very gently at first, but steadily on the increase, and by evening things were decidedly uncomfortable. That night the wind increased in fury till it rocked about the *Iberia*—a ship of nearly 5,000 tons—in a manner quite surprising and tore the main try-sail into shreds. This was as we were passing "under Crete," and the violence of the waves in this inland sea called to mind the terrible experience of St Paul in these very same waters. (Acts, xxvii).

Next day brought us better weather, and shortly after noon the coast of Italy,—“the toe of the boot”—was in sight. A little later, and the outline of Mount Etna (10,800 feet above sea level) became visible, the smoke rising from its summit.

The Italian coast line was very plain but beautiful, as seen from our ship, and there were many lovely little villages cosily nestled on the steep hill-sides along the mountainous coast. Olive trees and vines were growing on the slopes. In the Straits of Messina the view was extremely pretty, with the charming Sicilian coast on one hand and that of Italy on the other, the sightseer's eyes were more than busy. Unbeknown we passed by the celebrated "Scylla and Charybdis," the terror of the ancients, but the water was as quiet as a river, and these famous whirlpools quite unnoticed. After leaving the Straits, the Islands of L'apari came into sight and remained within reach of our vision for several hours. Old Stromboli, particularly, elicited admiration. From the crater of this uniformly-shaped volcano, the mouth of which slopes slightly to the north, steam and smoke were rising in a cloud, and also from the hot stream of lava flowing down one side. At its base, close to the water's edge, was a pretty little village, al-

most lost to sight, it was so small in comparison with the mighty volcano. Dangerous quarters it seemed, for if Stromboli should suddenly become active, the inhabitants could not escape.

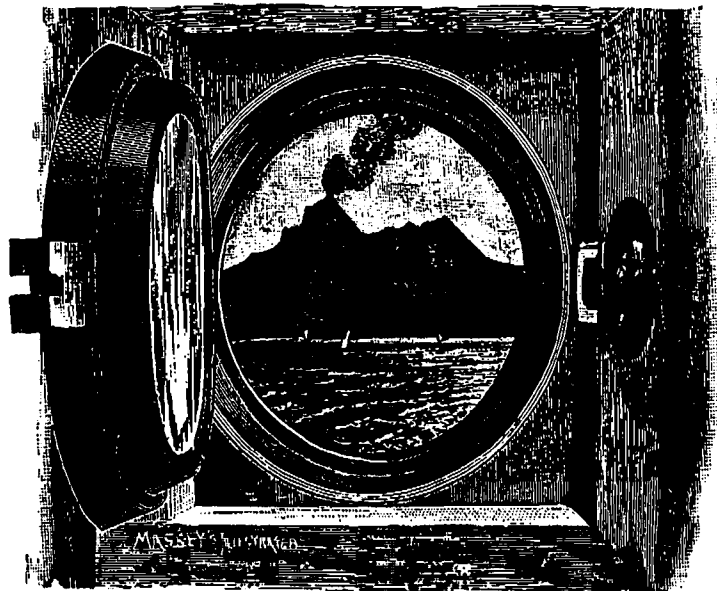
As this grand old mountain receded in the distance, in the twilight of that evening, the smoke lazily ascending from its summit, it formed a dreamy picture.

Long before daybreak next morning, the prow of the *Iberia* was turned into the far-famed Bay of Naples. The night was very dark, for it was cloudy, and as I looked upon Mount Vesuvius from the port in my stateroom, its black outline could be plainly distinguished against the sky, and the red glow, with occasional fire flashes, from its crater, was quite brilliant. A stream of

hot lava part way down its side also gave forth a red glow. The volcano had recently been more active than usual. Many of our passengers arose in the hope of witnessing a glorious sunrise, but were doomed to disappointment, for the clouds thickened and shut off the sun's rays entirely. However, the gradual dawn of daylight was in itself beautiful, the details of the landscape slowly coming into view.

The city of Naples, so prettily situated, its buildings extending around the shore of the Bay, the hills back of the city, and the wonderful volcano, form a scene of extraordinary grandeur, but I cannot say I think the Bay of Naples any more beautiful than some of the other magnificent harbors we had entered. An hour or so after breakfast time we weighed anchor and were again under way, the weather so hazy that the beauty of the islands we were passing was largely cut off from view. The following morning we sighted the coast of Sardinia in the distance; and the next day the Tunisian and Algerian coast was in view, and that evening, between us and the setting sun, the mountains of Spain were distinctly visible, though many, many miles away. The following noon we dropped anchor at Gibraltar for an hour or two, and had a splendid view of that grand old fortress as we approached it, and again as we were leaving. It is an imposing and very prominent rock. But very little of the fortifications can be seen.

Gibraltar is neither so bold nor so beautiful as the magnificent fortress of Aden. In the narrowest parts, the Straits are not more than 12 to 15 miles across. Here one can get an idea of the great commercial fleets passing in and out of the Mediterranean. At the outer entrance there were no less than 12 ships in sight at one time. The Bay of Biscay, so noted for ill behavior, was fortunately in a fairly calm mood, and we had good weather till within a day of Plymouth, when a heavy fog set in, which greatly delayed our progress, and made it difficult and dangerous navigating. So perfect are the equipments of modern ocean ships that one seldom hears of one becoming wrecked solely from bad weather; it is generally from collision in a dense fog. When a ship is veiled in a heavy mist and the keenest eyes cannot see her length ahead, nothing remains but to proceed slowly, and continually blow the fog horn or whistle, to apprise other ships, which may chance to be near, of her presence, and at best danger is imminent in regions where there is much commerce, or in paths of icebergs. Only prompt action and good management on the part of the



VIEW OF MOUNT VESUVIUS FROM STATE ROOM PORT HOLE.

*Specially engraved for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED from a sketch by W. E. H. MASSEY, Esq.*

captain of the *Iberia* prevented our running into two ships, during our approach to Plymouth, where ships are moving in every direction, both of which crossed our path immediately forward of the bows.

Everyone felt rejoiced when in the early morning we arrived safely in the beautiful harbor of Ply-

surely finding their way into England's imperial city. And, although one sees in London to-day the old methods beside the new, so greatly has the city changed that you who knew it as it was some years ago, would see a great difference now—especially in the manners and customs of the people.

The English people are becoming Americanized.

And I might here say, from the observations I have made on frequent trips to various parts of the United States, that our neighbors on the south are becoming Anglicised—changes which will be beneficial to both nations; for there must be a happy medium between the too fast, hit-or-miss style of a certain class of Americans, and the too slow, hesitating, and over-deliberate manner of the Britishers. With pardonable pride and conceit, I might heresay that I think we Canadians (especially we Torontonians, you know) come nearest this "happy medium."

As one passes down Bridge Street to Blackfriars' Bridge, on the left, close to the bridge, just where Queen Victoria Street verges into Bridge Street, is a fine stone block and in front of this building he will see the sign of the Massey M'g Co.,\* in unmistakable characters.

After two busy weeks we wended our way northward to Scotland, calling at Sheffield, Leeds, and Settle on our way. At Sheffield we visited some of the largest steel works, and were especially interested in the enormous and powerful machinery at "John Brown's" for the manufacture of ship armor plate and heavy ship forgings. One lathe we saw was capable of turning a shaft of 40 tons weight and over 150 feet long.

In Sheffield, strange as it may seem, the Massey Manufacturing Co. have an agent, who sells their machinery in the surrounding territory. How paradoxical this circumstance appears when much of

\* Owing to a rapid increase in trade, the Massey Co. have since moved into more commodious offices and warehouses, Nos. 54 and 55 Bunhill Row, E.C., where they occupy an entire block specially fitted for their use.

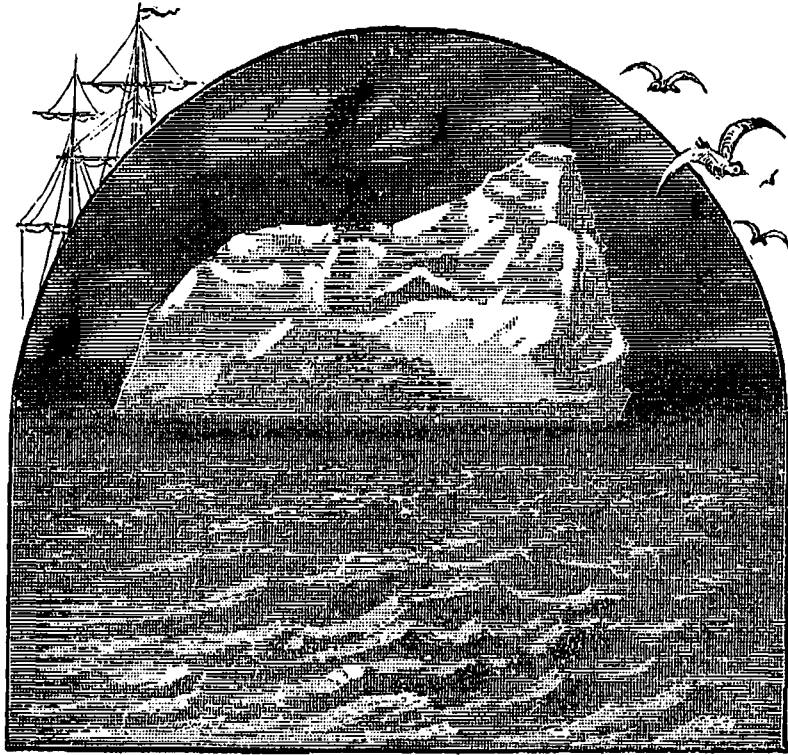
the steel used at their Works in Toronto is purchased in Sheffield, taken out to Canada, manufactured into harvesting machinery, and sent back there to be sold! A problem for political economists. The fact that Toronto Harvesting Machinery is sold throughout Europe, almost under the eyes of English and German manufactories in the same line, is plain evidence to me that well paid and skilled Canadian labor can more than compete with the "cheap labor" of England, and the "pauper labor," as it is frequently styled, of the Continent; and that, too, when handicapped by an ocean freight of 3,000 miles (double that on materials purchased in Europe) and a heavy import duty on raw materials. The unskilled pauper labor of Europe is the dearest labor in the world for the manufacturer.

In passing through we saw the country in its prime beauty. There is nothing so lovely as the freshness of spring. It is all very well to have summer the year round but give me the change of seasons every time. It is certainly much healthier too, and one soon tires of the everlasting dull green of sub-tropical vegetation; at least we did.

Edinburgh was at its best and I was delighted with the grand old city of which Scotchmen are so justly proud. About 18 miles out of the city, toward the east, is a beautiful, level, farming country. In this district is a beautiful farm of over 600 acres, called the "model farm," and it is as fine a property as I have ever seen. In its centre is a group of buildings—a splendid farm residence—and near it a row of cosy stone cottages as neat and tidy as could be imagined, in which reside the score or more employes and their families. Then there are barns, stables, sheds, etc., all kept in a most orderly manner, and all equipped with the latest improvements, even to the manufacture of gas for the illumination of the home and cottages. This place is Fentonbarns, the seat of Mr. Wm. Ford, the proprietor of the "model farm." In one of the large sheds men may be seen busily engaged erecting Toronto Light Binders for shipment, for Mr. Ford is the representative of the Massey Manufacturing Co., in Scotland, and this is the headquarters of the Company in that bonnie land where "Torontos" have fairly driven competition from the field.

While at Edinburgh we rode out by coach to see the great Forth Bridge, in course of construction. It is indeed an enormous undertaking, and the mammoth cantilevers, which were nearing completion, were of incredible size. (See illustration and description following page).

Going from Edinburgh to Glasgow we took a hurried trip through the Trossachs and over Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, the charms of which I have no time to dwell upon. Of late years Glasgow has been making rapid strides and now, of the cities of the United Kingdom, ranks next to London in size, having more than rivalled Liverpool. Thence we proceeded to Liverpool and boarded the *S. S. Parisian*, of the Allan Line, for Canada. We called

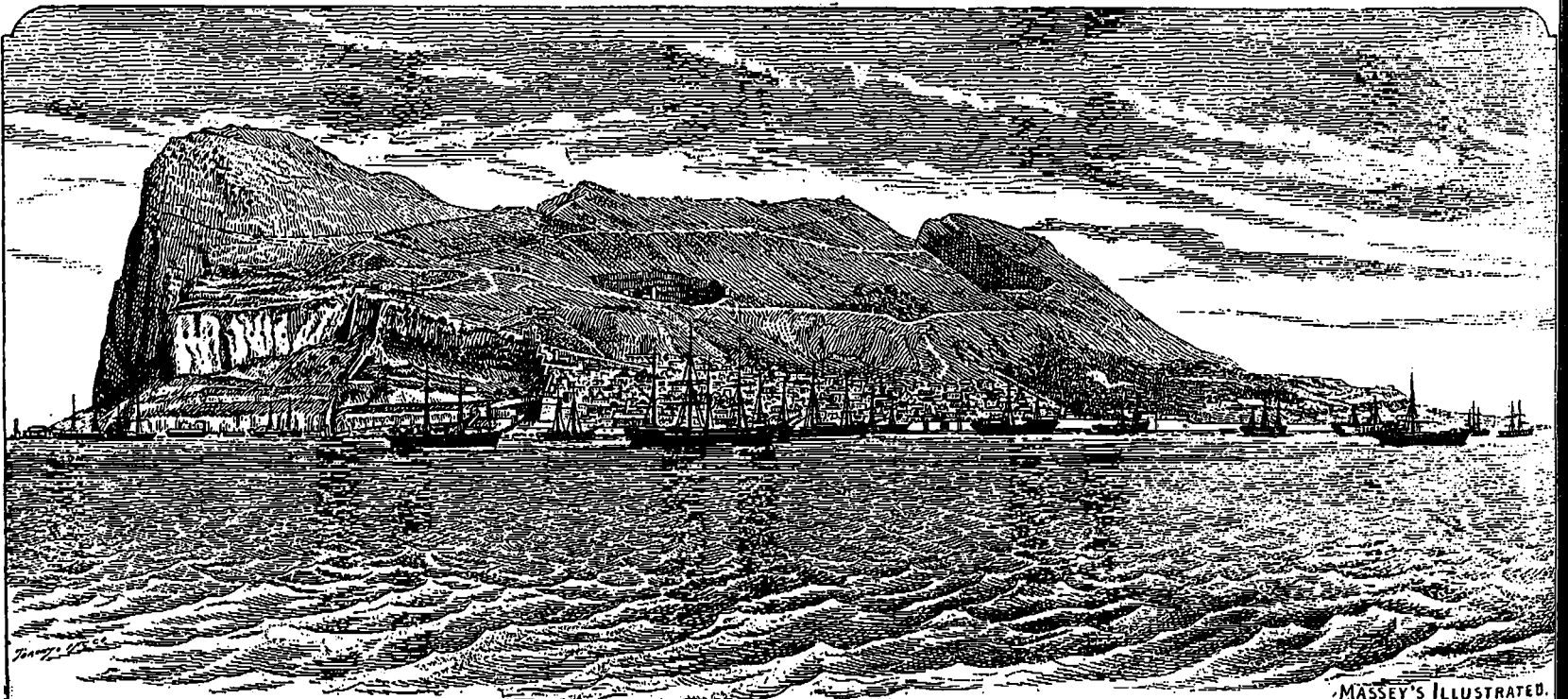


AN ENORMOUS ICEBERG OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Engraved from a photograph by W. F. H. Massey, taken from the deck of the S.S. "Parisian."

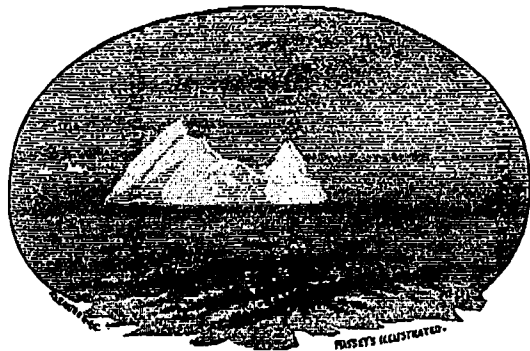
mouth, the fog lifting as a veil and uncovering the charming picture shortly after we reached moorings. The tender green foliage on the hillsides about the harbor, the leaves having just broken from the bud, was refreshing indeed to our eyes after the dull-green vegetation of the tropical and sub-tropical regions, in which we had been so many months.

Another 24 hours landed us in London, the most wonderful and the greatest of all great cities. It so happens that my several visits to this mighty metropolis have been at intervals of two years, and, while so well known for its conservative ways, upon each successive return I see new improvements, new changes in one way and another; for London, as well as the cities of the new world, is progressive, and the better means of accomplishing certain ends, which modern science has disclosed, are slowly but



GENERAL VIEW OF GIBRALTAR.—Specially engraved for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED from a Photograph.

in at Moville, the port of Londonderry, for the mails, and, having had a glimpse of the lovely green shores of the Emerald Isle, turned westward, since when we have been having anything but a pleasant passage. Strong head winds and heavy seas have



ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Engraved for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED from photographs by W. E. H. Massey, Esq., taken from the deck of the S.S. "Parisian."

tossed us about and impeded our progress, making it generally unpleasant, though there is now a prospect of better things. The *Parisian* is a fine ship, the largest and best we have yet travelled in on this trip, and Capt. Smith, who is a whole host in himself, does all in his power to help the passengers enjoy themselves.

JUNE 14TH.

The weather is cold and fine, and the coast of Newfoundland is now in plain sight. Within range of vision are some thirty-five to forty icebergs, some of which are of enormous size and most beautiful to look upon. So clear and beautiful is the weather, and our course so close to some of these icebergs, I have been able to make several photographs of them. Ere long we will be steaming up the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and entering our fair Dominion on the opposite side of the continent from that on which we left it in September last.

We shall have travelled between thirty-five and forty thousand miles when we arrive home, and have gone *around* the world in the fullest sense of that word, having passed through all the lines of longitude, and all lines of latitude from 47° South

(Bluff, New Zealand) to 56° North (Loch Katrine, Scotland). A wealthy and well-educated gentleman (though his knowledge of geography was deficient) said the other day, "but you did not go around the world, for you have not been to China."

I could but smile, for, on the contrary, we had gone around in the *completest sense*, having passed through our antipodes, while the man who goes from Canada to China and then on to England and home without going south of the equator does not go *around* the world at all in one sense, any more than a person would who made the circuit within half a degree of the pole, and so passed through all the meridians of longitude.

While this grand tour has been a great privilege and one of pleasure and profit, I have, nevertheless, had enough of travel to satiate me for some time to come, and shall be glad to resume my post at home.

