

# • Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## April Number

New Series, Vol. 7, No. 4.

Toronto, April, 1895

“BEHOLD, A SOWER WENT FORTH TO SOW”  
MATT. XIII, 3.

**N**OW the Parable is this: The seed is the word of God. Those by the way side are they that hear; then cometh the devil, and taketh away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved.—Luke viii: 12.

**T**HEY on the rock (stony places, Matt.) are they, which, when they hear, receive the word with joy; and those have no root, which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away.—Luke viii: 13.

**A**ND that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection.—Luke viii: 14.

**B**UT that on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience.—Luke viii: 15.



THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER

THIS  
 CERTIFICATE,  
 WITH  
 AN  
 ELEGANT  
**GOLD  
 MEDAL**  
 WERE  
 AWARDED  
 THE  
 MASSEY-  
 HARRIS  
 WIDE-OPEN  
 BINDER,  
 BEING  
**FIRST  
 PRIZE**  
 AT THE  
 TASMANIAN  
 INTER-  
 NATIONAL  
 EXHIBITION  
**FIELD  
 TRIAL**  
 HELD  
 AT  
 BRIGHTON,  
 TASMANIA,  
 DEC. 11TH, 1894.  
 THIS WAS  
 THE  
**HIGHEST  
 HONOR**  
 CONFERRED  
 ON ANY  
 MACHINE  
 AT THIS  
 INTER-  
 NATIONAL  
 EXHIBITION  
 AND  
 TRIAL.

**TASMANIAN**

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION**  
**1894-95**

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*The Massey-Harris Co. (Limited)*  
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GRAND GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA AWARDED THE MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER FOR FIELDWORK.

# • Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL, 1895.

[Vol. 7, No. 4.



no more certain means can the power of any section of the community be determined than by the representation which it sends to parliament.

In no way so materially are we reminded of the weight and authority which attaches to an element than by the voice granted it in the governing of a country.

We have no better proof anywhere of the strength, the influence, or the importance in the community of the farmer, at the present day, than that which an analysis of the existing House of Assembly for Ontario discloses.

That the agricultural community of this Province in that respect has every reason for congratulation is a self-evident truth, the importance of which is becoming day by day recognized more and more, by the government, by the people and by the state.

By odds, tremendous and convincing, is the farmer the most important factor in the Ontario House of Legislature to-day. His is the dominant industry of the Assembly at the present time.

An industry that can boast of having forty-five representatives in a House of ninety-three members, may be said to have not only its due share in the legislation of the country, but a share that no other element can hope to oppose successfully, a share that each must seek the co-operation of, a measure which all shall respect, and

a force that will ensure complete recognition at the hands of the Government.

But the strength of the rural population is made the more apparent when we analyze the constituent parts of the balance. Of the forty-eight remaining members we find there are sixteen lawyers, nine merchants,

seven lumbermen, six physicians, four journalists and two contractors, while the real estate, auctioneer, land surveying and milling interests each claim a unit in the constitution of the statute-making and law-repealing body of the province.

Thus it will be seen that the farmer has tremendous interests in the present House.

It seemed to us, therefore, that a paper dealing with a description of this chamber, the work that is being enacted there, its present associations, and its past traditions would be most timely and could not fail to be of interest to that portion of the people who have such a preponderance of representation within its walls—the agricultural community.

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It has been said by somebody that we must progress—we cannot stand still—when we stop we die.

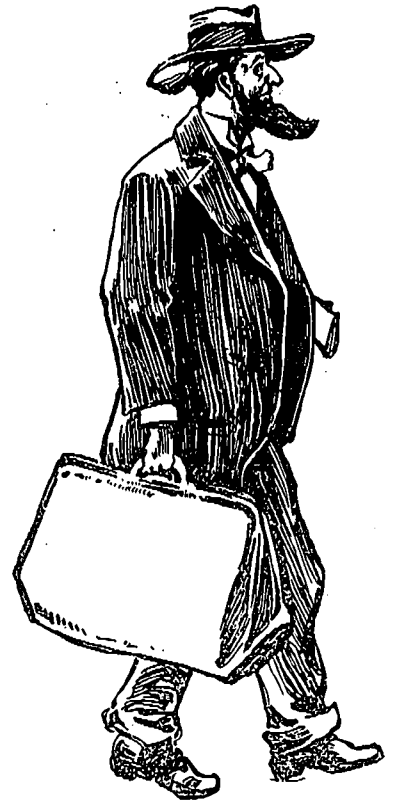
Such has been the history of the world from the earliest ages. The moment Rome stopped to go ahead she began to recede. The great power of Spain in the middle ages dates its wane from the day its people determined they could afford to pause in their triumphs and rest on the laurels gained. Nobody realized the truth of this more perhaps than did Napoleon. Though his greed and over-reaching lost him his throne, his liberty and his life, he well understood that to remain inactive was a more certain means to obtain this end.

Progress is a word which must ever be the

tocsin of all civilized races with aims and aspirations that amount to anything.

By none is this better understood than by the Anglo-Saxon.

England, her colonies, and her counterpart—



A NEW ARRIVAL.

the United States—have been going on from infancy, and must go on. They cannot afford to pause or they will be overtaken, and history be again repeated.

In numerous manners is this made manifest. In spiritual, intellectual and commercial ways it is apparent.

It is not a difficult matter to recall the days of stage-coaches and sailing vessels; nor is it hard to recollect the times of torches and of candles. Every farmer, too, will remember the time when it took eight men two days to do the work that one man, a boy, a team and a



THE FRONT ROW. SPEAKER'S GALLERY.



MASSEY-HARRIS binder will accomplish in half that time.

Such is the regeneration that has been brought about by the onward march of progress.

All things that are great and powerful to-day have had their rise from small things. In states, in empires, in provinces and in cities is this exemplified. By commercial and industrial enterprises and by professional avocations is it made apparent. The world of arts and letters bears unmistakable evidence to its truth. The realm of agriculture is a living witness of the fact.

But in no more emphatic way is the march of

progress, in this country, displayed than in its Parliaments—the House of Commons at Ottawa and the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at present in session at the capital of this banner province.

Of the latter body we are more immediately concerned.

Just as it took centuries and years of assiduous toil ere Rome fought her way up to supremacy and power, so it has required a century of legislation to advance the parliament of Ontario to its present high estate.

There was a long interval between the mud hovels of Romulus and the marble palaces of the crafty nephew of Julius Ceasar; likewise years, decades and generations have intervened since Governor Simcoe assembled the first parliament of Ontario in quaint old Niagara town (then Newark) and the opening of the present buildings three years ago by the Lieut. Governor of the Province.

Since 1792 Ontario has had four legislative chambers, one at Niagara and three in the present capital of the province. Beginning with a log shanty she has advanced to a pile of buildings "with brown stone fronts and southern exposures," that, in some particulars, would be a credit to any province, state or dominion in the universe.

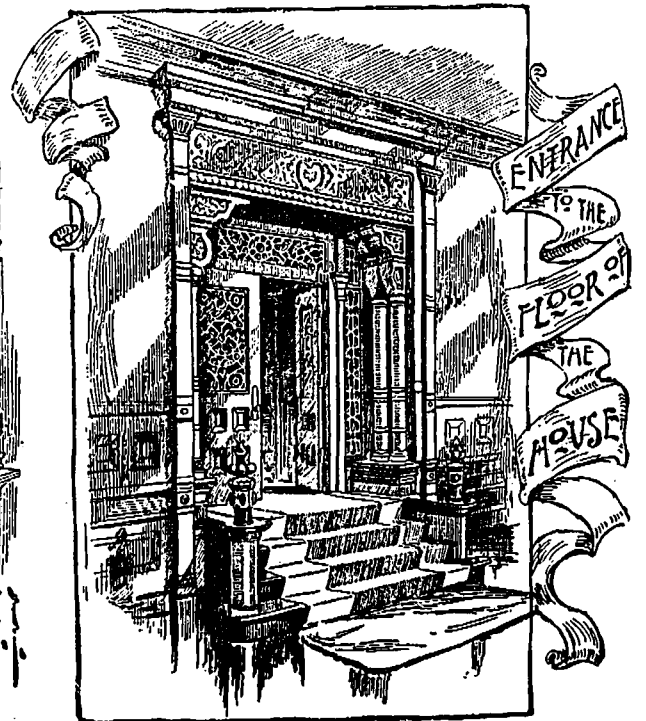
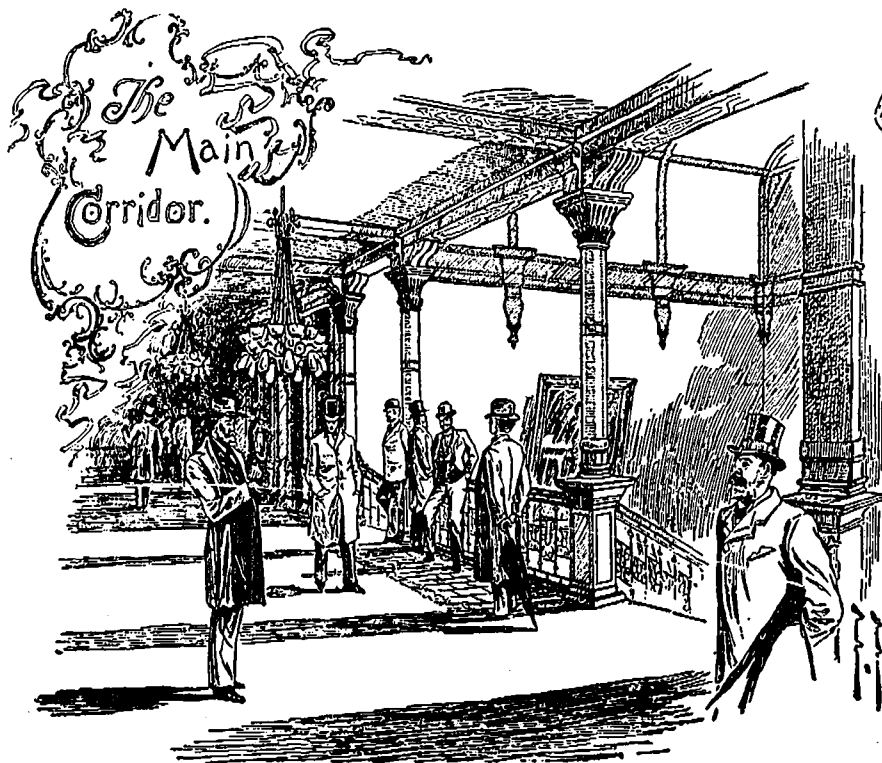
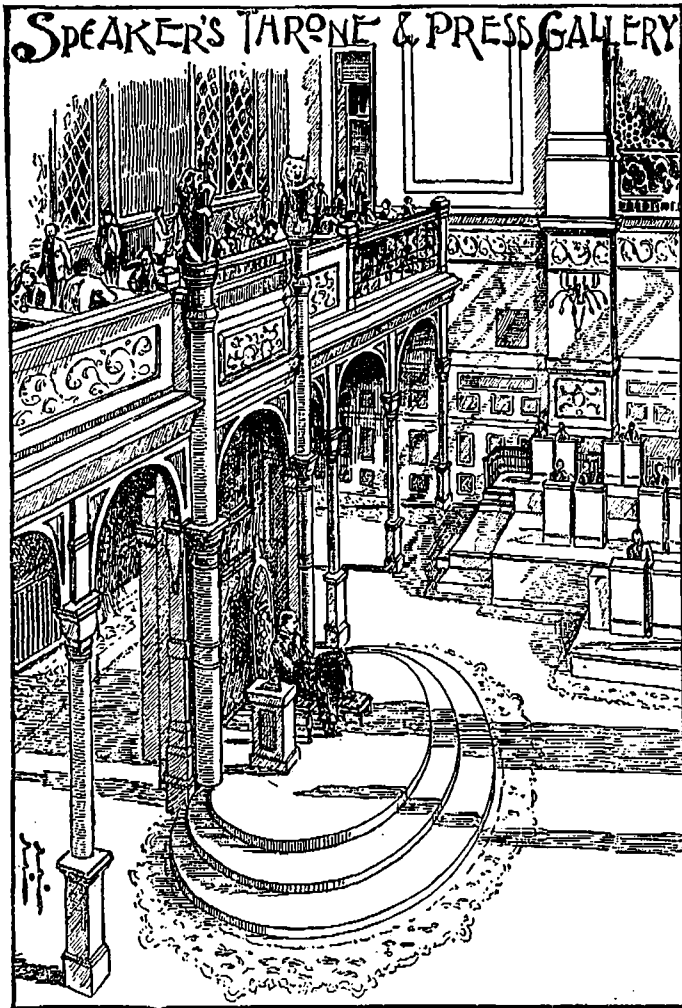
In 1835 her legislators, growing tired of dusty desks and flickering smoky grates, of dark corridors and dimly lighted offices, finally decided, after much delay, to provide themselves with a chamber that would be more congenial to themselves, more creditable to the Province, and more convenient for the work with which they had to do. Accordingly the present

spacious offices were called into existence, and after a lapse of only six years the building stood completed; covering as it does four acres, and containing within its walls two hundred rooms.

This edifice is delightfully situated at the southern end of Queen's Park, in the very heart of the residential portion of the city. Flanked on the west by the grounds and buildings of University college, bounded on the east by some of Toronto's most pretentious homes, and overlooking to the south broad Queen street avenue, sloping away to the bay, with its graceful elms spreading their leafy branches overhead, and forming a vista through which may be seen the blue waters of Lake Ontario beyond—the site is grand indeed.

There has been much difference of opinion as to the architectural beauty of these buildings. In fact we have heard people say that if the architect had provided a means whereby one could be smuggled in without seeing the exterior, the success of the work would have been much more pronounced. While not going to this extent we cannot but admit that in comparison with the Ottawa buildings they are disappointing. The House of Commons with its octagonal library at the Dominion's capital is certainly a marvel of beauty. Without doubt these are the most beautiful buildings on the continent, not excepting the Capitol at Washington, and especially, if viewed at night all lighted up, they have a celestial appearance savoring more of fairyland and dreams than of reality. This criterion, however, is hardly a fair one when we bear in mind the difference in the cost of the two structures, nevertheless the most satisfactory portion of the new work is that of the interior. Unlike the corridors at Ottawa, the halls are wide and spacious, the rooms large and commodious; and so in a way perhaps things are neutralized. The new buildings are well lighted and they are bright, in fact in this latter respect do they excel. One notices it on all sides. Its brilliancy is the prevailing charm of the place.

