

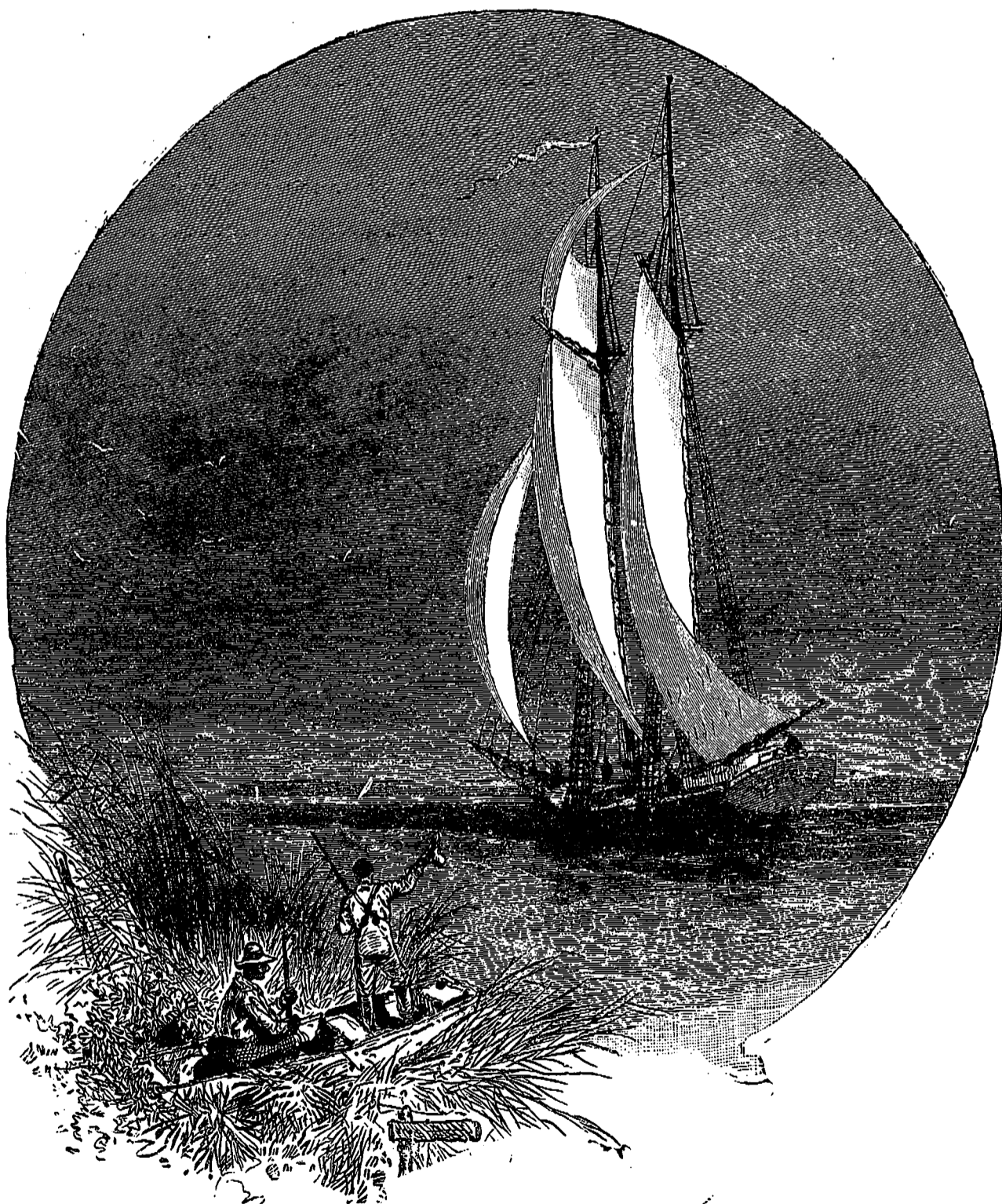
• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

April Number

New Series, Vol. 2, No. 4.]

[Toronto, April, 1890.