I shall be rejoiced again to set foot on Canadian soil—the land I love above all lands—and especially to get back to Toronto, the city I love above all cities. Of all the towns and cities I have visited, I have found none I like so well. I sincerely believe the energetic farmer, laborer, mechanic, clerk, or business man has as good a chance, if not better, of succeeding in Canada as anywhere, all things considered; and from my observation during this and other tours, I am firmly convinced that the condition of the workman of Toronto is better than it is elsewhere; better, even, than it is in the majority of cities in the United States, and certainly quite equal, at least, to his estate in the best American cities.

I also believe that the Canadian farmer—especially the Ontario farmer—has a better lot than the farmers in the best of the United States, and decidedly better than the agriculturists of the other countries I have visited.

With this epistle I bring to a close the series of letters containing an account of my long tour, which, all being well, will terminate in the course of a few days, when I hope again to resume my duties at home.

### The Forth Bridge.

This construction of the Forth Bridge, Scotland, is justly regarded as one of the greatest scientific and mechanical

achievements of modern times. The total length of the viaduct is 3,296 feet, or nearly 1½ miles, and there are two spans 1710 feet, two of 680 feet, fifteen of 108 feet girders, four of 57 feet, and three of 25 feet being masonry arches.

The clear headway for navigation is 150 feet for 500 feet in the centre of the 1710 foot spans. The extreme height of the structure is 301 feet above, and the extreme depth of foundations 91 feet below, the level of high water.

There are about 53,000 tons of steel in the superstructure of the viaduct, and about 140,000 cubic yards of masonry and concrete in the foundation and piers.

The main piers, three in number, consist each of a group of four masonry columns, faced with granite, 49 feet in diameter at the top, and 36 feet high, which rest either on the solid rock or on concrete, carried down in most cases by means of caissons, of a maximum diameter of 70 feet, to the rock or bowlder clay, which is of almost equal solidity.

The stresses to be provided for are those arising from the weight of the structure itself, the rolling load, and wind, as well as from change of temperature.

The rolling load had been taken as one ton per foot run on each line of rails over the whole structure, or a train on each line consisting of sixty short coal trucks of fifteen tons each, weighing in the aggregate 142 tons.

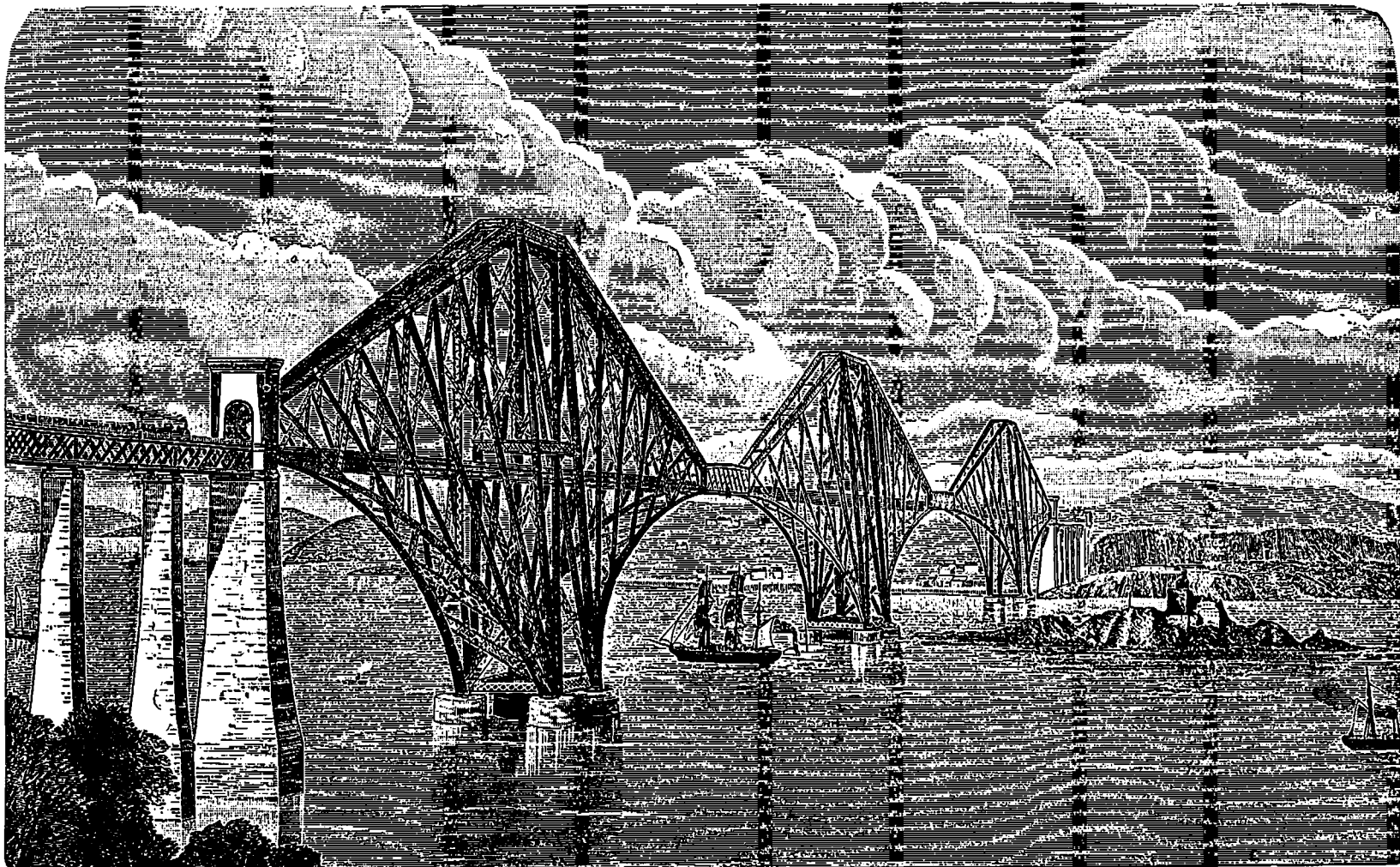
The wind pressure provided for is a pressure of 56 pounds per square foot striking the whole or any part of the exposed surface of the bridge at any angle with the horizon, the total amount on the main spans being estimated at nearly 3,000 tons.

The superstructure of the main spans is made up of three enormous double cantilevers, resting on the main piers. Those on the shore sides are 1505 feet, and that on Inch Garvie (an island fortuitously dividing the deep water space into two channels of nearly equal width) is 1620 feet in length. The effective depth over the piers is 330 feet, and at the end 35 feet. The centre portions of the two 1710 foot spans on each side of Inch Garvie are formed by two lattice girders 350 feet in length, 50 feet deep in the centre, and 37 feet deep at the ends.

The compression members of the cantilevers are, as a rule, formed of tubes either circular in form, or circular with flattened ends.

The tension members are quadrangular in section. The booms at their corners take the strains, and the vertical and horizontal bracing of the sides keep them stiff against the effects of their own weight and wind respectively.

The Forth Bridge is a most important link in the direct railway connection between Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee.



THE FORTH BRIDGE.

## Second Prize Essay

ON

# GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

BY MRS. G. A. FORBES, WATERDOWN, ONT.

IN order to have a well-kept house, there are two essential qualifications required, namely:— System and order. The lady who, either in the oversight or actual performance of the every-day duties devolving upon her, has a systematic and orderly method, will accomplish more, and of a better quality, than another whose work is done in a hap-hazard, go-as-you-please manner.

To begin with, Monday, which (if a fine day) in most families is washing day, it is well to have a dinner of baked potatoes, meat pie, pickles and sauces, with pie for dessert. By so arranging this you have the top of your stove at your disposal.

Tuesday follows with ironing, and in many cases bread-baking, which, if properly managed, can be got through with in the forenoon. It is well when ironing to lay aside all articles that require mending or buttons, and have them properly attended to before being put away in their respective places.

Wednesday is usually churning, and cake and pie baking day.

Thursday, to my idea, is the sewing day of the week, although a portion of every day can be allotted to that.

Friday is general sweeping day, on which bedrooms, halls, closets, and in fact every part of the house, should be thoroughly gone over, followed by careful dusting.

Saturday (in some families may call for churning and bread baking), scrubbing, cleaning of stoves, windows, and general preparations for Sabbath, which in every well-ordered house ought to be one of comparative rest.

In the winter it is well to purchase prints, shirtings and cottonades, and have them made up before spring overtakes us, as at that season the setting of poultry, additional dairy cares, and that most important of all duties, house-cleaning, comes with unexpected rapidity. As soon as these are attended to we have broods of young chicks and turkeys claiming our attention for a few weeks.

About this season the summer small fruit requires attention.

It should be the aim of every good housekeeper to have her cellar stored with all kinds of fruits and jellies, as they are healthful as well as a relish when the snow is blowing without, and we sit around our well-spread table beside a glowing fire.

After fruit follows the pickling season, and although a great many condemn them as unhealthy, yet they are very appetizing, and I think (in moderation) ought to have a place in every cellar.

A close cupboard for keeping fruit, pickles, and sauces in, is a very useful article in the cellar; as well as several hanging shelves.

It is now drawing towards autumn, and we are beginning to feel the need of warmer clothing. This should be attended to early, as the want of it sometimes has serious results amongst our little ones. It can be done during the evenings, if not in the afternoons, while the head of the house can render this part of the day most pleasant and profitable by reading aloud.

I would here say that no woman should be so much engrossed by housekeeping as to neglect the cultivation of her intellect, as the woman of a cultured mind has a refining and elevating influence

upon those she comes in contact with each day in her own home as well as abroad.

### DIET.

Under this head I would suggest the use of substantial nourishing food, comprising beef, well cured ham, eggs, milk, good bread and butter, and for the appetite of most gentlemen, a good apple pie.

I believe strongly in the use of oatmeal porridge or cracked wheat for breakfast during the winter months, with bread, butter, and hot coffee. Unless men are working very hard, they do not require meat for breakfast, for as a rule it is not very early in winter time.

For dinner, meat, potatoes, and always vegetables of some other kind, cabbages, onions, beets, turnips, canned tomatoes, or corn, with tea, bread and butter, pudding or pie.

For supper or tea, cold meat, with baked or warmed potatoes, bread, butter, apple sauce or fruit, and pie, with one kind of cake, makes a very good bill of fare for general use, but can be varied to suit the appetite. During the spring and summer months meat and potatoes are required for men's breakfasts, and dinners as well, with the addition of parsnips, salsify or lettuce salad and pudding or pie; while for tea, bread and butter, with fresh fruit and warm biscuit, with milk from the creamers, which is very much relished in most families.

### SETTING OF TABLE AND TABLE MANNERS.

However frugal the meal may be, its appearance is greatly enhanced by being neatly set on the table. This is a part of housekeeping too often neglected, and if so, has not an elevating influence on the minds of those who are to partake of it.

A word regarding table etiquette will not be amiss here, and beginning with the children, they should be taught to reverence the asking of God's blessing, also to eat in a tidy manner, and say "please," or "thank you," as the case requires. All unpleasant and unprofitable topics should not be introduced or discussed during the meal hour.

### WASHING OF DISHES.

This is an endless portion of housekeeping, and should be done at once after the dishes have been used, as they are much easier done then, and in that way time is saved. It is well to keep a large pot on the kitchen stove filled with soft water and covered with a close-fitting tin lid, if you are not provided with a tank.

The washing of glassware should precede the dishes, which should be dried with a towel kept for the purpose; a small brush is also very convenient for glassware and flowered dishes.

### VENTILATION.

As I think a great deal of our health depends on the purity of the air we breathe, the necessity of giving due attention to ventilation is of vital importance.

A very good plan is to throw open the bedroom windows and place the bedding on a chair close by, and while we are busy with our morning duties in the kitchen, the dining and sitting room windows and hall doors should be opened. Of course in case of sickness the comfort of the patient should be first considered.

The cellar is another part that must not be overlooked, and should be kept scrupulously clean, and all decayed vegetation removed as soon as possible.

### CARE OF FURNITURE.

The care of furniture ought to take an important part in the well-kept house. All articles, from the

most common stool or chair to the finest upholstery should be handled carefully and quietly. The banging of chairs is destructive as well as disagreeable.

Scribbling on white walls, wall paper, or paint, or in books, should not be allowed in any case.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

As in most cases, the housekeepers of our land are wives and mothers, it is well to say a word regarding the families in our homes, as to a great extent the weal or woe of our country depends upon the young people of to-day.

To the mothers of small children I would say, begin with orderly, cleanly habits. It soon becomes a second nature and the child so influenced is not in after life likely to go far from home for comfort and company.

With the younger members, those under six years, it is well to form the habit of retiring early, as it gives the tired mother and housekeeper time to reflect before retiring. For those older, nine o'clock ought to be a fixed hour for retiring, as all lessons can be studied before that. When they begin to pass from boyhood and girlhood to young "lads and lasses," attending high schools, we should endeavor to make our homes especially attractive and happy, by encouraging each good taste such as music, drawing, painting, mechanical ingenuity, and company of their own age and similar bringing-up, but by all means we should by example and advice show them the importance of nice associates, avoiding those of profane language and addicted to the use of tobacco amongst boys and slangy conversation or rude, boisterous manner amongst girls.

Boys ought to be taught the necessity of keeping themselves clean, their clothes well brushed and shoes polished. These are matters which seem small in themselves, but are of great importance to a young man leaving home, for who is it that wishes to employ a young man of slovenly appearance?

The good housekeeper should do her utmost to cultivate a taste for the use of the needle in her daughters, as no young woman is fitted to go out into the world without a knowledge of sewing and mending. True it is, machines do a great deal of our sewing, but not all. There is the making of button-holes alone, which, when properly done, is an ornament to any garment, but if poorly done, is an eyesore. Now when so many pretty things can be made for very little expense, it is a pleasant pastime, as well as profitable, in making our homes attractive.

The home can be made a good training-school for future usefulness as well as enjoyment, by devoting one evening in the week to amusements, music, readings, recitations, and whatever each member can furnish. Pictures are another requisite to a well-kept house; they relieve the eye and make us forget ourselves for a few moments.

I would not neglect the cultivation of flowers. What is more pleasant in summer than to have a nice fresh bouquet of flowers on the sitting or dining-room table, and in winter, when "ice bounds the brook and snow clads the vale," nothing is more pleasant than a window filled with healthy plants, which seem to speak words of thankfulness for each fresh drink and each sunny day.

A HEN and chicks in a garden sometimes prove beneficial, as they destroy many insects, but they should be kept away from plots that have been recently seeded.

