

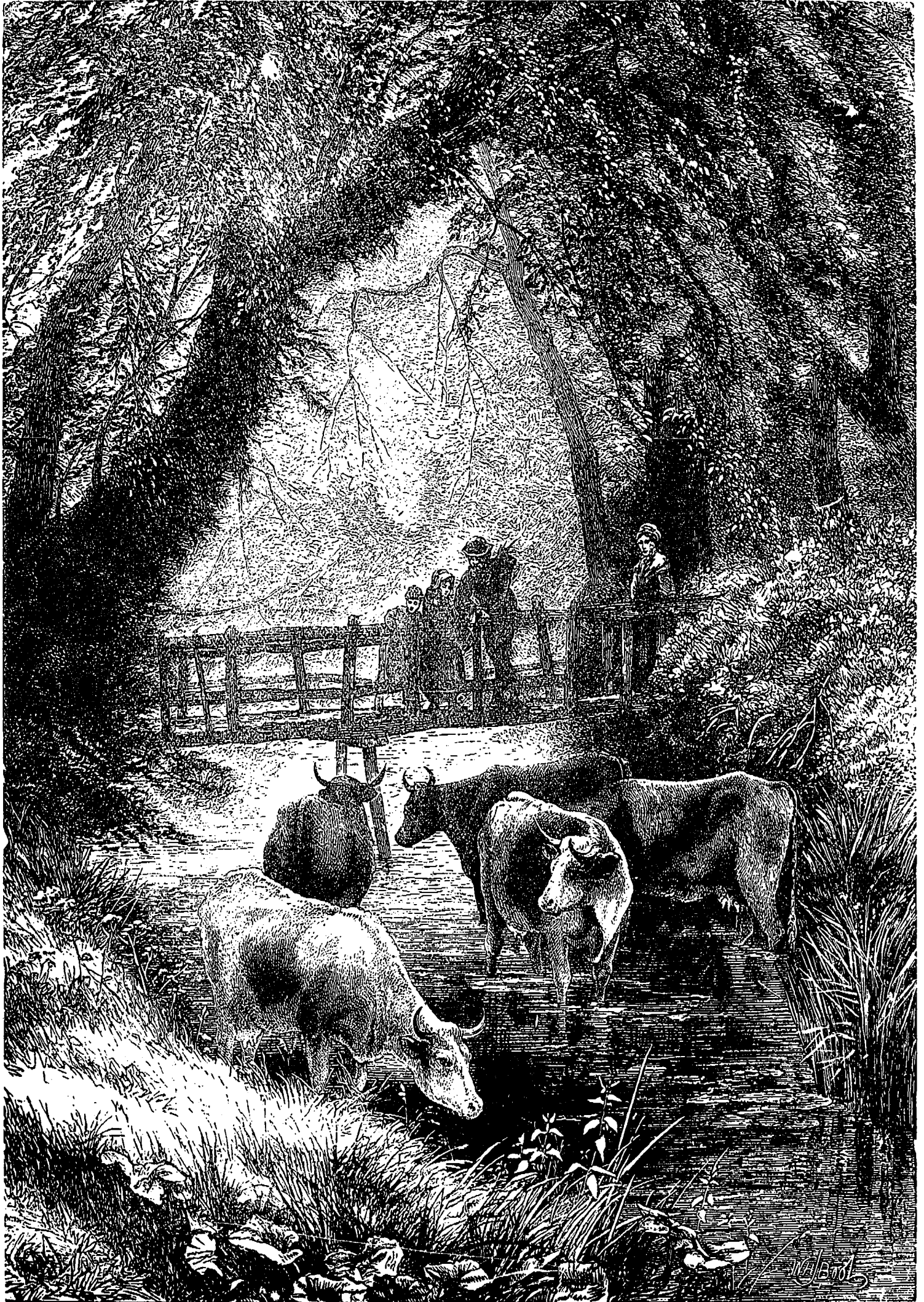
• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

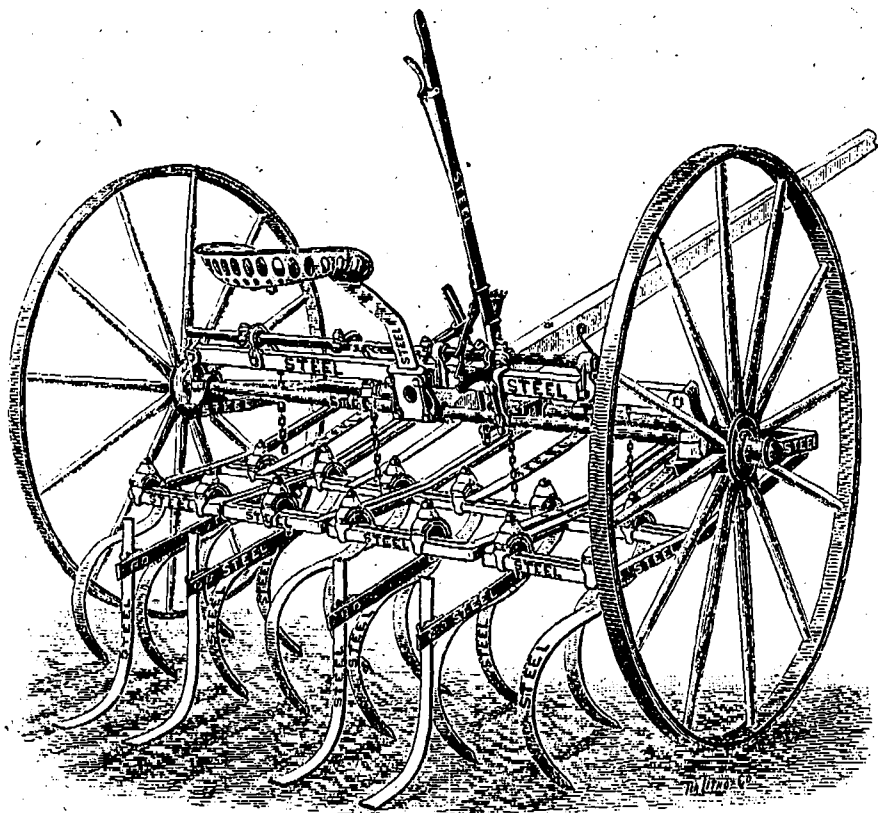
September Number

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Toronto, September, 1894.



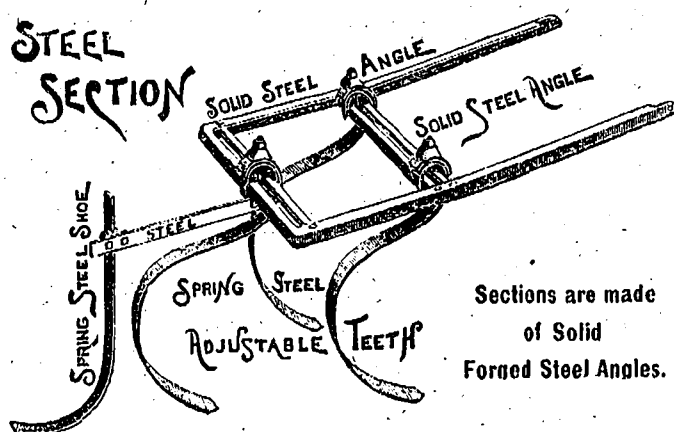
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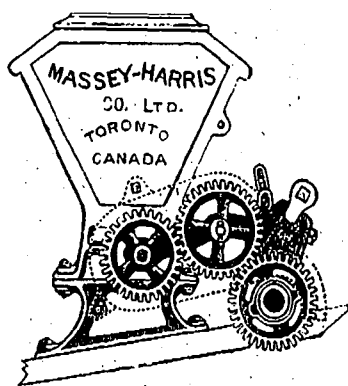
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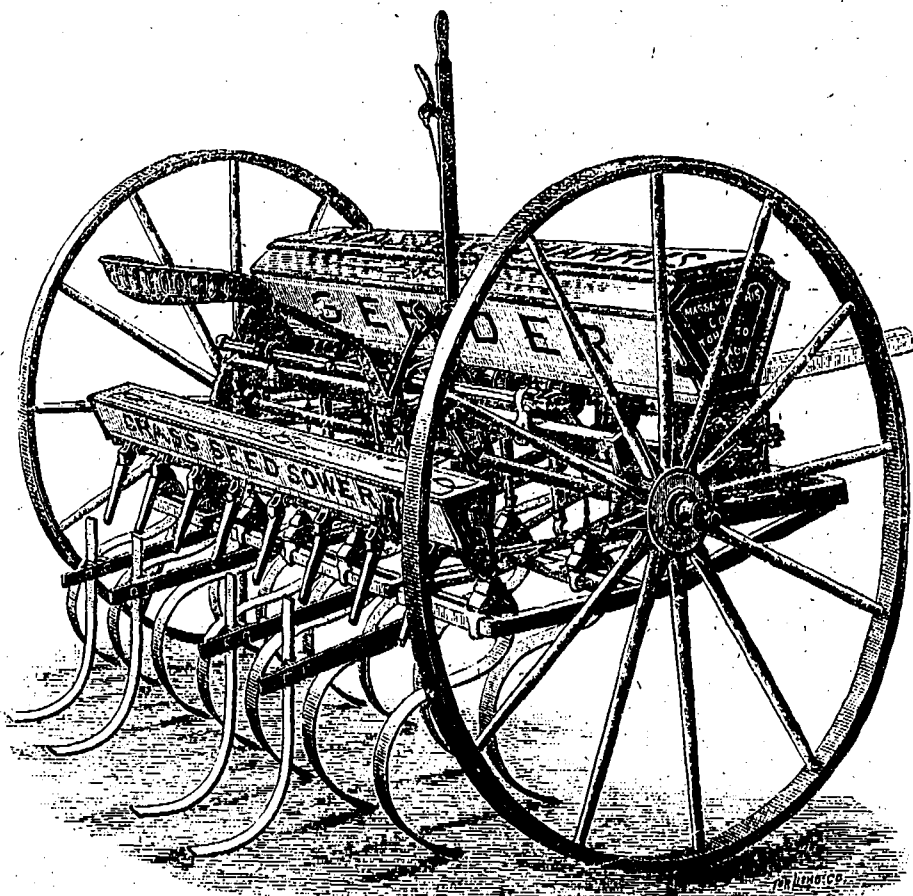
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• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

[VOL. 6, No. 9.

Corea and the Coreans.

THE physical structure of Corea is very rugged, and, broadly speaking, consists of two unequal slopes. The southern one facing towards China, is very fertile, and produces wheat, cotton, rice, millet, and hemp. The northern part drops steeply to the Pacific from a lofty range of mountains, but in this section the only grain grown is barley. Its population is estimated at about ten millions, and its area at 85,000 square miles. Its commerce is small, and has been mainly in the hands of the Japanese. Gold, lead, iron and coal are worked in the mountain range which forms the physical backbone of the country. The manufactures of Corea include hemp, cotton and grass tissues, silk, pottery and porcelain, and paper of excellent quality. Its exports comprise beans, etc., also ginseng root, to which the Chinese attach almost miraculous curative properties. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

SEOUL AND THE COUNTRY ROUND ABOUT.

Kiang-Kei, the smallest of the eight Corean provinces, is, politically, the royal or court province, and, physically, the basin of the largest river inside the peninsula. The tremendous force of this river's current and the volume of its water bring down immense masses of silt annually. Beginning at a point near the capital, wide sand banks are formed, which are bare at low water, but are flooded in time of rain or at the melting of the spring snows. This river is named the Han, and is navigable certainly as far as the capital, for large vessels.

The city of Han-Yang, or Seoul, where the Coreans attacked the Japanese garrison recently, is situated on the north side of the Han River, which, singularly enough, is called the Salt River, or the River Salce, on our charts. The name Han-Yang means "the Fortress on the Han River." The common term applied to the royal city is Seoul, which means "the capital," just as the Japanese call the capital of their country "Miako" or "Kio," instead of saying "Kioto." Seoul is very often spoken of as the "King's Residence," or palace, and on foreign maps is generally marked as "King-Ki Toa," which is the name of the province. The city proper lies distant nearly a league from the river bank, but has suburbs extending down to the sand flats. It has a population estimated at about 200,000 souls.

The natural surroundings of Seoul are fine. On the north a range of the Ho Mountains rises as a wall. To the east towers the ridge of barriers; the mighty flood of the Han rolls to the south. The scenery from the capital is magnificent, and those walking along the city walls as they rise over the hill crests and then dip into the valleys, can feast their eyes on the luxurious verdure and glorious mountain views for which the country is noted. The walls of the city are of crenellated masonry of varying height, averaging about twenty feet, with arched stone bridges spanning the water courses. The streets of Seoul are narrow and tortuous. The king's castle is in the northern part of the city. High roads to the

eight points of the compass start from the palace through the city gates.

Naturally the military geography of the country around Seoul has been well studied by the Coreans, and its strategic points have been strongly defended. Four great fortresses guard the approaches to the royal city. These are Suwen to the south, Kwang-Chiu to the southeast, Sunto, or Kai-Seng, to the north and Kang-Wa to the west. All these fortresses have been the scene of siege and battle in times past. On the walls of the first three the rival banners of the hosts of Ming from China, and of Taiko from Japan were set in alternate succession by the victors who held them during the Japanese occupation of the country between the years 1592 and 1597. The Manchiu standards of 1687 and the French Eagles in 1876 were planted on the ramparts of Kang-Wa. Besides these castle cities, there are forts and redoubts along the river banks, crowning most of the headlands or points of vantage.

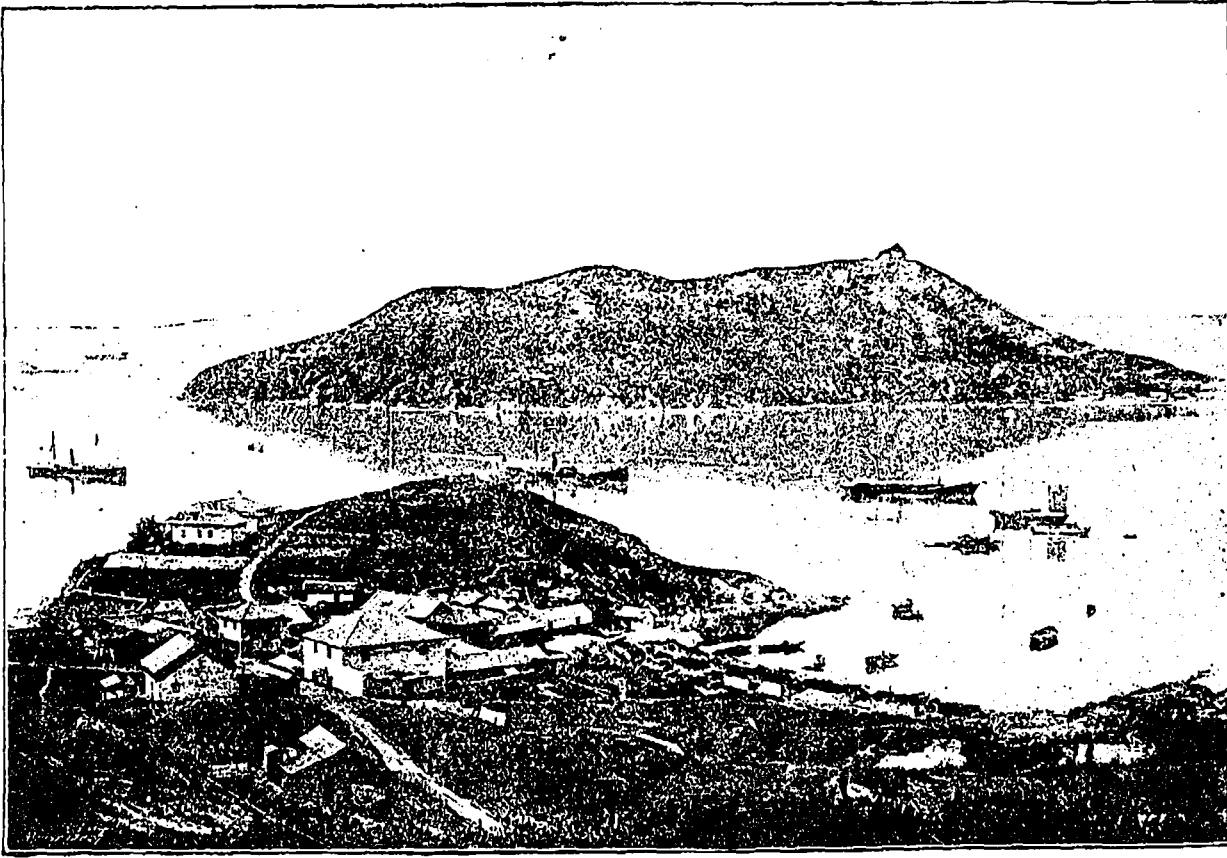
For political purposes the capital province was divided into the right and left divisions. The Kam-Sa, or Governor, lives at the capital, but outside of the walls, as he has little or no authority in the city proper.