When one saunters up to the main entrance on a still, bracing night, feeling that elasticity of



step engendered by the cold without and the anticipation of a warm debate within, he cannot but be impressed with the brilliancy displayed everywhere.

Having successfully passed the two black Sebastapol guns, which stand guard outside the buildings, and seem to question the right of intruders within their sacred precincts, he enters through a massive Roman portal into the main corridor, on both sides of which are located the offices of the rival railway companies who bid enthusiastically for any patronage that may be found in these environments.

Directly ahead and facing the door-way is the main staircase which, being built of iron, is a very weighty structure and looks so. It is not traversed much for most people prefer to ascend in one of the beautiful aerial cars which are located to the right of the staircase.

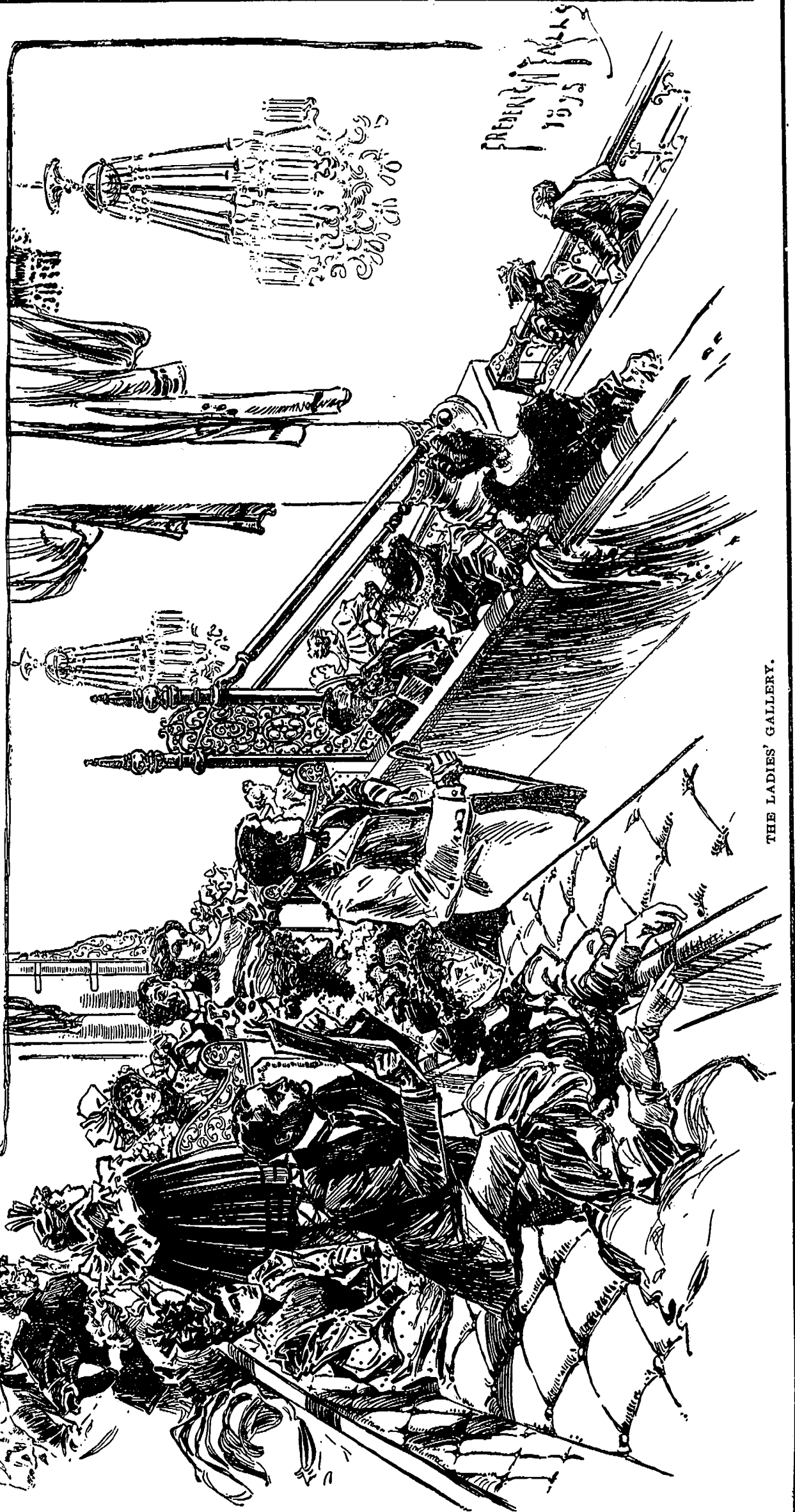
Confederating with the stream of beings making for an elevator, and pursuing a course in sympathy with the current, you are drawn into one of those electric contrivances and immediately shoot heavenward with startling velocity.

Having tickets for the Speaker's gallery, we hasten thither, scarce noticing anything on the way.

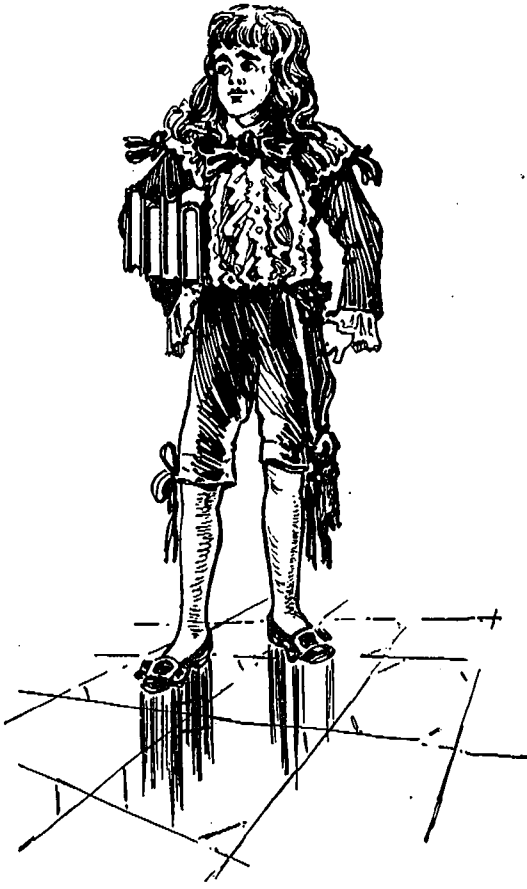
Once inside the chamber one is momentarily dazed with the brilliancy of his surroundings. The profusion of color, the effusion of light, the exclusion of noise are here supreme; and, in contrast to the sombre corridors it has a peculiar effect upon the senses. One is not prepared for such a contrast of opposites. He is scarcely ready for such an extemporaneous change. He stares for an instant as if in a dream and then awakens from his reverie to analyze.

The ceiling at first looks gorgeous, but on closer inspection appears gaudy and inartistic. It gives the impression that the attempt to daub as many colors as possible within a given space was made by the decorator. "First impressions" are not correct in this instance for one is momentarily delighted with the garishness of this roof. The tints and hues are peculiar but your intolerance of them dissolves before it has had time to become a prejudice, for there are so many redeeming features which neutralize any distastes you may have formed of the ceiling.

First and foremost among these are the electric light fixtures, which are a perfect



THE LADIES' GALLERY.



A PAGE OF LITERATURE.

wonder of grace and beauty. From the variegated ceiling are suspended four gilt chandeliers of exquisite pattern and design. These chandeliers, which are made of brass and copper, are gilded to resemble dull gold, and as viewed through the curtain of incandescent luminaries which veil and drape them they appear celestial, and at night shed an ethereal air over everything. The grace, the elegance, the varied hues of these chandeliers are charming, and they add greatly to the beauty of the scene.

Another source of embellishment, and something very pleasing to the sight, is the polished brasswork ornamenting the east and west galleries. It sparkles and shines and scintillates in the electric gleam with the beauty of running water touched by the rays of a setting sun. The design of this brasswork is new and crisp and we feel impelled to sketch it forthwith.

Perhaps the next thing that will appear to you as being beautiful is the carved woodwork which abounds everywhere. There is a most exquisite piece of this to be found in the coat of arms behind the speaker's chair. It is executed in San Domingo mahogany, bears the

dates 1792, 1867, 1892, and is surmounted by the two lions rampant.

The whole background including the front of the Press gallery, is rich with carved cherry, and presents a splendid stage-setting to the Speaker's dais as viewed from the

gallery of that important personage.

This adornment of wood-work extends throughout the chamber, and the wainscoting, which reaches to an altitude of ten or twelve feet above the floor, is panelled with it.



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, PREMIER.

The galleries on either side of the Speaker are handsomely upholstered and hung with heavy gold and crimson and blue plush curtains, which drape the arch of the recesses in the wall in which they are built. These galleries are very comfortable in spite of being somewhat steep, and they have the decided advantage of being built so that every member of the House may be seen, though somewhat at the cost of the acoustic properties, making it difficult to hear what is said by any but the loudest speakers.

The Press Gallery, which is located at the south end, directly above the Speaker, has the most enviable position in this connection; being nearer the principal speakers and having the additional benefit of being spoken directly at. It is said, nevertheless, to be very difficult to hear the proceedings even there.

The members' desks, which are those that were used in the old House, are made of black walnut. They are the only sombre looking things in this brilliant chamber.

The carpet is of a pale green—a neutral tint; in fact the whole lower stratum of this chamber has a decidedly neutral aspect. It is neutral, but not sombre. The desks are sombre, the carpet is not gaudy, the lower windows admit a diffused light. The only brilliancy to be found immediately in this lower stratum is that exhibited by the members themselves; but there is a sufficiency of this to offset the effects of other conditions. One does not encounter the exuberance of bright colors until he begins to rise above—to soar in the lofty realms of "the gods"—and the higher up you go

the brighter becomes the tones and more diversified the tints, until the culmination is reached in the variegated ceiling overhead.

Without dealing extensively with the personnel of the House we might reconnoitre a little and consider a few of the members that stand out prominently in the Chamber.

The Speaker of the Legislature, who occupies the chair upon the dais at the south end, is Hon. W. D. Balfour, who has represented the South Riding of Essex since 1882.

To the right of the Speaker and nearest to him on the east and right side of the House is stationed the Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, who has occupied that position since 1872, when he was elected to represent the North Riding of Oxford.

Opposite the Premier and to the left of the Speaker sits Mr. G. F. Marter, leader of the Conservative Opposition, who entered the House in 1887, as member for Muskoka. He occupies the seat where the most popular man in the Chamber in his day, Chief Justice Meredith, formerly sat. Mr. Marter now represents the North Division of Toronto.

Recrossing the floor again, the eye surveys the double row of Cabinet benches of the Reform Administration—a veritable battery of

eloquence and oratory. Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education, occupy seats to the right of the Premier. To their right and behind them are stationed Hon. E. H. Bronson, Minister without portfolio; Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. William Harty, Commissioner of Public Works, and Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.

Opposite Mr. Hardy, who sits next the Premier, is located the seat from which Mr. H. E. Clarke dropped dead in 1891. Mr. J. P. Whitney, who represents Dundas, occupies this seat and sits to the left of the Conservative leader.

Mr. Haycock, the leader of the Patrons in the House, is located in the front row on the Conservative side of the House. He represents Frontenac. The main body of Patrons are situated immediately around him at the north end of the chamber and nearest to its entrance.

The two elderly gentlemen, robed in Presbyterian ministerial gowns, sitting at the table in the centre are the Clerk of the House, Col. Charles Clarke, and his assistant, Mr. A. H. Sydere. Their duties embrace everything from general secretaryship to recording the opinions of the House on divisions; simple duties, perhaps, but performed with a stateliness consistent with the dignity of the august body among whom they move.

Flitting about here and there are quaint pages, in Eton jackets, doing the bidding of arbitrary members, and struggling under the



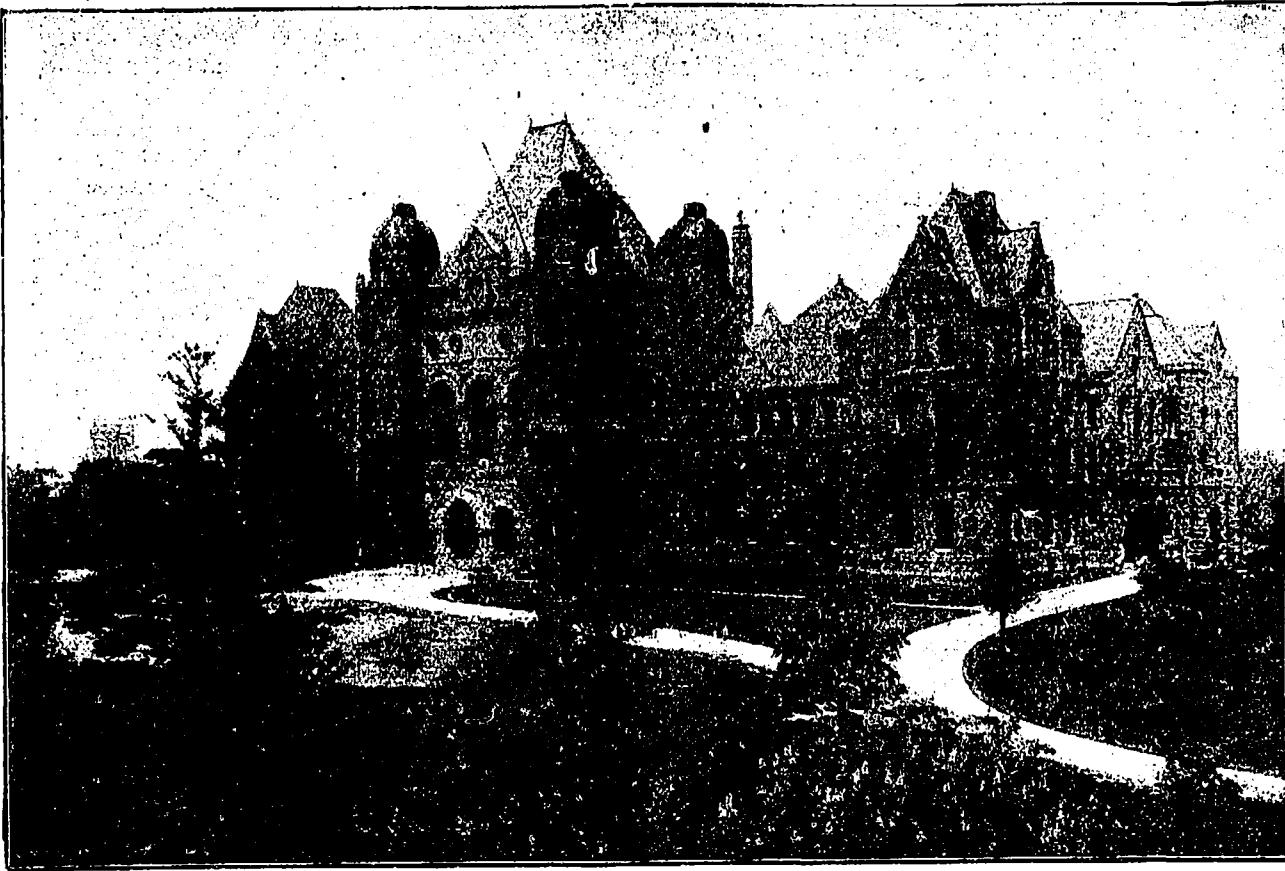
G. F. MARTER, CONSERVATIVE LEADER.