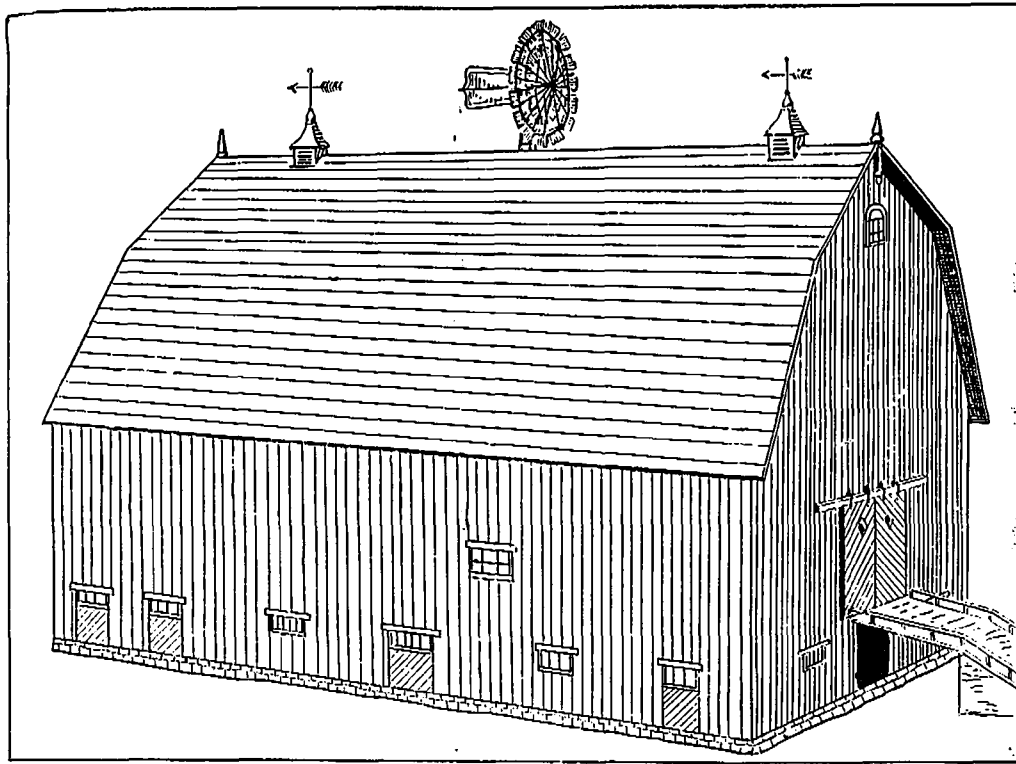


FIGURE 1

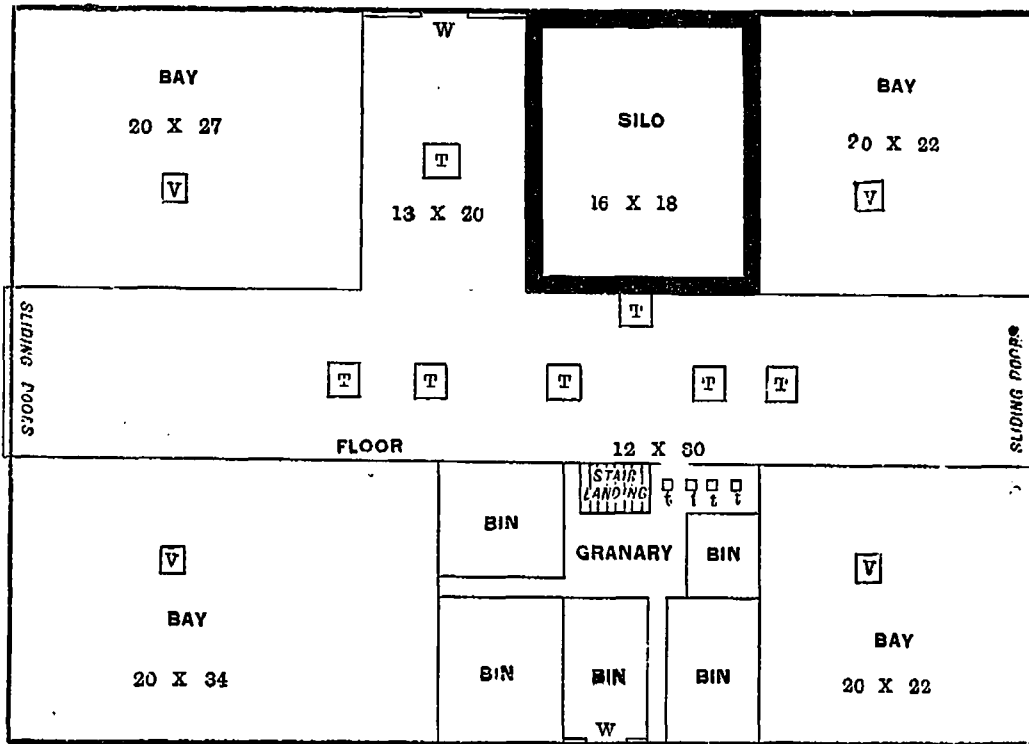


FIGURE 2

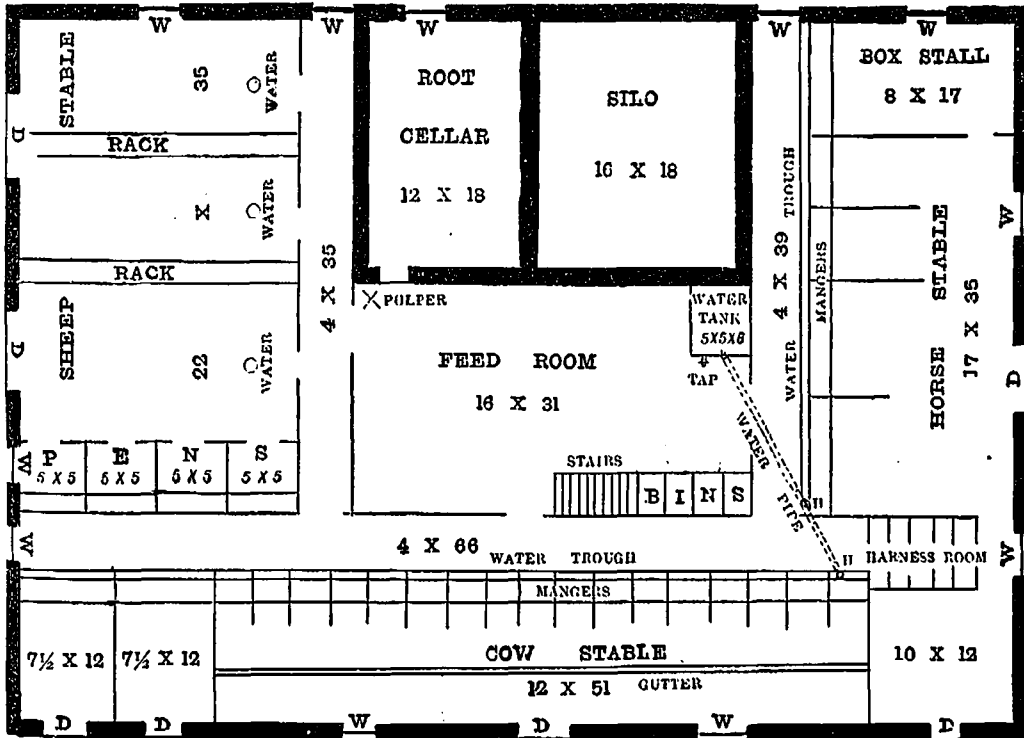


FIGURE 3

Second Prize Plan of Farm Barn.

SUBMITTED BY MR. D. P. L. CAMPBELL, VANKLEEK HILL, ONT.

The plan is intended for a barn 80 feet in length, 52 feet in breadth, and 24 foot posts, with stone foundation.

The points aimed at specially are economy of space, convenience of arrangement, adaptability to general purposes, admitting of enlargement without materially affecting general plan.

The basement walls, Fig. 3, are supposed to be one foot thick, and the dimensions given are inside measurement.

In the horse stable are two double stalls 8½ feet wide each, and two single stalls, each 5 feet wide; also a box stall and harness room. Next to this is a room for bedding, such as straw, leaves, muok, etc., or other absorbents, which is convenient to both cow and horse stable, or it might be used as a box stall.

Movable racks divide the sheep stable into three parts, and sliding doors allow sheep to go out into adjoining yards. One of the doors is wide enough to admit a cart to haul out manure. Notwithstanding that advocates of ensilage claim that it takes the place of roots, a small root cellar is provided to make the change less sudden for those who consider roots indispensable.

In the centre is the feed room. At one corner stands a water tank, with a capacity of about 1,000 gallons, and supplied by windmill with water from cistern or well, as the case may be. It is furnished with a tap, if water is required to moisten feed. A pipe running under the floor in the direction of dotted lines conveys water to troughs in the mangers.

On the opposite side of meal room are bins for grain, meal, salt, etc., which can be filled from traps, t, Fig 2, in granary, and accessible from alleys or feed room.

From Fig 2 it will be seen that the barn floor runs lengthways through building, and several trap doors, T, admit of different kinds of fodder being dropped separately into feed room and alleys in basement. Should it be desired, the horses can be fed from shoots. Those for the double stalls can be inclined from each side of barn floor to centre of manger below.

Over the root cellar is a trap door for dumping in roots. In this space the outter can be placed while filling silo. Temporary scaffolding can be placed over floor, and by use of the horse fork the space above may be filled. The ventilators, V, rise perpendicular to roof, thence under roof to ridge, where the foul air may escape.

The windmill on roof, Fig. 1, can be used for pumping, driving pulper, grain crusher, fanning mill, straw cutter, threshing machine, and saw for cutting wood.

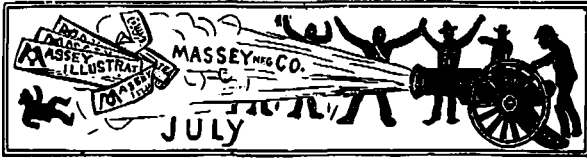
Figure 2. W, Window; T, t, Trap Doors.

Figure 3. W, Window; D, Door; H, Hydrant.

The size of the granary in Figure 2 has been omitted. It is 20 x 25.

The First Prize Plan.

Three of the competitors in the prize competition for Farm Barn have written, taking exception to the decision of the judges in awarding the first prize to Mr. Foster, jr., on the ground chiefly that his plan is defective in regard to the interior arrangements, and its adaptability to general purposes. While admitting the force of their objections, we may point out that Mr. Foster only obtained 80 points out of a possible 100, and that it was on these two heads that he lost the 20 points. It will be seen, therefore, that in the eyes of the judges, his plan was not by any means considered perfect. Still, taking everything into consideration, his plan was deemed the best, and was therefore awarded the first prize. "Tis human to err," and it is possible the judges may have erred in their judgment on these plans, but they do not think so. Each plan was most carefully examined and points noted, and there was no collusion. We may say that the judges were not unanimous, but, as in all other cases, the majority ruled. One of the objectors was very strong in his remarks, but he argued from a wrong standpoint, as he assumed that the scale of the original plan was the scale of the reduced plan published. We took occasion to write him, pointing out the error he had fallen into. It is impossible to please everybody, and all we can say is that as far as lay in the judges' power, equal justice was meted out to all without fear, favor, or affection.



### The Shady Side.

When flies the dust down the road,  
As rolls the groaning harvest load  
Toward the barn upon the hill;  
When summer's stopped the water mill,  
When katydids the frost foretell,  
And apples ruddy grow and swell,  
That man is mad who doesn't ride  
Or walk upon the shady side.

'Tis all the same where'er you be,  
Rich man or poor, bond slave or free,  
Unto den Linden or Broadway,  
Fall Mall or shores of far Cathay,  
When coats and consciences are light,  
With Romeos who love the night,  
Few men there are who need a guide  
To lead them to the shady side.

Yet when the racking years roll by,  
And youth's illusions fade and fly,  
When earthly pleasures tasteless grow,  
And sin and sorrow shadows throw  
Across the whole horizon here,  
When autumn comes with visage sere,  
Man shrinks as from a deadly tide  
From life's descending shady side.



### Important to Farmers.

Now that the harvest is so near at hand, the twine question becomes a very important one.

We are told, on the best authority, that a few days since at the Provincial Agricultural Farm, Guelph, during two days cutting of green rye, the Silver Composite Twine was used, and it did not break once in that time, and never gathered in the eye of the needle. This twine is just as good as the high-priced Manila on any machine in adjustment, while the difference in the cost will nearly pay the taxes on many farms.

The Dartmouth Ropework Co., the makers of this twine, deserve great credit for their enterprise in putting on the market so cheap and serviceable and reliable an article.

We learn the stock of this twine is very short, and would strongly advise farmers to make an early purchase.

THE names of the winners of the cash prizes offered by us to canvassers will be announced in our next issue.

WE have received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, copy of a map just issued shewing the route of the railway and its connections from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This map, unlike most railway maps, is an excellent guide. It has the advantage of being well executed and clearly printed and is in every respect a most creditable production.

WE have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to our world's crop reports on pages 7, 10, 11 and 14. We believe this is the first time that a newspaper or magazine in the Dominion has been at the trouble and expense of procuring for publication reports on the condition of the crops from all the grain-growing countries of the world. We feel sure our readers will fully appreciate our enterprise; that is all we care for.

SOMETHING should be done to put an effectual stop to the pernicious habit indulged in by boys and young men of cigarette smoking. Repeated warn-

ings of its dangers fail to check it, and it would appear as if the cigarette young man, who surrounds himself with a most offensive and disgusting odor, is an institution that has come to stay. What will be the effect of this upon the young man of the future is a question for the scientists.

From present indications it is perhaps safe to predict that his mental equipment will be about on a level with the ourang-outang or the chimpanzee.

IN a few more weeks our Agricultural Fairs will be the centres of attraction. The secretaries are busy sending Prize Lists to intending exhibitors and making other arrangements for the success of their respective shows. At the Toronto Fair grounds extensive improvements have been made this summer by the enlargement of several of the buildings and the erection of a building for the dog show at a cost of \$8,000. The directors are also considering the advisability of extending the grand stand on the race track so as to greatly increase the seating accommodation. The exhibits this year promise to be more numerous and of a superior and more varied character than in past years. Besides the usual interesting exhibits from British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West there will be exhibits from Spain, the United States and probably from the West Indies.

REGULATIONS have been prepared by the Department of Customs as to the drawback of 90 per cent. to be allowed on imported Indian corn to be kiln-dried and ground into meal for human food, or ground into meal and kiln-dried for such use. It is stipulated that the Indian corn shall have been actually kiln-dried in Canada, and the fact of such kiln-drying having taken place must be proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs. No partial process of drying or other process than kiln-drying will be sufficient to entitle the claimant to the benefit of the draw-back as intended by the regulations. The claimant for drawback on such Indian corn shall, before being entitled to receive the same, prove conclusively by affidavit when, where and by whom such corn was imported and entered for duty, the amount of duty paid thereon, the thorough kiln-drying thereof before grinding, or of the meal the product thereof before grinding, or of the meal the product thereof after grinding; that the same was ground especially for human food, and that he has disposed of the same, or will dispose of the same, for such and no other purpose.

WHATEVER may be the facts as to the increase or the reverse of insanity in this country, it is unmistakable that it is alarmingly augmented in Paris, and probably in all the rest of France. A noted French physician lately issued a pamphlet in which he asserted that during the last fifteen years insanity has increased in Paris at a most alarming rate. In the year 1872 the prefecture of police registered 3,080 cases of mental alienation, and in 1888, 4,449, an increase of one-third. The entire number of cases of mental alienation in Paris since 1872 and up to and inclusive of 1888 was 62,572, of which 34,802 were men, and 27,770 women. It will no doubt be interesting to learn the cause of this surprising development of insanity. Its origin is ascribed to two principal sources, alcohol and over-work—that is brain-work. Other forms of alienation remain stationary; it is only in the two directions mentioned that comes the frightful increase. It is to be noted that within the fifteen years the number of alcoholic victims has doubled among the males and more than doubled among women. It is asserted by the physician that the prevalence of progressive paralysis, or that attended by over brain-work, is not accounted for solely by cerebral conditions, but is closely linked with alcoholic excess. He concludes his pamphlet by saying: "It is, then, alcohol which is the chief purveyor for the insane asylums, and is the enemy against which we must defend ourselves. Alcoholic alienation seems constantly to assume more violent forms, and to more and more attack the life of its victims." What is occurring in Paris may not be without application in this country.



2nd.—THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught meet with an enthusiastic reception in Montreal.

3rd.—Destructive fire on Sparks street, Ottawa, loss \$60,000. Mr. Paul Peel, artist, of London, Ont., awarded the Paris Salon gold medal for especial excellence. The village of St Jacques de Lachigan, Que., almost destroyed by fire.

4th.—Great destruction of property in many parts of Ontario by lightning. The Duo d'Orleans released from prison and politely escorted out of France.

5th.—Ontario elections; the Mowat government sustained by a majority of 17. The town of Bradshaw, Neb., swept away by a tornado and several people killed and many injured; considerable damage to property in other portions of the States and Canada.

6th.—Miss Philippa Fawcett, 22 years of age, wins the highest honors at the June examination at Cambridge University England, being bracketed as the superior of the male senior wranglers in the mathematical tripos.

7th.—Disastrous incendiary fire at Moosomin, N. W. T.; loss about \$100,000. Masked men rob a Northern Pacific passenger train near New Salem, North Dakota. Immense demonstration in High Park, London Eng., against the Government Licensing bill which proposes, under certain conditions, to give saloonkeepers compensation for loss of licenses.

9th.—Public library presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, Pa., to Edinburgh, Scotland, formally opened by Lord Roseberry.

10th.—Nominations for the Quebec Legislature. About a dozen people killed and several injured by two trains colliding on the Wabash road, near St. Louis, Mo.

11th.—Legislative Assembly of Victoria unanimously approves the scheme for the federation of the Australian colonies. Henry M. Stanley presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. Death of Rev. Dr. Castle, late Principal of McMaster University, Toronto.

12th.—Rev. Dr. Laing of Dundas, elected Moderator by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Canada for England.

14th.—Henry Smith executed at London, Ont., for the murder of his wife. Cholera breaks out in the Province of Valencia, Spain. The first sod of the Kincardine and Teeswater railway turned by Mayor Racide at Teeswater.

15th.—News received that thousands of people are starving in Japan through failure of the rice crop.

16th.—Henry M. Stanley, accepts the governorship of the Congo Free State. Thirty four men entombed by an explosion in the Farnhill mine near Dunbar, Pa.

17th.—Quebec elections; the Mercier government sustained by a majority of 23. The Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, gives birth to a still-born child. England agrees to surrender Heligoland to Germany in return for German concessions in Africa.

18th.—A C. P. R. engine with six men while locating a reported wash-out between Claremont and Locust Hill, Ont., dashes through a weakened culvert; five of the men killed.

19th.—Sir John Macdonald lays the foundation stone of the dry dock at Kingston, Ont. The first clause of the License bill carried by a majority of only four votes in the Imperial House of Commons. Death of Dr. de St. Georges, M. P., Port Neuf, Que.

20th.—Rodolphe F. Dubois, executed at Quebec, for the murder of his wife, mother-in-law and two children. Heavy loss of life and great destruction of property caused by a cyclone in Illinois.

21st.—By-law to enable the city council to take over the Toronto Street Railway on the expiration of the existing contract next year carried by a vote of the electors; majority 5,059.

23rd.—Two Pullman cars and a dining car of a G. T. R. passenger train leave the track at Copetown, near Hamilton, Ont., and fall a distance of 30 feet; one passenger killed and several injured. O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman defeated by Stansbury, the Australian, in a race on the Par-matta river for £500 and the World's Championship.

24th.—Two men killed and five seriously injured near Colchester, Ont., by the blowing up of a steam engine while shelling corn. St. Jean Baptiste day celebrated with great pomp in Montreal. The Canadian Rifle team leave by the Parisian for Bisle, England.

25th.—General Sir Fred Middleton relinquishes his command of the Canadian militia.

26th.—The Ministerial difficulty in England solved by the Government withdrawing the obnoxious License bill. Death of Lieut. Governor McLellan of Nova Scotia.

27th.—Close of the International Sunday School Convention at Pittsburg, Pa. Reported that Premier Mercier is determined upon having an exclusively French cabinet.

28th.—Death of the Earl of Carnarvon. Stanley's new book issued in London, England.

30th.—Stansbury, the Australian oarsman, again defeats O'Connor the Canadian in a race for the world's championship the previous race being declared off owing to a foul.



## "MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED" CROP REPORT.

### OUR UNIVERSAL CROP REPORT.

THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION  
FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

As promised in our last issue we have now the pleasure of laying before our readers our universal crop report. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most complete report of the kind ever published by a paper in the Dominion and probably on this continent. It embraces the continent of Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, the Argentine Republic, South Africa, the United States and our own Dominion. It has been our aim to get the latest and most reliable information about the crops and in this, we think it will be admitted, we have been successful. It was no small task for a young paper, like the ILLUSTRATED, to undertake, but as we desired to give our farmer readers particularly, the benefit of the many valuable sources at our disposal for obtaining correct information regarding such an important matter to them as the growing crops we determined to do our best at any rate, failure or no failure. It has not been done without trouble and expense, but if we have succeeded in gaining the appreciation of our thousands of readers it will more than recompense us.

We need not attempt to summarize the reports as they will all bear careful perusal and will speak for themselves. So far as Canada is concerned rain has done considerable damage to the crops in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in low lands, while in Manitoba and the North West it was in most places badly wanted until a few days ago when it fortunately came and made the farmers jubilant as the harvest promises to be very bountiful. The hay crop in many places throughout the Dominion will be poor, arising from the winter-killing of the old meadows by frost. Generally speaking apples and peaches will be a failure but other fruits are good; potatoes in many places have rotted in the ground owing to the unusually wet weather. In most of the States of the Union the crops will be poor, oats having been greatly injured by rust and wheat by insects, while the unusual wet weather and backward spring have not helped matters.

### British and Foreign Crop Reports.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(By Special Cablegram to MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, London, July 2nd, 1890.)

Crops have been materially injured by late rains. The general crop, however, is expected to be very heavy.

(Signed) LONDON OFFICE OF THE MASSEY M'G Co.

#### CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

(By Special Cablegram to MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, July 2nd, 1890)  
Wheat is ripening fast, and there is every prospect of a good crop all over Europe.

(Signed) EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE MASSEY M'G Co.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Reports by letter from Buenos Ayres, dated May 22nd, were that farmers had only commenced plowing then.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Large additional orders received by the Massey M'G Co. by cable from Cape Town, Cape Colony, indicate good crop prospects.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Letter from Melbourne, of date May 13th, reports as follows:—It is very dry in Victoria, and for the last four weeks the grasshoppers have come from the interior of the country and have taken every green blade. The early sown wheat that was up three or four inches high, is in many parts cut to the ground, as well as the grass. The wheat will have to be sown over. Two or three frosty nights, which we should have had by this time, would kill the grasshoppers. We hope it will soon be over.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Following is the estimated produce of grain for the colony, being the result of the collection of agricultural statistics made in February last:—Wheat, 335,860 acres, estimated to produce 8,448,596 bushels; oats, 425,581 acres, estimated to produce 13,657,092 bushels; barley, 42,404 acres, estimated to yield 1,342,873 bushels. The above figures give the following averages: wheat, 25.15 bushels per acre; oats, 32.06; barley, 31.66.