COREAN OFFICER.



COREAN MAGNATE OF THE OLDEN TIME.



CONSULATE HILL AND HARBOR, CHEMULPO.

The Koreans are diligent cultivators of the soil, growing good grain and vegetables. The people are a tall, well-made, broad-shouldered, lazy race, the men rather effeminate and wanting in courage, but good-tempered and easy-going. Both sexes wear clothes of native make, of a dirty white coarse muslin, and persons of the better classes wear tall peaked hats made of plaited horse hair, differing in size and shape according to their rank, those worn by the priests being three feet wide, effectually hiding the face. It is quite an unwarlike nation, so much so, that, rather than keep an army, the Koreans pay an annual subsidy to both the Chinese and Japanese governments to leave them unmolested.

The present complications in Korea are a perfect jumble of politics, family feuds and personal grievances or ambitions. In attempting to analyze the situation we have these various sections:—

1. The Tai Won Kim, the king's father and old regent, pro-Chinese, and leader of the Conservative party.

2. The king, son of the above, a weak but apparently well-meaning, humane ruler.

3. The queen, head of the Min family, and of the Progressive party, the enemy of the old regent. She seems to rule the country, is devoted to Buddhism, and is anti-Chinese.

4. Min Yong Ik, cousin of the queen, a radical leader and personal rival of the king.

5. Kim Qk Kyun, another

leader of the reform party, a personal friend of the old regent, was assassinated a few months ago in Shanghai.

6. The Tong Hak (Eastern Sect) arose a little over a year ago, in the province of Chyella, in Southern Korea, evidently allied with one of the above parties or leaders. Motto: "Stand for Korea; away with Japanese and across-the-ocean men (westerners)"; suppressed two

strength. On the sea side it looks over to an island by which the northern and southern approaches are narrowed into channels, easily capable of torpedo defence. On land it is assailable from one direction only, that by way of Heitaku.

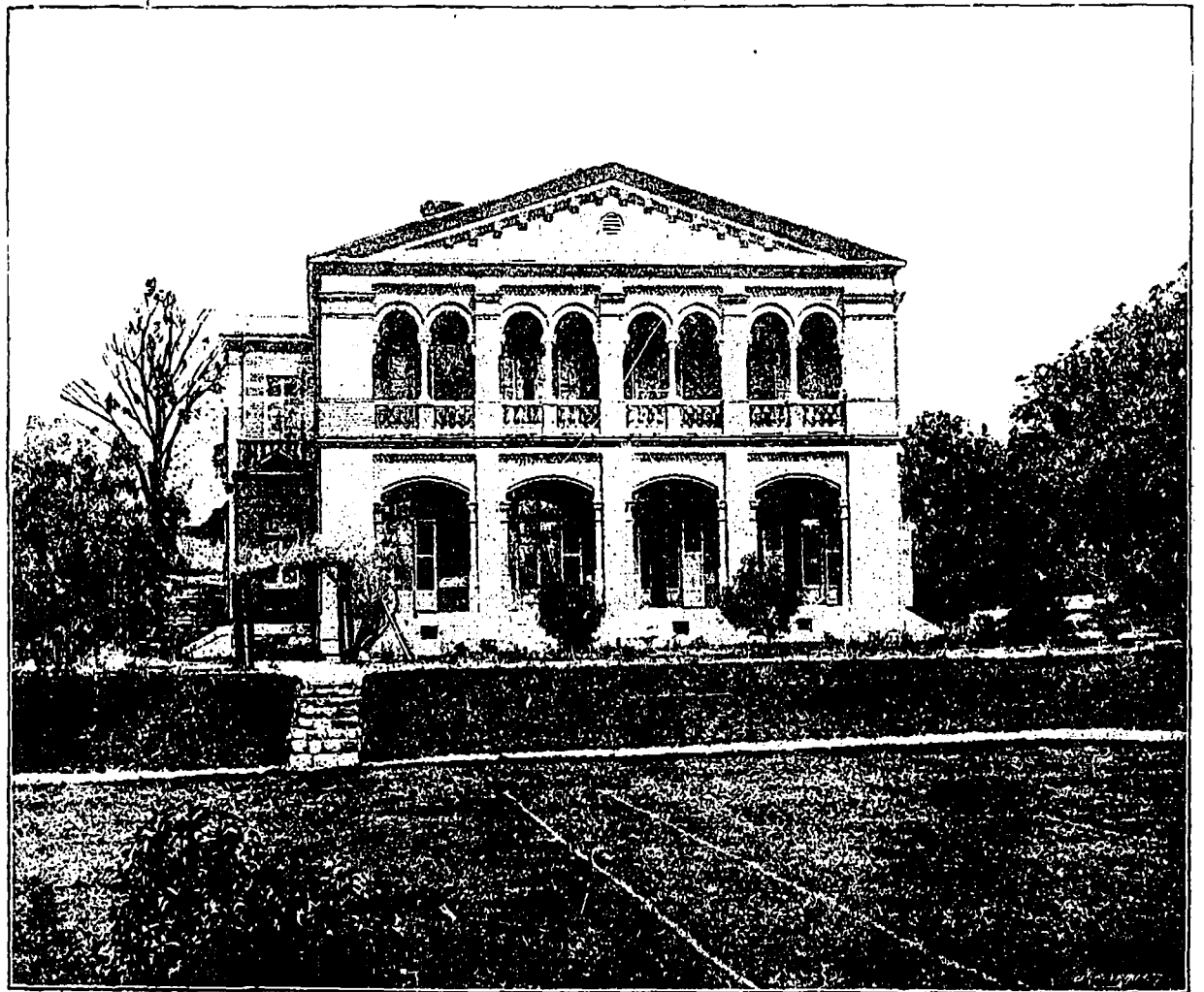
The Chinese forces have been busily engaged in strengthening the position. They have dug trenches, prepared obstacles, and laid mines, so

years ago. They are probably the "rebels" referred to in the telegrams.

Yet we do not know. The "ins" are the government, and the "outs," whenever they become restive, are the rebels. We may assume, however, that the Koreans still eat "Ki rice"—that is, that the dynasty which has stood five hundred and three years still stands, and that the humane, intelligent, and fairly progressive king still reigns.

At the time of writing the Japanese are massing their forces to attack the small seaport of A-San, now held by the Chinese. A reliable authority says:—

"A-San will be the scene of a battle memorable in the history of the Orient. It will be the Marathon of the East, for the contest will be waged on both sea and shore. A-San is a place of great natural



THE BRITISH CONSULATE, SEOUL.

that the task of storming the place presents great difficulties. The ordinary garrison of 2,500 has been increased to 6,000 men. The whole Chinese squadron of over twenty ships, has been gathered there."

China has accepted Corea as the battlefield. On the side of the sea she plants her navy to secure a line of retreat and a basis of supplies. On the other side of the land she is marching a powerful army across the northern frontier of Corea, to secure possession of Seoul and effect a junction with the troops and fleet at A-San. Japan is earnestly at work to prevent such a junction.

Curiously enough, there is a prediction current in Corea that A-San will witness a struggle, making necessary the flight to the northward of the Chinese Emperor, and the downfall of the Li dynasty in Corea.

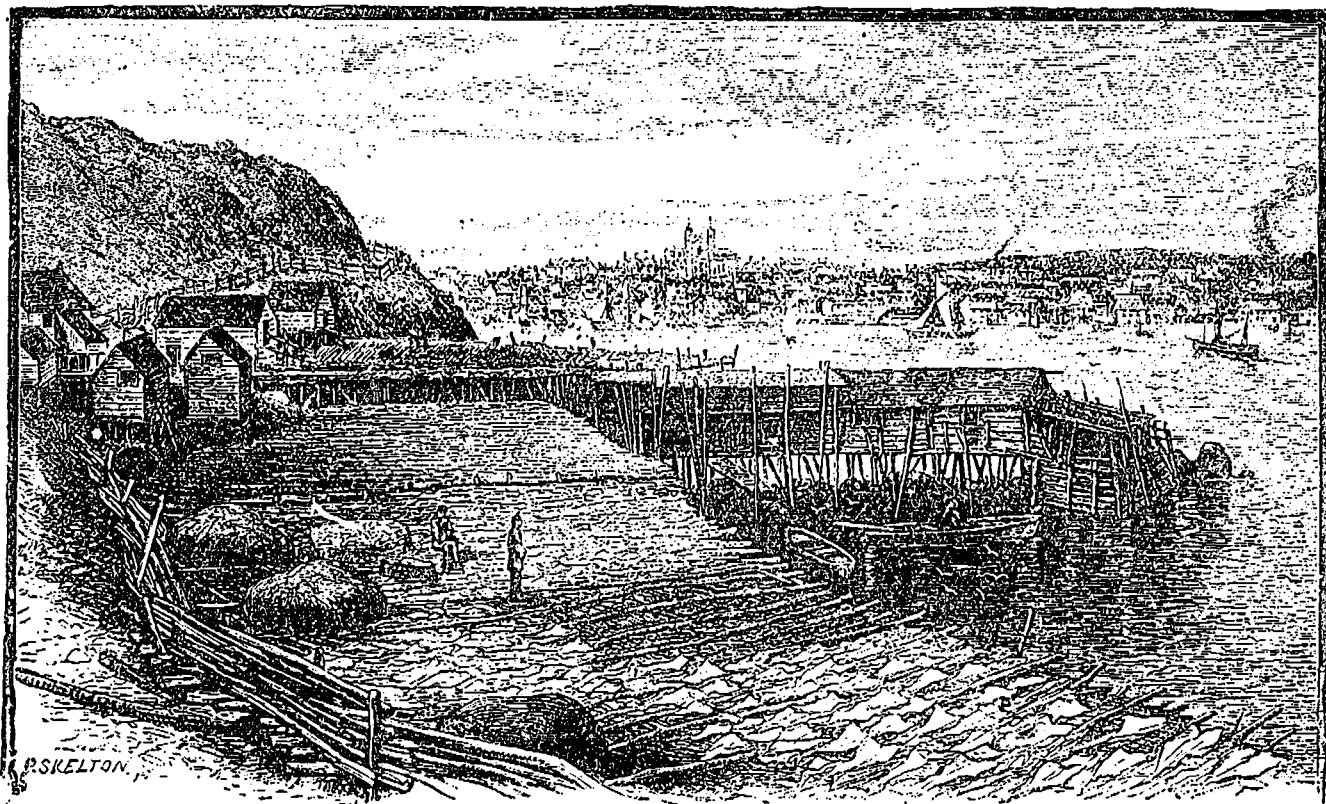
Chemulpo, of which we give an illustration, is the seaport of the capital, from which it is about thirty miles distant. It is on the west coast. It has a fairly good harbor. The bulk

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is the oldest British Colony. The Norse Sagas, tell how the Northmen or Norsemen discovered Newfoundland about the year 1000 and visited, and even colonized, portions of the neighboring mainland of America. A Bristol manuscript chronicles its re-discovery in the following curt terms:—

"In the year 1497, the 21 of June, on St. John's Day, was Newfoundland found of Bristol men, in a ship called *The Mather*." This was a small vessel of probably 150 or 200 tons. The historian does not tell that the commander of the caravel was John Cabot. Such is fame among contemporaries. On his return King Henry, with his characteristic stinginess, presented John Cabot with a gratuity of ten pounds. It is thus recorded in the privy-purse accounts:—"August 10th, 1497, To Hym that found the New Isle, £10."

For this wild, roving people it was an evil day when the pale faces appeared. Then began those conflicts, cruelties, and miseries which at length ended in the complete extinction of the race. Not a single representative is now to be found on the island. Cabot tells us they used the skins and furs of wild beasts for garments. In war they used bows and arrows, spears, darts, clubs and slings. The men shaved their hair, except one lock, called the "scalp lock." The women wore their hair long. They had an original method of kindling fire by striking together two pieces of iron pyrites, a kind of stone very common on the island. They made fish-hooks of bone, and nets out of vegetable fibres. They lived in wigwams, made of poles, and covered with birch bark or skins, some large enough for eighteen or twenty people. Around the fireplace in the centre they dug small hollows in the ground like nests, and lined them with dry moss or the soft branches of trees. In these they sat and probably slept. They made vessels out of the rind of spruce



FISH-CURING.—ST. JOHN'S HARBOR.

of the foreign commerce centres there. It is up to now the base of Japanese operations, and the anchorage for the foreign ships of war.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present trouble with China and Japan, it is bound to result in the opening up of Corea, and the character of the land and its resources will be matters of interest. It is made up of mountains and valleys. There are a few large plains, but the valleys are as rich as the low lands of the Nile, and the mountains are filled with all sorts of minerals. Agriculturally considered the country is very rich. Not one-twentieth of it is cultivated, and the fact that the officials take the greater part of the crops removes all incentive to work, and the people farm only enough to keep them alive. Almost anything that can be raised in the United States can be raised here, and rice is grown side by side with wheat and barley. There is plenty of good grazing land, and the cattle are very fine and form the beasts of burden of the country.

The island of Newfoundland lies right across the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its northern point is but ten miles from the coast of Labrador. Its most eastern projection is but 1610 miles from the western coast of Ireland. It thus forms, as it were, a stepping stone between the Old World and the New. Its greatest length is 317 miles, its greatest breadth 316 miles, its area being estimated at 42,000 square miles.

Lakes and views abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of nature; but a survey has been made for the purpose of constructing a railway, which is now nearly completed, and which will open up large tracks of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands, hitherto of small value.

When Newfoundland was discovered by Cabot it was inhabited by a savage tribe of Red Indians, a branch of the warlike Algonquins. They called themselves Bethucks or Bœothics.

trees sufficiently strong to stand the heat of boiling water, and in these they cooked their meat.