J. L. HAYCOCK, PATRON LEADER.



A PERSISTENT LOBBYIST.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

weight of immense heavy tomes in a herculean manner.

On the table rests the Speaker's mace, which is made of copper and richly gilded. It was purchased by the Sandfield Macdonald Government and cost \$200. Although this may seem a high figure to pay for a mace, it is a comparatively moderate one when we consider that its predecessor, which was lost in the Montreal riots, cost £500.

This is the magnificent chamber which the farmers' virtually control, for without their support the Government could not hope to exist for a day. This is the edifice where forty-five representative agriculturists sit who, having made a success of their vocation, have won their way to the highest posts of honor in the gift of the Province. This is the gorgeous edifice where the influence of the rural population is displayed. Anyone who doubts or mistrusts the strength of the agricultural community, let him but journey to Ontario's Parliament, and "be not faithless, but believing."

Surely no farmer's son could have a brighter prospect in view or a nobler aspiration to attain than the hope of being honored at some future time with the representation of his industry's interests in the Legislature of the Province; and as things are going at present he stands a much better chance of attaining his aims than a young man in any other walk of life. We will have something further to say on this point next month.

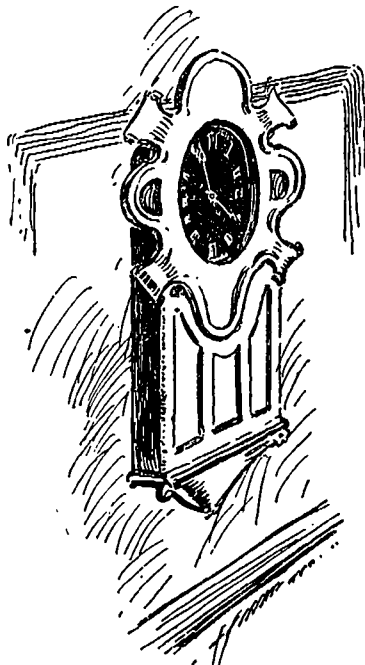
The Ontario House is an admirable place to study human character. All sorts and conditions of men are to be met with in the various galleries surrounding this chamber.

On my right sits a very stout man of a sleepy disposition, with a protruding jaw and an extensive pair of checker-board pants. To my left reigns a damsel with a far-away look and very sharp elbows, which she uses to advantage in keeping admirers at a distance. It is a question of some doubt whether these admirers

would not have distanced themselves very considerably without the use of the aforesaid sharp appendages, for her features were as rough, irregular and mountainous as become maidens of forty-seven summers, two grasshopper seasons and ten years of steady drouth.

In front of me sits a young man with, presumably, his best girl. He is very tall and very thin, and one could not help thinking that she liked him better than other people on the principal of "nearer the bone the sweeter the meat." She wears a hat of considerable dimensions and unconceivable hues.

Behind me sits a little hen-pecked man with a resigned expression, surrounded by mutton-chop whiskers. He is in charge of his better-half, who is a woman large and not young, with eyeglasses and a deep frown. There is



THE TIMEKEEPER.

an abundance of hauteur and superciliousness about her, and he looks intensely meek.

In addition to the characters I have men-

tioned, one is surrounded on all sides in the gallery by a cosmopolitan gathering of both gay and grave.

Deposited tastefully among such charming scenes, and resting amid a perfect sea of fantastical headgear, which latter obstruction, by the way, might account for the nondescript "impressions" herein presented. Our attention is drawn to a little man who has arisen to address the House. He proves to be a speaker of great loquacity, as small men frequently are, and his bald head, which at first resembled a polished globe of white marble, gradually warmed up in appearance in proportion as he warmed up to his subject, and began to assume a scarlet look, passing in turn to a deep crimson. He was very demonstrative and intensely excited, and one could not help recollecting the stories of

William Lyon Mackenzie and the stormy scenes which he was the means of enacting in the old House before 1837. We were struck with the stiffness of many of the speakers, and it was a pleasant diversion to see the freedom with which this little man waved his right arm, and yet, by the way, it seldom went out of its prescribed orbit. There was the boldness of the plunging bird about it and the regularity of the pendulum. While the gentleman is still talking we make our way to the general gallery, especially set apart for men.

At the doorway we encountered a man who was endeavoring to convince a companion of the iniquities of the Mowat Government. If earnestness means originality, he must have been intensely original, for a more earnest man I never saw, and his views deserved to carry conviction with them.

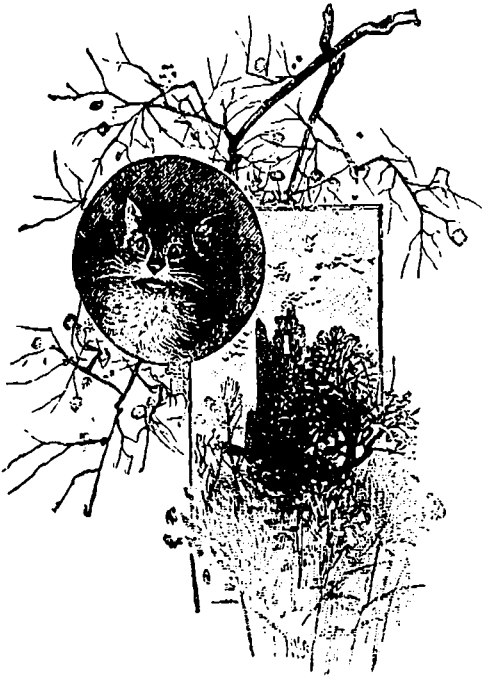
Obtaining a seat near the centre aisle I could not help observing the varieties of humanity spread out before me.

Even while we are absorbed with these reveries, a tall, thin man, with a black beard, who has had his hat on all evening, takes it off and moves the adjournment of the debate. The mace is lifted from the table, while the House goes into "Committee of Supply," it is then replaced, and then the Sergeant-at-Arms "shoulders" it, and preceding the Speaker, who "leaves the chair," and follows him, escapes by a door to the east and is gone.

**TO CURL HAIR.**—Over 2 oz. of borax and 1 dram of gum arabic pour 1 quart of boiling water. Stir and as soon as the ingredients are dissolved, add three tablespoonfuls of strong spirits of camphor. On retiring to rest wet the hair with the mixture, and roll in twists of paper as usual.

**WHEN** an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.





## EASTER DAY OFFERINGS.

BY EMILY SEEVER.

How shall we keep this holy day of gladness,  
This queen of days, that bitter, hopeless sadness  
Forever dies away?  
The night is past, its sleep and its forgetting;  
Our risen Sun, no more forever setting,  
Pours everlasting day.

Let us not bring upon this joyful morning,  
Dead myrrh and spices for our Lord's adorning,  
Nor any lifeless thing;  
Our gifts shall be the fragrance and the splendor  
Of living flowers, in breathing beauty tender  
The glory of our spring.

And with the myrrh, oh, put away the leaven  
Of malice, hatred, injuries unforgiven,  
And cold and lifeless form.  
Still, with the lilies, deeds of mercy bringing,  
And fervent prayers and praises upward springing,  
And hopes pure, bright and warm.

So shall this Easter shed a fragrant beauty  
O'er many a day of dull and cheerless duty,  
And light thy wintry way;  
Till rest is won, and Patience, smiling faintly,  
Upon thy breast shall lay her lilies saintly  
To hail Heaven's Easter Day.



THE annual meeting of the Peterborough cheese board was held under very favorable auspices. The year's business was good and prospects are bright. Valuable information was elicited by the interchange of opinion which passed. Mr. J. M. Drummond was elected president.

THE French-Canadian treaty has not yet received imperial sanction owing to a defect which has been discovered in the Act passed by the Canadian House. The subject will be brought before parliament when it meets and an amendment will be made which will permit the treaty to be signed and to go into effect. Its effect is likely to be felt chiefly by the vintners of Canada whose wines will lose the protection at present enjoyed.

THE wave of incendiarism, so disastrously felt in Toronto, early this year, proved itself extremely destructive last month. There were many outbreaks of fire attributed by the police to incendiaries. The large new building occupied by Simpson's departmental store, and several valuable business houses surrounding it, were wrecked in a great conflagration, the damage amounting to about a million dollars. Fire inquests have been held, but the guilty persons have so far eluded the pursuit of justice.

SPEAKING recently at a meeting of farmers at Ottawa, Prof. Robertson corrected a statement, which seems to have gained wide currency, to the effect that the growing of sugar beets did not take much substance from the soil. He emphasized the fact, which he asked the press and the farmers to disseminate widely, that sugar beets drew more from the soil, and impoverished it more than almost any other crop cultivated.

AMONG the events which have recently stirred the political world have been the remedial order sent by the Dominion Government to Manitoba in the matter of separate schools; the desire of Newfoundland to enter the confederation, for which purpose envoys were sent to Ottawa; and the calling of parliament on the 18th inst. In connection with these three questions much interest has been aroused and no small contention and party strife existed.

IN municipal affairs the most important event for some time past had been the county council election for London, England. The struggle between the Progressives and the Moderates turned, really, on the point as to whether the metropolis of the world should be governed according to modern ideas such as prevail in say Birmingham, Glasgow, or Toronto, or according to the time honored system of the guilds. The vote resulted in an accession of strength to the moderates, but not enough to retard the reforms most sought for by the populace.

OUR old friend Mr. Thomas Shaw, now of the Minnesota Experimental Station, is giving sound advice to his American friends. It is my conviction, he says, that even in the face of free wool we can still grow sheep at a profit, if we grow the right kind. Yes, the right kind. That is a large question. I cannot enter upon it now. Better days are at hand. Amid the gloom of the present we can see the gleam of that brighter better morning. Is it not folly, therefore, to decimate and disband our flocks? Is it not a huge mistake? So strongly do I feel on this question, that if my voice could reach every flockmaster in the land I would say to him, don't commit this folly.

WHILE it is true that supply and demand do not play so great a part in the price of wheat as it used to do on account of option dealers, it will be interesting to know that the deficiency in the world's crop has been placed approximately at 35,000,000 bushels. It is believed by statisticians up to July 1st Europe must have a supply as follows, in bushels: The United Kingdom, 18,000,000; France, 30,000,000; Germany, 40,000,000; Holland 16,000,000; Italy, 35,000,000; Belgium, 28,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 10,500,000; Sweden and Norway, 9,500,000; Denmark, 11,500,000; Switzerland, 11,000,000; Greece, 5,500,000; Total, 383,000,000. With this demand prices will not likely drop.

OUR contemporary the *Orange County Farmer*, says that every farmer should have at least a small stock of sheep. The farmer who keeps a firm hold will succeed. The farmer of limited means with a farm of 60 to 120 acres may, at first, be able to select some good, strong, well-built and well-wooled ewes from the local buyers; no matter what the breed may be the flock can be adjusted by the judicious selection and use of the ram. The selection of the ram is of the first importance, as upon this depends the development of a flock of ewes to almost perfection as far as practical purposes are concerned. I would recommend the ram to be well built, not too high off the ground, well woolled over head and legs, and his skin should be a clear pink skin. He would be a ram with quality as well as size.

THE Central Canada Agricultural Association closed a prosperous year last month. At the annual meeting arrangements were made to offer prizes for essays on agricultural subjects, in order to stimulate the study of useful questions by farmers. Considerable interest has been already shown in the competition which will take place. The officers for the current year are:—President, Mr. S. A. Fisher; Vice-President, Mr. A. E. Garth; Executive Committee, Messrs. S. J. Doran, Jas. Johnston, and Wm. Ewing; Directors, Messrs. Wm. Ewing, S. J. Doran, J. A. Cochrane, A. E. Garth, L. A. Massue, J. X. Perrault, G. Buchanan, S. A. Fisher, W. H. Walker, T. A. Treholme, T. Drvsdale, Jas. Johnstone and W. Greig.

THE report of the Minister of Education for the past year is of more than usual interest. It is bristling with statistics which bear study and which will yield much satisfaction to the people. The standard of education has been improved, and although that result has not been reached without additional expenditure, the extra amount is not large. It is gratifying to observe that the attendance in the rural districts has been generally, very fair, and that a large proportion of students from the secondary or High Schools have taken up farming as a life calling. The promise that agricultural subjects would be given more attention to in the public schools has, in part, been fulfilled without inconvenience, and the thin end of the wedge having been driven in, efforts ought to be made to increase the instruction so given.