### Home Crop Reports by Telegraph,

July 2nd and 3rd.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Hay and grain crops exceedingly heavy throughout the whole of the Province.

MARVIN & TILTON.

CALGARY, N.W.T.—Crops for the North-West are above the average; they couldn't be better.

JOSEPH MAW.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Rain has fallen freely during the past week where most required throughout the Province, and the general prospect is very good. Natural hay, short crop.

T. J. MCBRIDE.

BRANDON, MAN.—There have been abundance of rain and warm weather, and the crops in this district are looking splendid. The farmers are very hopeful.

W. F. IRWIN.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.—The crops generally good in this district, but needing rain. Some suffering in consequence and turning yellow.

F. CHAPIN.

ANGUS, ONT.—Crops in high lands in Simcoe and York counties extra good; in low lands fair.

L. S. WILLSON.

LUCKNOW, ONT.—Crops in general in Bruce, Huron, Grey, Perth, and Waterloo counties much in advance of late years.

T. WATSON.

WATFORD, ONT.—Hay and spring grain in Middlesex, Kent, and Lambton counties good; fall wheat below the average.

H. HORSMAN.

OTTAWA, ONT.—In Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Glengarry, and Stormont counties the season is very wet, and grain about half a crop. New meadows good, but old meadows useless. Roots and fruit fair.

W. G. WILSON.

WINDSOR, ONT.—In Essex, Kent, and Elgin counties the hay is good, peas a failure, fall and spring wheat two-thirds crop.

J. FINDLAY.

CAMPBELLVILLE, ONT.—Fall wheat in York, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Waterloo, and Wellington counties winter-killed. Oats, spring wheat, barley, peas, and fruit, good.

JAMES HENNING.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Crops in Northumberland, Durham, Hastings, Lennox and Addington counties, fair average. Fall wheat half a crop; barley an average crop with less acreage than last year; oats and peas a medium crop; hay, immense crop; fruit, doubtful.

H. FOWELL.

WOODYVILLE, ONT.—Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, and Newcastle crops are damaged by the wet weather. In the Midland district there will be a good average.

JOHN BERNIE.

SIMCOE, ONT.—General crops in Brant, Oxford, Haldimand, and Monck counties are fair to good. Some damaged by rain.

W. J. BEST.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Crops had a late start throughout the Province, but the warm weather and rains are bringing them on. The low lands are too wet. Hay is below the average, the old meadows being poor. Wheat has a small acreage, but it is of good color. Barley, peas, and oats are an average crop. Potatoes better than usual.

J. H. STANTON.

### General Home Reports by Letter of date June 26th.

The questions asked were:—

1. State generally the condition of the crops in your district as compared with same period last year?
2. Is the acreage in Wheat, Barley, and Oats greater or less this year than last year?
3. Has any injury, so far, been done to the crops from wet, drouth, rust, insects, or any other cause?
4. What is the outlook for the harvest?
5. What about the hay crop?
6. General Remarks, or condition of other crops and fruits?

Following are the answers received for

### ONTARIO.

ESSEX.—John Cada, Pike Creek.—1, Better than last year. 2, Wheat less, barley more. 3, No injury so far. 4, Good. 5, Good. 6, Good outlook for corn crops; fruit crop looking fair.

A. C. Campbell, Gesto.—1, Fall wheat does not come up to last year; oats and barley about the same as last year. 2, About the same. 3, Injured by wet to a certain extent. 4, very good. 5, Extra good. 6, Corn being late in planting, looks well for the time it has been in; fruit crop light.

KENT.—Gosnell & Burchell, Ridgetown.—1, Not so good as last year, but improving every day now since weather settled. 2, Fall wheat less; oats, barley and spring wheat greater. 3, All crops on low land injured by wet weather, and being so dry last fall some farmers could not put in fall wheat. Farmers afraid of rust in late wheat, and the small green fly is very plentiful in some wheat. 4, Improving. 5, Good; never better. 6, More beans planted than ever before, and doing well; apples and peaches comparative failure; small fruits are abundant.

LAMBTON.—James Cruickshank, Moore.—1, Fall wheat better last year at this date than this, as also other cereals. 2, Wheat less; oats and barley about the same. 3, Unusual wet weather caused considerable damage in low and flat lands, especially to pea crop. 4, A little below the average as a whole, but with favorable weather crop will be as good as last year. 5, Very good. 6, Potatoes and corn badly injured by wet; apples one-half crop; cherries, currants and raspberries good.

Wm. Clements, Euphemia Down.—1, Fall wheat, about two-thirds of a crop; spring wheat damaged by wet, and won't yield as much as last season; good average crop all through Euphemia. 2, Not as much as last year. 3, Spring peas and oats damaged by wet. 4, No answer. 6, Very heavy. 6, Fruit crop very small.

Peter Murphy, Port Lambton.—1, Spring crops as good, but fall crops not as good. 2, Less. 3, Considerably injured by wet. 4, Pretty good. 5, Good. 6, Fruit crop poor.

ELGIN.—Ed. Thomson, St. Thomas.—1, Hay crop better, wheat crop not so good, oats better, barley and peas injured with wet. 2, Greater than last year. 3, Spring crops injured by wet, especially peas and barley. 4, Nothing extra. 5, Good. 6, Fruit failure; corn killed by wet; potatoes look good.

MIDDLESEX.—Wm. Ritchie, Parkhill.—1, Yield will be better this year. 2, Wheat 80 per cent of last year; barley one-third less; oats 20 per cent greater. 3, Peas and spring crops generally injured by wet; potatoes have rotted and been planted a second time. 4, Wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; peas, 14 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; spring wheat, little sowed; flax, good. 5, Promise of an abundant crop; pastures good. 6, Corn planted late doing well; apples scarce; small fruit good.

A. Lindsay, Glencoe.—1, About the same; hay rather better. 2, Barley less; other crops about the same. 3, Too much wet for oats and peas. 4, More straw on wheat, but if weather continues hot and wet as now, the sample will not be very good. 6, The wind tossed the wheat bad where it is heavy.

NORFOLK.—James Horn, Victor.—1, Fall wheat good on high and sandy land, but very poor on low land not properly ditched; oats, peas, and barley about same as last year, damaged more or less with wet. 2, Fall wheat about the same, barley a little less, oats and peas slightly greater. 3, All crops on low ground injured from wet. 4, If weather keeps favorable, there will be an average crop. 5, Exceedingly good. 6, Apples a little better than last year, but blighted; peaches not very many; pears, average crop; small fruits, fine crop.

OXFORD.—Angus Welfare, East Nissouri.—1, Most encouraging, and above that of last year, with the exception of fall wheat, which is injured to some extent, especially on low and poor land. 2, Spring wheat, oats, and peas above the average of last year; fall wheat and barley below. 3, Crops on low and undrained land injured more or less by wet; considerable damage also done by the grub or some other insect. 4, Good, all grains promising a good yield. 5, Exceptionally large yield. 6, Roots of all kinds in fine shape and promise well; fruits, light crop, especially winter fruits.

E. H. Snyder, Burgessville.—1, Decidedly better. 2, Winter wheat and barley less; spring wheat and oats greater. 3, On heavy flat soils and on low land not well underdrained, grain injured by wet. 4, From ten to twenty per cent, better than last year. 5, On heavy soil clover was badly winter killed;

Continued on page 10.



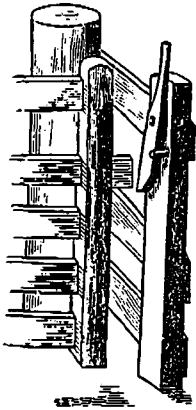
### Ladder for Picking Fruit.



THIS may be made of 1-inch spruce or good pine, 16 feet long. It should be 20 inches from the upper end to the place where the sides part; 3 feet 6 inches from the end (A) put a 5 by 1/2-inch carriage bolt, both ends let into the wood, so they will not mar the bark on the limbs; 20 inches below the bolt put your first rung, which should be 10 inches long. Now cut your lower rung 18 inches long, and the others so as to make a true slant from this one to the 10-inch rung and you have as nice a proportioned ladder as you could wish. We use these ladders of all lengths from 10 feet to 30 feet. They can be run up into a tree and under the limbs anywhere without injuring the tree or shaking down the fruit; can be set anywhere, are not so apt to turn, and will not split down the limbs when set in a crotch of the tree. In fact a person has only to use one to want more.—*Country Gentleman.*

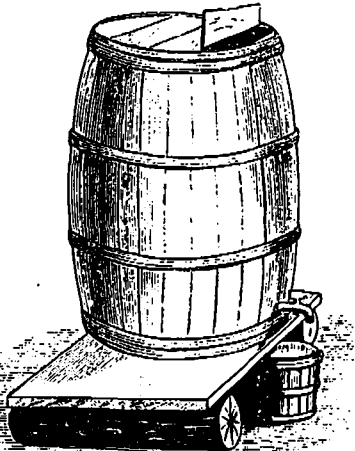
### Novel Gate-Fastening.

THE fastening illustrated below may be adapted to almost any description of farm-gate; is easily made, and the most sagacious and mischievous horse or cow would find it very difficult to open. The gate-bar next to the top is made so long as to project through the upright, or a special piece may be fastened there for the purpose. A piece of wood ten to fifteen inches long, and shaped as shown in the engraving, is fastened by a bolt or wooden pin to the inside of the post. A second pin is driven into the post. When the gate shuts the fastener falls into position by its own weight.—*American Agriculturist.*



### Improved Slop-Barrel.

THE ordinary barrel used to receive slops has several unpleasant features. When the slop is poured into the barrel it is likely to splash on the clothes, or in the face. When the slop is to be taken from the barrel, if the bucket is dipped in to be



filled, there is another chance of being splashed, and the bucket comes out dripping, and foul on the outside; the clothing is sure to be damaged. If a cup or can is used for dipping the slop from the barrel, the chance of being splashed is less, but the

dripping is increased. These features are removed by the devices shown in the cut. A faucet is fixed in the lower part of the barrel. The barrel is set on a platform, that the bucket may be set under the faucet. The slop can be drawn from the barrel without splashing, dripping, or fouling the outside of the bucket. The head is not removed from the barrel. A hole is cut in the head, and closed by a hinged lid. When slop is to be put in the barrel, the lid is raised and allowed to rest against the top of the bucket, hence it catches the splash. When the head is kept in the barrel, chicks are not drowned in the slop.

TWELVE hours with system will harvest more than sixteen hours without it.

KEEP your tools sharp, now that the work is pressing. A man with sharp tools can do more work in a day than can two men with dull tools. It may take a little time to sharpen the tools, but it will be labor saved in the end.

EVERY farmer should have plenty of grapes. Wherever there is a side of a building or fence to which a vine can be trained, plant a vine. Newly planted vines should bear but one shoot; rub out all others. As soon as bearing vines show clusters of buds, pinch off the end of the shoot at the second or third leaf beyond the uppermost cluster.

THE success of the farmer this month depends a great deal upon the weather. It is important that he should have machinery wherever it will save time and labor. He is then in a better position to save his crops from damage by rain, as he will be enabled to gather them in a shorter time, and thus anticipate an approaching storm. Experience and judgment now are of much more importance to him in safely securing his crops than any amount of manual labor that he can perform.

To get the cows during a rainy morning in the tall, wet grass, or to catch the horses that have been "turned out" over-night, is a disagreeable duty, for one comes in wet nearly to the knees, which is not pleasant. Take the old rubber boots that reach to the knees, which you have thrown aside as useless, cut the worn-out feet off and during rains or mornings with heavy dews, just put on these rubber leggings; then put on your boots or shoes, and you will take some comfort, and bid defiance to the wet grass.

A CHEAP plant protector to keep bugs away from melons, frost from tender plants, the sun from cauliflower, etc., can be made by cutting barrel hoops into pieces sixteen inches long, crossing them in the centre and fastening together with a small wire nail. Then cover this frame with light muslin, leaving an inch at the end of each stick exposed, so they may be pushed into the ground, thus drawing the cloth close to the ground at the edges. This frame being flexible, can be adjusted to a greater or less spread, as desired.

THE following method for renovating a worn-out farm has been successfully tested by a farmer who six years ago bought a farm so poor that his neighbors said it would not produce seed enough to plant it again, but it is now producing as good crops as are grown by his neighbors: Never let the stock run over the farm when the land is wet and soft; never plow or till the land when it is too wet; return as much fertilizer to the ground as you remove from it each year; clover your land at least once in three years; never haul the clover straw off the field but leave it on either as a protection or mulch. He used nothing but stable and barnyard manures.

IN a bulletin issued last month by Prof. James of the Ontario Agricultural College, on "Corn Ensilage," the following conclusions are arrived at: 1.

Poor corn will make poorer ensilage. 2. The best ensilage can be made only from the best corn. 3. Choose early maturing varieties. 4. Sow in drills so as to allow to mature. 5. Cut when well on to maturity. 6. Put in a proper silo. 7. Feed in moderate quantities. 8. Supplement by foods rich in fat and nitrogen. 9. Ensilage will not pay unless well made. 10. Do not expect too much from its use.

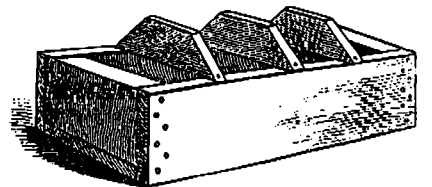
SHRUNKEN and immature wheat has little value for making flour, and many persons suppose that its food value is of a low order. But young grains are richer in nitrogen compounds than the fully ripened and plump berry. The value of such grains for stock feeding is not to be measured by their flour-producing quality. These wheat screenings are worth more for stock food than the same weight of plump wheat. The value of such materials when ground and fitted for mixing with coarse materials, like straw etc., is obvious to the intelligent stock feeder. The material should be ground to kill all seeds of weeds, as well as to secure complete digestion.

ON farms where there are no shade trees, an artificial shelter for the animals should be at once put up, which may be done with little labor or expense. Set crotched posts at proper distances apart to hold lighter poles for "plates." Use more slender poles for rafters, upon which should be laid a roof of leafy brush. Poles may be laid upon the brush and be bound to the rafters with willow twigs, or the roofing kept from blowing off in any convenient manner. These are intended for shade only, and the sides do not need to be enclosed. The roof need be only six or eight feet above the ground. With an annual mending, the brush roof will last for several years. The comfort enjoyed by the cows under such a shelter will amply repay one who cares for the welfare of his animals for the slight trouble and cost, even if one does not take into account the greater yield of milk from cows that can "ruminate" in quiet and comfort.

### Tibe Stock.

#### Improved Pig Trough.

A PIG is bound to do three things if he can, and most generally he can, viz.: get his forefeet in the trough when eating, crowd out his fellows, and gnaw the trough. A durable and cheap trough may be made after the plan shown in the illustration, which will circumvent most of the pig's roguery. The bottom is a two-inch plank, ten inches wide; the sides are plank, eight inches wide. The end pieces are cut from timber four by six. It is put together with spikes. At distances



twelve or fifteen inches apart, pieces, two inches thick by six inches wide, are securely spiked across the top of the trough. The pieces are set on their edge, and the upper corners beveled to permit nailing. These pieces prevent the pig from crowding his neighbors and from getting all four of his feet in it, for they rise so high that he can't stand. To keep him from eating the trough, nail thin band-iron on the exposed portions. This trough is easy to clean out with a spade, and the food may be evenly distributed.—*American Agriculturist.*

EARLY maturity is a desirable quality in hogs, and so is a thin ear and a graceful outline, but a good constitution inherited from its ancestry and strengthened by its rearing is worth more than all these combined.

ALL authorities agree that the best fed sheep that fatten and mature in the shortest time make the best and soundest wool, so that this by-product from such sheep will always find a ready market. If mutton can be raised on the basis of making the meat pay the cost, then the wool will be clear profit.

If a cow giving milk drinks impure water the character of the milk is certainly influenced thereby, and whoever uses the milk is liable to receive serious injury. The fact that about eighty seven per cent. of ordinary milk is made up of water would seem to indicate that the water supply for the cows furnishing the milk was a matter of considerable moment. There is no doubt that cows often become diseased by drinking impure water, and that by means of their milk the disease is communicated to those who use it.

COLIC is one of the most fatal diseases that afflicts the equine family, and is often very swift in its course. It is believed that a greater number of deaths are caused by colic every year among good horses than results from any other one cause. Every horse owner should know its character and some of the best remedies that can be applied. The following is recommended: oil of turpentine 3 oz., laudanum 1-oz., mix and give in a pint of warm ale turned down from a bottle. Another and perhaps more effective remedy is: chloroform 1 oz., laudanum 1 oz., sulphuric ether 1 oz., linseed oil 8 oz.

For healing cuts and flesh wounds of all kinds in live stock, especially from barbed wire, the following liniment has no equal, and flies will not trouble a sore when it is used: Raw linseed oil, sixteen ounces; saltpetre, powdered, one ounce; sugar of lead, powdered, one ounce; sulphuric acid, one ounce; carbolic acid, one-half ounce. Mix the oil with the saltpetre and sugar of lead, and slowly add the sulphuric acid, stirring constantly. When cold pour off from the dregs and add the carbolic acid. Apply with a feather twice daily. Do not wash the sore at all. Keep a supply constantly on hand to be ready for casualties.

PIG-PENS in summer are an abomination. Thousands of pigs are kept in them at a loss, or with doubtful profit, when with a small outlay for suitable fencing, they could have the benefits of grass and ground, and do better and make meat far more palatable. A pig, when it is three weeks old, will eat grass and be all the better for it. This grass is perfectly natural food and most healthful in its effects, for either pigs or mature hogs. They should have opportunity to go out into the fields, or to range on the ground. They will digest and assimilate their food much better. A pig running out to pasture will fatten on half the corn it will consume when shut in a pen, and the meat will be much better. There are no animals which so much require succulent food as hogs, and no one should attempt to make pork without an abundance of succulent food of some sort. The cheapest is fresh pasture.