Perhaps the most wonderful of all their contrivances were their deer fences. In order to capture the deer during their annual migration from north to south, they constructed fences along the banks of rivers. These were sometimes thirty and forty miles in length. They were made by felling trees along the banks without chopping the trunks quite through and taking care that each tree, as it fell, took the proper direction, and joined on to the last that had been cut. Any gaps were filled by driving in stakes and interweaving branches of trees. They were from eight to ten feet high, so that no deer could overleap them. Openings were left in these fences at different places for the deer to go through and swim across. At these spots the Indians stationed themselves in their canoes, and with their spears killed the deer when in the water.

As soon as Cabot spread the news of the abundance of fish in Newfoundland waters, the French fishermen of Brittany and Normandy availed themselves of his discovery. These bold mariners ventured out into these stormy seas in their little cockle-shells of vessels, such as no one would now dream of using in crossing the Atlantic. They reached the Island of Cape Breton, and gave it the name it now bears, after their home in Bretagne. They were soon followed by the fishermen of the Basque Provinces of Spain, who were scarcely less daring at sea. They have left a memorial of their visits in the name of Port-aux-Basques, a fine harbor near Cape Ray. The Portuguese fishermen, were not long behind. They named Conception Bay and Portugal Cove on the south shore. In 1527 an English captain visited St. Johns and wrote a letter to Henry VIII, in which he said he found in the harbor 11 Norman ships, 1 Breton and 2 Portuguese but

ended so disastrously to himself and others, it was far from being fruitless. It fixed the attention of Englishmen on Newfoundland, and prepared the way for other enterprises designed to promote its settlement. The English fishermen soon gained rapidly on their rivals. In 1600 two hundred English ships went to Newfoundland, who employed as catchers on board and curers on shore 10,000 men and boys.

In 1623, Sir George Calvert planted a colony at Glerryland. A little later large bodies of settlers came from Ireland, and the island became a real colony.

But the settlement was very slow, notwithstanding that the climate was healthy, that the soil repaid cultivation, and that the fisheries were most productive. There was a very sufficient reason for this. So far as the English were concerned, the fisheries had been carried on by merchants, shipowners and traders who resided in the west of England. They sent out

quest of Newfoundland. They knew its value in connection with the fisheries as the great training school for their seamen. But they were always defeated, and the island still remained under the British Flag. It had its seasons of prosperity and depression. The long drawn battle between the merchant-adventurers, who carried on the fishery from England, and the resident population was over. The hairy settlers were the conquerors, and now held the fishery entirely in their own hands.

In 1832 they were granted representative government. Through times of trial, of internal dissensions and fires and failures of the fisheries the colony has grown till it became evident that the increasing population could no longer be sustained by a single industry. At this dark period of its history the discovery of valuable mineral deposits on the shores of Notre Dame Bay led to the introduction of mining



A NEWFOUNDLAND SEA-FISHERY EXPEDITION.—HUNTERS AT WORK.

no English. In 1578 there were 400 fishing vessels employed, of which 150 were French and only 50 English.

But the English had not forgotten that Cabot and his stout west country sailors had first discovered Newfoundland, and it was theirs by right of discovery. In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed with four vessels to found a colony. He reached St. John's, hoisted the banner of England, and took possession of the island on behalf of his royal mistress, Queen Elizabeth. Soon sickness broke out, his largest ship was wrecked, and winter being at hand, he deemed it wise to return to England. A storm overtook them near the Azores. His ship, the little *Squirrel*, of but ten tons, was swallowed up by the angry waves, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his men sank amid the dark billows of the Atlantic, and the first attempt to colonize Newfoundland failed.

Though the voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert

their ships to Newfoundland early in the summer. The fish caught were salted and dried ashore. When winter approached the fishermen took their departure for England, carrying with them whatever portion of the fish that had not been previously shipped for foreign market. These English "merchant adventurers" as they were called, found that it was for their interest to discourage the settlement of the country, as they wished to retain its harbors and coves for their use in curing and drying the fish. They represented the island as hopelessly barren, and unfit for human habitation. They actually persuaded the English government to enact laws forbidding any one to go to Newfoundland as a settler. Settlements within six miles of the coast was prohibited under heavy penalties. This oppressive policy was maintained for more than a hundred years.

Time and again the French sought the con-

enterprises. The first copper mine was opened at Tilt Cove in 1834. At the close of 1879 this mine had yielded ore to the value of more than a million and a half of dollars. In 1875 a copper mine was opened at Bett's Cove, which at the end of 1879 had yielded over 125,000 tons of ore, valued at nearly three millions of dollars. Various other mines have been worked with more or less success, and mining is now an established industry in the island.

The beneficial effects of this new industry were speedily felt and capital was attracted to the country. A more hopeful and enterprising spirit was awakened, and greater confidence in the future of the colony began to be felt. These hopeful views of the natural capabilities of the country were greatly strengthened and extended by the results of the geological survey of the island. People learned that Newfoundland had over 5000 square miles of mineral lands; many fertile valleys in the interior; extensive

forests of great value; beds of coal, marble, and gypsum.

In 1881 "the Newfoundland Railway Company," received its charter, and in December 1884 the railway between St. John's and Harbor Grace was opened. In 1888 the railway to Peacentra was opened for traffic. In the same month a dry dock in the harbor of St. John's, sufficiently large to admit the largest ocean steamer afloat was formally opened.

THE COD-FISH INDUSTRIES.

The Great Banks off Newfoundland six hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth, the home and breeding grounds of the cod, have been fished for three centuries and a half without showing any symptoms of a falling off. The annual value of the cod fishing exported and home consumption is over \$6,000,000. About 53,000 persons are engaged in catching and curing the fish.

The cod is the most useful of all fish. No part is valueless. The head and intestines are converted into manure. From the liver the famed cod liver oil is extracted. The offal and bones are steamed, dried and ground, and make a fish guano, almost equal as a fertilizer to the Peruvian guano. From the swimming bladder isinglass is made. The roe is exported to France and used as ground bait in the sardine fishery. The tongue and sounds are a delicate article of food.

The apparatus used by the Newfoundland fishermen are the hook and line, the seine, the cod-net, the cod-trap, and the bultow or trawl-line. The hook and line are chiefly used. The best bait is the caplin—a small fish that comes in the season in countless swarms around the coast.

THE SEAL INDUSTRY.

Next to the cod fishing, in value comes the seal fishery. Formerly sailing vessels of about 200 or 250 tons and crews of forty or fifty men, were used, but now steamers are rapidly driving the sailing vessels out of this industry.

The crew of a sealing steamer numbers between one hundred and fifty and three hundred men. Each brings a "gaff" about six or seven feet long, which serves as a club to strike the seal on the nose, where it is most vulnerable. The same weapon serves as an ice-pole in leaping from "pan" to "pan." Some bring a long sealing gun. These are the "bow" or "after gunners," to shoot old seals, or others that cannot be reached by the "gaff." The outfit of the sealers is of the simplest description. Seal-skin boots reaching to the knee; coarse canvas jackets are worn over warm woollen shirts and other inner clothing; sealskin caps and tweed or moleskin trousers, with thick woollen mits, complete the costume, which is more picturesque than handsome.

In the fore-castle and other parts of the ship, rough berths are constructed. The sealers have to furnish themselves with a straw mattress and blanket. The men are packed like herrings in a barrel, and as a rule they never undress during the voyage. In the rare event of putting on a clean shirt, it goes over its predecessor, without removing the latter, a method which saves time and trouble, and is besides, conducive to warmth. The owner of the vessel supplies provisions. In sailing vessels half the

proceeds of the voyage are divided as wages among the men, but in steamers only a third is thus distributed. The captain gets a certain amount per seal.

The food of the men consists of biscuit, pork, butter, and tea sweetened with molasses. Such is the rough fare on which these hardy fellows go through their trying and laborious work. When, however, they fall in with seals, their diet is improved. They cook the heart, liver, flippers and other parts, and feast on them *ad libitum*. They are often out for eight or ten weeks, enduring the hardest toils.

When seals are taken in large quantities, the hold of the vessel is first filled, and then the men willingly surrender their berths, and sleep where they can, in barrels, on deck, on a layer of seal pelts, or in the coal bunks, to make room for the pelts. When the men come ashore with their outer garments polished with seal fat, it is advisable to keep to windward of them till they have procured a change of clothing.

The young seals are born on the ice from the 15th to the 25th of February, and as they grow rapidly and yield a much finer oil than the old ones, the hunters aim to reach them in their babyhood, while yet fed by their mother's milk, and while they are powerless to escape. So quickly do they increase in bulk, that by the 20th of March they are in perfect condition. The great aim of the hunters is to get among the hordes of "white coats," as the young harp seals are called, during this period. For this purpose they go forth; steering northward till they come in sight of those terrible icy wildernesses which threaten destruction to all invaders. These hardy seal-hunters, however, who are accustomed to battle with the floes, are quite at home among the bergs; and where others would shrink, they fearlessly dash into the ice.

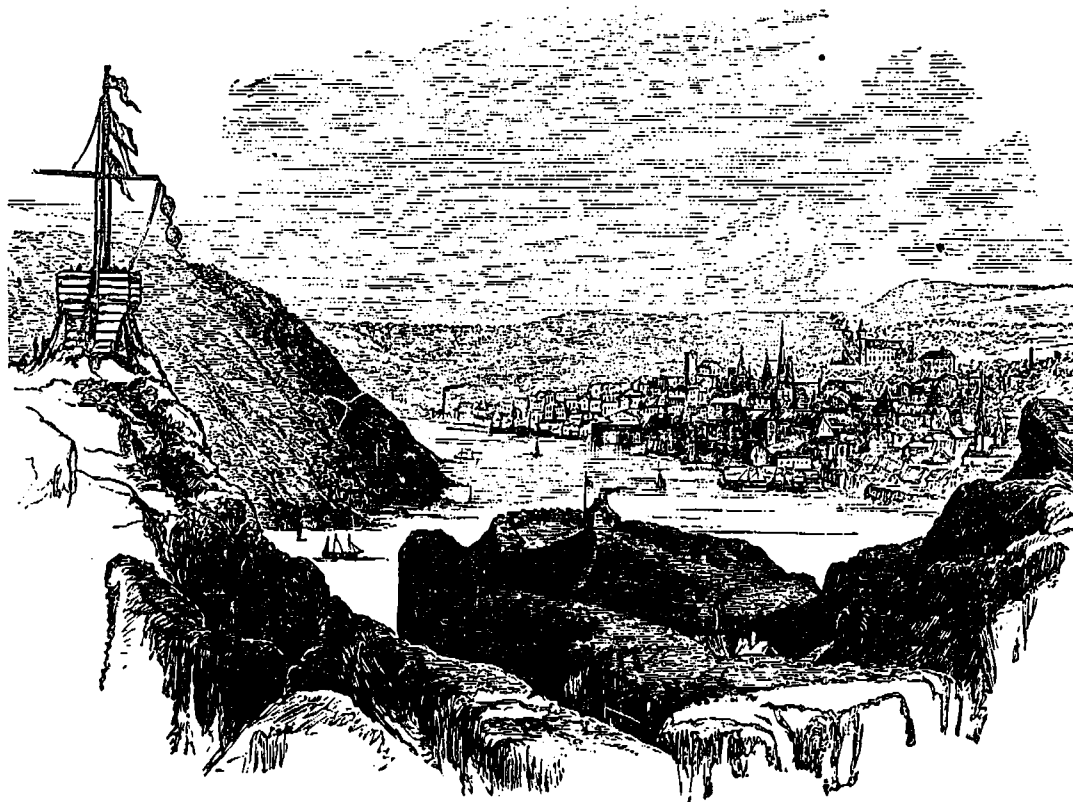
Some are "nipped," some are crushed, others are borne by the "pack" up and down for weeks, returning to port without a single seal.

At other times a vessel "strikes the seals" and finds herself in the middle of a "seal patch." The whole ice for miles around is covered thick with the young "white coats," and she returns to port loaded to the gunwale, her very decks being piled with the skins and fat of the seals.

The salmon, herring and lobster fisheries do not constitute a large or important item in the fishing industries of Newfoundland, but swell in no inconsiderable degree her exports. The herring fishery has not received the attention its value demands. It admits of indefinite expansion, and were it prosecuted with skill and energy, would not fall far behind the cod fishery in value. Along the coast of Labrador, in Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands, on the Gulf Coast of Newfoundland, in Fortune Bay, and many other localities, the herring may be said to swarm in countless millions. They are somewhat capricious in their movements, and the catch varies considerably.

THE FUTURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

As yet only the fringe around the coast of the island is occupied. The fertile lands, the great forests of the interior, are still untouched. The mineral treasures are barely opened; the coal beds are yet undisturbed. When these are turned to account the population of the island will be reckoned by millions. Sooner or later this great island is destined to be over-spread by a thriving, industrious population, who will utilize its splendid resources. We can safely predict a great future for Newfoundland. In its treasures of sea and land, forest and mine, nature has bestowed on its people a noble heritage. The riches of its encompassing seas are inexhaustible—"greater than the gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru." Among the wonders in store for the future, it is not impossible that the shortest and safest travel-route between the Old and New World, should yet be found across the island of Newfoundland.



CITY OF ST. JOHN'S.



THOUGHTS IN A WHEAT FIELD.

In His wide field walks the Master,
In His fair fields, ripe for harvest,
Where the evening sun shines slantwise
On the rich ears heavy bending;
Saith the Master, "It is time."
Though no leaf shows brown decadence,
And September's nightly frost-bite
Only reddens the horizon,
"It is full time," saith the Master,
The wise Master, "It is time."

Who shall know the Master's coming?
Whether it be dawn or sunset,
When night dews weigh down the wheat ears,
Or while noon rides high in heaven,
Sleeping lies the yellow field,
Only may Thy voice, Good Master,
Peal above the reapers' chorus,
And dull sound of sheaves slow falling,
"Gather all into My garner,
For it is My harvest time."



By the death of Mr. James Allan, head of the Allan Steamship Company, which took place at Berwick last month, a man deeply interested in Canadian trade has been removed. The deceased was widely known in business circles and his death will be a distinct loss to not a few large enterprises with which he was intimately connected.

TRADE activity is being felt in the Australian colonies. Among other indications of a revival in agricultural interests is the shipping of live cattle to Britain an experiment likely to prove successful. In New South Wales the government are taking steps to ship rabbits to the British market thus hoping the pest may be got rid of and a profitable trade inaugurated.

A REPORT compiled by the British Board of Agriculture, on Canadian cattle has been published. It announces that it is beyond question that a disease occurs in the lungs of Canadian cattle which, in the opinion of leading veterinarians is contagious pleuro-pneumonia and which could not develop to the extent shown on slaughter in England, unless it were contracted before leaving Canada. The Board reminds the Canadian people and government that if they wish the slaughter order rescinded they must take precautions in Canada.

ON Monday the 3rd inst, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition will open its gates, the formal opening by Sir John Thompson taking place on the following day. Should the weather prove favorable there is every reason to believe the public patronage will be up to that of former years. The space has been well utilized by exhibitors and even the dullness of the times has had the effect of causing business men to make an extra effort to advertise their wares. The agricultural and live stock departments will be well-filled with first-rate displays and farmers will find much of an educational character in the show.