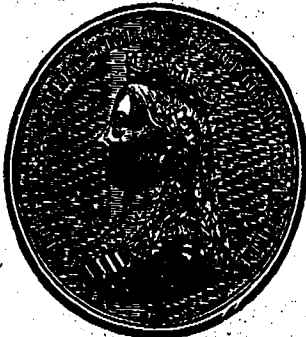
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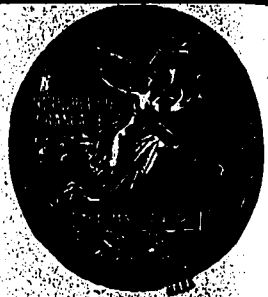
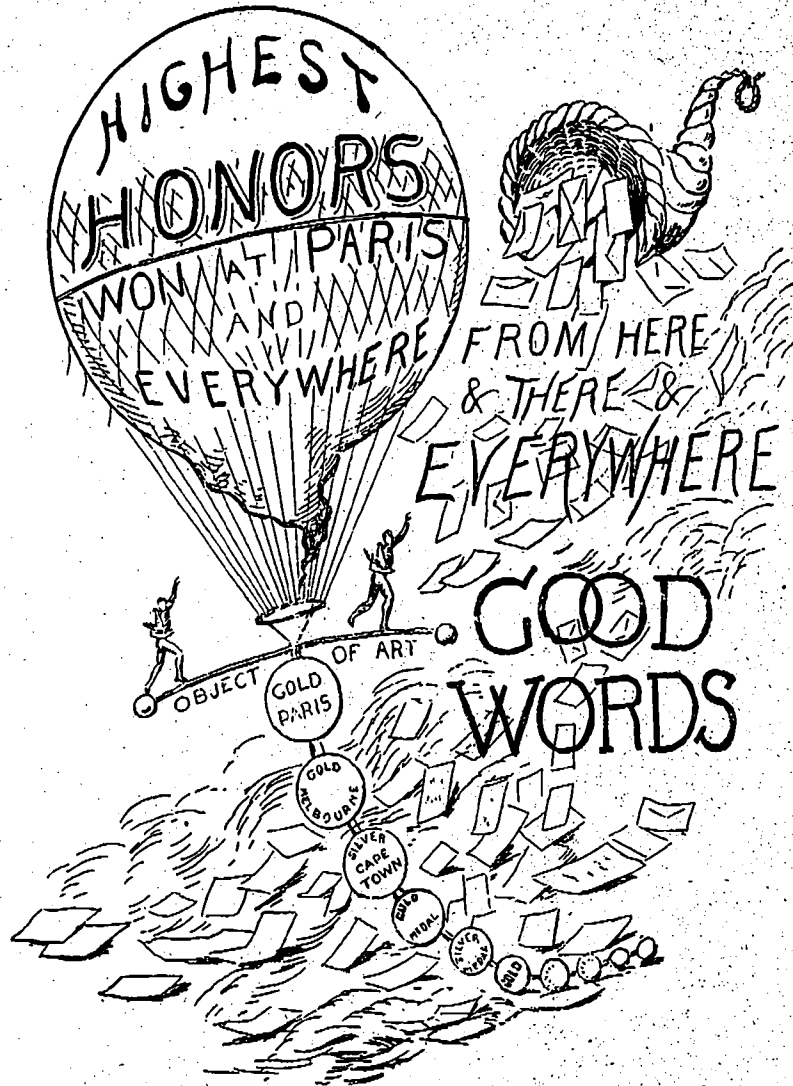
Gold Medal from Paris.



Silver Medal from Cape Colony.



Gold Medal from Melbourne.



Gold Medal from Paris.



Silver Medal from Cape Colony.



Gold Medal from Melbourne.

GRAND OBJECT OF ART awarded the Massey M'g Co. at the Great Paris Exposition, 1889.



HIGHEST HONORS ever conferred on a Manufacturer at a Field Trial.

VICTORIES IN AUSTRALIA.

MASSEY-TORONTO LIGHT BINDER Obtains THREE MORE GOLD MEDALS.

GOLD MEDAL AT MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, being the highest honor awarded, although other Exhibitors have erroneously claimed additional distinction by way of special mention.

GOLD MEDAL AT TUNGAMAH VICTORIAN FIELD TRIAL, December 14th, 1889, for best field work, strength, durability, and ease of management.

GOLD MEDAL AT CLUNES VICTORIAN EXHIBITION, 1889, for general exhibit.

Reports of the Australasian Field Trials, 1889.

- KEBANG, held Oct. 18th.—TORONTO 1st Prize, defeating the Buckeye and Wood.
- NATHALIA, held Oct. 29th.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick.
- NUMURKAH, held Oct. 31st.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick.
- NHILL, held Nov. 7th.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick.
- CHARLTON, held Nov. 7th.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick and Wood. [Osborne.]
- BALLARAT, held Dec. 5th.—TORONTO defeats the Deering, Hornsby, Buckeye, Howard, Wood, and
- ROMSEY, held Dec. 31st.—TORONTO defeats the Howard, Wood, and Hornsby.

HIGHEST HONOR ever conferred on a Manufacturer at a Field Trial.



GRAND OBJECT OF ART awarded the Massey M'g Co. at the Great Paris Exposition, 1889.

Another Great Field Trial and Another Great Triumph.

The Massey-Toronto Binder versus the World at Invercargill, New Zealand, Feb. 14, 1890.

The report says:—"Fully 300 farmers and others interested in agriculture were present. The crop of oats operated on was exceptionally heavy, averaging quite seventy-five bushels to the acre. It was green and stood in places over six feet high. The Massey-Toronto performed its work in matchless style, and won first place, finishing its plot twenty minutes sooner than the Deering, McCormick, Brantford, etc."