To raise a young colt both parents should be selected with reference to their individual points of excellence. For ordinary use a mare to breed from should be short-legged, with a deep and roomy chest, small head, wide hips and be so built as to indicate a robust animal, and she should have a good disposition. If possible, always avoid raising colts from a mare with a large head and ears, or from a slab-sided, long-legged animal, or from animals that have diseases such as ringbone, spavin, etc., or from animals with a bad disposition as the offspring will inherit the general traits or a mixture of the qualities of both parents. It is therefore wise to get the best breeding stock that can be procured. There is no profit in raising inferior horses, or it costs no more to feed, shelter and care for good horses than for poor stock, and after one has cared for a colt for two to four years, he likes to

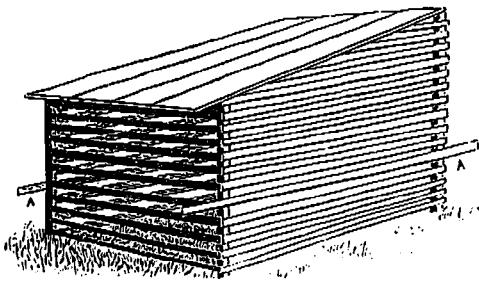
have something to be proud of, instead of being disappointed, as he would be, in nine cases out of ten, should he breed from inferior stock.

FOR some days before the time for the cow to calve she should be kept either alone or with only one or two others. If left in a yard with a large herd, she will be liable to be injured by fighting or by being driven around by the others. A comfortable stall should be given her. The barnyard is a dirty place for both cow or calf at such a time, and there is likely to be trouble in getting them into the stable when the yard is wanted for the remainder of the herd. Feeding for a few days after calving should be comparatively light. Bran mashes are better than Indian meal. When the flow of milk is well established heavier feeding will be desirable. The udder should be looked to both before and after calving. If it becomes hard and hot it should be bathed with hot water and freely rubbed several times a day. Part of the milk should be drawn; the feed, if heavy, should be diminished, and efforts to reduce the inflammation should be prompt and persistent. Either delay, neglect, or halfway measures may result in the loss, as far as usefulness is concerned, of one or more portions of the udder. One very important point is in regard to giving water. At the time of calving the cow is naturally in quite a feverish condition. If she has free access to cold water she will drink a great deal, and the result will be injurious and may be fatal. Water should be given in moderate quantities quite often, and if the weather is cold it should be warmed. This care should be exercised for several days. Exposure to cold and storms should also be avoided. Because a cow does well for the first two or three days after calving is not a reason why she should then be neglected or exposed.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### A Portable Henney.

ONLY those who have tried the experiment know the advantage and benefit derived from having poultry in an orchard, or being able to pasture them just where one chooses. This object is attained through the medium of a portable hen-house, one form of which is shown in the sketch. It is about ten feet long and five wide, and is provided with stationary perches. One slat at each



side projects 18 inches, as at A A. These are used as handles for carrying it about. A small door may be hinged at the front end if desired. If hens are kept in this for a few days, and fed well, they will soon learn it is their home, and return to it each evening. In moving about it should not be carried a long distance at a time, only a few rods, so that they may not lose knowledge of the location. By an arrangement of this kind large flocks of poultry are kept during the summer at pasture in some field near the buildings, and not only do they fertilize the ground, but destroy immense quantities of insects. Since these portable houses are mostly used in orchards, nesting boxes should also be placed inside.

DURING the hot weather old fruit cans cut down and nailed up to a post or on the side of a poultry house or floor will make good places to supply water.

THE Houdan and Brown Leghorn crossed together make an excellent broiler, and can generally be put on the market at two and a half to three months old, nice and plump.

A HEN partakes very much of the nature of a machine. Give her lime, bone dust, meat and grain, and she will grind out the eggs. You can take almost any hen or pullet and give her decent treatment, and she will reward you with nice fresh eggs.

WHEN taking the hen from her nest with her brood, grease her a little under the wings and up and down the breast bone with fresh lard. This will slightly grease the little ones and away goes the lice as they are no friends to grease in any form.

It is poor policy to keep over till late in the fall a large crop of lusty cockerels, if there be a market for them early in the season. They consume a great deal of food until maturity, and will not increase much in value from broiler size, unless one gets a good price in the fall.

JULY is a hot month, as a rule, and hard on young chicks; but with plenty of shade, grass and fresh water, the chicks will thrive and pull through all right, provided their quarters at night are clean and roomy. A little common sense in the matter, is all the tonic chicks require this month.

CABBAGE is best given to poultry whole, hung up by the stalk. At first it may not be touched, but when one fowl begins to peck at it the rest will be tempted to keep on until little remains. Being suspended it does not waste or become polluted, and it will remain in good condition, to be eaten at will.

ALL fowls are healthier during summer if allowed to roost out-doors; an occasional rainfall does them no harm, but is rather an advantage in cleansing and purifying their feathers. Besides they thus escape the vermin which hot weather causes to multiply with such alarming rapidity when many fowls roost together under one roof.

JUST after chicks are weaned they should be allowed more liberal rations than for some time previous, and as they have then no protector their food should be placed in feeding coops out of the reach of the other fowls. Their food should not be thrown on the ground, but placed on shallow pans or bits of board which may be easily scraped clean. Three meals a day are sufficient, for they will thrive better if compelled to go off between meals and scratch.

It is not expected that the farmer should be everlastingly fussing with chickens, and coaxing them to nibble some choice and dainty food. All they want for health, growth, and good condition is plain, nutritious food, fed often and a little at a time to suit their digestive organs. Early and late is a good rule in feeding. After chickens are one-third or one-half grown, coarse and bulky food may be mixed with grain to good advantage. It will not pay to feed costly food to chickens intended for market.

#### Pithily Put Pickings.

A LIGHT estimate of the importance of starting right, makes a heavy heart later on.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE things difficult to do are the ones that pay best. Just here is where knowledge and skill is a power.—*Maine Farmer.*

NO statesman or preacher was ever less a man for the experience of boyhood days spent on a farm where his services were required.—*New England Farmer.*

THE farmer who is earnest and interested in his work, who works with all his faculties and power, who sets up his goal, fixes his eye upon it, and bends every effort to reach it, will succeed.—*Vermont Watchman.*

EDUCATION does more for a poor farm than fertilizers. It grows better crops and breeds better stock. What many a poor farm, with its sorrawny cattle and fowl acres, wants, is a heavy application of brains.—*Agricultural Epitome.*

### "MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED" CROP REPORT.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.—1. State generally the condition of the crops in your district as compared with same period last year? 2. Is the acreage in Wheat, Barley and Oats greater or less this year than last year? 3. Has any injury so far been done to the crops from wet, drouth, rust, insects, or any other cause? 4. What is the outlook for the harvest? 5. What about the hay crop? 6. General remarks, or condition of other crops or fruits?

Continued from page 7.

elsewhere hay crop an unusually heavy one. 6, Apple crop almost a failure; other fruits fair crop; root crop unusually good for this season of the year.

Jas. G. Munro, West Zorra.—1.—With the exception of fall wheat, crops looking better. 2, About the same. 3, A little from wet. 4, Good, if a dry July. 5, Very heavy. 6, Fruit prospects very good; looking for a large honey flow.

PERTH.—James Grieve, Millbank.—1, Fall wheat does not look nearly so well; spring crops, with the exception of peas in low places, are looking excellent. 2, Good deal more spring wheat sown, but not nearly so much fall wheat; barley and oats much the same as last year. 3, Considerable injury to the crops in low places by heavy rains. 4, On the whole very promising. 5, Heaviest for many years. 6, Potatoes had to be replanted in many places; mangolds just middling; fruit crop promises a fair yield.

F. L. Hamilton, Cromarty.—1, Generally heavier but not quite so far advanced. 2, Fall wheat about the same; spring wheat considerably more; oats about the same; peas more; barley less. 3, Very little injury. 4, Excellent. 5, Exceedingly heavy. 6, Prospects of fruit good.

J. E. Farrow, Mitchell.—1, If anything, a little better. 2, Nearly about the same. 3, Fall wheat considerably damaged by heavy rains; peas considerably drowned out. 4, About the average. 5, Very good. 6, Roots looking fairly; fruits pretty fair.

Robert Cleland, Elma.—1, Looks to be heavier than last year. 2, About the same. 3, Crops in low land suffered considerably with wet in the fore part of the season, but have recovered somewhat. 4, Good, if weather is favorable. 5, Very heavy. 6, Fruit will be a fair crop; roots looking well.

HURON.—Joshua Johns, Ushorne.—1, Fall wheat improved wonderfully since spring; spring wheat, barley, and oats promise well. 2, About the same. 3, Pea crop slightly injured by wet. 4, Very good. 5, Large, although clover badly lifted in. 6, Cherries, pears, and plums scarce; apple crop a great deal smaller than expected a few weeks ago; root crop promises to be good.

E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helena.—1, Crops present a fine appearance. 2, Wheat less, barley very much less; oats and peas much greater. 3, Slight injury on some undrained lands by heavy rains. 4, Most promising. 5, Much above the average. 6, Quite an acreage sown to roots and corn; apples will be a good crop; small fruits plenty and well advanced.

O. C. Willson, Seaford.—1, Much more promising. 2, About the same, but a great deal more spring wheat and less fall wheat. 3, No perceptible injury so far. 4, Very favorable. 5, Very heavy. 6, Fruit prospects very promising.

Wm. Elder, Hensall.—1, Much better. 2, Fall wheat the same; spring wheat much more; barley less by about one-third; oats about the same. 3, Peas on low undrained land injured by wet. 4, First rate. 5, Enormous. 6, Apples somewhat scarce, especially early varieties; strawberries scarcely up to the mark, but small fruits plentiful.

J. S. Stevenson, Fordwich.—1, Appear better. 2, Wheat more, barley less, oats about the same. 3, No. 4, Good. 5, Heavy. 6, Fair prospects for a heavy crop.

Henry Mooney, Morris.—1, Prospects better. 2, About the same. 3, A little from wet on low lands. 4, Good. 5, Best for years. 6, Generally promises good.

BRUCE.—J. J. Weir, Paisley.—1, Haven't looked so well for the past five years. 2, About the same as last year. 3, None, except on very low land from rain. 4, Good. 5, Extra heavy. 6, Never had better prospects so far; fruits of all kinds in abundance.

Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin.—1, Far ahead of last year. 2, About the same. 3, None as yet. 4, A very bountiful one if rust or blight keeps off. 5, Never saw a better. 6, Root crops look well; apples and plums appear to be a very large crop.

Samuel Kirkland, Teeswater.—1, Quite as good. 2, Wheat about same; barley some less; oats more. 3, None. 4, Very good. 5, Very good. 6, Appearance of fruit not so good as when in blossom.

John Alexander, Kincardine.—1, Much better. 2, About the same. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Excellent. 6, Good appearance of apples, plums, potatoes, and other roots.

B. B. Freeman, Albemarle.—1, Decidedly better. 2, Acreage in wheat apparently greater. 3, None, except slightly by wet on low land. 4, Good. 5, Good; better than last year. 6, Plums not plentiful; apples abundant.

Hugh Wilson, Walkerton.—1, Twenty per cent. better. 2, A little greater. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Good. 6, Fruit will not be as heavy as people thought.

J. Davidson, Skipness.—1, Fall wheat was winter-killed, but what is left looks well; spring wheat, oats, and peas far ahead of last year and will be a heavy crop. 2, Fall wheat about the same, more spring sown; peas, oats, and barley about the same. 3, None. 4, Never looked better at this time of the year. 5, New meadows a heavy crop; old meadows a little light. 6, Heavy crop of apples; cherries and plums light.

HALDIMAND.—W. J. Ramsay, Seneca.—1, Much better, except fall wheat, which was winter-killed, but improved by late rains. 2, Fall wheat less; spring wheat, oats, barley, and peas much larger. 3, Spring crop in low land injured by wet. 4, Good. 5, Splendid. 6, Fruit fair except cherries, but not a large crop; potatoes rotted in low land and been replanted.

Bernard Smith, Fisherville.—1, Spring grain far better; fall wheat not quite so well. 2, Wheat and barley not so much, but more oats. 3, Peas slightly damaged by wet weather. 4, Good. 5, Extra crop. 6, Potatoes and corn not very good; cherries and apples about half crop; pears and plums extra crop; small fruits very good.

WELLAND.—Jas. Swayze, Welland.—1, Better, except oats and corn. 2, Wheat and barley the same, oats less. 3, Spring crops injured by wet. 4, Good. 5, Abundant.

BRANT.—T. S. Rutherford, Burford.—1, Further advanced; some fields barley not very good, but a good average crop. 2, Barley less, oats the same. 3, None. 4, Never better in 28 years. 5, Very best that can be had. 6, Beans looking well; potatoes promise well; Apples, a great many blighted; Strawberries and small fruits abundant.

WENTWORTH.—I. K. Millard, West Flamboro.—1, Better. 2, Wheat about same; barley a little less; oats greater. 3, None, but in some spots of low land the crop is late. 4, Good. 5, Good, best in this section for years. 6, All good so far; Strawberries splendid; cherries are not showing for a large crop.

WATERLOO.—John L. Weber, Woolwich.—1, Fall wheat looks fully as well; spring crops exceptionally good. 2, About the same. 3, Wet and insects have in some localities done more or less injury. 4, Good. 5, Very good. 6, Root and fruit crops have suffered more or less from excessive wet.

Wm. Wallace, Dumfries.—1, Prospects better, although crops later. 2, Much the same. Perhaps in heavy wet places too much rain. 3, Injury from wet to a considerable extent on low land. 4, In general good, except on low ground. 5, Very good with little exception. 6, Apples promise a good yield, but winter apples very limited; plums, strawberries and raspberries promise a good yield.

Joel Good, Waterloo.—1, Fall Wheat better; oats, peas and barley about the same. 2, Nearly the same, except barley, which is less. 3, Injury from wet to a considerable extent on low land. 4, In general good, except on low ground. 5, Very good with little exception. 6, Apples promise a good yield, but winter apples very limited; plums, strawberries and raspberries promise a good yield.

WELLINGTON.—D. H. Stewart, Mt. Forest.—1, Far ahead of last year. 2, About the same. 3, Wet has done some injury in parts, but has more than counterbalanced by benefiting other parts. 4, Abundant. 5, Very heavy. 6, Other crops look well; fruit not very abundant.

Gregory & Sagevin, Drayton.—1, Very promising; if anything further advanced and much heavier. 2, Fall wheat one-third less; barley less; spring wheat and oats more. 3, None except peas, somewhat damaged by wet. 4, Splendid. 5, Heavier and well advanced. 6, Abundance of fruit of all kinds: root crops fair.

James Gainer, Peel.—1, Better. 2, About the same. 3, Rain drowned the pea crop in some places, but did not injure other grain so much. 4, As good as the average, if not a little better. 5, Likely to be the best for some years. 6, Roots and fruit crop look well; good returns expected.

Taylor & Fulton, Harrison.—1, As good, if not better. 2, About the same. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, First-class. 6, Fair average.

G. H. Thompson, Guelph.—1, Much the same; grain lodged badly owing to too rapid and soft a growth caused by heavy thunderstorms and warm weather. 2, Spring wheat about double; fall wheat about the same; barley less than half; oats somewhat greater. 3, Wet done considerable damage to pea crop on low lands. 4, Very encouraging. 5, Very heavy crop. 6, Fruits of all kinds promise well; pastures never better and all kinds of stock in a thriving condition.

HALTON.—P. D. Scott, Lowville.—1, Fall wheat not so good; spring wheat (more sown than last year) looks well; barley looks fairly well; oats look as well; peas better. 2, Wheat less, barley rather less, oats greater. 3, Peas and barley injured by wet; drouth now being felt, and if continued will be injurious. 4, Favorable. 5, Extra good. 6, Strawberries grand, plums fairly good, pears good; apples (Greenings a failure) as a whole better than last year; potatoes more than last year, and very good; bees doing well, lots of white clover.

Robt. Irving, Nassagaweya.—1, Fall wheat not more than half a crop; wheat very good on land dry and not exposed, but on low ground almost a failure; barley and oats an average crop. 2, Wheat and oats not much difference; not nearly as much barley. 3, Excepting hay, crops of all kinds injured more or less by wet; peas suffered very much on low land, and will not be half a crop. 4, Very fair if weather keeps favorable. 5, Very good; acreage much larger than last year. 6, Potatoes look fairly well; small fruits fair crop; apple crop small, but better than last year.

W. F. Cave, Trafalgar.—1, Not quite so good, but if good weather for ripening, may turn out about the same, taking an average of all crops. 2, Fall wheat less; spring crops about the same. 3, Some damage on flat and poorly drained land by rain. 4, About a general average. 5, Good. 6, Apples below the average; plums and small fruit good.

PEEL.—Wm. Andrew, Streetsville.—1, Considerably better; fall wheat not so good. 2, Fall wheat less, barley less, oats more, spring wheat more. 3, Wet has injured barley and peas. 4, Favorable. 5, Good, clover very heavy. 6, Apples average; root crop immense; small fruit very good; potatoes injured by wet.

J. H. Ferguson, Brampton.—1, Will compare favorably. 2, Fall wheat and barley less; oats and spring wheat greater. 3, Barley and peas suffered considerably in low ground from wet. 4, Very good. 5, Clover where it survived the winter, will be better than last year; new timothy meadows are excellent. 6, Potatoes not coming up well; mangolds and carrots doing well; unusually fine display of fruit bloom of all kinds; apple crop hurt somewhat by light frost about June 1st; strawberries and raspberries injured by the winter.

GREY.—Thos. Kells, Markdale.—1, Spring backward, but crops progressed rapidly the last five weeks, and promise to be abundant. 2, Wheat, oats and peas more; barley less. 3, Not generally. 4, Good. 5, Abundant. 6, Farmers' prospects good; live stock bringing an immense amount of money into the country, as prices are high and stock plentiful.

A. S. Van Dusen, Flesherton.—1, Considerably better. 2, About the same. 3, None. 4, Everything tends to a bountiful harvest. 5, Good. 6, Fruits of all kinds very good.

Robert Scott, Hopeville.—1, Later and not quite so good. 2, Wheat about one-half, oats and barley about the same. 3, Low land badly drowned out; fall wheat badly winter-killed. 4, Fall wheat light, spring wheat good, peas good, oats late and badly water-killed, barley fair. 5, Very heavy, where not winter-killed. 6, Roots very late; fruit thinned out considerably by frost on June 8th, which also froze early potatoes that were through the ground.

John Muxlow, Meaford.—1, About the same, or rather better. 2, Wheat and barley less, oats and peas greater. 3, Slight damage from wet and wire worms. 4, Good. 5, As heavy as last year, which was good. 6, Prospects of fruit good, there being an abundance of blossom.

T. Willisroft, Holland Centre.—1, Earlier than last year. 2, Greater. 3, Considerable damage on low land to grain and hay crops by heavy rain about June 5th. 4, Good. 5, Heavy. 6, Apples and cherries good; pears and plums scarce, being killed by frost.

SIMCOE.—R. T. Banting, Cookstown.—1, Fall wheat about half a crop; spring crops a good average. 2, Barley 50 per cent. less; spring wheat a full average. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Very good, better than for years. 6, Fruit appears to be very abundant; root crop looks well.