THE exceptionally long drought, unbroken for many weeks even by a shower, proved disastrous to various kinds of crops in Ontario during the past month. Corn has suffered

severely, pasturage has been utterly scorched up, and the parched stalks that remain are covered with dust, and hundreds of acres of promising beans have been ruined. It has, in some respects, been an untoward season. Early in the year rain fell in over abundance, until the clay became cold and sour and the low lying fields inundated; then followed a drought such as has been seldom experienced in this country with the results just noted, leading to the opinion that the level treeless plains of Ontario are fast developing a prairie climate.

THE result of an exhaustive enquiry prosecuted by Premier Greenway's son, an attaché of the department of agriculture, has been the discovery of large areas in Manitoba where the Russian thistle has taken firm root. The government of the province together with the authorities of the municipalities concerned are taking active measures to exterminate the pest and to prevent, as far as possible, its further spread. It would seem that even so troublesome a pest as this thistle can find defenders. Mr. D. Roberts, of Dakota, is a sheep breeder, and he writes in the *Dakota Farmer*, that he regards the Russian thistle as a blessing. His sheep will eat it, and if cut when somewhat green it makes good hay for any kind of stock. Mr. Roberts thinks the Russian thistle only injurious to those who grow wheat year after year on the same land. It will force them to change their system of farming. But the tendency of the Russian thistle to spread everywhere makes it dangerous for farmers to rely upon it for forage. Mr. Roberts is evidently trying hard to take a hopeful view of what threatens to be a serious evil.

EVERY farmer ought to have a shed in which to store machinery over winter, but not every farmer has one, but often we see the plow and harrow, the wagon and the mower, says an exchange, exposed to the weather all through the winter. If farmers could only be made to understand that the neglect of machinery is more destructive to it than all the use they give it, it really seems as if they would build a shelter for it as soon as possible. A cheap shed can be built in a day, and any farmer who knows how to use a saw and hammer can build one. The knowledge that tools can be found when wanted to use, is worth more in a year than the cost of the shed, leaving out all other considerations. A good share of the profits of the ordinary farm is wasted in making good the loss which comes to machinery from gross neglect in taking care of it, and this can be cut down in a surprising degree, with little expense and labor. If you have no storehouse, provide a shed for your farm machinery before winter sets in, and when you have built the shed, see that all the machines are put under it at once, and make an inventory of all the tools in it.

THE crop report for Ontario does not afford as much satisfaction as would be desirable, as regards some crops. The average yield per bushel of the principal field crops for 1894 is as follows:—Fall wheat, 21.6; spring wheat, 16.1; barley, 22.7; oats, 30.4; rye, 15.7; peas, 17.5; beans, 14.6; hay and clover, 1.39 tons. The total area under and above crops is 8,230,139 acres, as compared with 8,054,612 acres in 1893. The area devoted to pasture is 2,713,741, an increase of 101,561 acres over 1893. The average yields for 1894 are based on reports dated August 15. These are subject to revision after threshing. Revised reports will appear in the November bulletin. In 1893 and 1892 the November returns were less than those of August. Owing to the extraordinary drouth, the yields of spring grain here given may be reduced. With respect to the hay report, which is final, the following is extracted:—In reviewing the hay and clover crop it must be remembered that the yield of 1892 was over one million tons greater than the average of the eleven years, 1882-92, and that the yield of 1892 was nearly

600,000 tons greater than that of 1893. The yields per acre of the past three years were as follows:—1891, 0.94; 1892, 1.74; 1893, 1.79 tons per acre. That of the present year is 1.39 tons per acre. The larger portion of the present crop is timothy and native grasses. There is less clover than usual in the first cutting. On the whole the quality is reported very good, as good harvesting weather prevailed over all parts except in a few Eastern sections.

THE Dominion Millers' Association met at Toronto early last month to transact the business which had accumulated during the past year. The meeting was large and the business important. The question of freight rates was the most important before the meeting; it was brought up by the Freights Committee, and the attention which it received, as well as the nature of the statement of facts embodied in the report showed how vital a question the millers consider it to be. Against discrimination in freight rates the committee had been doing battle all the year, and an important conference was obtained with railway officials at Montreal, at which the following letter from Mr. David Plews, the Association's agent at Liverpool, which places the question in its real bearings, was read:—

"In reply to yours of the 12th inst., 17s. 9d. to 18s. is the very highest obtainable, but I ask you how can I sell flour when your freight is 29c. per 100 lbs., when wheat is only 20c. per 100 lbs. The thing is impossible. If arrangements could be made so that your rate on flour were even 2c. per 100 lbs. over the current rate of freight on wheat, I could sell lots of flour. If you had had a 22c. rate on flour, alongside of a 20c. rate on wheat, you could have filled all the orders I have sent you. Why don't your association pull in this direction? If there is no better arrangement to get better comparative freights on flour, as against wheat, I will return in June, as it is utterly impossible to sell freely against such odds in freight."

It is said that the difference in freight gives the British miller buying our wheat an advantage over the Canadian miller of equal to about twenty cents per barrel in freight alone, or, in other words, the railways are offering a bonus of that amount to the British miller to take the wheat out of Canada, instead of encouraging the grinding of it in this country, which would not only be beneficial to the millers and farmers, but especially so to the railways themselves. Any mill doing an export business is compelled to bring in wheat by rail, on which they pay an average freight of say five cents per 100 lbs., which is entirely lost to the railroads when the wheat is exported, and the railroads lose the freight on coal required to run the mills as well. The railway men entered into a defence of their rates, and pointed out the difficulties of conceding the millers' requests. But Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, who was present, considered that the millers had made out a good case, and that something ought to be done in the direction of their demands. After the conference, correspondence was kept up with the railways, but no relief was given, and it was recommended to the association to appeal to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. Vigorous action was also recommended on the question of underbilling and the tariff. The officers and committee elected were as follows:—Mr. Harold Barrett, Port Hope, president; Mr. Alexander Dobson, Beaverton, first vice-president; Mr. James Hood, Stratford, second vice-president; Mr. William Galbraith, Toronto, treasurer. Executive Committee—Messrs. J. L. Spink, Toronto; J. D. Saunby, London; A. H. Baird, Paris; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; James Hood, Stratford; John Goldie, Guelph; Robt. Noble, Norval. Following is the *personnel* of the Arbitration Committee:—J. S. Stark, Paisley; W. D. Galbraith, Allandale; J. Goldie, Ayr; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; W. H. Baldwin, Aurora; A. Wolverson, Wolverson; G. Hamilton, Toronto.

THE spirit in which the deliberations of the intercolonial conference was received in Britain, as well as in the colonies concerned, gives promise of some good resulting from the meeting. The sessions were held with closed doors and during the progress of the conference discussion in the press was speculative, but with the publication of the findings given below came voluminous opinions from leading statesmen and journals. On the whole these are favorable to the conclusions arrived at by the delegates, although the question of preferential trade has elicited diverse views. The terms of the resolution are as follows:—"Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the colonies with the mother country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy in all that pertains to the common welfare; And whereas this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products; Therefore, resolved: (1) That this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade within the empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries. (2) Further resolved, that until the mother country can see her way to enter into a customs union with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered to do so, the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products, on the whole or in part, on a more favorable customs basis than is accorded to the products of foreign countries, South Africa included. (3) Further resolved, that for the purposes of this resolution the South African customs union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements." This was moved by Hon. G. E. Foster and was seconded by Sir Henry Wrixon, representing the colony of Victoria. It was not carried unanimously in the conference, New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland voting against, and Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia and Victoria for it. There was practical agreement on the question of a Pacific cable, a project which will probably materialize. The Australian delegates were particularly emphatic in their conviction of the good effects to trade which would follow. Doubtless there is much to commend it and should the local governments and legislatures support the opinions embodied in the finding of the conference on this important point, there need be no great delay in starting the surveys. A Pacific cable, it is admitted, would be of material advantage to Canadian and colonial trade generally, and in the channel of trade flows that patriotic and friendly sentiment the nursing of which the wisest of statesmen consider of great political as well as of national consequence. The delegates were right loyally received and entertained, and carried back with them nothing but pleasant feelings and kind wishes for Canada.

Principal Canadian Fairs, 1894.

FOLLOWING are the dates of the chief fairs to be held in Canada this fall:—

Toronto	Sept. 3rd to 15th.
Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 1st to 8th.
Galt	Sept. 5th and 6th.
Montreal	Sept. 13th to 20th.
London	Sept. 15th to 22nd.
Kingston	Sept. 17th to 21st.
Renfrew	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Wellesley	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Cobourg	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Whitby	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Perth	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Guelph	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Barrie	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Belleville	Sept. 18th to 21st.
Mildmay	Sept. 20th.

Clarksburg	Sept. 20th and 21st.
Markdale	Sept. 20th and 21st.
Port Perry	Sept. 20th to 22nd.
Bowmanville	Sept. 21st and 22nd.
Ottawa	Sept. 21st to 29th.
Ilderton	Sept. 24th.
Palmerston	Sept. 24th and 25th.
Waterford	Sept. 24th and 25th.
Tavistock	Sept. 24th and 25th.
Peterboro'	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Stirling	Sept. 25th.
Goderich	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Cayuga	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Woodstock	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Paisley	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Ancaster	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Georgetown	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Uxbridge	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Berlin	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Orangeville	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Woodville	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Wingham	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Strathroy	Sept. 25th to 27th.
North Grey	Sept. 25th to 27th.
Prescott	Sept. 25th to 27th.
Collingwood	Sept. 25th to 28th.
Zurich	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Napanee	Sept. 26th and 27th.
St. Thomas	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Lindsay	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Brantford	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Stratford	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Brampton	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Port Elgin	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Flesherton	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Seaforth	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Hespeler	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Cammington	Sept. 28th and 29th.
Springfield	Sept. 28th and 29th.
Midland	Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Carp	Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Tweed	Oct. 2nd.
Arthur	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Paris	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Ailsa Craig	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Bethany	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Cookstown	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
James' Track, S. Wentworth	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Arran and Tara	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Mitchell	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Wroxeter	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Acton	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Stayner	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Almonte	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Chatham	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Walkerton	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Bolton	Oct. 3rd and 4th.
Markham	Oct. 3rd to 5th.
Aberfoyle	Oct. 4th.
Embro	Oct. 4th.
Flora	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Beachburg	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Wallacetown	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Burlington	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Waterford	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Smithville	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Millbrook	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Nassagaweya	Oct. 5th.
Otterville	Oct. 5th and 6th.
Oakwood	Oct. 5th and 6th.
Wheatley	Oct. 5th and 6th.
Ridgetown	Oct. 8th to 10th.
Tilsonburg	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Drumbo	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Dorchester Station	Oct. 11th.
Beeton	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Barford	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Delaware	Oct. 12th.
Woodbridge	Oct. 16th and 17th.
Simcoe	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Erin	Oct. 17th and 18th.

It pays to be careful in little things on the farm as well as anywhere else. Every bushel of corn is made up of separate ears. Each one wasted makes the basket so much the lighter. On many farms hundreds of dollars are lost for want of a little care. "Many a mickle makes a muckle."



1st.—Customs' revenue decreased during July, at Port of Toronto, \$105,000 compared with same month last year. . . . Rev. A. F. Wallis, Cambridge, declined offer of Provostship of Trinity College, Toronto. . . . Official confirmation of the war between China and Japan received by Britain.

2nd.—W. E. Gladstone declined invitation to visit the United States. . . . Pullman works re-opened after the strike. . . . A. M. MacKay, Moncton, N. B., appointed General Secretary of the Hamilton Y. M. C. A.

3rd.—Annual regatta of the Canadian Oarsmen opened at Hamilton, Ont. . . . Plague of black spiders reported to be in Crawford, Ind; fatal results. . . . Thomas How appointed to be general manager of the branch of the Bank of Toronto in Montreal.

4th.—Fifty-one deaths caused in New York by sunstroke during week ending this date. . . . Two million dollars in gold left New York for Europe.

6th.—Destitution among the Indian tribes in Central Labrador reported. . . . Civic Holiday observed in Hamilton and Barrie, Ont.

7th.—Annual convention of Stone-Cutters' Union in session at Toronto. . . . Auguste Nicolas Cain, the French sculptor, died. . . . Mr. Caleb Stafford, one of the best known farmers of Southwold, Ont., died to-day.

8th.—Oddfellows of Ontario opened annual Grand Lodge at Kingston. . . . Annual convention of Dominion Millers in session at Toronto.

9th.—Decided to erect buildings for a Military School at Montreal. . . . W. H. Hoyle, Camington, elected Grand Master of the Ontario Oddfellows.

10th.—Funeral of late Hon. F. Geoffrion took place. . . . Thousands of acres of beans reported to have been damaged by heat in county of Kent, Ont.

11th.—Attorney-General of Illinois filed petition asking that the charter of the Pullman Company be voided for violation of its provisions. . . . News from the Grindelwald conference in Switzerland points to a movement for the union of all the Methodist churches in Great Britain.

12th.—Emperor William reviewed 12,000 troops at Aldershot. . . . Mr. Douglas Galton was elected President of the British Association. . . . Salvation Army cruiser *Booth* destroyed by fire at Port Robinson.

14.—The application to the British Association to meet at Toronto in 1897, was favorably discussed by the Association. . . . Regulars opened militia camp at Point Levis, Que., General Herbert in command.

15th.—The *Saturday Review*, for 40 years in possession of the Beresford Hope family, changed hands. . . . The assassin of President Carnot was executed at Lyons.

16th.—Bill passed U. S. Senate for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists. . . . Heavy rains caused great damage to British root crops.

17th.—The club Letellier celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a political picnic at St. Lin. . . . Japan negotiated a sixty-five million dollar loan.

18th.—The Protestant Societies of Stratford, Ont., held a picnic when J. C. Madill inveighed against the Thompson government. . . . The steamer *Campania* broke the Atlantic record.

20th.—Portugal's financial statement shows a deficit of over two millions. . . . Mr. Mercier's health reported as improving.

21st.—Sir James Lusk Robinson, Bart., of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, died, aged 77 years. . . . Warden W. S. Calvert was nominated for the Commons by the liberals of West Middlesex.

22nd.—Admiral Hopkins and officers of the British squadron were entertained by the corporation of Montreal, to-day. . . . Great Liberal demonstration held at Brampton.

23rd.—Serious rioting took place in connection with the Scotch coal strike. . . . Lock-out declared at Fall River, Mass.

24th.—The Spanish government agreed to admit Canadian codfish to Cuba free of duty. . . . Mr. Christopher Finlay Fraser, Ex-Commissioner of Public Works, was found dead in his room at Toronto.

25th.—Severe and disastrous shocks of earthquake occurred in Sicily. . . . Great hurricane caused damage to shipping on Sea of Azof.

27th.—Relations between Britain and France in connection with African affairs reported as being seriously strained. . . . Cable despatch announced movement for conference for the federation of the Australian colonies.

28th.—Great Liberal demonstration at Port Stanley, Ont. . . . The C.P.R. have reduced elevator charges and cut freight charges on lumber in Manitoba. . . . George Barrett, the famous improvisatore, died.

29th.—Railway connecting Owen Sound with the Grand Trunk system west opened. . . . Destructive bush fires in London, Ont., district.