DEATH was busy among notable men during the month just gone. Prominent among those who passed away in Great Britain were Professor John Stuart Blackie and Sir Henry C. Rawlinson. The former occupied for many years a unique position in Scotland and the latter ranked among the most eminent oriental scholars which England has produced. The work of the former was fully done; he remained in leisure for the last few years, influencing the community for good by his pure life, and the high moral standard to which he acted up with a beautiful consistency. The latter was comparatively young and the wide sphere of his labors still possessed many an unexplored field in which with his special attainments he was peculiarly fitted to do pioneer work. Both were men who will live in history as benefactors of their race in the higher walks of intellectual life.

ONE of the most important bills introduced at this session of the Ontario Legislature has been that affecting the existence of the Agriculture and Arts Association, one of the oldest agricultural institutions in the country. For some time the opinion has been gaining ground that the Association was a fifth wheel to the vehicle and the bill which has been presented for the action of the legislature did not come as a surprise. What is proposed to be done is to consolidate and amend the existing act by which the Association is governed so as to withdraw these from the powers conferred upon the Association and to place the work now performed by it under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture. The chief objections urged in detail against the Association are that it is expensive, that a great deal of the money spent upon it might be expended to better advantage in other ways. It has been also remarked that there would be difficulty in holding a fat stock show without the cumbersome machinery of the Association. In the opinion of Mr. Awrey, it would be a mistake to abolish the Association altogether, and he thinks a Provincial Live Stock Board could be formed of two men appointed by the government of the presidents of the various live stock Associations.



THE arrangements in progress for the great Canadian horse show to be held at Toronto on April 18th, 19th and 20th, are on an extensive scale. The new armory has been secured for the occasion and the fitting up, the disposal of space, the stands and platforms involve enormous expense. The patrons have been generous and heavy prizes are offered. The show will be given under the joint auspices of the Country and Hunt Club, that new and energetic factor in the sporting and social life of the Toronto district, and the long standing Agriculture and Arts Association. The latter association will contribute the prizes and controls the breeding classes of the programme, such as the noble thoroughbreds, the lordly hackneys, the picturesque Clydesdales, and the speedy roadsters. These are a valuable feature of every horse show, and the interest they inspire among breeders and horsemen will extend to all parts of the province and Dominion. The Country and Hunt Club has charge of the attractive and saddle horses and the social elements of the show. In this department are the coaches and four-in-hands, the stylish tandems, the gentlemen's pairs, the hunters and jumpers, which are the most attractive features to the general public.

HON. MR. DRYDEN took an emphatic stand against granting a bonus to the export trade in fresh creamery butter, for which a demand was made upon the government by a deputation consisting of Mr. D. Derbyshire, president of the Ontario Creamery Association, and Mr. John H. Croil, a director of the Association. They held that by means of a bonus the industry would be so strengthened that the cold storage facilities provided by the Dominion Government would be kept constantly filled. Both gentlemen argued strongly on behalf of their request, instancing the recent measures taken by the Dominion Government in behalf of the butter trade as already been most beneficial to the industry, and having resulted in a substantial improvement in the conditions of the export trade. Mr. Dryden opposed the giving of a bonus, not only in this instance, but on principle, as it would ultimately lead to its being carried out in other lines as well. It was the business of the Dominion Government to provide any export facilities that were deemed necessary in the interests of the trade, and he did not give the deputation to understand that he could endorse the views they had presented.

## In Memoriam.

MYRON JOHNSON, DIED MARCH 10TH, 1895.

"The team is loosened from the wain,  
The boat is drawn upon the shore,  
Thou listenest to the closing door,  
And life is darkened in the brain."

So the night comes—comes to us all. Our sun goes down and darkness falls upon us, the night, when our work is done. Happy is he who at that supreme moment can look back and conscientiously say that his work has been done to the best of his ability. No matter how humble or how exalted it may have been its chief blessedness at our parting moment will be that it has been a useful work and well done. Our friend, Myron Johnson, who was laid to rest in Mount Pleasant on Tuesday, March 12, was one who should have had this happiness as he passed away from the world of consciousness, and stood upon the verge of the unknown. Beginning life for himself at 17 as a teacher in his native town of Bennington,

Vermont, his career had been continuously active up to the day when he left his work to return to it no more. His many friends will, no doubt, be interested in the following brief sketch of his life. He was born at Bennington, Vermont, on March 30th, 1831, and received a high school education at Manchester, in the same state. At 17 years of age he was appointed teacher in the public school of his native town, which position he filled for two years. Having always had a *penchant* for work in wood, he decided to make a trial in that direction, and in 1818 apprenticed himself to a firm of carriage makers in Bennington, where he remained four years, working late and early to attain the proficiency he desired in his trade. In 1852 he went south and settled in Fredericksburg, Va., where he married Miss Fitchett, who still survives him, and by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

In 1855 he again came north and entered into the employ of Walter A. Wood, of Wood Reaper and Mower fame, remaining there till 1852, when he removed to Newcastle, Ontario, and engaged with H. A. Massey, in the old Massey works of that place. Here was built the first Wood Reaper ever made in Canada, and which became to some extent the foundation of a reputation which from that day to this has attached itself to the Massey machines.

In '61 the Newcastle works were destroyed by fire, and pending their restoration Mr. Johnson engaged with the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., of Oshawa, where, instead of a few months, as he at first intended, he remained eight years. Larger inducements being offered by a Hamilton firm, he removed there in '72, engaging with L. D. Sawyer & Co. Here he worked six years, when he returned to Newcastle, and in 1879 removed with the Massey Manufacturing Co. to Toronto, holding the position of foreman of the wood department, which position he filled at his death, which took place on Sunday, March 10th, at his home, No. 131 Wellington Street West, Toronto. His widow and two sons and two daughters survive him. His funeral took place on Tuesday, March 12th, to Mount Pleasant, and was very largely attended not only by the people of the Massey-Harris Works, but by friends in the city and country. A short service conducted by the Rev. B. D. Thomas, of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, was held at the house. The floral gifts were very numerous and beautiful, and if anything had been wanting to show the respect and honour in which Mr. Johnson was held it would have been manifest in the sad faces and bowed heads of those who formed the two long lines through which the body passed on its way to the tomb. All who knew him felt that they had sustained a personal loss in his death. Modest, unassuming, of a happy temperament and cheerful disposition, kind-hearted, patient, forbearing, gentle, always considerate with his men, while at the same time faithfully performing his duty to his employers, his removal will be deeply felt by all. We commend those whom he has left behind, his widow, his sons and daughters, to the care of One who has promised to be the friend of all who in like circumstances lift up their hearts and commit their ways to Him.



1st.—Memorial tablet erected in St. Patrick Church, Ottawa, to Father Dawson, founder and first priest of the parish.... Professor John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh, died.... Hon. Theodore Davie appointed Chief Justice of Supreme Court of British Columbia.

2nd.—Valuable painting, by Batticelli, dated 1480, discovered at Florence.... Influenza epidemic in London, Eng.... The exciting County Council election for London, Eng., took place; Moderates and Progressives equally divided.

4th.—The great Simpson fire took place yesterday at Toronto, causing about a million dollars' damage.... Sheriff Armstrong, of Parry Sound, died.... Manitoba appeal case opened before Government at Ottawa.... Marriage of Miss Anna Gould and Count de Castellane celebrated at New York.

5th.—Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, the great orientalist died.... Li Hung Chang commissioned to conduct peace negotiations with Japan.... Large shipments of Manitoba butter made to England.... Annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association held at Toronto.... Funeral of Rev. Dean Cassidy, of Toronto, took place.... Mrs. Catharine Stewart, Bowmanville, Ont., died at the age of 101 years.

6th.—The use of the knout on Russian peasants abolished by imperial decree.... Bill promised to the Ontario Legislature for the abolition of the Agriculture and Arts Association.... Annual curling match took place at Toronto, participated in by Lord Aberdeen.... Special session of Congress proposed at Washington.

7th.—Entire medical staff of the Ottawa General Hospital resigned.... Frank Martin was killed in a sawmill accident at Lake Clear.... Mr. Hyde Clarke died, age 79.... Imported meat from Chicago to England challenged in House of Commons on account of disease.

8th.—Rev. J. W. Amis, London, Ont., died.... G. W. Smalley, London correspondent of the New York Tribune, appointed New York correspondent of the London Times.... Opening of the Hendershott trial at St. Thomas.

9th.—Mr. John Beattie, Fergus, was elected president of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association of Ontario.... Influential movement begun in England with the object of removing disabilities on Roman Catholics at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.... General Booth reached London after his Canadian tour.

11th.—Charles Frederick Worth died.... The governing body decided to rebuild Trinity College School, Port Hope.... P. J. Slatter, the Grand Trunk passenger agent, Toronto, died.... Dev. Dr. Parkhurst's case sustained by the New York Presbytery.

12th.—Proposal to erect a statue of Robert Burns in Toronto approved of by the Caledonian Society.... Reception and Banquet tendered to Sir Mackenzie Bowell at Belleville.... Premier Whiteway, of Newfoundland, dangerously ill.... Annual conventions of Patrons of Industry and Western Ontario Orangemen opened today.

13th.—Serious illness of Professor Huxley reported.... Reciprocal trade treaty entered into between South Australia and New South Wales.... James Dunn, an old and well-known resident of Oxford, died, age 81.... Pacific Cable approved of by the Australian Premiers, in conference at Tasmania.

14th.—The death penalty abolished in the State of Nebraska.... Concurrent resolution submitting to people the question of Woman's Suffrage passed the New York Legislature.... The James Bay railway project discussed by the Toronto aldermen.

15th.—Sir Robert W. Duff, Governor of New South Wales, died.... Erastus Wiman granted a new trial.... Annual banquet of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Toronto held.... The funeral of Rev. D. G. Sutherland, D.D., took place at Toronto.

16th.—Two hundred thousand English bootmakers went out on strike.... Fifty miners killed by an explosion in a Silesian coal mine.... Government of Transvaal prohibited importation of foreign silver coins.

18th.—St. Patrick's day observed in Canada yesterday by special sermons in the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.... The Commission to enquire into the affairs of the Toronto University appointed.

19th.—Imperial Government decided to relieve the distress prevailing in Newfoundland.... The formal consecration of Rev. Father Langevin, as Archbishop of St. Boniface, took place at Winnipeg.

20th.—Hamilton Presbytery nominated Rev. Prof. D. M. Gordon, D.D., to be moderator of the General Assembly.

21st.—First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, almost entirely destroyed by fire.... Mr. Hackett was elected for Stanstead, for the Quebec Legislature.

22nd.—Ogilvie's elevator, at Methven, Man., containing 15,000 bushels of wheat, was burned.... Manitoba Legislature will give aid to creameries and cheese factories.

23rd.—The Reformers of East York held a demonstration at Markham.

25th.—Annual convention of the Dominion Leather Merchants' Association held at Toronto.

26th.—Hon. J. C. Patterson retired from the Militia Department.

27th.—Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba met at Winnipeg.... Mr. J. Pettit, an old resident of Grimsby, died.

28th.—Sir Charles H. Tupper's rumored resignation of his portfolio denied.

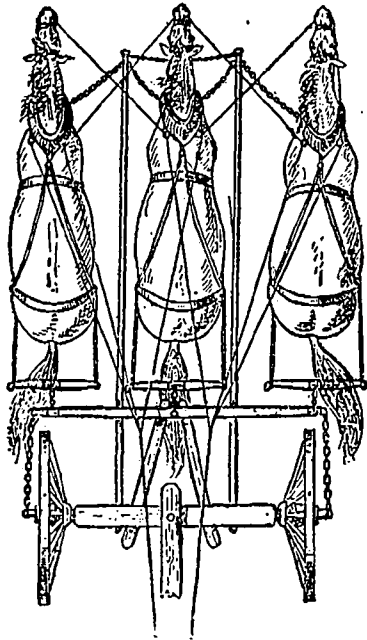
29th.—Bill for the inspection of Building Societies introduced to the Ontario Legislature.

30th.—Fire at Chatham, Ont.; loss \$55,000.



**Three Horse Evener.**

In some three horse eveners, the swing is so great that one horse can lag and throw most of the weight on the other two. In others, this is overcome by fastening the whiffletrees to a rigid bar, which is also objectionable. In the plan

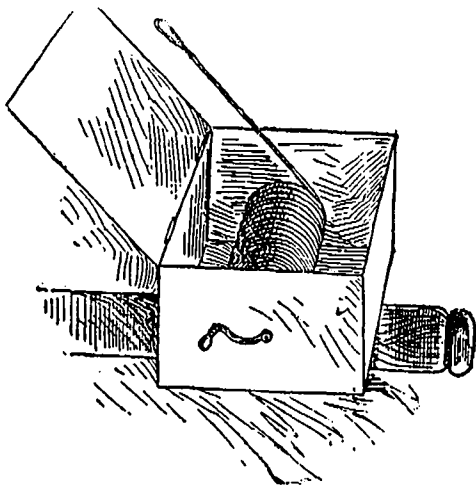


THREE HORSE EVENER.

pictured, the whiffletrees have considerable play, yet a single horse cannot take advantage of this to lag behind, for the chains connected with the rods in the wheels and with the harness and shafts, hold them where they belong.

**Clothes Line Protector.**

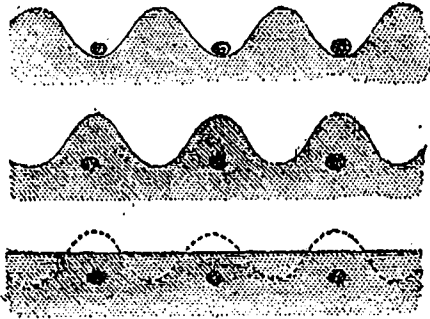
The seemingly simple things are not the least important in many ways. To protect the clothes-line when not in use, is an economy in more ways than one. It will last longer and will also keep clean, which will do away with the necessity of wiping it off before hanging out the clothes. The box and reel shown here are so simple as to need no description, and the carpenter of the family will have no difficulty in making them, unless his own unwillingness should prove an obstacle. The posts for the



clothesline should be properly placed, made as shown in the illustration, and the line may be quickly stretched ready for the clothes. The line that is always up, unfortunately comes down some day, and usually at a very inconvenient season. By following the above method, wash-day may be made a little easier.