Wm. Evans, West Gwillimbury.—1, Fall wheat not so large a crop; spring wheat, barley, peas and oats look fully as well. 2, Spring wheat greater, fall wheat much less, barley not over half, oats about the same. 3, None except on very flat, undrained land, being scalded out by heavy rains. 4, Fall wheat about half; spring crops up to average. 5, Much better than last year. 6, Spring crops look vigorous and strong, and will be a good average.

Wm. Fields, Alliston.—1, As good, if not better. 2, Wheat greater, barley less, oats about same. 3, None, except to fall wheat on low or heavy clay land by winter-killing or heaving by frost in the spring. 4, Very good, if favorable weather continues. 5, First and second crop good, old meadows poor. 6, Good prospects for roots; fruits abundant.

Richard Graham, Elmhurst.—1, Considerably better. 2, In excess. 3, None of any account on the whole, although a little by wet weather. 4, Good. 5, Excellent. 6, Great appearance in the fruit line; crops in general look good.

Samuel & John Coborn, Stayner.—1, Better. 2, About the same quantity sown. 3, In East Sunnidale Township farmers will lose heavily on account of heavy rain; the land being low the crops are covered with water and badly killed out. 4, Grand. 5, Cannot be beat, better than last season. 6, All fruits, except cherries in some places, grand; better crop of fruit expected than for years past.

William Steele, Tottenham.—1, Better, except fall wheat. 2, Spring wheat and oats greater, barley less, fall wheat about the same. 3, Only slight from wet. 4, Good. 5, Excellent. 6, Roots, fruits and vegetables present a first-class appearance.

Jas. Ross, Barrie.—1, Fall wheat may average a half crop; spring wheat, oats and barley looking well on high, dry land, but much damaged by wet on low land. 2, Fall wheat less, spring wheat, oats and barley about the same. 3, Peas much damaged by rain, many being almost worthless. 4, Spring grain on high or well drained land promises a full average crop, except peas, which will be under the average. 5, Rather more than an average crop. 6, Potatoes in many places rotted and being planted a second time; fair prospects for good crop of fruit; turnips and carrots promise well.

YORK.—Thos. Mulholland, Yorkville.—Spring grain equally as good, hey better. 2, Barley less, oats more, wheat about same. 3, A little through wet. 4, Equally as much bulk. 5, Good. 6, Good.

Samuel J. Arnold, Vaughan.—1, More favorable. 2, Wheat and oats greater, barley less; more spring wheat than was ever sown here. 3, None, except peas by wet, some fields being entirely gone. 4, Good on the whole. 5, Good, where there is any. 6, Great prospect of fruit of all kinds; some fall wheat looks too dark, being apt to blight when so rank.

John Beare, Armadale.—1, Equally as good, except on low land. 2, No apparent difference. 3, Grain crops considerably injured on low land by wet. 4, Seldom more hopeful and cheering. 5, First crop of clover seldom better; second crop timothy fine, but old meadows generally poor, owing to wet cold spring. 6, Large crop of fruits; mangolds ahead of last year, but potatoes and turnips behind, owing to wet weather.

David Blough, King.—1, Fall wheat, half a crop; spring wheat, barley, and oats generally look well, although in some places drowned out by too much rain; peas on low land a failure. 2, Wheat about the same, barley one-third less; oats about the same. Crops suffered severely both on low and high lands from wet. 4, Fairly good, if nice cool weather. 5, Very fair in most places. 6, Fruit fairly good crop.

N. E. Smith, Markham.—1, Not so good. 2, About the same. 3, Great deal of harm from wet; barley and spring wheat damaged. 4, Not very good. 5, Good. 6, Fruit crop good.

ONTARIO.—John Burns, Whitby.—1, Hay about the same, and very good; peas good on high land; wheat, barley and oats fairly good, and if weather favorable will yet overcome effects of excessive wet weather. 2, Wheat and oats about the same, barley less, peas more. 3, Peas damaged on low land through excessive wet; wheat seen suffering from wire worms in one locality. 4, Reasonably good. 5, Good. 6, Fruit of all kinds abundant.

W. L. Marshall, Port Perry.—1, Not so far advanced, but growing rapidly. 2, Barley about two-thirds, wheat and peas much greater. 3, Great deal of low land drowned out and high land cut up by recent storms. 4, Very good, rather better than expected in the spring. 5, Not quite as good as last year, but a very fair crop. 6, Fruit above the average.

"MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED" CROP REPORT.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.—1. State generally the condition of the crops in your district as compared with same period last year? 2. Is the acreage in Wheat, Barley and Oats greater or less this year than last year? 3. Has any injury so far been done to the crops from wet, drouth, rust, insects, or any other cause? 4. What is the outlook for the harvest? 5. What about the hay crop? 6. General remarks, or condition of other crops or fruits?

ONTARIO AND DURHAM.—Thos. M. Luke, East Whitby and west half of Darlington.—1, Not as far advanced, nor as good. 2, Wheat and oats greater; considerable two-rowed barley sown, and looks well. 3, Grub damaging wheat crop in some localities; the rain on Juno 5th and 17th caused great damage to crops on rolling lands and on flat, low, grain and pasture lands. 4, Not as good as last year. 5, First cutting over an average crop; old and low land meadows light. 6, Root crop backward; fruit prospect better than last season.

DURHAM.—John Crawford, Newcastle.—1, About the same; through the rolling land fully better. 2, Wheat about the same, barley less, oats about the same, increase in peas. 3, Peas on low land a failure from wet; wheat short on wet land; barley good on high land; oats an average crop. 4, Present hot dry weather will bake the heavy land and injure the harvest in some parts; high land good. 5, Very good average. 6, Fruits give good promise as to yield.

VICTORIA.—Wm. Jordan, Fenelon Falls.—1, Looking more favorable. 2, About the same, probably less barley and more wheat. 3, Continuous wet weather and frequent thunderstorms have washed out considerable low land. 4, Good prospects of a fine harvest. 5, Hay crop may be short. 6, Root crops and fruits better than last year.

HALIBURTON.—M. Brown, Minden.—1, Later than last year, especially on low lands. 2, About the same. 3, Crops suffered from wet. 4, Fairly good. 5, Light crop on old meadows; on new lands heavy. 6, Very little land in roots or fruit, except potatoes, which look good; small fruits plenty.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—T. R. Learmonth, Hastings.—1, Fall wheat and barley not so good; spring wheat, oats, and peas about the same. 2, Fall wheat and rye greater; barley about 25 per cent. less; spring wheat and other grain about the same. 3, Slight injury from wet on very low lands. 4, Good. 5, Very heavy crop. 6, Potatoes, roots, and fruits good.

James Walsh, George Little, and John Tate, Trenton.—1, Wet fields look bad; yield light. 2, Fall wheat and barley, half crop; spring wheat, double. 3, None except wet land; rye, half crop, killed bad. 4, Good so far. 5, Extra good. 6, Oats look favorable; apples all gone except King's and Greening's.

J. H. Morrow, Brighton.—1, Hay crop far better, particularly timothy; fall wheat and oats about the same; spring wheat and barley better; corn backward, but looking fine. 2, Oats about the same, wheat more, barley about one-third less; large acreage of buckwheat. 3, None. 4, Never better for the past ten years. 5, Clover and timothy good. 6, Small fruits middling; plums and cherries looking well; apples poor; potatoes backward, but looking well.

PETERBORO'.—Samuel Nelson, Lakefield.—1, Better, except fall wheat, and odd spots on low lands. 2, Fall wheat over average; spring wheat, 20 per cent. over; barley, 20 per cent. under; oats, 75 per cent. over; peas, about an average. 3, None, except from wet on low lands. 4, Good. 5, Fully up to average. 6, Potatoes, average acreage, so far good; roots, small acreage, looking fine; fruits, good; wild fruits, a large crop. On the whole, outlook favorable

PRINCE EDWARD.—J. G. Sprague, Demorestville.—1, Fall wheat fairly good; barley, 60 per cent. of last year; peas good except on low land; rye, poor. 2, Barley, about one-half; spring wheat more; oats, about the same. 3, None, except on flat land. 4, Not so good as last year, excepting peas, which look better. 5, Hay, about the same. 6, Apples, plums, and small fruits good; pears, middling.

Wm. B. Head, South Marysburgh.—1, Equally as good. 2, Fall and spring wheat and oats greater; barley, little less. 3, Barley somewhat injured by wet or frost. 4, Good. 5, Good. 6, Rye looking splendid; apples and small fruits fair; plums, poor; cherries, good.

LENNOX.—Miles S. Plumley, Napaneo.—1, Fair crop. 2, More wheat and oats, barley about the same, other grain less. 3, Crops greatly damaged in low places by heavy rains. 4, Generally good. 5, Old meadows thin, new meadows heavy. 6, Fruit crop not generally good.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—Leonard Wager, Sheffield.—1, Better. 2, Every kind greater except barley. 3, Some injury to low lands by wet. 4, Plentiful. 5, New meadows, extra good; old, an average. 6, Apples, light; small fruits abundant.

FRONTENAC.—Henry Hughes, Storrington.—1, Better. 2, Less. 3, Slight injury from wet. 4, Fair. 5, New seeding good, old fair. 6, Fruit good.

RENFREW.—John Delahey, Cobden.—1, About the same. 2, Scarcely as much. 3, None. 4, Very good. 5, About an average. 6, Everything looks well.

LEEDS.—L. A. Griffin, Caintown.—1, Hay good; promise of good crop. 2, Average. 3, Low land damaged by wet. 4, Very fair. 5, First class.

W. S. Bilton, Westport.—1, Rather better. 2, Greater. 3, Small per-centage by wet. 4, Good. 5, New meadows extra good. 6, Extra good.

J. P. Martin, North Crosby.—1, Spring crop better; fall wheat not so good. 2, Greater. 4, Good. 5, Not so heavy as last season, but better quality. 6, Prospects good.

John Tackaberry, Ma'lorytown.—1 and 2, About the same. 3, Rain has injured the crops a little. 4 and 5, Good. 6, About the same as last year.

Wellington Landon, Lansdowne. 1, Grain crop in high land fairly good. 2, About the same. 3, All crops on low land, except hay, damaged by wet. 4, Poor. 5, Good. 6, Fruit crop light.

LANARK.—F. A. Cowie, Almonte.—1, Much better, although a little later. 2, Wheat and oats slightly larger; barley not much grown. 3, Some flat lands slightly injured by wet. 4, Good. 5, More than average. 6, Root crops good; fruit better than last year; coarse grains looking well.

Colonel Loucks, A. E. Johnston, North Elmsley and Montague.—1, Fully better. 2, Wheat greater; oats and barley same. 3, Very little damage by wet. 4, Good. 5, Fully the average of last season. 6, Potatoes better than last year; apples and small fruits double last year's.

CARLETON.—David Horton, Nepean.—1, Not looking so well. 2, More wheat and less barley; oats about the same. 3, Considerable injury by wet and wire worm. 4, Prospects fair. 5, Old meadows poor, new meadows very good. 6, Roots and fruits promise fair.

DUNDAS.—P. P. Everetts, Iroquois. 1, Grain crops about half of last year. 2, About one-half. 3, Injury all done by wet. 4, Very dull. 5, New meadows fair, old meadows damaged by wet; about two-third crop. 6, Fruits bid fair.

David Webster, Dunbar.—1, Looking better. 2, About the same. 3, A good deal on low lands by heavy rains. 4, Better than last year. 5, New meadows good, old thin. 6, Fruits poor; small fruits and roots looking well.

J. M. Christie, Mountain.—1, Not as good. 2, Less. 3, Crops suffered from wet. 4, Will be light. 5, Old meadows poor, new meadows looking well. 6, Potatoes and corn doing well; apples and other fruits better than last year.

STORMONT.—Geo. S. Johnstone, Cahore.—1, Grain crops little or nothing. 2, About one-third less. 3, Crops injured by wet. 4, Poor. 5, Not one-third of a crop. 6, Fruit fair.

GLENGARRY.—J. McNaughton, Dominionville. —1, Far behind. 2, Wheat, great deal less; barley and oats about the same. 3, Crops suffered very much with wet and wire worm. 4, Very bad indeed if there is much more rain. 5, New meadows very heavy, old meadows very light. 6, Corn and potatoes on high land look well.

James Howden, Lancaster.—1, Generally poor. 2, About the same. 3, Injury from wet and insects. 4, Very middling. 5, Very light and poor quality. 6, Fruits pretty good.

RUSSELL.—P. Blois, Claren e.—1, Grain crop not so good; hay about the same. 2, About the same. 3, Good deal of injury by wet and hail. 4, Not very good. 5, New meadows extra good, old meadows poor. 6, Root crop looking well.

PRESCOTT.—Jas. Hurley, Barle.—1, In a backward condition. 2, About the same. 3, A great deal in the lowlands from wet. 4, Might be an average with favorable weather. 5, Average. 6, Potatoes and apples promise well.

David Bertrand, Caledonia Springs.—1 and 2, About the same. 3, Crops injured by wet, drouth, rust, and insects. 4, Good on high land, bad on low undrained land. 5, New meadows good, old meadows winter killed. 6, Good appearance.

W. E. N. Byers, Hawkesbury.—1, Looking well. 2, Wheat and barley larger, oats about the same. 3, Crops on low lands suffered from wet. 4, Good. 5, About the average. 6, Small fruits very plentiful; apples promise well; grapes medium.

QUEBEC.

STE MAURICE.—O. H. Skroder, Three Rivers.—1, Better shewing. 2, Wheat and barley about the same; oats, peas and buckwheat greater. 3, None except at one or two points some oat fields plowed over on account of insects. 4, Pretty good generally. 5, New meadows immense, old meadows about ten per cent. less than last year. 6, Vegetable crop very good; fruit plentiful.

QUEBEC.—John Dundon, St. Roch's.—1, Promising well. 2, One quarter less on account of rainy weather, farmers not being able to plough. 3, None. 4, Everything looking well. 5, Twenty five per cent. short of last year's crop. 6, All looking well at present.

MONTMORENCY.—Francois Meroier, Ste. Anne de Beaupre.—1, Worse, a quarter less. 2, About the same. 3, Yes, from wet. 4, A little worse than last year. 5, Less than last year. 6, Potatoes coming on well; appearance of a good crop of apples.

ARGENTEUIL.—McOuat and McRae, Lachute.—1, Better. 2, About the same. 3, Injury from excessive rains. 4, With moderate rains crops will be very good. 5, New meadows extra good, old meadows and low land poor. 6, In low land potatoes a complete failure, the seed having rotted.

CHAMPLAIN.—P. J. Meehan, Radnor Forges.—1, Looking well and fully as good as last year, except hay. 2, Oats and wheat about the same; no barley. 3, Hay crop injured by frost during winter. 4, O. K. 5, Short. 6, Strawberries in great abundance.

J. A. Baribeau, Ste. Anne de la Perade.—1, Look well enough but ten days later. 2, Wheat and oats the same; barley a little greater. 3, Rains and cold weather retarded growth. 4, Good enough. 5, One third less than last year. 6, Corn very poor; potatoes very nice; fruit very nice.

WOLFE.—R. A. Oughtred, Marbleton.—1, Better. 2, Barley and oats greater; wheat less. 3, None. 4, First-class. 5, Hay crop light on low land but better than last year upon the hilly farms. 6, Fruit greater than for several years if no frost; hop yards looking well.

BEAUCE.—Michael Cahill, Jersey Hill.—1, Root crops looking well. 2, Oats and barley greater, wheat much less. 3, Growth very slow. 4, Good. 5, Crop very light, winter-killed. 6, Not much fruit cultivated.

COMPTON.—C. R. Clark, Compton.—1, Fully as good but two weeks later. 2, About the same. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Good, crop lighter but on an average. 6, Fruit fair.

ARTHABASKA.—Paul Tourigny, Victoriaville.—1, Inferior. 2, Little less. 3, Wet weather very prejudicial to crops generally. 4, Too early to give sure prospect. 5, About same as last year. 6, Vegetables, garden produce and fruit have a good appearance.

KAMOURASKA.—Alf. R. Desjardins, Ste. Andre.—1, Greatly damaged by rain. 2, Wheat about the same. 3, No answer. 4, No answer. 5, Better than last year on high ground but a little less on low ground. 6, Apples and cherries very productive.

HUNTINGDON.—Robert Kelly, Hinchinbrook.—1, Good but about three weeks later. 2, About the same. 3, Small portion damaged by wet. 4, Favorable. 5, Light. 6, Fruit good average, much better than last year.

LOTBINIERE.—Israel Thiboutot, Lotbiniers.—1, Very backward. 2, No answer. 3, Crops not far enough advanced to say. 4, Appearance good. 5, Much less than last year. 6, Roots good.

LAKE ST. JOHN.—W. T. A. Donohue, Roberval.—1, Vast difference for the better. 2, Barley and oats much greater, wheat less. 3, None. 4, The best for three years back. 5, Splendid. 6, Fruits not worth mentioning.

OTTAWA.—Dennis Dwyer, Thurso.—1, Very promising. 2, About the same. 3, A little by frost and rains. 4, Very good. 5, New meadows excellent, old meadows as good as last season. 6, Good prospects for fruit crop.

SHEFFORD.—R. E. Bell, West Shefford.—1, Two weeks backward. 2, Oats and barley more than usual. 3, Crops kept back by too much rain. 4, Won't be an average one, but a good fall may make up for the backward spring. 5, Short crop. 6, Apples showing up good.

TEMISCOUATA.—M. Damasse, Riviere du Loup.—1, Inferior. 2, Less. 3, A little by frost and rain. 4, Middling. 5, Poor so far; injured by frost. 6, Fruits, good appearance.

RICHMOND.—J. W. Stockwell, Danville.—1, Ten days later. 2, Little less. 3, None. 4, Favorable. 5, Not more than two-thirds average. 6, Apple prospects good.

STANSTEAD.—C. N. Remick, Barnston. 1, Two weeks later than for several years past. 2, About the same. 3, None. 4, Wet weather of past week placed all crops in a position of safety. 5, Crop about 80 per cent., grass badly winterkilled. 6, Potatoes look well; fruit in first-class shape.

TERREBONNE.—Pierre Valiquette, Ste. Anne des Plaines.—1, About the same. 2, About the same. 3, Old meadows damaged a little by frost, peas injured by wet. 4, Pretty fair. 5, Old meadows look poorly, new meadows looking fine. 6, Fruits, except plums, plentiful; potatoes coming up well but potato bug as numerous as ever.

SHERBROOKE.—A. T. Lawrence, Sherbrooke.—1, Fully up to last year, except hay. 2, Nearly the same. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Twenty-five per cent. lighter than last year. 6, Root crops good; fruit above the average.