30th.—Bush fires still raging in Michigan and Wisconsin; great destruction of timber.

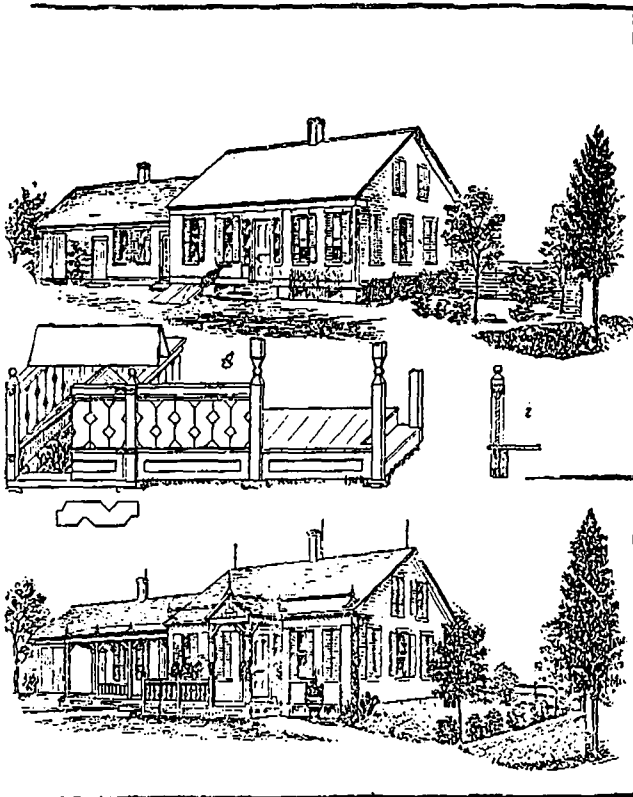
31st.—The Tyrell survey party have reached Reindeer Lake in safety. . . . Reported defeat of the Japanese in Corea by the Chinese troops.



Beautiful Farm Houses.

A BEAUTIFUL house on the farm has a distinct commercial value. We do not approve of extravagance, but experience shows the value of good taste and of pleasant surroundings. The stock, the tillage, and outhouses must not be neglected, but man is more than meat, and while self-denial to a certain extent is commendable it should not interfere with legitimate luxuries in the home. And much which are considered luxuriant are obtainable at a little expense of labor and a little money. Take, for instance, the following illustrations of a plain, beautiful house.

The cottage shown in upper view of the illustrations has a very low appearance, the length being too great for the height. The horizontal lines of the building are too prominent, and should be broken by ornaments, which will bring out the perpendicular lines. A veranda



or porch would make the great improvement shown in the lower view. To improve the plain house, begin at the rear to grade up with stone and gravel, or build a plank approach to the driveway. Mark out a veranda the width of the space at the angle where the parts of the house join. Dig a trench to the frost line and lay stone foundations or piers under each post, front and rear, being careful to space them accurately. The ends and side pieces may be joined at the corner so as to support the post above as seen at *a*, or being made of plank, may inclose the posts along the front each running down and resting on the stone work, as shown at *b*.

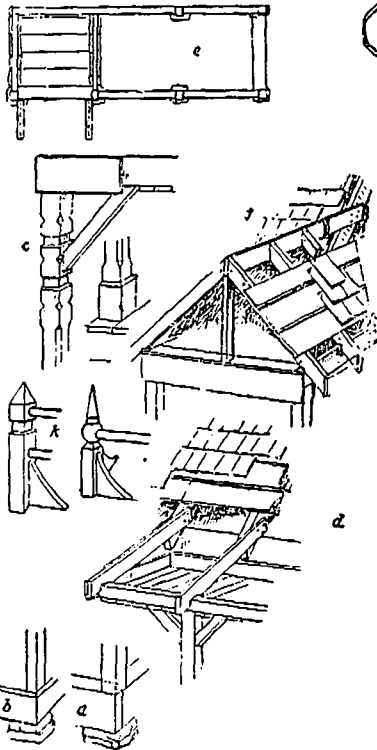
An ornament like that shown at *c* can be made with a saw, chisel and draw-shave. Measure the posts carefully, to have the scantling, running across the top, level with the plate which supports the rafters of the smaller house. Cut the posts the proper length, lay them alongside of each other, and mark out the ornaments so that all will be alike when completed. Securely fasten the frame and level it on the stone work, fastening the back joint to the sill. Erect the posts, placing a light scantling frame at the top similar to the one at the bottom, making sure that the pillars are plumb and in line. Remove enough shingles

from the roof to splice the rafters together, as shown in the framing at *d*.

The front porch framing is shown at *e* and *f*, with an extension running out to cover, and include the awkward bulkhead at the corner. The latter is covered with three broad boards, the rear one being nailed down as a shelf for plants, while the other two fold up with hinges, as shown at *g*. The pattern and construction of the rail are shown at *h* and *i*. These additions help very much to break up the length of the buildings. Light, finial points on the veranda and porch, and a light rail, *k*, above the eaves of the house, increase the apparent height, which is strengthened by topping out the chimneys. At the front of the house repair the wall carefully, grade the yard, and remove the shrubs from the house to the wall. The vines should be massed on tall trellises at the corners, not along the base.

Portable Hay Shed.

WIND and rain make it necessary to weight or fasten down the top of hay stacks. A convenient portable roof is shown in the illustrations engraved after sketches from John C. Umsted. The ridge pole *a* in Fig. 1 is a two by



four inch timber, fourteen feet long. To keep this in position, pairs of legs, *b*, made of one by six inch boards, twenty inches long, are nailed on, and braced by a two by four inch piece, *d*, six inches long. The sections of roof, Fig. 2, are three by eight feet, made of three widths of one by twelve-inch barn siding, nailed on two one by eight inch crosspieces, one of which is two feet, nine inches long, the other three feet three inches. To keep the sections in position the length of the crosspieces, alternate above and below as shown in the illustration.

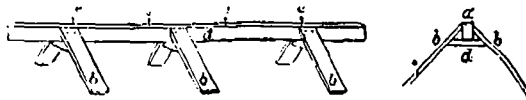


FIG. 1.

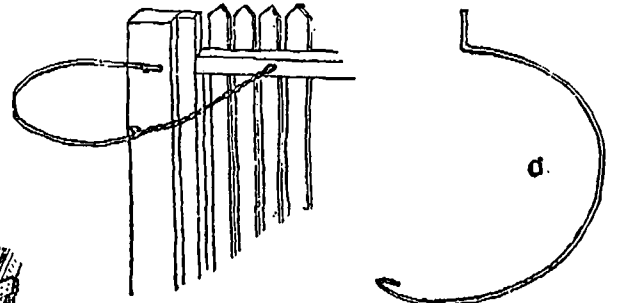
FIG. 2.

Use three-inch wire nails close to edge of boards, and clinch. On the upper side, the cracks are battened with lath, the ends of the lath being shaved with a drawing knife to overlap as in shingling. On each side of the lath cut with a guttering plane, a water channel one half-inch wide and deep. If the joint between the sections is guttered on each side, it does not need lath. The sections for one side are hung on the spikes, *e*, by wire loops eight inches long. On the other

side the loops are twelve inches long, to lap over at the ridge. Two men can put this cover on a rick of hay in a much shorter time than they can arrange and fasten the poles needed to keep the hay from blowing off. The cost will be saved in the hay protected from rain. For very heavy wind the sections can be weighted, though when settled into the stack, this is not often needed. In drawing in the hayrick for this roofing, the middle should be kept solid, the ends carried up straight, and the sides made somewhat concave, so that the eaves will not catch and carry water into the stack. With this roof, hay or fodder can be stacked anywhere on the farm, an unfinished rick protected from a sudden rain, or a load or two of hay or fodder sheltered.

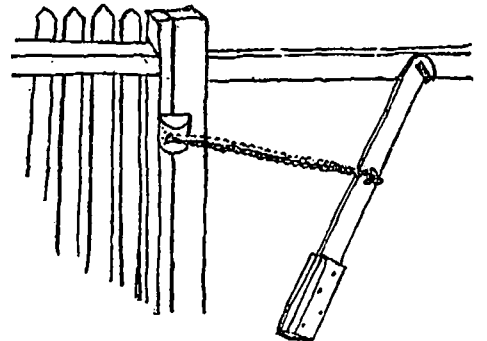
Self Closing Gate.

THESE two illustrations are the inventions of Mr. Geo. H. Shull, who has succeeded in contriving a gate which will be found convenient and cheap. It has been adopted by not a few who have already seen it. The first is made from an old spring raketooth, bent as shown at *a*. This is readily accomplished, without destroying the elasticity of the spring, by heating



it to a red heat just at the places to be bent. The end of the raketooth, after being bent, is put into a hole in the gatepost, and a strong staple driven over it to keep it in a horizontal position. A rope or chain is fastened into a screw ring in the gate and hooked to the spring. This rope or chain should be just long enough so that there will be no strain on it when the gate is shut. The action may be made more or less decided by placing the screw ring nearer to or farther from the hinge side of the gate. This is a very neat fixture, and has the advantage that the rope may be instantly unhooked from the spring when it is desired to have the gate remain open.

The second illustration is of special use in places where it is not desirable to have anything projecting far from the fence, as would be the case at the entrance to a garden having a walk along the side, and where the spring de-



vice would be in the way. A semi-cylindrical piece of wood is nailed to the upright of the gate bearing the hinges, and so placed that the center of the cylinder would about coincide with the hinges. A chain rope is made fast to this block, and then, by means of a hook, is fastened to a bar which swings from a spike in the upper railing of the fence and bears a weight at the lower end. While this is not so quick acting as the other, if nicely made, it is very neat and quite out of the way. The quickness of action may be regulated by an increase or decrease in the weight, or by fastening the rope to the bar farther from, or nearer to, the weighted end.

Live Stock.

LOAD your team light and go often.

FEED the cows as regularly as you milk them.

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of success in raising colts.

BAD habits formed in youth are hard to remedy in old age.

WHEN training colts, take your time and train them thoroughly.

WHEN frost glitters in the stable the cows will be poor before the springtime.

BEWARE of big horns and a fleshy udder on a milch cow, they are bad points.

THE value of a horse depends upon the aggregate of all his qualities at maturity.

FIRST impressions with the young colt, as with the young child, are most lasting.

If you want to make the straw benefit the cow, put some of it under her for bedding.

WITH every animal raised on the farm, whether for milk, meat, or for breeding again in turn, early maturity is one of the conditions that have a direct bearing on the profit. Work toward this all the time.

THE profit in an animal fed for market does not always lie in its heavy weight, but rather in what it has cost to secure that weight. Other things being equal, the animal that is fed up to a good full standard is the most profitable.

UNLESS you feed so well that your stock makes a constant gain, you are losing your feed at least, and probably something more. Keep your eye open all the time to note any possible loss of appetite, as that will quickly be followed by a loss of flesh.

A NERVOUS cow is preferable to a stolid one. The chances are that she would give more and better milk than her dull, mopish sister. There are degrees of mental development even among cows. Intelligence often accompanies profitableness as a milk yielder.

EARLY maturity is just as valuable in growing colts as in growing steers. If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at four years old, it is better than handling and feeding him until he is six. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this end.

In choosing a male for breeding purposes, you want to select a typical animal of some established breed. You can calculate then with reasonable certainty upon the result. If you do not have such a sire, the breeding partakes largely of the character of a lottery.

GROWING pigs need a richer ration in winter than in summer, and one that will supply more animal heat. This seems a clear pointer toward the use of corn, and so it is. But do not feed exclusively on that, but add to it such other items as will develop bone and muscle in due proportion.

UNIFORMITY of feeding is required in order to keep the cows up to a uniform production. Every time that they fall back a little, it will require twice the ordinary feeding and care to bring them back to the former standard. Keep them from shrinking by the closest possible attention to their every need.

KEEPING feed before horses all the time is to keep them eating a little all the time, and this gives the stomach no opportunity to rest, and in consequence this organ will fail to do its work properly. The condition of the animal should determine the amount of the ration, but with good hay—all they will eat up clean—and comfortable quarters, very little grain will be needed.

If you want to increase your milk product materially, and to do it without undue expense, try a liberal and steady feeding of good, clean corn fodder. A thorough trial of this should convince you of the folly of leaving any of the fodder uncut in the field, or of cutting it and then letting it spoil for want of housing. Care for it as you do for other good crops, and it will have no difficulty in proving its value.

SOME buyers wonder that there should be a difference between the price for dairy butter and creamery butter, with the margin in favor of the latter. If they should inspect a thoroughly well equipped and well managed creamery, and then examine the ordinary home dairy, they would see the reason for the difference. Of course there are home dairies that will compare favorably with the creamery. Those are the ones where our gilt-edge butter is manufactured.

The Poultry Yard.

Movable Feed Trough for Fowls.

IN nothing are poultry keepers more culpable than in the manner they feed their fowls. The cleanest grains and mashes are thrown in the dirt and mud oftentimes, so that the birds are compelled to eat a greater or less proportion of filth. How to feed without having the food befouled by the upsetting of the dish, by the wading through it of the flock, or by having it scratched full of dirt and manure, after the feeding is done, is a problem all of us would like to solve. The roosting of fowls on or over feed troughs is still another practice every one desires to reform. These difficulties no longer exist, however, if one uses a protected feed trough on wheels, that can be rolled from the poultry house or yard as soon as it is empty. Such an invention greeted my delighted vision while calling on a neighbor recently, and is shown in Fig. 1. It may be made at home easily. To the edges of a board eight feet long and twelve inches wide are first nailed three-inch strips, forming a trough two inches deep. Short pieces of lath extend from these pieces on either side to a little ridge pole. The angle

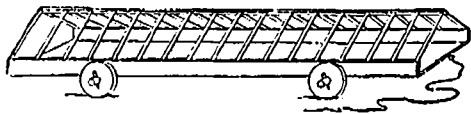


FIG. 1. MOVABLE FEED TROUGH FOR FOWLS.

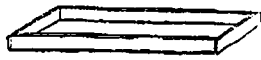


FIG. 2. FEED BOX.

formed must not be a sharp one, but very obtuse, that the birds may reach between the slats and get every particle of the food. The slats need not be very near together. The trough is mounted on little wooden wheels—disks sawed from a board, and fitted on axles

of the same material. Both axles are screwed firmly to the under side of the trough. In turning, it is easy to raise one end and swing it on the other wheels. A cord to draw it by is attached to either end. To put the food through between the slats would be a slow and difficult operation. To obviate the necessity for doing this my friend has two flat boxes, one of which is seen in Fig. 2, each half as long as the feed car. These slide into it from either end and fit loosely. They are drawn out, filled and pushed back into place before the car is rolled among the birds.

FEWER eggs will be gathered if the hens are crowded.

FOWLS two years old are, as a rule, best for breeding purposes.

MEDIUM-SIZED turkeys that are in good condition bring the best price.

ALUM dissolved in water is recommended for diarrhoea in the early stages.

THE first hatched and shortest legged chickens in the brood are the easiest to fatten.

YOU can never rid your poultry houses of vermin if you allow them to remain filthy.

DON'T use grease on fowls. A little insect powder on the head and under the throat will rid chicks of vermin.

WHEN cleaning the roosts, don't neglect to apply the kerosene to the bottom of the perches as well as the top. Lice are sure to gather there if you do.