**Planting Potatoes.**

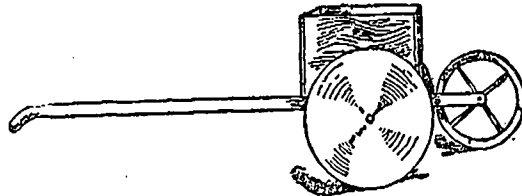
The potato is a deep-rooted plant, and therefore the ground should be prepared deeply. The tubers are formed above the seed. These two points should always be kept prominently in mind. It also loves a moist, cool soil. This indicates that conservation of moisture and shade should be secured by culture. These two points should always be kept prominently in mind.



A most satisfactory way, where the ground is open, is to furrow deeply with a double mould-board as seen in the upper part of the figure. Cover the potatoes by reversing the furrows, as seen in the centre of the figure. After the potatoes have started, a scantling or light piece of wood may be chained crosswise near the front of the harrow and two rows may be planed down, as shown in the lower part of the figure.

**Trimming Strawberries.**

A MACHINE which will cut and not tear is shown by the cut here given. It is made wheel-

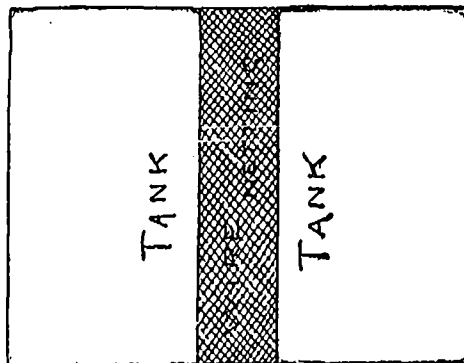


FOR TRIMMING STRAWBERRIES.

barrow fashion. Break off the teeth of two old wood saws and grind the edges sharp. Have a long thread on the axle so as to adjust the width of cut as desired. Fasten each saw with two nuts, fill the box with stones so as to press the saws down.

**Chain Manure Pump.**

THE question of holding and pumping manure has given no end of trouble to those who have tried it. "T.T.R." writing to the *Rural New Yorker* says:—"After much thought, I have solved the problem. On a board two feet square, I nailed window screen netting the depth of my tank. I sunk this, and kept it in a position by putting a heavy stone on the bottom. On the

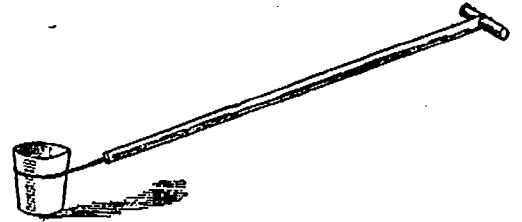


A CHAIN PUMP FOR LIQUID MANURE.

lid of the tank I placed a common cheap pump—cost, \$4. By this method I get out the liquid clear, without the slightest clogging. I find the effects of liquid manure on vegetation are simply marvellous.

On the same subject "B.E.P." writes: "For several years, while I was a young man, I was

employed during the winter seasons in hauling and handling liquid manure. The easiest and most expeditious manner was found to be by means of a long handled dipper holding about

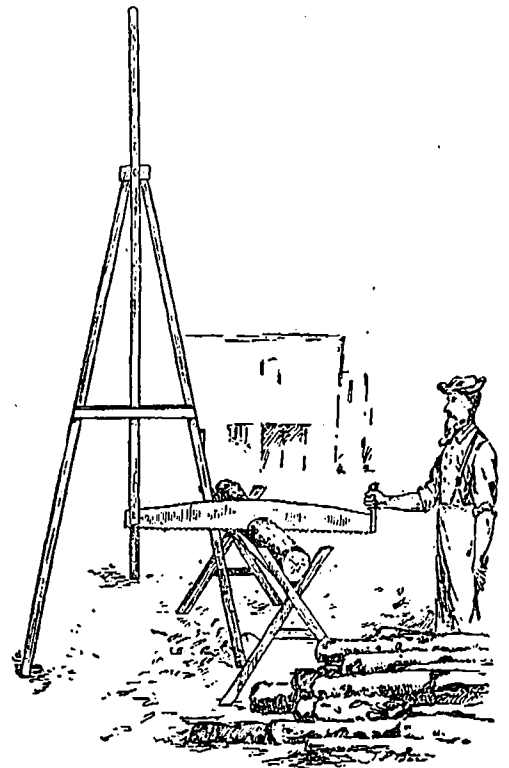


A DIPPER FOR LIQUIDS.

eight quarts. The box or tank for hauling was made of inch matched pine, with a partition in the centre and a six-inch board on the top to prevent slopping when in motion. This manure was mostly used for hops, and was dipped from the box directly on the hills. At the hind end of the box, a gate was made to draw the last from the bottom of the loads, and a corresponding one in the partition. When manuring the meadow lands, the gate was raised and the team started as, in those days, no liquid manure sprinkler had been dreamed of. I have hauled 12 loads per day for three months at a time, with the arrangement described.

**For Sawing Wood.**

THE device represented by the following cut has been found to work very satisfactorily and it is as simple as it is useful. Three stakes, two



of them nine and the other 10 feet long, are nailed together as shown in the picture, making a three-cornered frame on which swings a wooden pendulum eight feet long. There are holes in it so that it can swing at different lengths, on a bolt at the upper part of the frame. Two boards on the frame guide the rod. With the end of the saw fastened to the lower end of the swing rod, you have about the motion given by another man.

THOROUGHLY drain your wet land.

WEEDS exhaust the strength of the ground.

A CROP well grown is only half way to market.

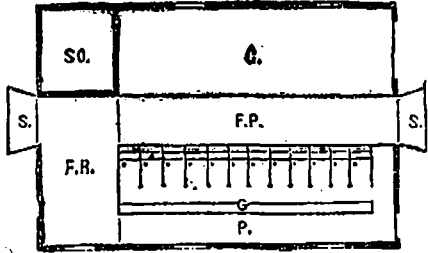
PROFITABLE farming depends as much on selling as on producing.

It is better to have one variety of fruit that is satisfactory than to have several kinds, the majority of which may possess no merit or quality.

## Libe Stock.

### Model Cow Stable.

MR. HENRY STEWART gives the accompanying diagram of a cow stable that has been found entirely satisfactory to many persons. It is roomy. Each cow has four feet of stall and feeding box. The depth of floor from manger

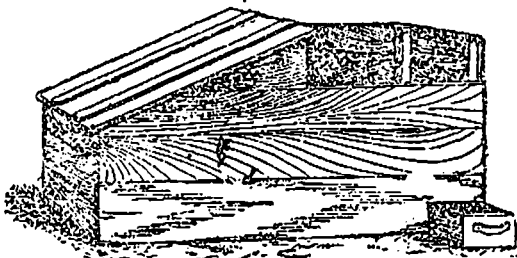


STABLE FOR TWELVE COWS. B—Slope; S.O.—Stio;  
C—Cabes; F.R.—Feed Room; F.P.—Feed Passage;  
G—Gutter; P—Platform.

to gutter is five feet. The feeding-boxes are two feet wide, and are so arranged that the food is thrown on the floor but the cow cannot get her feet over the partition, this being made V shaped for the cow to get her head to the feed, while a low wall in front of the feeding passage holds the food from scattering. A water supply arrangement may be fitted in the feed-boxes if desired. The gutter is 18 inches wide and 6 deep, and should drain into some receptacle, manure cellar or cistern, conveniently placed.

### Movable Pig Pen.

A PIG pen that can be moved from place to place to secure new ground will be found to be a most serviceable article on the average farm. Here is an illustration of a cheap and conveni-



ent one. The construction is well shown, the only point not being brought out being the partition that divides the pen into two equal parts, the part under the roof being thus shut in to provide a shelter against cold and storms. The trough pulls out like a drawer to be filled, or may be made long enough to be left half within and half without the pen. There is, of course, no floor.

### Portable Fence for Sheep.

A FENCE which was much in use during Prof. Brown's régime at the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, and is now extensively in use on farms which have felt the influence of the Government farm is illustrated herewith. It is most handy for folding sheep on rape and for making ram and hog paddocks. For the latter purpose,



A HANDY SHEEP HURDLE.

the end supports should be nailed to pegs that have been driven into the ground. The material used is pine or hemlock one inch thick. Heavier material than that makes heavy handling. The lower piece in the panel is six inches wide; all others are four. The panels are 12 feet long, and three feet two inches in height. The standing pieces into which the panels fit are four feet

high and three feet four inches wide at the base, and the ends come together so as to form an equilateral triangle. The ends of the panels fit into notches in the end pieces. It is very easy to put the fencing up or take it down.

NEVER overfeed young heifers.

FOR ticks and lice, sprinkle sulphur in the wool.

SALT is essential to hogs especially when they are on grass.

CHOPPED barley is good food for lambs to make bone and body.

GIVE a cow with hollow horn a parched pepper pod in meal every day.

FROM six to nine months is the most profitable age to fatten hogs.

To prevent rot, put tar in a trough and set under where sheep can have access to it.

To secure a more even proportion of fat and lean in pork the disposition to take exercise must be encouraged.

ONE advantage in keeping old sows for breeding is that two good litters of pigs can readily be secured every year.

DON'T feed your colt on grain too soon, as the teeth should be well advanced to grind the food before milk is stopped.

THE man whose horses come to meet him in the field, and whose chickens will eat out of his hand has some of the symptoms of christianity.

THE health of a horse depends on the soundness and proper adjustment of his teeth. They are the millstones that grind his food, and frequently need attention.

THE best flavored bacon is the result of mixed feeding and not from corn alone. Feed a mixture of barley, rye, wheat, peas, boiled potatoes, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey.

## The Poultry Yard.

NEITHER poorly fed nor over fat hens will lay.

ONE breed of chickens is sufficient for any farm.

Do not wait too long before mating your fowls for spring breeding.

IN order to succeed in poultry keeping you must have actual experience.

To get good, pure and healthful eggs the hens must be given clean food and drink.

WASTE food from the table is highly relished by fowls and assists in egg-production.

A WOMAN may spend half her time in looking after 20 fowl, but when she gives all her time to 100 fowl it is doubtful if they are as well cared for as the 20 were. If they are, a part of her time was wasted with the first flock.

A BOARD floor is best for young ducklings, as dampness is apt to give them cramps.

Do not yard chicks and ducklings in the same flock. It means destruction to the chick.

WHILE poultry manure is a good fertilizer for grapes it should not come in contact with the roots.

TURKEYS as a rule do best to have their own way in nesting, sitting, and caring for their young.

YOUR hens should commence to improve in their egg laying now. Feed them on wheat, barley and buckwheat.

A GOOD thing to prevent lice on a sitting hen is to lay a few slices of onions between the eggs and the lice will leave.

A FIRST-CLASS remedy for croup is common sewing machine oil. Press the chickens' bill open and administer with the machine oil can. It is quite easily done and very effective.

BURN corn or wheat until in charcoal state, and give to the poultry. It will show in bright red combs and healthy appearance and is an excellent correction when birds are ailing.

It is a great mistake to imagine that you can raise young turkeys on stale bread soaked in water or sour milk or raw cornmeal. It is as bad as arsenic for them. Break raw eggs into boiled sweet milk and keep stirring till cooked in cheesy lumps. Feed this for the first three weeks and then gradually turn to clean wheat.

HAVE you ever thought how closely fowls resemble people? No? Well, I always think of a Swede when I see one of my Shanghai roosters stalk past. The Cochinchinas, low-set and broad in the beam, suggest Swabians. The Plymouth Rock reminds me of a Plattdeutcher, and the bantam, with his bright eye and glossy plumage is like the Jap in more ways than one.

A NEIGHBOR, whose earliest chickens were hatched April 16, found four eggs in a nest in the room where only his pullets were kept on Sept. 22. They were evidently the product of one chicken, and as pullets seldom lay oftener than every other day, that pullet must have begun at five months old, or a day or so less. It was a pure-bred barred Plymouth Rock. That is a very good record for that breed, surely. And his pullets at that age are well grown, weighing as much as a full-grown leghorn hen usually does.

'SUCCESS comes, says the *Dairyman*, "one-half in the breed and one-half in the feed," but the owner who chooses his breed and dictates the proper feed has need of a knowledge that would give him success with any breed that he chose to make his special study, and to which he would devote his care, whether it is in the poultry business or in any other branch of agriculture. Let him ascertain his especial fancy and what he is best adapted to, and he can achieve success, for he will easily master the questions of breed and feed for his purposes. Very few poultry men have been successful who have tried to handle more than one breed, unless they were almost as radically different as chickens and ducks, or at least as the Brahma and the game fowl.



### An Easter in Samaria.

MR. WILSON, late United States Consul at Jerusalem, has sent us an account of a remarkable visit which he made to Shechem while a resident of the Holy Land. The Samaritan Jews have never passed beyond the Pentateuch in their religious ceremonies, and still offer the sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb. They accept no prophet after Moses:

"It was the fourteenth day of the month of Nisan, the 23rd of April, and as the next day was the Sabbath, the Passover ceremonies had to be over by sundown, which, at the Orient, is twelve o'clock, or the close of the day.

Our camp was at the foot of Mt. Gerizim, and at ten o'clock on Friday we made the weary ascent, which required nearly one hour. The High Priest was clothed in a silk robe of light gray, or Quaker-drab, with an overdress of white, when engaged in ceremonial duties.

An oven had been prepared in the ground, eight feet deep and four feet in diameter, for roasting the lambs. A furnace also was prepared for heating the water for fleecing the animals.

At twelve o'clock the congregation assembled around the furnace, and after a brief ceremony of blessing, the lambs were slain—there were seven—and fleeced and dressed, and transfixed, each one, with a spit in the form of a cross, a pin driven through a pole, to sustain the carcass when placed in the oven. The animals, as dressed, were placed on a bundle of withes, or poles, a square frame-work, and carried to the oven and deposited, the heads downward, the oven having been heated by brush-wood of a sweet-scented shrubbery, but very combustible. The High Priest had lighted the fire, after appropriate ceremonies.