DRUMMOND.—Patrick Dore, St. Germain.—1, Far shorter, but in general a good color. 2, About the same. 3, Yes, from wet. 4, About one-third less than last year. 5, About one-third less also. 6, Prospects for potatoes and fruit good.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INVERNESS.—D. E. McKay, Port Hastings.—1, One month later owing to cold and dry spring. 2, About the same. 3, No particular injury done. 4, Very difficult to judge yet. 5, A fair average. 6, No answer.

CUMBERLAND.—Thos. A. Fraser, Pugwash River.—1, Not so far advanced owing to late cold spring. 2, Oats and barley greater; wheat about the same. 3, Too much cold rain injured crops, more especially in low lands. 4, If hot dry weather from now till September harvest will be an average. 5, Light, much of it being winterkilled. 6, Fruit promises to be abundant.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE.—H. D. Maxwell, Moore's Mills.—1, Backward owing to late spring but everything now has a fair start. 2, Greater. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Very fair but probably two weeks later than last year. 6, Prospect for cultivated and wild fruit good.

CARLETON.—Hamilton Emery, Jacksonville.—1, Two to three weeks later. 2, About the same, except oats which is greater. 3, None except to potatoes which have rotted owing to rains. 4, Good with ordinary fair weather. 5, Better than last year but two weeks later. 6, Fruit prospects fair.

WESTMORELAND.—R. R. Colpitts, Forest Glen.—1, Fully three weeks later. 2, Less. 3, Some damage done by wet. 4, Impossible to tell yet. 5, Good from present appearances. 6, Fruit crop very promising. Owing to extreme wet cropping not yet finished; the land is just now covered with water.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—R. Swim, Doaktown.—1, Favorable, although the season so far has been cold and wet. 2, Wheat and barley about the same; oats somewhat less. 3, None except from wet and cold. 4, Good, if warm dry weather sets in. 5, Good on high land, but not so good on low land. 6, Fruit prospects good; danger of root crops being injured by wet.

Prince Edward Island.

PRINCE.—John A. Sharp, Summerside.—1, Fully three weeks later, owing to cold, late spring. 2, About the same. 3, No. 4, Good. 5, Old meadows considerably winter-killed, new ones very poor on account of cold spring; never saw a poorer outlook for hay on the Island. 6, Very little fruit grown, but what trees there are have the appearance of an abundant yield.



CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

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

**Home-Made Hand Protectors.**

Ladies who may of necessity be called upon at this season of the year to assist more or less in the lighter part of the outdoor work during haying and harvesting, besides having gardening to attend to and berries to pick, will find something serviceable in preserving the color and texture of their hands by making and using the "hand protectors" or "shields" described and illustrated below. Gloves are close and cumbersome and not long enough to fully protect the wrists.

Fig. 1 shows how to obtain a pattern; lay the hand easily down flat upon a piece of paper and mark an outline all around it from the finger-tips half way to the elbow, curving around the thumb,

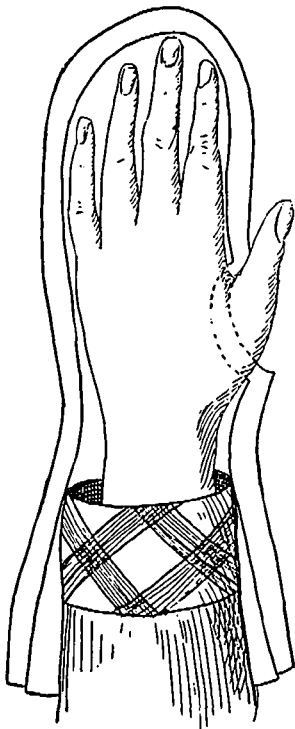


FIG. 1. CUTTING THE PATTERN

as shown—this is for the palm or inside of the shield; cut it out and by it cut another one of the same shape, making it an inch larger all round except at the top—this is for the back or outside piece; both sections are shown side by side in Figure 2, which also shows the shape of the thumb pattern, which must correspond in size with the length of the thumb and the circular opening left for it in the shield.

When joining the outside to the palm it must be held slightly full all around the hand below the thumb; the thumb is folded lengthwise, sewed up, and stitched into its opening with the thumb seam and inner hand seam placed evenly together. A hem at the top is all the finish required. If one desires a closer wrist (but it is not necessary) the dotted line shows where an opening may be cut, hemmed or faced, and buttoned over. The wrists are to be drawn up over the sleeves and held in place by safety pins, which it is well to tack permanently to the hems. A finished shield is shown, also one with finger and thumb tips cut off to give the necessary liberty for berry picking and similar work.

If made of the legs of worn black, brown or blue

stockings, close enough to fit neatly and buttoned at the wrists, they are quite pretty enough for amateur gardening, botanizing excursions, etc., but for actual hard labor those made of stout twilled drilling, seersucker, denim or the like, are much better, and they should be large enough to give

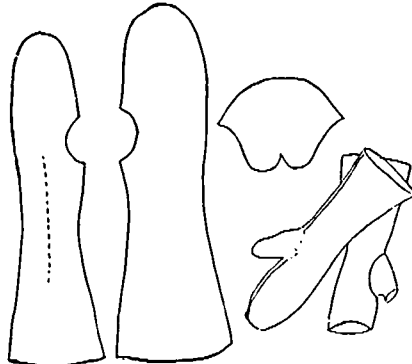
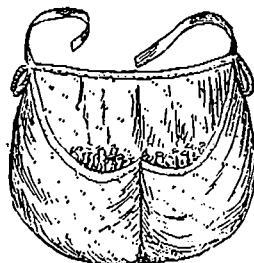


FIG. 2. SECTIONS OF HAND PROTECTORS.

free play to the fingers. Experiment with any old material until suited with the pattern; then, when about it, it is not much more work to make several pairs on the machine than it is to make one, and they are always serviceable. A pair kept exclusively for sweeping would not come amiss.

**Clothes-Pin Holder.**

A handy clothes-pin bag and apron combined is here delineated. It is so arranged that it may be quickly buttoned about the waist, where it will hold the pins conveniently to one's hand in the large open pockets; or, it may be drawn up by the cord to form a bag in which the pins may remain safe from dust and discoloration, and be hung up in any handy place. As will be seen, it has an apron-



FOR CLOTHES-PINS.

shaped foundation hemmed across the top. Another piece of the same shape, a little wider and hollowed out at the top, is seamed to it all around, being held a little full across the bottom and straight at the sides, and, after being hemmed around the upper edge, a lengthwise seam up the centre divides it into two pockets and prevents it from dragging down when it is worn. A cord is run into the hems by which it may be drawn up like a bag by pulling it out in loops at each corner, where it passes from the front hem to the back one. Then short straps, for a belt, are sewed to the corners, and finished with a button and button-hole.

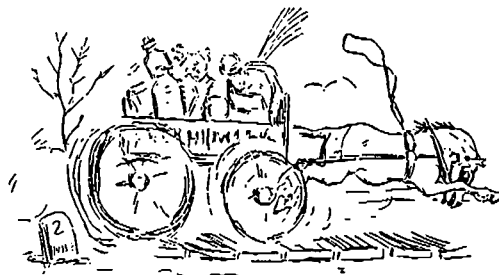
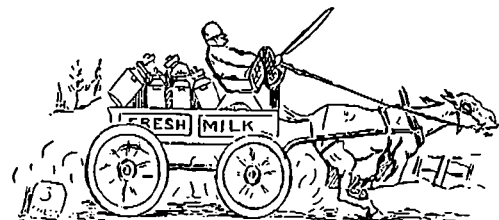
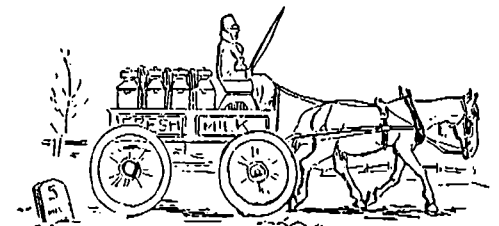
A LITTLE borax put in the water before washing red or red-bordered tablecloths and napkins, will prevent their fading.

FOR diphtheric sore throat, use the following: One teaspoonful of flour of sulphur dissolved in a wine glass of cold water. Put the sulphur into the glass first and pour on a very little water, add together with the finger, then fill the glass with water. Sulphur will not mix with water easily and it is necessary to use the finger in place of a spoon. Gargle the throat well with this mixture, allowing some to be swallowed. Repeat every three or four hours until the white spots disappear. If the throat is too sore to permit a gargle to be used, let some one take dry sulphur in a quill and blow it into the throat of the patient.



One Horse Power;

OR,  
A PINT'S A POUND THE WORLD AROUND.



WHAT goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaper.  
—"You make me tired as the wheel said to the wheelwright.  
WHY is a chicken like a farmer? They both delight in full crops.

WHEN does a farmer work a miracle? When he turns his horse to grass.

IT does not require a legal education to go into the son-in-law business.

—"HERE's to the boot-black. He improves the shining hours by shining ours."

A WASHERWOMAN's work has but just begun when she is approaching the clothes.

SOMETIMES the lover who is fired with passion for the daughter is put out by the father.

CHEMISTS are seldom henpecked husbands. They have too much experience with retorts.

THE man who is willing to take things as they come finds usually that they never come.

"I am enjoying a Highland-fling," as the muleteer said when his mount tossed him over a precipice.

A WOMAN's idea of a true friend is one who will admire her children just as much as she does herself.

THE quantity of paper that jewelers wrap around their goods strikes most people as a great waste of tissue.

THE reason that a great many people fall into the blues is that they don't look at things in the right light.

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S. F. MCKINNON, } Vice-Presidents.

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in the Dominion of Canada and attended annually by over **250,000 VISITORS** including every Stock Breeder of any importance in this country.

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## "MONARCH" BRAND

IT WILL COST MORE AT FIRST, BUT WILL BE ECONOMY IN THE END.

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1881. 1890.

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### "MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED" CROP REPORT.—Concluded.

QUESTIONS.—1. State generally the condition of the crops in your district as compared with same period last year? 2. Is the acreage in Wheat, Barley and Oats greater or less this year than last year? 3. Has any injury so far been done to the crops from wet, drouth, rust, insects, or any other cause? 4. What is the outlook for the harvest? 5. What about the hay crop? 6. General remarks, or condition of other crops or fruits?

Continued from page 14.

## MANITOBA.

**BEAUTIFUL PLAINS.**—Wm. Cannell, Glendale.—1, Fair excel. 2, Oats and barley same; wheat one-third more. 3, No. 4, Good at present. 5, About the same as last season. 6, Roots and vegetables good.

**BRANDON.**—W. F. Irwin, Brandon.—1, Never looked so well in seven years. 2, Wheat fully 25 per cent. greater; other grains fully equal. 3, No injury so far. 4, Never looked so well. 5, Good hay crop. 6, If frost does not injure the crops Manitoba will surprise the world with this year's wheat crop.

Brandon & Thompson, Souris.—1, No comparison; never such prospects since 1881-2. 2, Wheat one-quarter greater; oats about the same; very little barley. 3, Gophers doing a little damage in a few places, but being killed off. 4, Never so good before. 5, Hay crop doing well and will be heavy. 6, The Saskatoon crop along the Souris River promises to be the greatest harvest grown since this part was settled in 1881.

**DENNIS.**—James Johnston, Griswold.—1, Seventy-five per cent. better, and indications are wheat crop will yield 30 bus. to the acre. 2, Wheat 30 per cent. more; barley 18 per cent. less; oats 10 per cent. more. 3, None whatever. 4, First-class. 5, First-class. 6, Roots and garden vegetables a little late, but yield expected to be better than ever before.

Joseph Broadley, Elkhorn.—1, Seventy-five per cent. better and healthier. 2, Wheat about one-third greater; barley one-third less; oats about same. 3, None whatever. 4, Exceedingly bright. 5, More hay than for the past three years. 6, Taking crops, fruit and garden stuff, they never looked so promising for the last six years, and every one is jubilant.

D. H. Watson, Virden.—1, About two weeks later, but are healthier and better able to stand dry weather. 2, Greater by 30 per cent. 3, None whatever. 4, Better than for the past two years. 5, Fair average crop. 6, If nothing happens small fruit crop will be enormous.

**DUFFERIN.**—Frank D. Stewart, Carman.—1, At present suffering somewhat from drouth, but if it rains within the next few days crops will excel any previous record. 2, Grain crop one-third more. 3, None; rain wanted. 4, Best ever had. 5, Light unless rain comes. 6, Other crops promise to be abundant; plenty of wild fruit.

R. McKenzie, Manitou.—1, Great deal further advanced. 2, Fifteen per cent. more. 3, Rain wanted. 4, With a good rain now there would be a very good crop, although not overly heavy. 5, Hay scarce and unless rain comes soon crop will be as poor as last year. 6, Fruit crop so far promises to be good.

**MANCHESTER.**—Johann Buhr, Edinburgh.—1, Seventy-five per cent. better. 2, About 25 per cent. more. 3, No. 4, Grand, if nothing happens in the shape of hail. 5, Better than last year, although not much difference. 6, Vegetables and small fruit in good condition.

**MARQUETTE.**—W. B. Hall, Assiniboia.—1, Very much better. 2, Greater. 3, No. 4, Good, probable yield, wheat, 25 bush., oats, 50 bush., barley, 30 bush. 5, Very fair. 6, Wild and cultivated fruits, exceptionally large yield.

**MINNEDOSA.**—D. L. Gaunce, Minnedosa.—1, Far in advance. 2, About 50 per cent. greater. 3, A little by gophers, but heavy rains of last week got the better of them. 4, Good; expect at least 30 bush. wheat per acre, and other grains accordingly. 5, Hay short as yet, but coming on fast, and expect a large crop. 6, Wild fruit immense. Farmers looking happy.

Ed Soldan, Mohne.—1, Wheat two weeks later, but looks good and strong; oats and barley about same as other years. 2, Wheat and oats about the same, barley 25 per cent. more. 3, Only injury is by gophers. 4, Good average crop, and if frost keeps off till Sept. 5th will be better than the average. 5, Light and short. 6, Potato crop very good; turnips and garden stuff very good where grubs didn't work.

**NORFOLK.**—S. J. Thompson, M.P.P., Carberry.—1, Much more favorable, crops being even, healthy and strong. 2, Wheat 25 per cent. more, barley about 50 per cent. less, oats about the same. 3, None whatever. 4, Most encouraging. 5, Fair average crop. 6, Root crops doing well and prospects of an abundant yield, as also in small fruits.

R. M. Ferris, Treherne.—1, Forty per cent. better, and if rain should come before July 1st crops will be as good or better than 1887 on new land. 2, Wheat 25 per cent. more, oats and barley about the same. 3, Suffering from drouth at present. 4, Very good. 5, Light. 6, Potatoes and vegetables looking very well; wild fruits plentiful.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**—Festus Chapin, Portage la Prairie.—1, Rather better and still growing nicely. 2, Wheat fully 20 per cent. more; oats and barley about the same. 3, No. 4, Good. 5, Outlook poor. 6, Good deal of timothy being raised for feed by our best farmers, thus giving them hay at their doors, but lessening the acreage of wheat.

**ROCK LAKE.**—L. W. Stone, Cartwright.—1, Fully stronger and a good color. 2, Wheat greater; oats and barley the same. 3, No; but rain needed. 4, First-class if it rains soon. 5, Short crop unless there is plenty of rain. 6, Roots not much sown; small wild fruit very plentiful.

**RUSSELL.**—Jno. G. Boulton, Russell.—2, Barley about the same, wheat 50 per cent. more, oats 25 per cent. more. 3, None whatever. 4, No better in ten years past. 5, Good hay crop expected, but not as heavy as some years. 6, Never such a good prospect for wild fruit of all kinds.

**TURTLE MOUNTAIN.**—James S. Reekie, Boissevain.—1, Much better. 2, Considerably greater. 3, None as yet. 4, Very good. 5, Native hay light; Timothy, Hungarian and Millet fairly good. 6, With the exception that crops are a little later than usual, there never was a better prospect for a good harvest. Potatoes and other root crops promise well.

George Laurence, Killarney.—1, Considerably in advance. 2, Greater by 25 per cent. 3, No, but rain wanted. 4, Encouraging. 5, Prospects not as good as former years. 6, Root crops and small fruit looking well, and larger yield of latter than for the last four years.

**TURTLE MOUNTAIN AND SOURIS RIVER.**—W. A. Johnston, Deloraine.—1, Far ahead; now from 15 to 20 inches in height. 2, An eighth more than last year. 3, None. 4, Good, at least 25 bush. per acre if nothing happens to it. 5, Plenty of hay for all if divided equally. 6, Potatoes and other root crops looking well; a great show for wild fruit.

**LISGAR.**—Robt. Rutherford, Balmoral.—1, Further advanced and prospects better. 3, No injury. 4, Good; wheat should average 30 bush. per acre, barley 40, oats 65; Never looked better in eight years. 5, Best in four years. 6, Root crops look good; good prospects for wild fruits.

## North-West Territories.

**ALBERTA.**—H. D. Graves, Calgary.—1, Further advanced and prospects very much better. 2, Fully one-third more. 3, None whatever. 4 and 5, Good. 6, Prospects for a good crop of grain, roots, and hay are better than ever seen before in this country.

**ASSINIBOIA.**—J. R. Neff, Moosomin.—1, Far better. 2, Wheat and oats greater, barley less. 3, None. 4, Very good. 5, Fair but late. 6, Prospects extra good for vegetables and small fruits.

George Arkle, Regina.—1, Better. 2, About the same. 3, None. 4, Best crop since 1882, if nothing unforeseen happens. 5, Large crop. 6, Roots good.

R. S. Garratt, Grenfell.—1, Much superior. 2, Greater in wheat, but not in oats and barley. 3, Not in the least. 4, Good. 5, Better than last year. 6, Small fruits good.

R. L. Alexander, Moosejaw.—1, Better. 2, Wheat about one-third greater, oats and barley about a half more. 3, None. 4, Good. 5, Best for years. 6, Wild fruits abundant; potatoes good, very little of other roots being raised here as yet.

Dixon Bros., Maple Creek.—1, Promise a much better yield. 2, Somewhat less. 3, No, excepting dry weather in April and May retarding much growth. 4, Good. 5, Fair. 6, Native fruit crop large; Cattle, horses, and sheep in excellent condition, the increase being larger than usual.

W. C. Cameron, Edgeley Farm.—1, Much stronger and more promising. 2, Greater. 3, No. 4, Very good indeed. 5, Plentiful supply. 6, Late spring checked the growth until the last two or three weeks; now the harvest promises to be as early as usual.

## UNITED STATES.

By Letters between June 27th and July 3rd.