YOUNG pullets notably lay small eggs. Moral: Breed only from egg of hens of full growth and vigor. The same rule will apply to all domestic animals.

MEAT, milk, the cereal grains, with plenty of fresh bone, cut fine, will make good poultry, if they are kept free from lice and have other wise comfortable quarters.

THE size of an egg should have something to do with its value; but as a rule it is not of so much importance to the buyer as a clean, pure white shell. The appearance sells.

If you are thinking about starting into the poultry business, let us suggest that the fall is a good time for it. It is easier then to guard against vermin and disease than it is in the spring, and these are the two drawbacks always encountered by beginners.

HENS are subject to several diseases, but mostly to those of the throat and the intestines. The first class is due to exposure to cold and damp, or to contagion. The latter is the result of bad feeding and indigestion. The most prevalent of the first class of diseases is one known as croup, which is very similar to the human diphtheria, and like that, exceedingly contagious. It appears as a thick adherent mucus or cheesy matter in the throat or mouth, stopping the breathing and making the swallowing difficult. The head swells and of course the birds stop eating. The remedy for this disease is to wash the mouth clean with warm vinegar and drop a pinch of powdered chlorate of potash in the throat. The food should be soft, and a little hypo-sulphite of soda should be dissolved in the drinking water.



The Flowery Kingdom.

If all the people of all the world can be imagined as standing abreast in a single line, so that they should just touch one another, that line would be about 500,000 miles long, long enough to reach around the earth twenty times. And if you could pass in front of that line and look on each face, at least one man in every four you would see would be a Chinaman.

There are eighteen provinces in China proper, each one being about as large as Great Britain, and yet it is very doubtful whether many of the boys and girls who have finished their geographies know so much as the name of any one of these provinces. Americans talk much of their vast country, yet China, with its dependencies, has 300,000 more square miles than are found in all their States and Territories, including Alaska. On each square mile in the United States there dwell, on an average, ten or eleven persons, while China has at least two hundred and fifty inhabitants for every one of her square miles.

The Chinese have many names for the land they inhabit. It is from their name Tsin or Chin, that our word China comes. This is very like the name Sinit, by which it is supposed China is referred to in the Bible (Isa. xlix. 12). They call it also "The Middle Kingdom," sometimes "The Central Flowery Kingdom," because they think it stands in the centre of the earth.

The universal religion of China is the worship of ancestors. Each family keeps what are called ancestral tablets. These are boards, usually about twelve inches long by three wide, on which are written the name, rank, titles, birth and death days of each deceased member of the household. Every day, morning and evening, incense is burned and worship offered before these tablets.

One of the saddest things about the religions of China is that none of them seem to have it for their object to make men better. A priest once said to a missionary: "Your religion does not give what the people want. When they worship they wish to know whether they can grow rich and recover from disease. In the case of believing in Jesus, there are no benefits

of this kind." The people have no idea of a religion whose aim is to free from sin and to make men pure.

Another singular notion of the Chinese is that they can convey to any spirit, whether human or divine, whatever they may please, by simply burning the article, or an image of it, in the flames. Hence, as they think that a friend, after his spirit leaves the body, will need just what he needed here, they burn paper images of these objects, and fancy that they reach the departed soul. A missionary describes a paper house which he once saw built for a person who had died.

"It was about ten feet high and twelve feet deep. It contained a sleeping-room, library, reception-room, hall, and treasury. It was furnished with paper chairs and tables. Boxes of paper money were carried in. There was a sedan-chair, with bearers, and also a boat and boatman, for the use of the deceased in the unseen world. A table spread with food was placed in front of the house." This whole paper establishment was suddenly set fire to, and in the midst of a fusillade of crackers it quickly vanished in the flames. What a pitiable notion this is as to what human souls will need in the future!

Among other singular customs of the Chinese are those connected with the death and burial of people. When any man is supposed to be dying, he is taken into the hall of his house and washed and dressed in his best clothes. Of course such treatment often hastens death. When he is fairly dead a priest is called, who exhorts the spirit to leave the body. Coins of gold or silver are put in the dead man's mouth. With these, it is supposed, he can pay his way in the other world. The coffin is usually all ready, since most Chinamen make this provision for themselves long before they die. It is said that children often present their fathers and mothers with a coffin as a suitable birthday gift when they have completed their sixty-



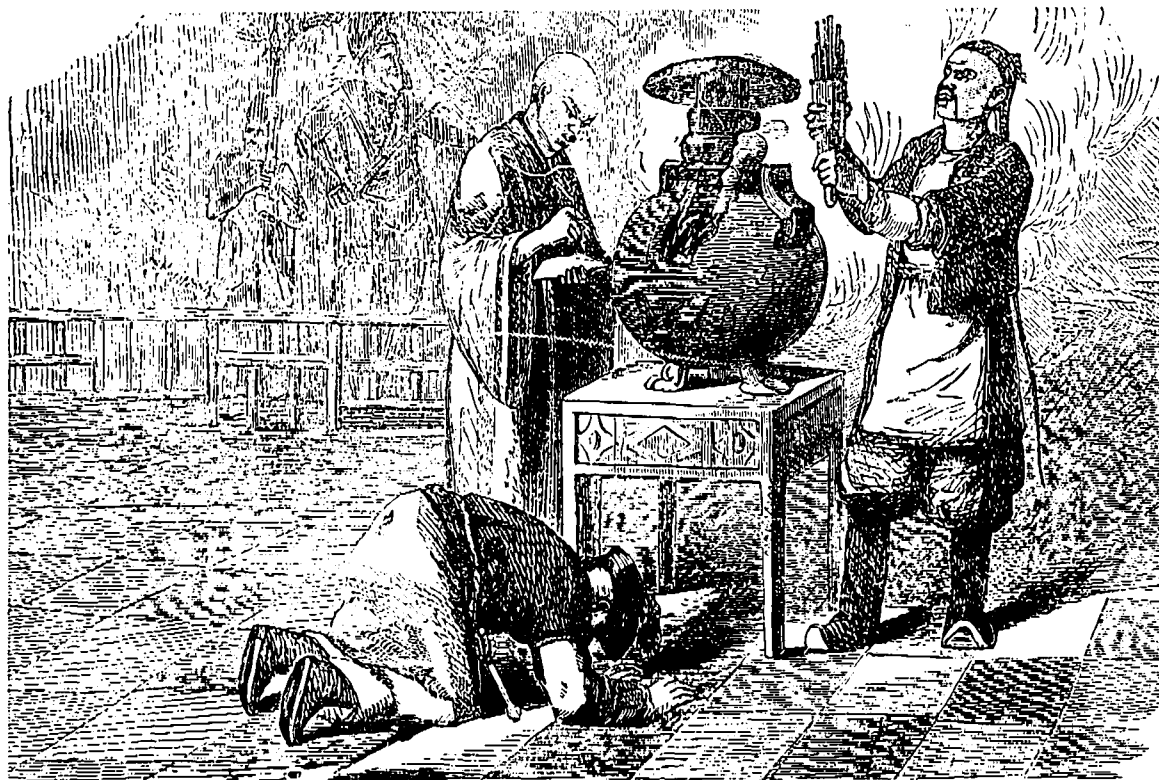
CHINESE BOAT SCENE.

first year. After the body has been closely sealed in the coffin, it is kept in the house for fifty days of mourning. During each of these days the family go into the street, and kneeling in front of the house they wail bitterly. All the relatives send offerings of food and money to be placed before the coffin for the use of the spirit which remains in the body. They imagine that each person has three souls, and on the twenty-first day of mourning they raise huge paper birds on long poles, and these birds are supposed to carry away one of the souls to Heaven.

Is not all this a sad story of superstition? And the Chinese in some directions are as cruel as they are superstitious. If they are kind to their parents, they are inhuman to their children. The girls suffer most. Their feet are tightly bound to keep them small, in a way to give them constant pain. The wail of the poor foot-bound girls is heard far and wide in China. And in some provinces parents kill their daughters and nothing is thought of it. It is said that in the great city of Foochow, more than half of the families have destroyed one or more of their daughters.

What can save such a people but the gospel of Jesus? It is pleasant to tell how the light is beginning to shine in the midst of the darkness. A little over forty years ago no Protestant missionary was permitted to live within the bounds of China. Now thirty missionary societies are maintaining laborers there, and 439 churches have been organized, with 40,350 members. Many thousands more have left their idol worship, and are hearing the gospel of Jesus.

A correspondent from Shanghai writing of a journey up the Yangtzi, says: "The mouth of the river was full of junks with brown rattaned sails. All had goggling eyes painted on their bows, as had the pretty little sampans. The passenger boats are very queer things, with their tall, lanky, rattaned sails, ridiculously out of proportion to their size, as tall as the masts of a large steamer, worked by a whole wave of strings, like the stretchers of a Japanese kite; the masts themselves without a shroud or a stay, in spite of their ridiculous height. These boats are generally sailed under the English flag to avoid the periodical squeezes to which the native craft are subjected by the mandarins. Out in the stream lay a big two-funnelled P. & O. steamer and a Messageries boat."

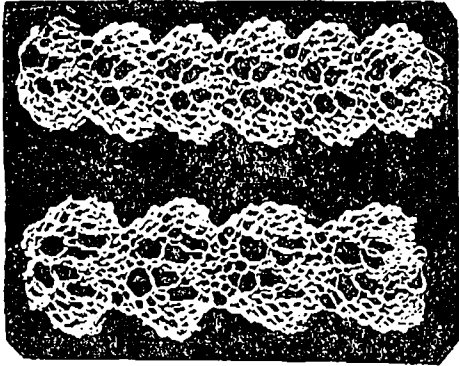


CHINESE WORSHIP.



Knitted Lace Braids.

THESE pretty braids may be knitted of cotton, linen, silk or wool, to correspond with the material upon which they are to be placed. They may be used wherever a narrow fancy braid or gimp trimming is appropriate. They may also be used as insertion, over ribbon bands, in infant's garments, the braid being attached to the cloth only by a few stitches at the middle of every edge scallop. The work is extremely simple and may be very rapidly accomplished. For the narrow braid cast on five stitches and knit across plain once.



First Row—Slip one, knit one, over, knit rest plain.
 Second row—Like first row.
 Third row—Slip one, knit two, over, rest plain.
 Fourth row—Like third row.
 Fifth row—Slip one, rest plain.
 Sixth row—Like fifth row.
 Seventh row—Bind off two, rest plain.
 Eighth row—Like seventh row.
 Repeat from first row.
 For the wider braid cast on five stitches, knit across once plain.
 First row—Slip one, knit one, over twice, rest plain.
 Second row—Like first row (where the thread was put over twice make only one stitch of it—in this and all other rows).
 Third row—Slip one, knit two, over twice, rest plain.
 Fourth row—Like third row.
 Fifth row—Like third.
 Sixth row—Like third; there should now be eleven stitches.
 Seventh row—All plain.
 Eighth row—All plain.
 Ninth row—Bind off three stitches; rest plain.
 Tenth row—Like ninth row.
 Repeat from first row.

Delightful Drinks.

At harvest times and on other busy occasions, and during sickness on the farm, when men and teams and money are too scarce to be spared to hunt up refreshments, and when cider and beer or something stronger are apt to seem "handier"—the "forehanded" farmer's wife ought to be ready with something more delightfully refreshing and non-intoxicating. Every family should keep on the pantry wild cherry phosphate, which can be found bottled in quarts, in all leading grocery houses. A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water with two teaspoons of sugar, makes a healthful, appetizing, acid drink, ready for any emergency, and of marvelous cheapness. No good housewife should fail to store her shelves with gallons of the unfermented wine made from the following recipe. There would be fewer heartaches, fewer fatal sunstrokes, and more happy homes if farmers labeled these

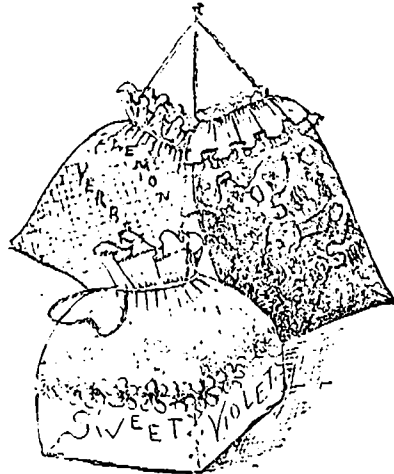
things "necessities"—as much so as the family cow—and provided accordingly.

GRAPE JUICE.

Pick over and wash your grapes—Concords are said to be preferable. Put them in your porcelain kettle with just water enough to prevent sticking. When the skins crack, remove from fire, pour into a flannel bag, not more than a quart at once, and press out the juice. Add nearly half as much sugar as juice and return to the kettle. When the sugar is all dissolved and the juice boiling, pour into cans, and seal exactly as you seal fruit. Pint cans are preferable. When opened this can be diluted with water to suit the taste, and will keep perfectly sweet for several days in a cool place. For medicinal and sacramental purposes this juice is more easily prepared and vastly better than the diluted grape jelly used by so many.

Flower Sachets.

A PRETTY little article for a fair or bazar is shown in our sketch. It is composed of three sachet bags made of scrim or wash blonde, filled



with dried rose and other sweet leaves. The thinner the material the more readily do the contents shed their sweet fragrance. The violet sachet is made from a small pasteboard box covered with violet silk, with a border of the flowers embroidered or painted about the edge, and finished with a silk bag at the top. They are to be filled with dried leaves of the flowers, as indicated. Fill the bag for rose leaves with petals of different colors.

Fancies in Feathers.

VERY dainty uses may be made of the feathers from domestic fowls, and two of them are suggested here. In the little fan shown in Fig. 1, pure white tail or wing feathers are employed, and in the one represented in Fig. 2, the pretty brown-speckled feathers from the tail of some departed Brown Leghorn "biddy" are used, though the beautiful feathers of the grouse and partridge are to be preferred, if they

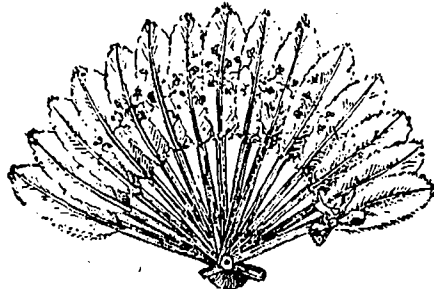


Fig. 1.—Plain White Feather Fan.

can be found. The manufacture of the first fan is quite simple. Some sixteen or eighteen perfect feathers are procured and rounded at the tip, and trimmed about a little. The quills are cut off up to the web of the feather, and then the base of the quill still remaining is pared off flat with a jackknife, to allow proper

surface room to which the slender sticks are to be glued. The feathers are dyed a faint rose color or any delicate tint one chooses. The tiny fan-sticks must be very thin and smooth and not more than three-sixteenths of an inch wide. They are gilded and glued neatly to the rosy feathers, running up a little on the wrong side, and having rounded or pointed ends. Really the fan has no right or wrong side in this way. A little pink bow of ribbon is tied to one of the outer sticks. A spray of flowers runs across the feathers, painted in oil colors in white and pink, with a touch of green. The feathers are joined by a silken thread running through the quills near the base and hidden by the overlapping webs. A very dainty child's fan has feathers of graduated length, from six inches in the middle to three at either end. The little fan in the second illustration is more



Fig. 2.—Ornamental Home Made Fan.

ornamental than useful, being designed to hang up most of its time, and being provided with a ribbon loop for that purpose. The feathers are unornamented and uncut in any way. Nature provides the colors and everything but the ribbons. There are no sticks. The ends of the quills are enclosed in a bit of a round pin-ball—or it looks like a pin-ball. It is very stiff and covered with yellow plush, and the quills are glued into it fast and strong. A narrow yellow ribbon is woven through the quills next to the feathers, and below it a broader ribbon of the same shade. The latter extends out into a bow and generous loop of ribbon.