The bundle was placed over the oven and covered with green grass, and then was covered with earth and water, or mud—a coarse kind of cement—and closely packed. Psalms and hymns were chanted prior to depositing the lambs in the oven, and the services were solemn and performed for the most part in a graceful manner.

The most barbarous feature of the ceremonies was, that the members of the congregation crossed their foreheads with the blood of the quivering, bleeding animals, and then, as if in an ecstasy of joy, embraced and kissed one another. Blood was also put upon the tents, over the doors, or places of entrance. The wool and the offal of the lambs were burned with fire in the furnace, so that nothing was left, and after the feast, the bones also were to be burned.

Half an hour before sundown the whole congregation, led by the High Priest, chanted a hymn around the oven, which was then opened, and the flesh was distributed in seven baskets. There were then numerous prayers and chants and genuflexions and prostrations, with their faces upon the earth; sometimes prostrate, sometimes kneeling, sometimes standing; at all times intensely interested apparently ending with a triumphal chorus and a delirium of joy, and the benediction when the bread and flesh were distributed, and the feast began, and the empty plates, which had been sent from the tents, were loaded with flesh for the women, who do not, it seems, participate in the regular public ceremonial.

In prayer and in the chants the faces of the congregation were turned towards the highest point of Gerizim, near by, on which I traced the ruins of a temple, a castle, a town, or city and many rock-hewn cisterns, or wells, from one of which I found the native Arabs drawing water.

The ancient Samaritan temple was, as I suppose, a splendid building, rivalling even that of the Jews' at Jerusalem. The Samaritans are a

mixed race of Chaldeans and Jews, with a predominance, perhaps, of the appearance of the Mesopotamians. Under the teaching of the Hebrew priests and people, who remained after the captivity, the Chaldee colonists renounced their idolatry, and adopted the Hebrew faith; and for centuries they have continued to observe the Law of Moses, and to look for the coming of the Messiah and the rebuilding of the Temple on Gerizim, and with a sublime faith in the "impossible," they are waiting and expecting the consummation of the ages in the fulfilment of their hopes, when the world shall be subjected to their standard and be made converts to their faith."

### Hints for Housekeepers.

Odor of onions left on the hands after peeling, may be removed by rubbing the hands with celery or mustard.

Save broken and crooked tacks to clean

bottles and jugs, they are preferable to shot; the sharp edges scrape off the adhering particles and stains.

Polish a piano that has grown dim from exposure to damp air by rubbing it over with chamois skin to which has been applied a few drops of sweet oil.

When darning woolen hose make the threads one way of stout thread, with the cross threads of woolen yarn. The result is a fine, smooth darn, which looks and wears well.

If hard soap is taken from its wrappings and stood edgewise on a shelf in a warm room, or put in a bag and hung behind the kitchen range for a few weeks, it will last decidedly longer than otherwise.

Every ounce of suet, fat, cold meat and bones should be saved and utilized for making croquettes, hash-soup, drippings, or soap-grease. Break the bones before stewing them for soup, so that the marrow may escape.







**Pretty Easter Offerings.**

"Greeting and many wishes further take,  
Sent in remembrance for friendship's sake."

THE "Sunday of Joy," as it was called in olden times, is recognized not only as a religious feast, but a day on which to exchange gifts of love and friendship. These should have some sentiment or appropriate message accompanying them. Many dainty and suggestive gifts can be manufactured at home. Water color paper can be used largely in the makeup of both useful and ornamental trifles. Although a little knowledge of painting enhances their beauty, it is not at all essential, as the liquid gold and silver form a very pleasing and striking contrast with the ivory white paper, and can be applied by any one. Picture frames are always in order, and for these the water color paper is especially

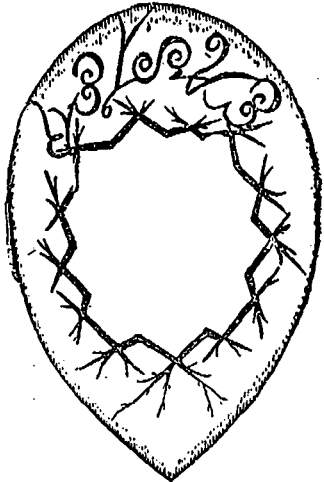


FIG. 1. PICTURE FRAME.

adapted. The frame in the form of an egg, shown in Fig. 1, is particularly pretty. It is made of two egg-shaped pieces; the upper one has an opening cut in it, and the under one a slit in which to slip the photograph. The top one is decorated with gold, and the simple manner in which it is done will be found very effective. When dry, join the edges by gluing them neatly together. The picture of an ideal child's head fitted in it gives it the form of an Easter card, which is very pleasing and pretty.



FIG. 2. POSTAL CARD CASE.

The case for postal cards, shown in Fig. 2, not only takes the form of an Easter card, but will be found very useful to suspend in the guest chamber as a postal is about the first article one needs at the end of a journey. Cut two pieces of the paper the desired size in the shape of a heart; roll the upper left hand side of one over and tie it down with a bow of light green ribbon; then overcast the two parts together with green silk, and do the lettering and little leaves with gold. Attach a little green enamelled pencil on a narrow green ribbon.

A pleasing card for a child can be manufactured at home on short notice, with the aid of

half a dozen apple seeds. These are transformed into little mice and mounted on a piece of card board, surrounded by the little ditty:

"Six little mice on their way  
To carry my love to you to-day."

done in fancy gilt lettering. The card is also



FIG. 3. CHILD'S CARD.

bordered with gilt and suspended by a bit of gold-colored ribbon, as seen in Fig. 3.

A model for a cunning little stamp box (fig. 4) is made of the heaviest water color board, cut after the following measurements: The bottom, two and three-fourths by one and three-fourths, the ends cut slanting; the lid is cut a trifle larger. The front three-fourths by two and three-fourths. The ends one and three-fourths by three fourths on one side, and one and one-half on the other. Back, two and three fourths by one and one-half. These are all neatly joined with glue. Little cleats of the board are glued

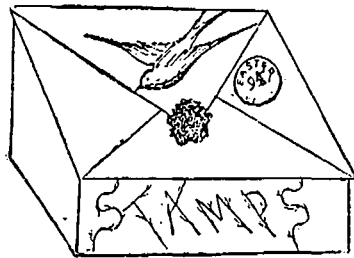


FIG. 4. POSTAGE STAMP BOX.

on the under side of the lid to hold it on. The lid is painted to imitate an envelope, and the word "stamps" on the front designates its use.

**A Pretty Centerpiece.**

ONE of the prettiest of centerpieces for embroidery is the rose pattern described by Modern Priscilla:

This piece would be handsome worked with twisted embroidery silk on heavy lined damask



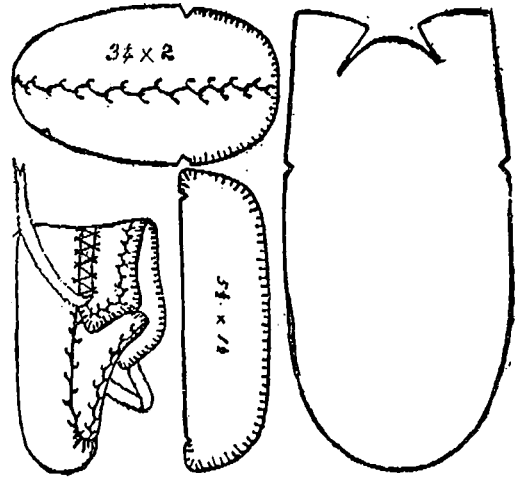
ROSE CENTERPIECE.

in white or any of the rose colors in the palest shades. The petals should be edged with long and short buttonhole stitch and the veins outlined. The recurved edges should be worked solidly.

**Baby's Chamois Shoe.**

CHOOSE a nice, smooth piece of chamois skin and cut the several pieces exactly according to the diagram. Join up the heel, sew the front to

the lower portion, according to the notches, gathering all the extra fullness in at the toe, then join on the back. Buttonhole the edges

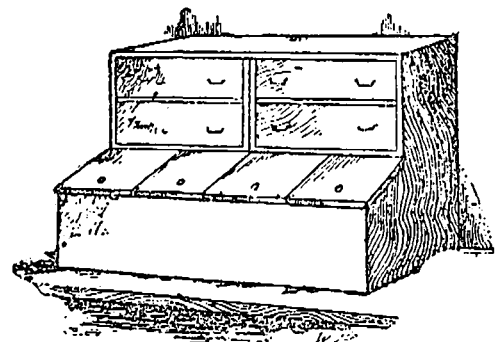


PATTERNS FOR BABY SHOES.

with colored twist, and feather stitch all the seams. Tie in front with baby ribbon. If desirable the shoes can be made much higher, in which case cut little slits above the ankle and run in baby ribbon to tie in front and draw up snugly about the lower part of the limb.

**A Handy Pantry Cabinet.**

THE illustration shows a homemade cabinet that will be found exceedingly convenient in the pantry. The drawers above are for bread, cake,



HANDY PANTRY CABINET.

pies, etc., while the receptacles below that have covers, hinged so that they can be raised, are for sugar, graham flour, oatmeal, etc., all right at hand, so that steps are saved the house-keeper. Let the work be well done and flies, ants, and other pests will not find access to the contents of the cabinet.

Dip fish in boiled water to scale easily.

Darn thin places in blankets as you would stockings.

Don't throw away lamp-wick as soon as it is short, but wash it, baste a strip of white muslin to the lower end and use it a week or two longer.

**REVIEWS.**

*Outing* for March announces the sending to Armenia of an expedition to search for its missing correspondent, Leuz, who is either held by brigands or been killed by them.

*Harper's* for March is as usual strong in fiction. A fine feature is "The Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem," by L. Hutton, which is beautifully and amply illustrated.

"A History of the last Quarter-Century in the United States" is an important project undertaken by *Scribner's Magazine*, and begun in the March number.

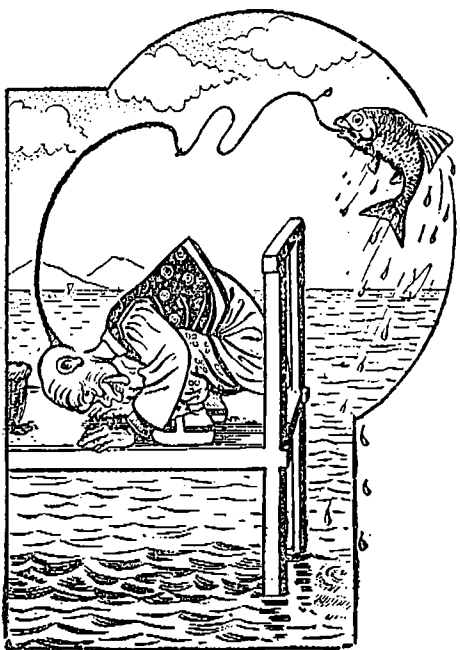
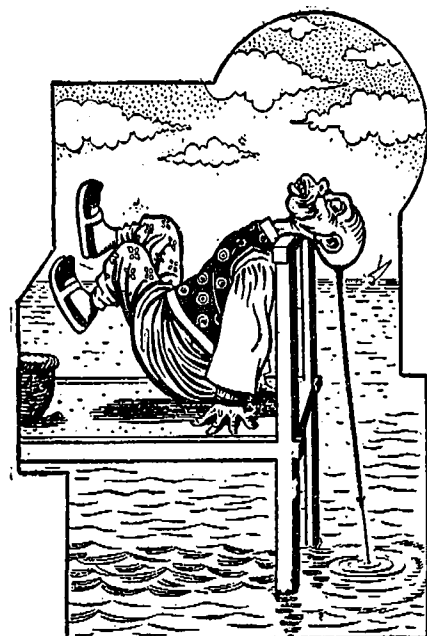
The *Cosmopolitan* for March has a delightful article about the sea-girl's isle, for so many centuries a fortress and prison—Mont-Saint-Michel. It has also a good article on "Pearl Diving."

The *Chautauquan* for March has as its opening article a sketch of the Royal Family of Great Britain, as well as a quantity of other bright and instructive matter.

A review thoroughly abreast of the times is the *North American*. The most important topics of the day are invariably treated upon and discussed in a learned and interesting style.

All the above first-class magazines are on our Clubbing List. Send for our list.

INDOLENT, BUT EFFECTIVE.



RASH RAJAH!

TWENTY-THREE SEIDLITZ POWDERS MADE HIM SEEK HIS DOCTOR'S LIFE.

An English doctor attached to the court of a rajah made himself most indispensable to his highness. He had fortunately also made a friend of his prime minister.

On one occasion his highness, being slightly indisposed, had taken, by the doctor's advice, a seidlitz powder, with which he expressed himself delighted. Its tendency to "boil and fizz, ready to blow your nose off," seemed to him to "scatter goodness," and he seemed so much better after taking it that the doctor felt himself justified in joining a hunting party.

Presently a horseman from the palace, in the confidential employment of the grand vizier, galloped up to him.

"My master bids me tell you," he said, "that his highness has broken open your medicine chest and taken first all the white powders and then all the blue."

"Gracious goodness," cried the doctor, "there were twenty-three of each of them!"

"My master adds," continued the messenger, dropping his voice, "that you had better make for the frontier without one moment's delay."

The doctor put spurs to his horse and never drew rein till he was "out of the jurisdiction of the court."

Clerk—"Here's some of the fresh cracked wheat. Would you like a package of it?" Mrs. Newcash—"Young man, when I want damaged goods I'll let you know."

Boarder—"Madam, I have found a nickel in my hash." Mrs. Mealer—"Oh, that's all right. I put it there; I thought I'd give you a little change in your diet."

"Answer by return male," was the way the letter wound up that Miss Foolites received from Mr. Suddenrox. "I wonder," said she, "whether he means by the messenger boy or by post."

ART IN THE OCCIDENT.