**MICHIGAN.**—A. C. Gildes, editor, "The Grange Visitor," Coldwater.—1, Very much more promising. 2, Same. 3, No, all booming. 4, Early and good. 5, Abundant. 6, Corn and potatoes as good as ever at this time of year.

Chester R. Phelps, St. Joseph.—1, Generally better. 2, About the same. 3, Nothing to speak of; a little smut is reported by some. 4, Good. 5, Heavy. 6, Berries are a big crop, with the exception of black raspberries; grapes bid fair for a good crop; peaches, pears, and apples are nearly a failure here; corn is booming, on the low lands it is a little backward, but this very hot weather is throwing it ahead lively.

**IOWA (WESTERN PART) AND NEBRASKA.**—Deere, Wells & Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.—1, Small grain is good in some sections, while only a partial crop in others; not quite as good as last year. 2, About the same. 3, Some injury from drouth in some sections. 4, Good in some sections, poor in others; perhaps 80 per cent. of an increase. 5, Only fair. 6, Corn crop promises well.

**IOWA.**—H. H. Sickle & Co., Des Moines.—1, Corn behind last year but improving rapidly, with ten days present weather will equal last year; oats doing nicely, short straw, promise good yield; Timothy hay one-half to three-quarter crop. 2, About the same, with slight increase in wheat. 3, Early dry weather cut down timothy yield; no complaints of insects. 4, Good. 5, Tame, hay light crop, prairie prospects good. 6, Small fruits abundant; early apples fair, late apples light; general prospects exceedingly good.

**SOUTH AND NORTH DAKOTA.**—"The Farmer," Huron.—1, South Dakota, the best general crop for years; North Dakota, a fair crop. 2, South Dakota, wheat probably 15 per cent. less; North Dakota, wheat ten per cent. less, thirty per cent. more barley, 5 per cent. less oats. 3, By drouth in a very small per cent. of entire area; corn acreage materially reduced by "out worms." 4, The two States will doubtless harvest very good crops, the south State an exceptionally good one. 5, Best ever known.

**NORTH DAKOTA, RED RIVER VALLEY, & NORTHERN MINNESOTA.**—"The Farmer and Breeder," Fargo.—1, Fifty per cent. better. 2, No increase over last year, except flax. 3, None reported to date. 4, Excellent. 5, Good.

**MINNESOTA.**—Deere & Co., Minneapolis.—1, Better. 2, About the same. 3, Not to mention; crop is a little late on account of dry cold weather early in season. 4, Good at present. 5, Fair.

**MINNESOTA & WISCONSIN.**—"Farm Stock and Home," Minneapolis.—1, Not better than last year. 2, Wheat probably greater, barley and oats about the same. 3, No, except some local damage from wet. There is, however, plenty of time for our grains to be injured before harvest. 4, Good at this writing, but wheat cutting—spring wheat—does not begin till Aug. 1st, possibly later this year, so it is impossible to predict

what it will be by that time. 5, The early drouth injured the hay, but since the rains came it has grown very fast. Clover was badly killed out last winter. The total hay crop will probably be below the average. 6, Prospects are very good; small fruits are doing well, and apples promise fairly.

**OHIO.**—"Farm News," Akron.—1, Wheat promises as good as '89; oats and corn, 60 per cent.; grass extra good. 2, Wheat about the same, oats one-third less. 3, Extreme wet weather has damaged crops as above indicated. 4, Good for wheat. 5, Never better. 6, Apples and peaches a failure, fruit crop all short; corn is small but promising so far with favorable weather in July and August.

"The Farmers' Home," Dayton.—1, About the same. 2, Greater. 3, No injury to amount to anything. 4, First-rate; the weather is fine. 5, Good. 6, Nothing to complain of.

C. E. Patrie, Springfield.—1, About 80 per cent. of an average wheat crop; wheat and clover harvest commenced in Southern and Central Ohio with reasonably favorable reports. 2, Wheat somewhat less, barley same, oats sown liberally, with a promise of a large crop. 3, But little injury reported; the excessive rain delayed corn planting, but the outlook for a good crop is reasonably good. 4, Grain is standing up well and in good condition for cutting. 5, One of the largest we have ever had. 6, Apples and peaches light; fair yield of cherries; strawberries abundant and very fine; other small fruits promising; potatoes and other vegetables probably as good as usual.

**NEW YORK.**—D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn.—1, Average not so good at this date (June 27th), sunshine wanted. 2, Less. 3, Too much rain; wheat has run to stalk. 4, While not altogether gloomy, it is not promising. 5, Unusual hay crop; very heavy. 6, Grain is not heading out; fruits a failure; corn has got to take Salvador strides to get there; barley unpromising.

H. W. Porter, Gloversville.—1, A little in advance; drouth in April and May, and then constant rain, diminished crops greatly. 2, About the same. 3, Rust is taking hold of the oat crop badly, and will shorten it very materially. 4, With a good season for harvest, crops will be fair; without it a failure. 5, Fair prospects of a good harvest. 6, Corn looking good; re good in growth; potatoes look fine; fruit of all kinds a little doubtful. No reason to expect a better harvest than last year.

**INDIANA.**—M. R. Hyman, Manager "Implement Herald," Indianapolis.—1, Corn better, wheat poor in many places, oats probably better, grasses better. 2, Wheat greater, barley less oats larger by far. 3, Oats reported damaged by rust, and the crops generally, with the exception of grasses, will be poorer. 4, Below the average. 5, Will be splendid from present outlook. 6, Small fruits are poor.

J. A. Everith, Editor "Agricultural Epitomist," Indianapolis.—1, Wheat  $\frac{1}{2}$  as compared with '89, corn 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , oats 3, potatoes 1, barley 1, hay 1. 2, About the same. 3, Wheat injured by rust; cut worms on corn. 4, Wheat early, except where thin and damaged; rusted where late. 5, Good, weather good for harvesting. 6, Tree fruit almost a total failure; vine and cane fruit good.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—"Farm and Home," Springfield.—1, Rain has kept many crops back, but they will come up to last year's average. 2, No wheat to speak of, or barley either; oats the usual acreage; buckwheat will be sown more than usual where corn was water soaked; usual acreage of potatoes. 3, Wet weather has put some crops back; oats are rusting and troubled by insects, rye ditto; potato bugs not as numerous as usual. 4, Promising if last season's wet weather not repeated. 5, Exceptionally heavy. 6, Fruit crop small. Large acreages of corn for silage raised in many sections.

**ILLINOIS.**—E. J. Baker, Manager "Farm Implement News," Chicago.—1, Fully as good. 2, About the same, scarcely any wheat raised in Northern Illinois. 3, Not in Illinois. 4, Good. 5, Prospects of heavy crop; have had a great deal of rain. 6, Good prospects for fruit, but too early to predict closely.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—"The Farm Journal," Philadelphia.—1, Good. 2, About the same; very little barley, if any, raised in South-east Penn. 3, There has been a fly or louse at the oats, and we have had some reports of almost complete failures, but do not know that this state of affairs is general throughout the state. 4, Good. 5, Average. 6, Cherry crop almost a failure.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—"Mirror and Farmer," Manchester.—1, All crops are backward, except grass, which is forward and heavy. All the cereal and fodder crops look well, except corn, which was planted late, and little of which in Northern New England has been hoed once. The area is considerably diminished. Only future favorable weather and very late frost can secure us a good crop. The area of other crops may be considered about an average. Prospects of a fair crop of fruit.

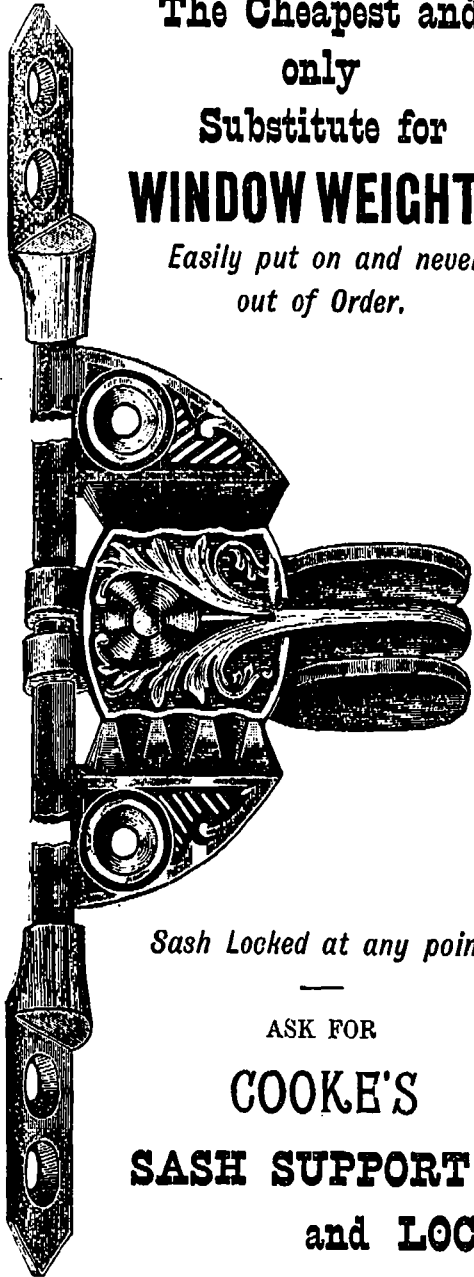
**NEW JERSEY.**—J. T. Lovett, "Orchard and Garden," Little Silver.—1, Better by far on the whole. 2, About the same. 3, No, except some rust on oats. 4, Never better; wheat in particular looks fine. 5, Very heavy, the heaviest I have ever witnessed, and the same may be said of early potatoes, which are largely grown here. 6, Light crop of most fruits; no peaches, no pears, and a light crop of apples. All grain crops promise well.

**OTHER STATES.**—Reports from Oregon state that recent rains have greatly improved all spring sown crops. While wheat on summer fallow looks well and promises about 90 per cent. of an average. Spring wheat and oats will not average over 75 per cent. In Texas the yield of wheat has not exceeded six bushels per acre on the average, and oats are almost an entire failure. In Southern Kansas wheat is going into stack, and so far as quality is concerned it has been testing as high as 62 pounds to the bushel. In Merced County, one of the largest wheat and barley counties in California, there has been phenomenally cool weather for the last three weeks, which has done much to develop the late grain. On the Sierras of Merced the wheat crop will be half an average one. The quality of both wheat and barley is excellent.



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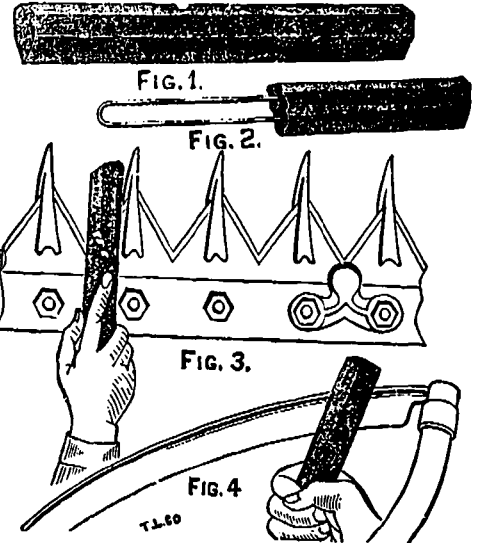
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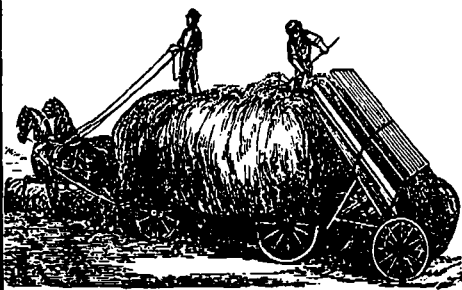
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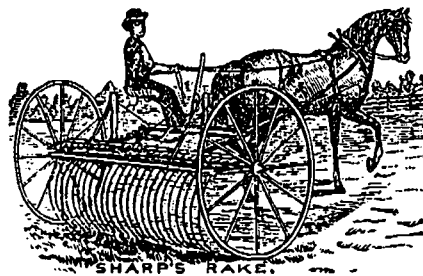
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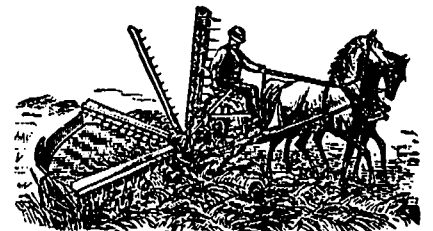
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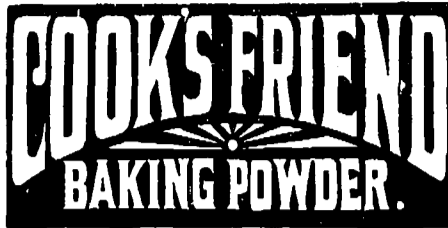
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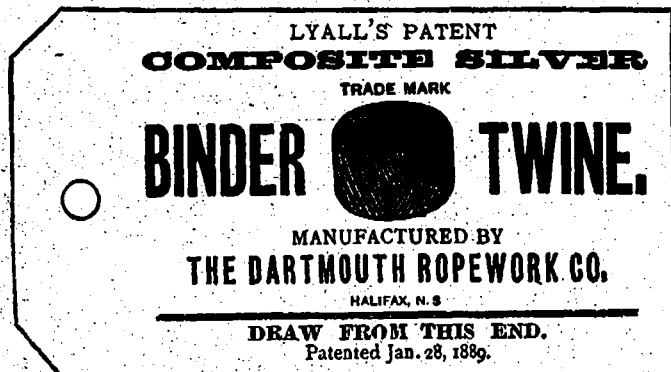
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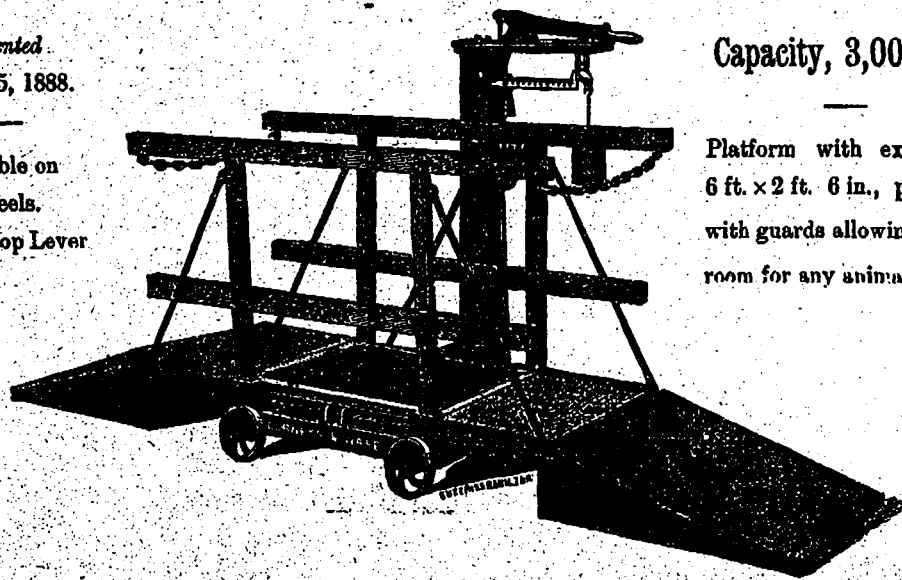
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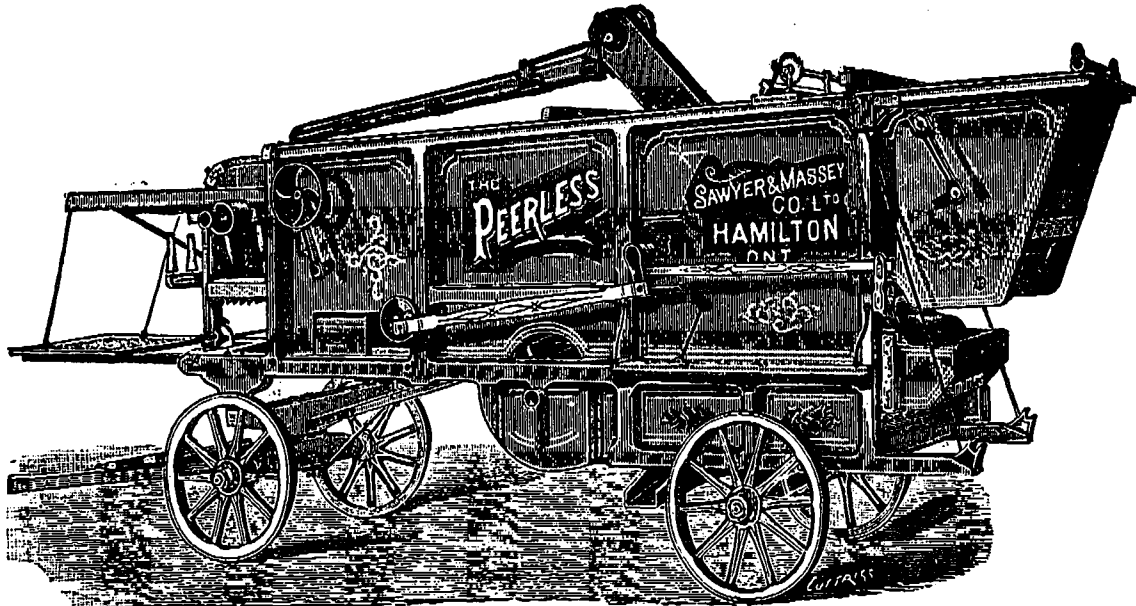
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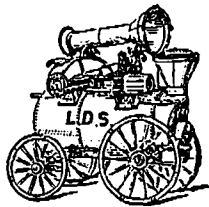


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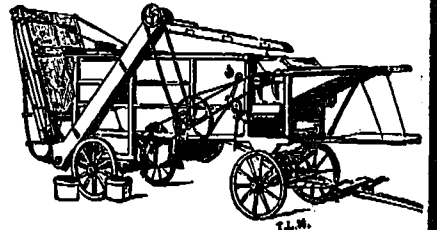
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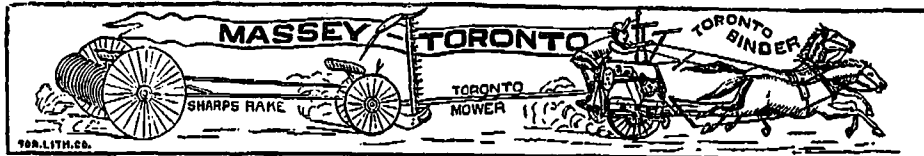
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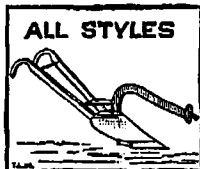
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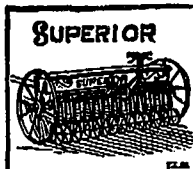
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