REVIEWS.

It is hard to see how such a Magazine as *Godley's* can be sold for ten cents. If any one has adapted prices to the hard times, the publishers of *Godley's* certainly have.

McClure's Magazine for August contains two stories from real life that, in picturesque and dramatic incident, surpass the best stories of fiction. One is "The Bravest Deed of the War," by T. J. Mackey, and the other is "The Death Run," by Cy Warman.

Scribner's Magazine for August is a fiction number, as has been the custom for seven years. It contains six complete short stories, all of which are distinguished by an individuality and delicate fancy that make them of unusual quality, even for the high standard of short fiction in American magazines.

"*Tulay*" ends in the August *Harper's*, and the same number contains the second instalment of Charles Dudley Warner's story entitled "The Golden House." A more complete change of scene from the old world to the new could scarcely have been effected, for Mr. Warner's story is intensely American and modern, and its developments from month to month will be awaited with eagerness.

Outing for August opens with a strong piece of fiction, "The Chain of Destiny," by Edith Robinson. Other notable features of an excellent number are: "The Ascent of Mount Hood," by Earl Morse Wilbur; "The Land of the Bread-fruit," by E. M. Turner; "Pin-Tailed Grouse Shooting," by Jas. S. Crane, and "The New York Yacht Club," a history of fifty years, by Capt. A. J. Kenealy.

Canadians will find the August number of the *American Review of Reviews* of more than ordinary interest. The articles by Mr. William B. Wallace on the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, by Attorney-General Longley on "Canada's Political Conditions," and by Dr. Albert Shaw on "Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson," form the most important contribution to an understanding of Dominion interests and policies that has recently appeared in periodical literature.

The *North American Review* for August is a timely number and contains some excellent articles, among them, "The Lesson of the Recent Strikes," treated in different papers by four prominent Americans. Mark Twain has a paper "In Defence of Harriet Shelley." "Sea Power of the United States," by shipbuilder Cramp; "Civil Wars in South America," by the Argentine Minister to the United States, and "English Workmen and their Political Friends," by Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Gorst, M.P., are also interesting articles.

THE LOTT-TOOLE BURGLAR ALARM.—A Story of Calmy Beach.



Mr. Howson Lott, and his neighbor Mr. Gardner Toole, connect their houses by a wire, so that either can call the other, in case of burglars.



The same evening, Mr. Toole, while explaining the idea to some visitors, unwittingly pulls the wire.



Mr. Lott, who had retired, promptly responds to the summons.



Mr. Lott's sudden appearance at Mr. Toole's house causes surprise and amusement.



Mr. Lott accuses Mr. Toole of practical joking, and Mr. Toole accuses Mr. Lott of inebriety.



And now they meet as strangers.



SHOTS BY THE YOUNG IDEA.

The school examinations closed recently and some remarkable answers were gathered in by the teachers in the primary departments. One teacher reports the following:—

Give three rules for taking care of the eyes.
Answer.—First by straining your eyes to read in the dark, second, by looking up at the sun, third, by chewing gum.

Why should children sit erect?
Because they will get bogged and round-shouldered.
What effect has alcohol on the muscles?
It makes them sore and gives causers.

Other answers are:
The way you can grow strong is to eat a lot and work hard.

Alcohol has all kind of liquors in it and it weakens the muscles.
Steamboat is a very useful thing it carries cargoes of early peas and passengers backwards and forward.

Daniel Boone was a great hunter he used a gun soon as he put it to his shoulder.

The Atlantic cable was a great convention the great Eastern laid it.

JUDGE AND JURY.

Some good stories are going the rounds concerning Sir Matthew Begbie, chief justice of British Columbia, who died the other day. Here is one of them: In 1883 a man was charged in Victoria with having killed another man with a sand-bag, and in the face of the judge's summing up the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. This annoyed the chief justice, who at once said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, mind, that is your verdict, not mine. On your conscience will rest the stigma of returning such a disgraceful verdict. Many repetitions of such conduct as yours will make trial by jury a horrible farce and the city of Victoria a nest of immorality and crime. Go, I have no more to say to you."

And then, turning to the prisoner, the chief justice added: "You are discharged. Go and sand-bag some of those jurymen; they deserve it."

A CASE OF HAD TO.

"I had a funny experience in a little town on the lower Mississippi," said R. C. Blackley, a travelling man. "The place had but one hotel, the landlord of which conducted everything except the cooking and house-cleaning, which his wife attended to. I was the only guest, and, when I told him that I wanted to go up the river on a packet due anywhere between midnight and 3 o'clock in the morning, I was shown to a room immediately over the office, and was going to sleep when I heard a shrill feminine voice call: 'John, you come to bed.' 'Sallie, you know I kaint go to bed. Got to wake that blamed drummer.' I enjoyed the situation and laughed myself wide awake, not getting sleepy again for two hours. Then the feminine voice called again: 'John, I say come to bed.' 'I kaint go to bed.' 'Let that pesky drummer wake hisself.' 'Taint no way to run a hotel, and there was a silence again. Finally I went to sleep and was soon awakened by a most unceremonious racket. The old man was pounding on the office ceiling with a broom handle. 'I'm awake, I answered. 'I don't believe I'll go on that boat. I'm too tired. I'll wait until to-morrow.' 'I reckon you won't. You be down hyar in two minutes or I'll be arter you. I ain't goin' to set up fer nuthin.' I caught the boat."

The following appears in a small provincial paper: "The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut glass."

At a country summer resort.—"Wilbur—" Do they always keep that big bell on the cow?" Papa—"Yes, Wilbur." Wilbur—"I suppose it is to keep her from falling asleep in this quiet place."

Mrs. Liteheart.—"My husband gave me some money this morning." Mrs. Spendit.—"And are you going shopping to-day?" Mrs. L.—"No, indeed; no shopping for me to-day. I'm going downtown to buy something."

Wife.—"You made a pretty appearance last night! It's disgraceful." Husband.—"My dear, it was your appearance that made all the trouble. If you had not come to the head of the stairs you never would have known anything about my sleeping in the hall."

"How long did it take you to cross the ocean?" asked Gus De Smith of a very aristocratic young lady from Europe. "I was seven days on the water." "Seven days?" Why, when my brother went across it took him eight days." "Probably your brother went over in the steerage. I was a first cabin passenger," she replied proudly.

The higher up a thermometer gets the lower it falls in the public estimation.

"There goes a man that keeps his word." "He does?" "Yes, no one else will take it."

It is true that doctors disagree, but then they don't disagree half as much as their medicines do.

"I saw a very curious thing to-day." "What was it?" "A woman driving a nail with a hammer instead of with the back of her best hair brush."

"Oh! you are leaving us early, Mr. Brown." "Yes, Mrs. Park, and I am very sorry that I must leave, but not expecting to have such a pleasant time this evening, I had made another engagement."

Counsel for defendant—"True, your honor, my client did call the plaintiff a donkey, but at the present high market rate of those valuable animals is this not rather a compliment than otherwise?"

Mabel—"Do you notice how attentive Tom Torrapin is to that elderly Miss Gotrox? I wonder if he really means business." Maude—"There is certainly little about her to lead one to suppose that he means anything else."

Mr. Dun—"But, my dear fellow, this account has been running seven years." Scientific debtor—"That's right, old man. But you know every atom of a man's system changes in seven years. I am not the man who bought the goods."

An American traveller relates that, in alighting at a hotel in Granada, he saw a man at the door put out his hand toward him.

The traveller supposed that the man was the porter of the hotel, and offered him his valise. The man stepped back, tossed his head, and frowned scornfully.

"Caramba!" he exclaimed. "Do you take me for a porter? I would have you understand that I am no porter."

"Indeed? Then may I ask you, senor, what you are?" "I am a beggar, sir, and asked you for alms!"

Whether these answers to a lawyer's questions really occurred or not, they serve to illustrate the possibilities of our language for being fatally distorted. "Do you know the witness well?" "I never knew him ill." "No levity!" (sternly). "Did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?" "No; we are both teetotallers." "How long have you known him?" "From two feet to five feet ten inches." "Now, sir, will you tell me what you know about the case?" "His name hain't Case; it's Smith." "Stand down!" (sternly). "I can't. I'll sit down or stand up; that's all I can do."

A Painful Sight.

Until a man has tried to keep
A rigid cash account
Of personal expenses he
Can't know the full amount
Of trouble that a man can have
Within this mortal life,
Or how much harassed he can be
By painful mental strife.

"Now, what did that ten cents go for?"
He asks himself, and then
He sets to work at balancing
The cursed thing again.
He wastes gray matter in his wild
Attempts to come out square,
And finally puts in a cent,
If the cent he needs "ain't there."

He spends more time in tracing back
A quarter gone astray
Than he could buy for fifteen dollars
At fifty cents a day.
Just as he thinks he has it, he
Finds he's ten cents' long,
And then his language oftentimes
Is vivid, fresh and strong.

And so it goes, with varying shades
Of alternate despair
And hope, till finally the pain
Gets too intense to bear.
And then the little book is closed,
And the worn man starts out
To plunge into extravagance,
Without the slightest doubt.

Future Power for Farmers.

We clip the following from an exchange. It may help to cheer up some of our readers in times of depression. The imagination of the writer is beyond all doubt luxuriant:—

"A bill has been introduced in the American Senate by a Populist member, to establish an electric experiment station for the purpose of determining whether electricity can be profitably applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. By the means of the wind and wind mills the farmers hope to store enough

electricity to run the farm. All the farmer of the future will have to do is to touch a button and the storage battery will be depended upon for the rest. He will, says an exchange, be able to sit on the rail fence talking politics with his neighbors while the ploughs propelled by the invisible force will creep over the land turning up the furrows: the harrows will walk out of the sheds and go to work without a murmur, and then the seeders will come forth and scatter the seed with an accuracy of distribution and a vim of delivery which even the two-handed sower could never hope to equal. And when the crop is ripe the reaper and binder will be let loose in the fields to work its will, while the farmer goes down to the cross-roads store to read the weekly papers and hear the weather reports. The hired man will become a thing of the past, a mere recollection, and the horny hand will no longer be heard of in the land. The electrical churn will turn out great chunks of golden butter, while the gentle inmates of the old farm house pass a beautified existence at fancy work and five o'clock teas. The cruel barbed wire fence will disappear, and in its place will come a simple structure loaded to the muzzle with electricity, so that when the predatory dog starts out for nocturnal ravage in the sheep field he will curl up in instantaneous death at contact with the first wire, and the venturesome boy, who in his after dark rambles finds pleasurable excitement in destructive incursions upon fruit preserves, will be short circuited when he tries to scale the orchard fence. The front stoop, too, can be cunningly contrived that, when the voluble book agent and tree peddler put in an appearance, the lady of the house by touching a button in her boudoir can throw the mendacious visitor over into the next concession, and very properly jar them upon the macadam. The farm dog having been thus superseded may be taken into the house for ornamental purposes, and years of unaltered fidelity rewarded by kind words and sponge

cake, so as to soften the memory of the days when, for trivial offences, he was chased around the lot with a whiffletree. Oh! there are halcyon days ahead for everybody! Electricity may even impart heat to the cold, wet day of a late spring, and phosphates and potashes may dwindle into insignificance as revivifiers of the stubborn soil. Man's faithful friend, the horse, after hundreds of years of patient toil, requited with undeserving blows and withering blasphemy, will achieve rest, sweet rest, and the succulent bran mash which will be his provender through years of peace of mind and placidity of action, will be the product of a mere spark at the end of a wire. Lost trace chains, dislocated springs, and tires which persist in parting company with the family wagon to wander aimlessly across the road, will no longer trouble the agricultural mind, for the trolley cars will stop at the front gate ready to take produce to the market at low rates, or land the rural ladies at the big city stores on bargain day at a six-tickets-for-a-quarter levy. And all the while the little windmill on top of the barn and the storage batteries hidden in the cellar will keep house, and have the kettle boiling when the folks come home.

HERE is a question which it may pay you to consider seriously. Is there any way in which you can grow \$200 worth of farm products with less labor, less capital and better profit than by raising a first-class draft horse?

SUCCESS is a wary thing. It can't be caught with chaff, nor by sitting and waiting for it accidentally to pass our way. He who seeks it must bait his hook with good, honest bait, and rise up early in the morning to drop his line in the stream of faithful endeavor. The real wishes and needs of humanity must be known.

Rubber Belting!

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL

Manufacture the Best Threshing Machine Belts in America.

ASK THE MERCHANT YOU DEAL WITH FOR THEM, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

RUBBER

WESTERN BRANCH:
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BINDER TWINE. PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS!

The universal verdict of the farming community is in favor of Sterling Red Cap and Blue Ribbon, and Farmers can secure these brands at the following prices:

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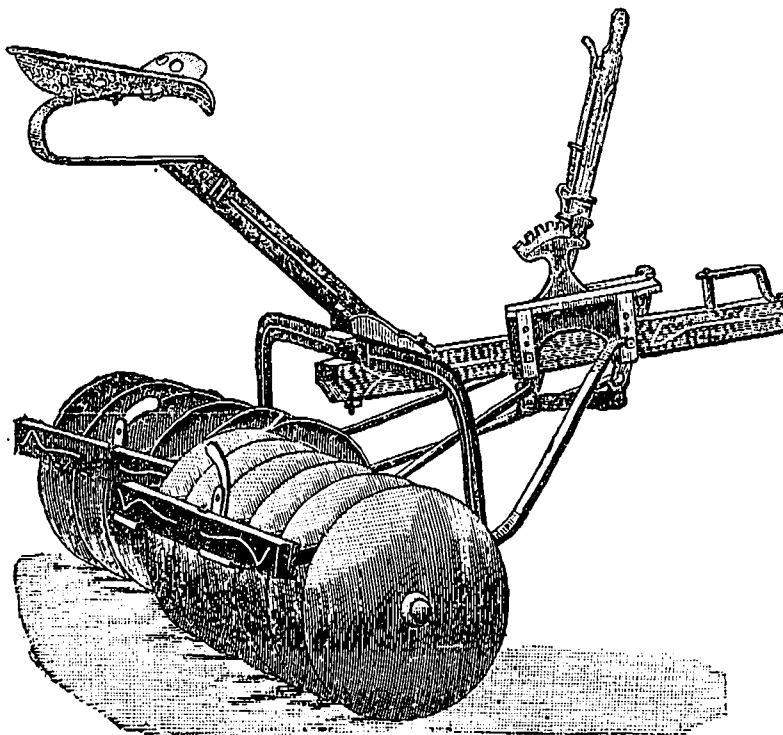
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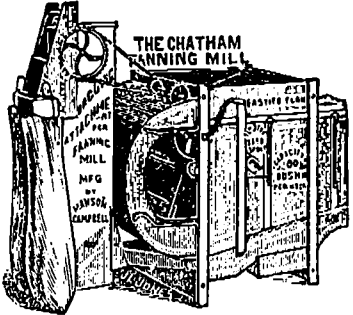
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More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada, put together & doubled.