The following is said to be a verbatim account of the introduction of an eminent violinist to a far western audience:

"Ladies and gentlemen," began Colonel Handy Polk, the well known real estate agent, stepping to the front of the stage and addressing the audience, "it is my privilege this evening to introduce to you Signor \_\_\_\_\_, the notorious furrin fiddler, who will endeavor to favor us with some high-class and A No. 1 violin playin'. The signor was born and raised in Italy, where fiddlin' is not merely a fad, but as much of a business as politics is in this country, and when it comes to handlin' the bow, he emphatically knows whar he is at. He hasn't dropped into our midst by accident, but comes under the auspices of the Literary Society, which is payin' his wages and backin' him to the last gasp. So let it be understood that if you happen to have any criticisms to offer you are to do your kickin' to the society and not to the signor. I'll jest add that if you expect him to swing the fiddle around his head or play it under his leg, like we used to skip stones across the swimmin'-hole when we were little boys and girls, you may just as well go right now and git your money back from the doorkeeper, for the signor hain't that kind of a player. That's all I have to say at present. Start her up, signor."

NO BROWNING.

It was a little New Hampshire village among the mountains, where the country store served as post office, circulating library, shoe store and everything else combined, that a Boston lady, glancing over the books, inquired, "Have you Browning?" "No," said the attendant, somewhat regretfully, and not knowing just what kind of an article Browning might be, "We have not." Then more brightly, "We have blacking and bluing, and have a man who does whitening. We occasionally do pinking. Would any of these do?"

A RETORT COURTEOUS.

I'd explained to him and often  
What a good little boy should be;  
How temper and tamut to soften,  
And naughty ways to flee.

He listened, mute and quiet,  
With earnest eyes of blue,  
Then, "I don't fluk I'll try it,  
I'd ravver be like you!"

"This military life is pretty hard," said the Chinese warrior, "but from all I hear I guess I can thank my lucky stars that I'm not an American football."

Mrs. Workaday—"Oh, I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man." Mr. Workaday (straightening)—"So do I, my dear." Mrs. W.—"John, the coal-hod is empty."

Fingle—"There goes a woman with a history." Fangle—"That woman who just left your office? How do you know?" Fingle—"She worked for an hour trying to sell it to me."

Liber—"What are you tearing up that manuscript for?" Scriatus—"It's no good. You see it's some verses to be sung in come opera and I found a couple of lines which made sense."

New Yorker (sneeringly)—"I thought you were going to have an elevated road in Boston?" Hub True Blue—"We have lots of them; in fact, everything about Boston is elevated."

Plarkington—"I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer?" Von Bloomer—"You bet I have. He owns the property now."

"It's a great building," said a man who is working on the new post office. "It'll come pretty near lasting forever." "Well," said Mr. Dolan, "if it lashts till it's done, begob Ol t'nk it'll hov to."

THE BOSTONESE FOR IT.

The spectacled lassie from Boston had taken a country school in the southwest, and about two or three weeks after she had begun teaching, one of the trustees visited the school.

"Well, how are you getting along?" he asked. "Very nicely, now, thank you," she replied, "but it was very hard at first."

"Is that so?" "Oh, yes; you see, in the beginning I tried moral suasion as a coercive measure, but failing in that I resorted to a tangible instrumentality."

"A what?" gasped the simple-minded trustee.

"A tangible instrumentality," she replied, sweetly, "a good, stout, hickory switch, don't you know."

Briggs—"I read the other day that some words in the Chinese language are capable of forty different meanings." Briggs—"What a beautiful language to make campaign promises in!"

Fweddy—"Aw—what does it mean, deah boy, when it says wheat went all to pieces at the opening?" Cholly—"Why—why, I weckon that's the way we get ouah cwacked wheat."

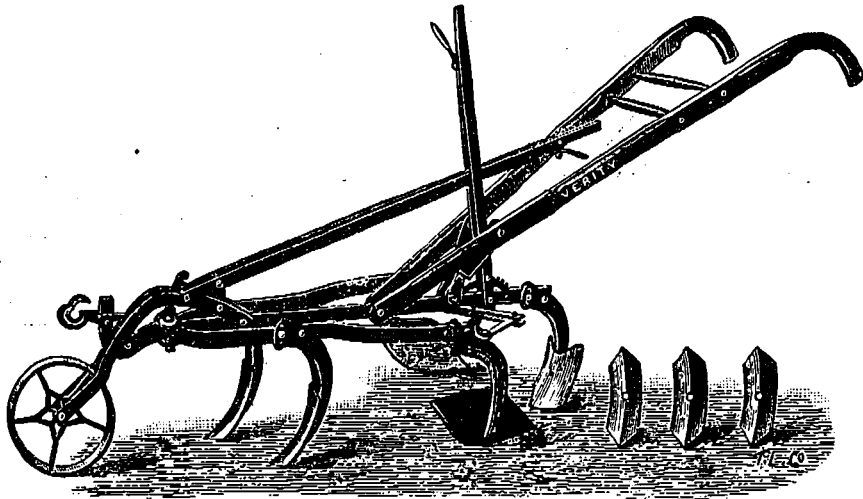
Dorking—"Sambo, I suspect that you know what became of my chickens last night." Sambo—"Dat's wher's you's wrong. I can prove an alibi. I done had goose fo' supper las' night."

Miss Gusher (to gentleman preparing to rise)—"Oh, don't get up. Don't get up! Please keep your seat!" Gentleman (slightly bewildered)—"Like to oblige you, madam, but I get off at this street."

Stranger—"Can you tell me where Mrs. Brown lives?" Mrs. Halsey Putnam—"Well, I don't know the number, but it's just a few doors below; it's the only house on the block besides this that has real lace curtains on the windows."

"Yes," said the girl who makes collections, "it is one of the best autographs I have in my collection." "But are you sure it is genuine?" "Positive. I cut it from a telegram that his wife received from him with my own hands."

# Massey-Harris Co., Ltd. Toronto, Canada.



**No. 2 Horse Hoe and Cultivator.**

Furnished with two Levers, one for changing the width and one to change the depth, as well as to turn easily at the end of the row. Both levers operated easily and while in motion. Five Standards, which are adjustable to any desired pitch. Five Diamond or Oval Points, as ordered—both are reversible. Two Short Hillers—these are reversible and can be set to throw the soil inwards or outwards, as desired. Long Hillers furnished if desired. One Shovel Blade. This implement is made of the best quality Steel and Malleable Iron. Strong enough to stand an immense strain. Light and easy to handle. By use of Lever the width can be instantly and easily changed while in motion. A complete tool.

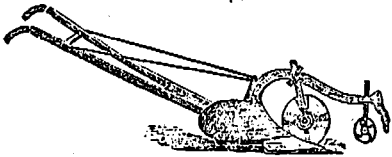
No. 1.—Same as above, but without the long lever for changing the depth.

## \* PLOWS. \*

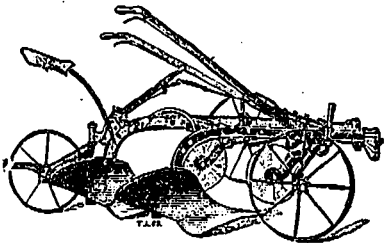
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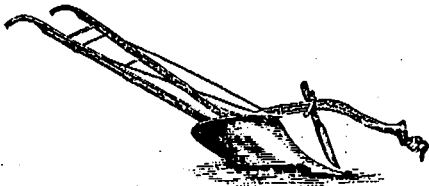


No. 5.—This is the Universal Favorite for general work—easy on the team and will clean in any soil.



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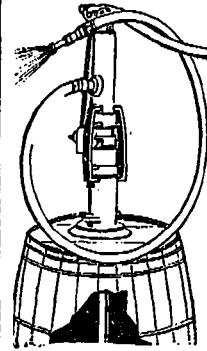
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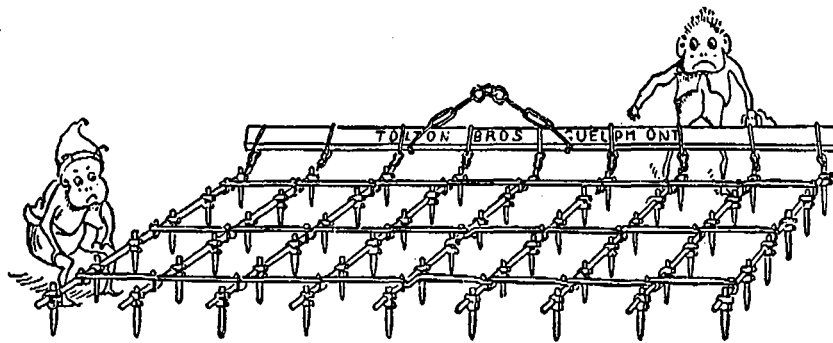


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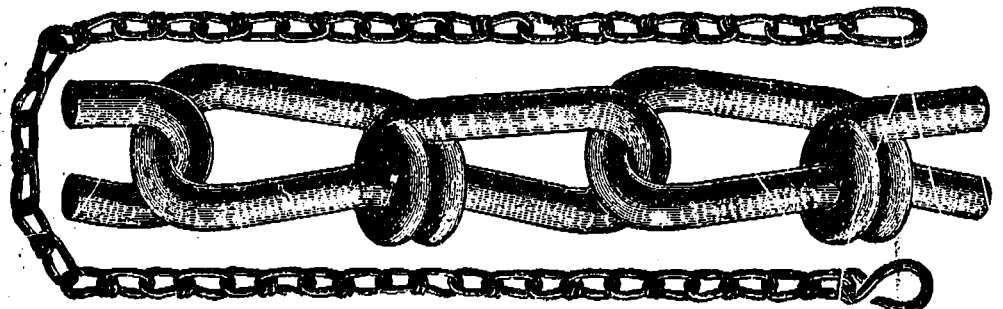
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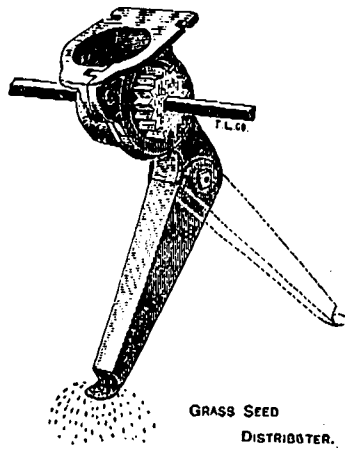
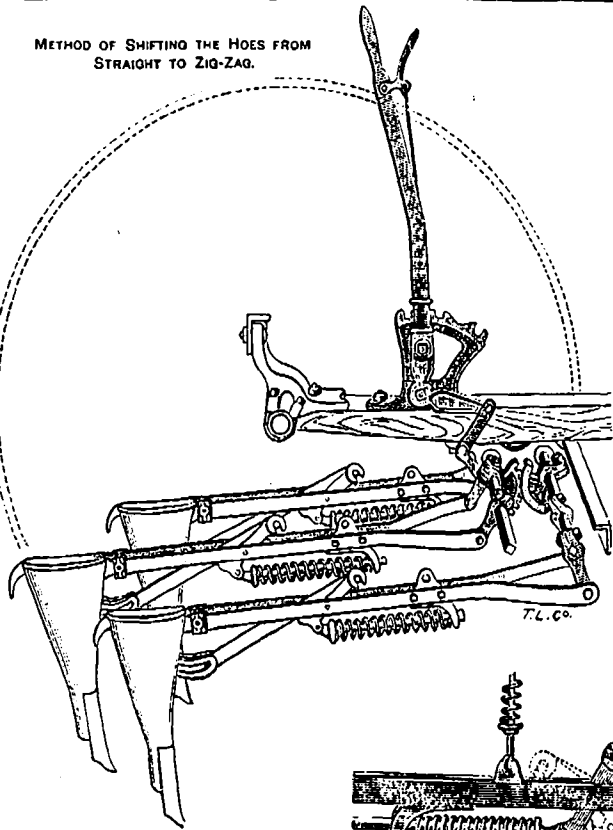
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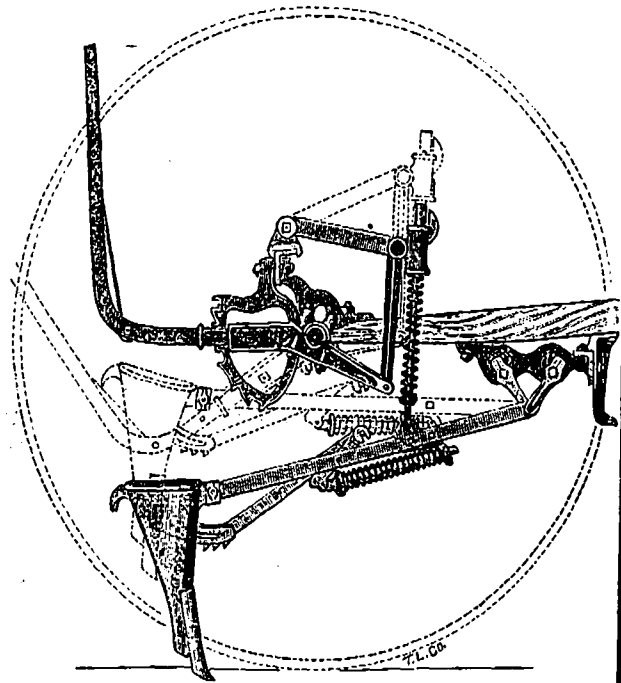
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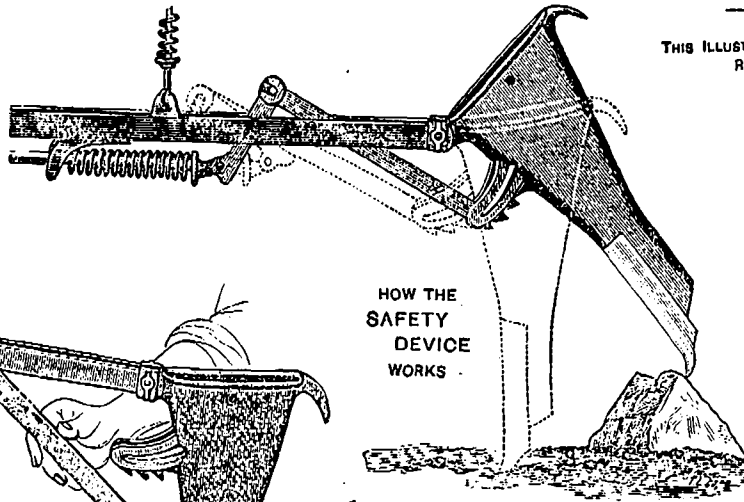


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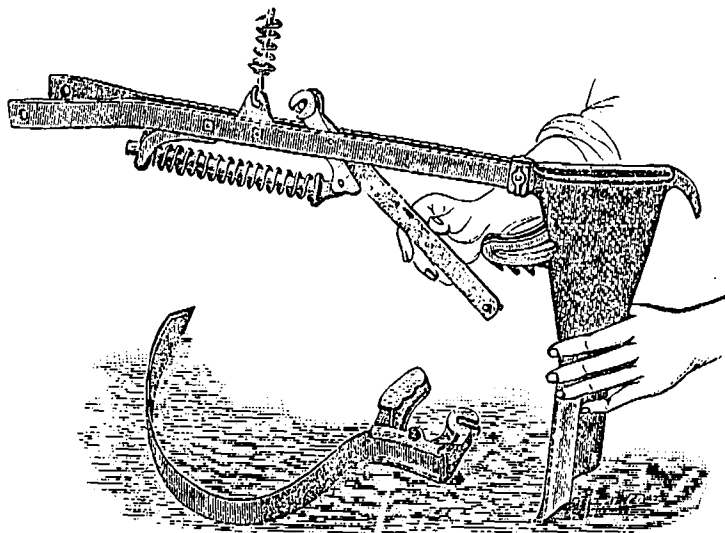
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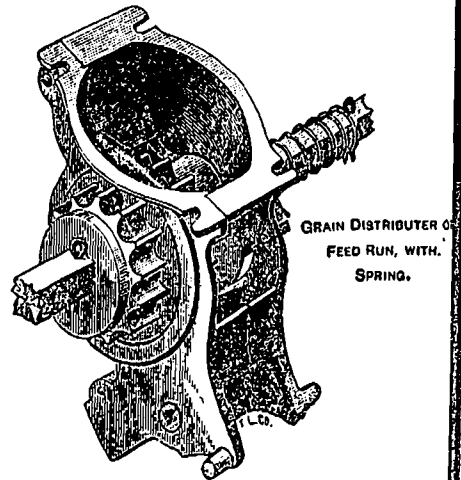
THIS ILLUSTRATES THE OPERATION OF THE PRESSURE LEVER. WHEN THE LEVER IS REVERSED IT LIFTS THE HOES FOR TRANSPORTATION, AS SHOWN BY THE DOTTED LINES.



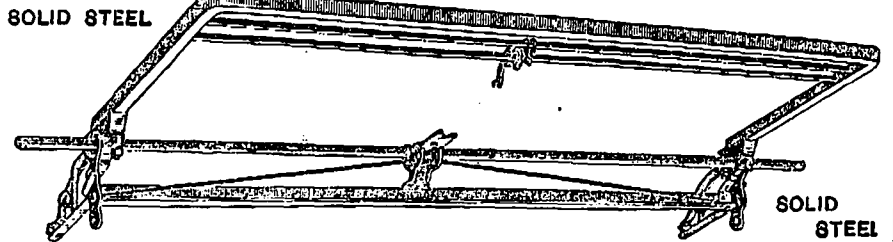
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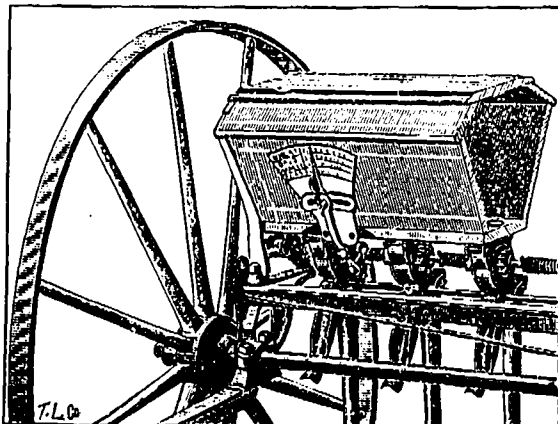
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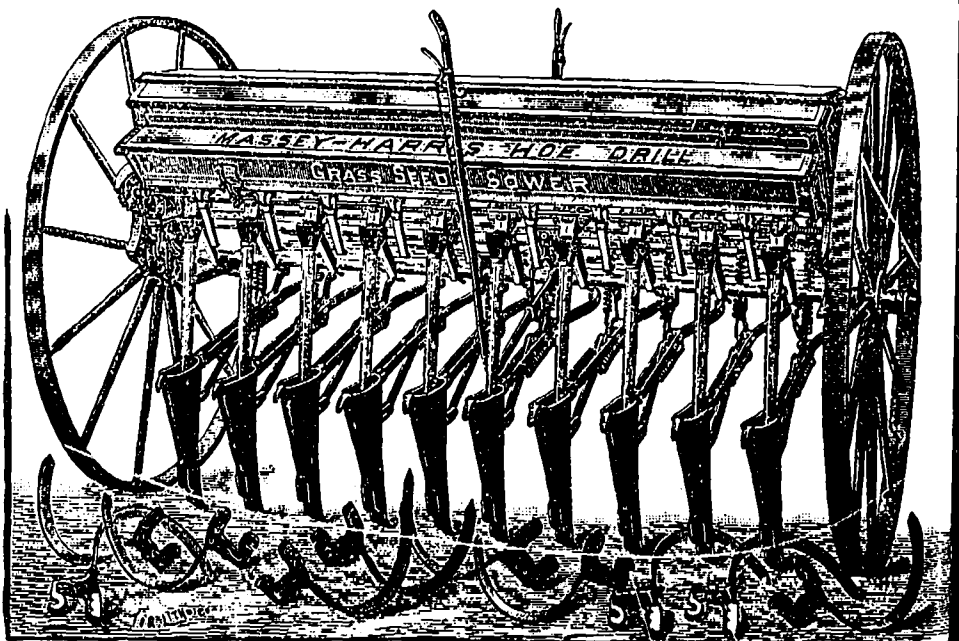
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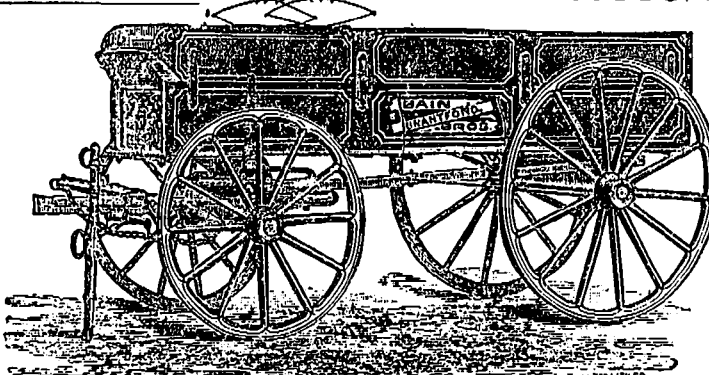
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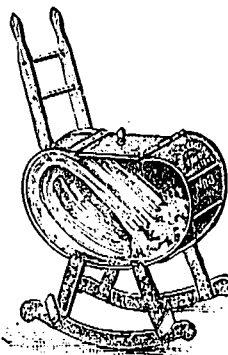
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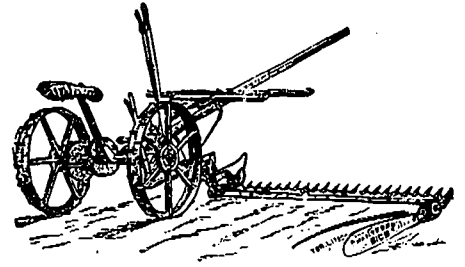
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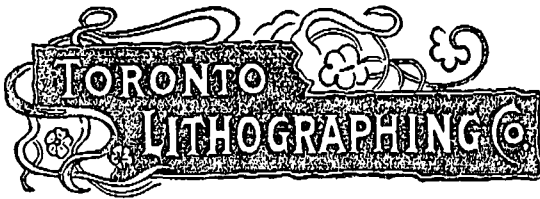
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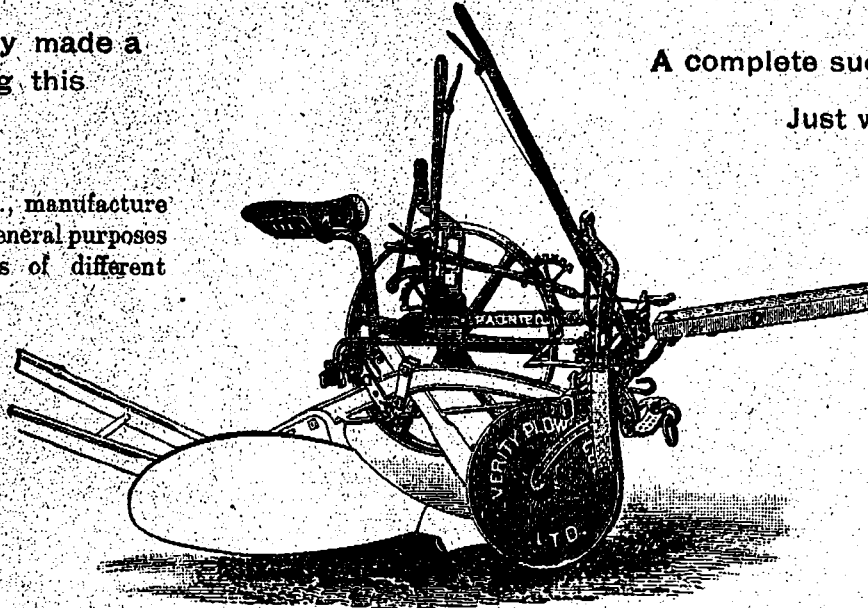
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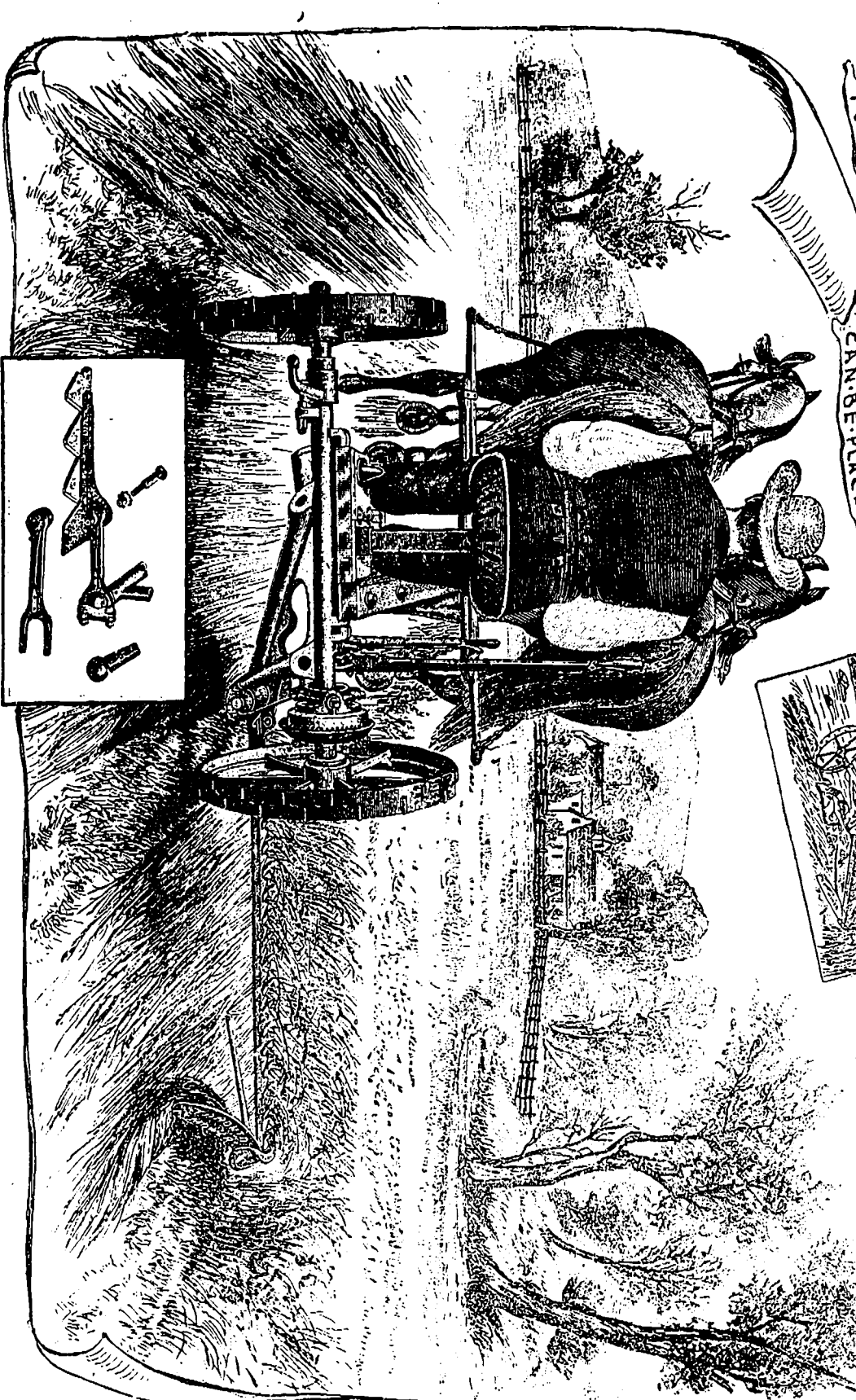
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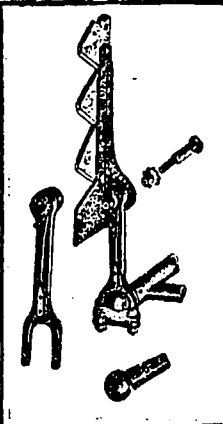
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