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40,000 Chatham Mills now in use.

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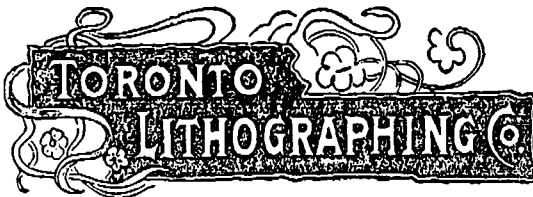
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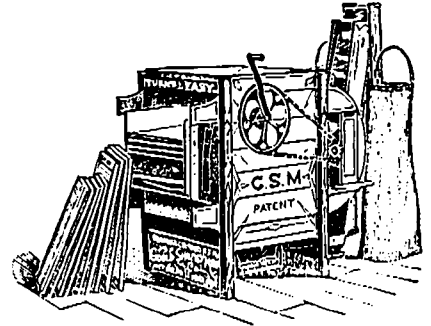
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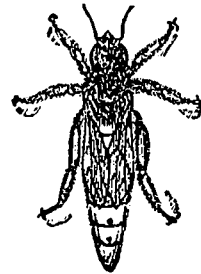
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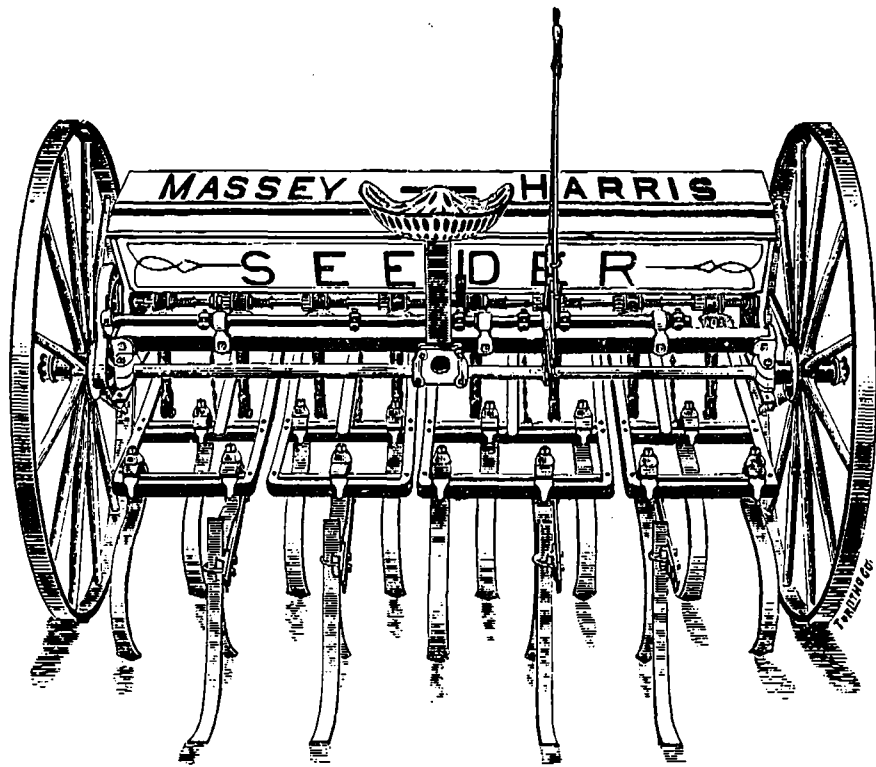
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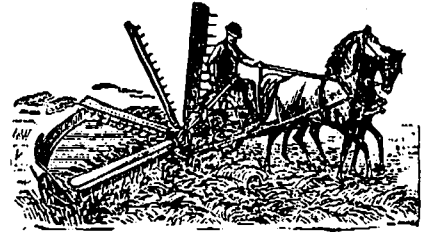
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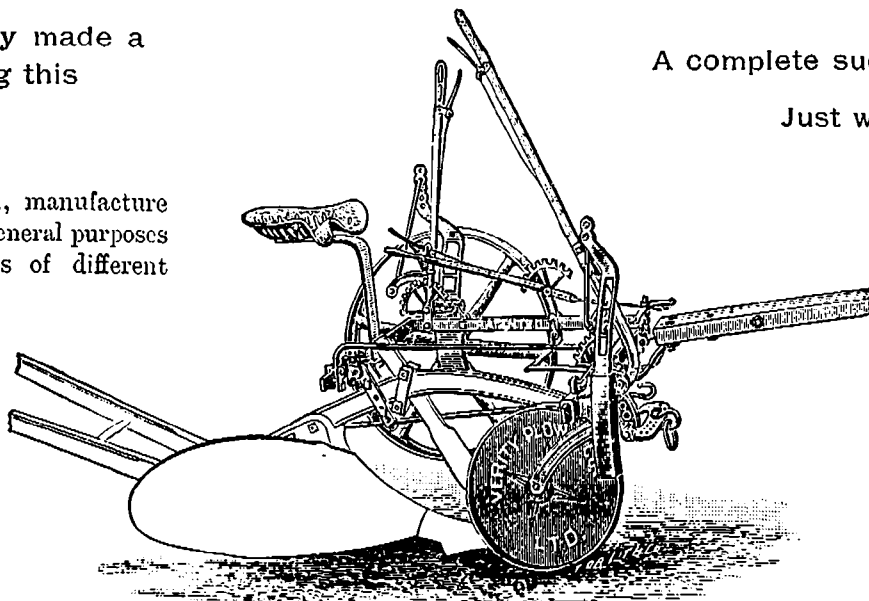
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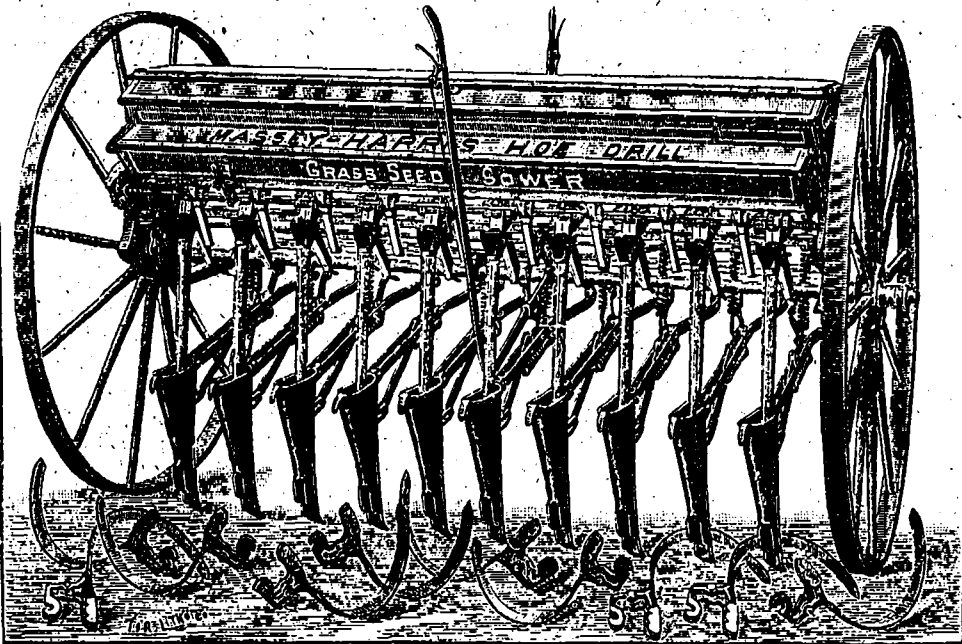
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This is positively the lightest, strongest, and in every way the best combined machine yet produced. It represents the best features of the

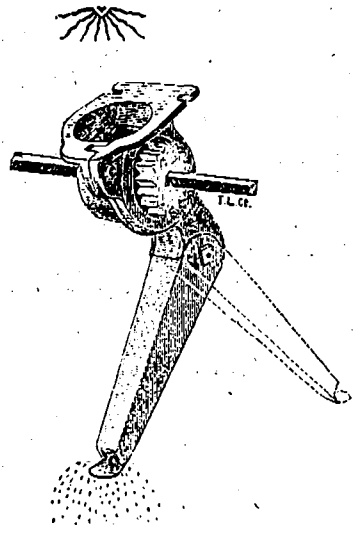
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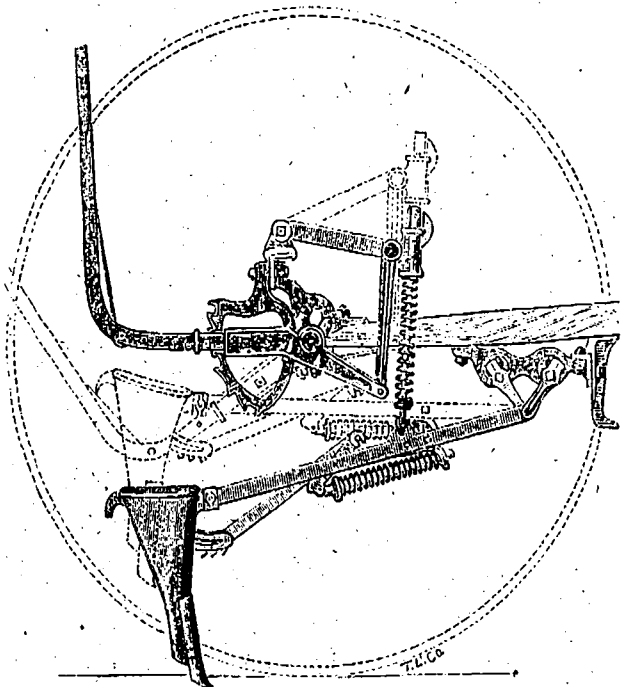
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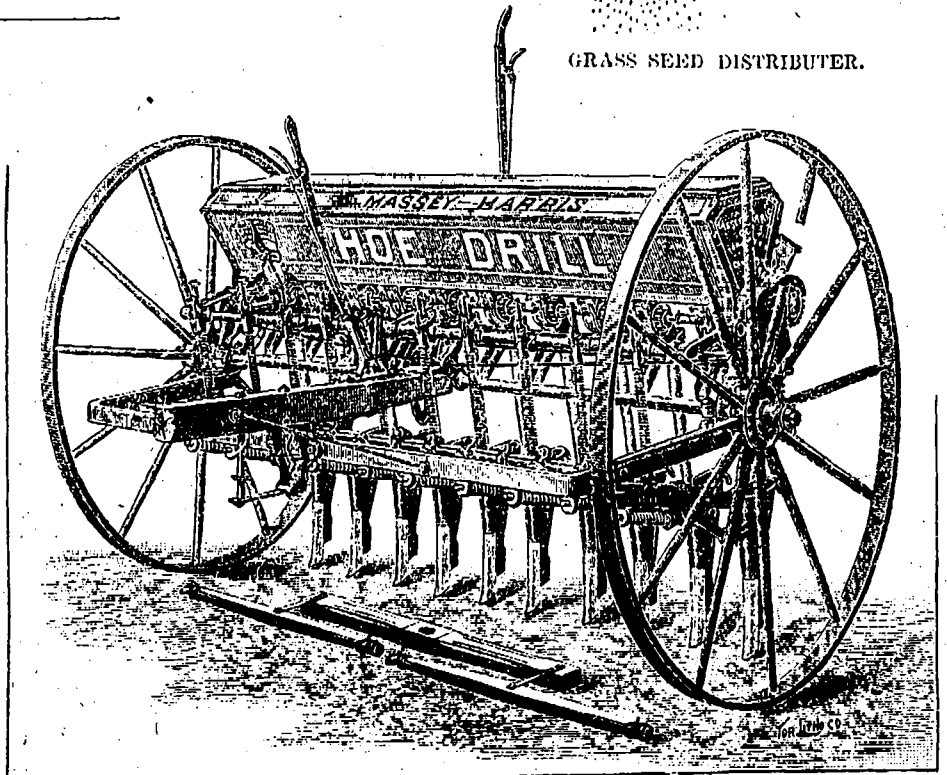
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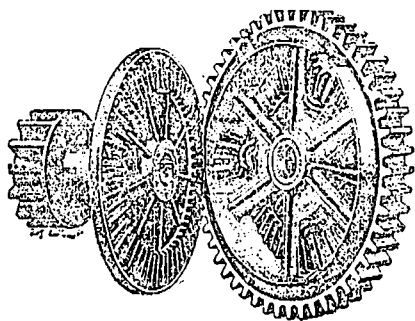
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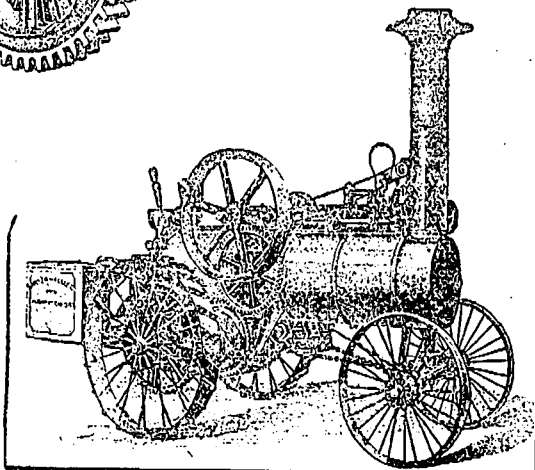
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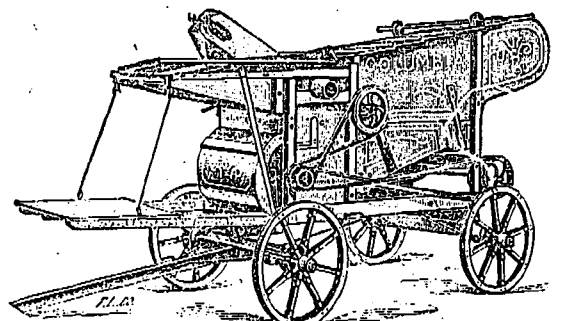
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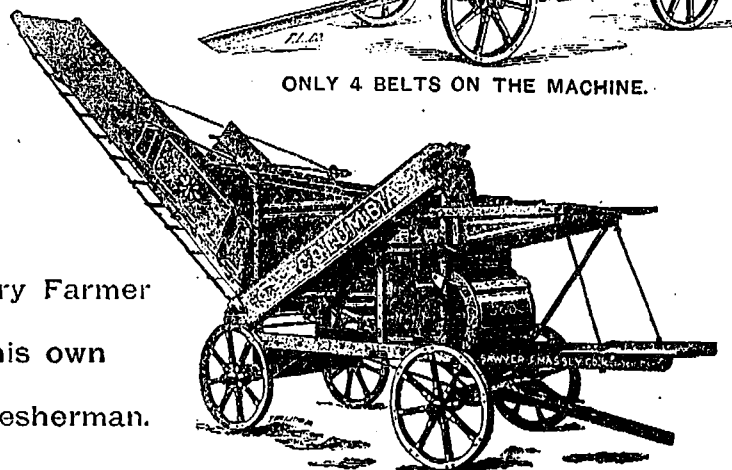
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