THE RESULT WAS AS FOLLOWS:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| MASSEY-TORONTO Binder, 1st. | McCormick Binder, 4th. |
| Reid & Gray Binder, 2nd. | Howard Binder, 5th. |
| Hornsby Binder, 3rd. | Deering Binder, 6th. |
| | Brantford Binder, 7th. |

Massey's Illustrated

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 4.

ROUND THE WORLD,

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

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

PALESTINE.

Eleventh Letter, dated Atlantic, P.M.S. Iberia, bound for London, May 7th, 1888.—Concluded.

There is no place in Palestine more sacred than the Mount of Olives, and this, of course, attracts the attention of all tourists. It was a charming day when we mounted our donkeys and rode to Bethany,

they do excellent service and are about the only scavengers known in Jerusalem.

Passing through or across the Valley of Jehoshaphat every way one looks he will see tombs, both ancient and modern, and without number. It might well be called the Valley of Tombs. Here are the so-called Tombs of the Prophets, and tombs of all ages, from the most ancient rock-hewn Jewish tombs to modern graves of Jew and Gentile, of Mahomedan and Christian. Leaving this valley by a rough and stony path around the slopes of Olivet, in due time we come to Bethany, on the opposite side—now a small heap of semi-ruined houses, curiously located on the rugged mountain slope. From its neighborhood are grand views of the distant land of

your children together, even as a hen gathered her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" (Matt. xxiii, 37); and which was followed by the awful judgments of the city, recorded in the succeeding verses and chapter. One must see the city as it is to realize how perfectly those prophecies were fulfilled.

On the highest summit of the Mount of Olives the Russians have erected a very high and substantial bell tower. It is yet incomplete, but we managed to get to the top, whence is a superb view in every direction.

To the west immediately in front lay Jerusalem like a map before me—the wall being visible almost the entire way round. Close by was the Haram or



BETHLEHEM.

returning by the summit of Olivet; indeed, more than once I visited this sacred mount. As one leaves the city gates he is certain to pass one or more groups of lepers—a heart-rending sight; and more, as of old, they stand or sit and cry out for mercy.

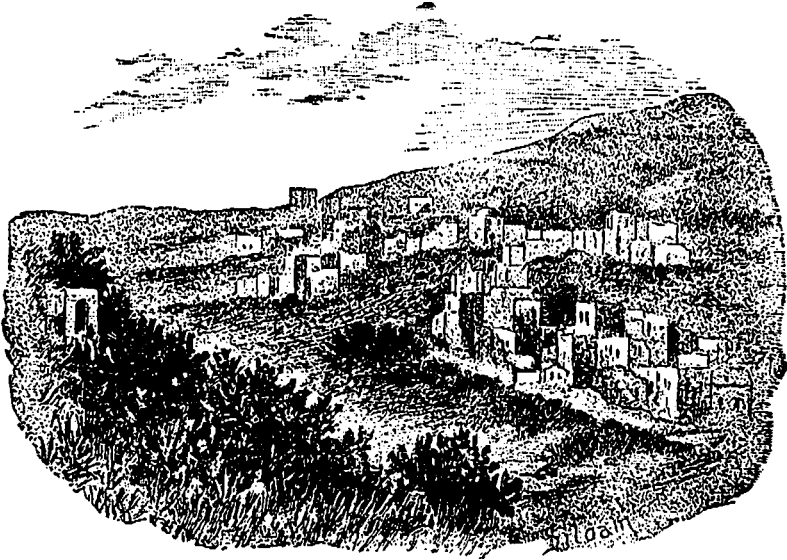
The form of leprosy existing in the East is the same as that which prevails in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is not known whether or not it is the same as described in the Bible. As he passes on he will notice here and there some of the most forsaken and abused dogs he ever looked upon—homeless, friendless, and ill-treated to the last degree. They are the poor Arab dogs, allowed to live only because of their usefulness as scavengers, and in this capacity

Moab. The visitor is shown what is said to be the tomb of Lazarus, and not far distant the ruins of his house. The tomb and ruins are both certainly interesting, whether they be the identical spots or not.

From Bethany the traveller may follow the very same path our Saviour took the day of His triumphal march into Jerusalem, and pursuing its windings when he has reached the brow of the hill, where there is a most imposing panoramic view of the Holy City, he can make pretty sure he stands near the spot where Christ gave utterance to the pathetic lamentation, "O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered

Temple area, and in its centre the beautiful Mosque of Omar, while the other prominent buildings of the city were easily distinguished. Beyond one could see across the hills of Judea for miles. To the south, nestled down amongst the hills and just visible, was Bethlehem. Looking east there was a view as grand as it was extensive. Away in the distance, though so clear they seemed near at hand, were the Mountains of Moab, and just below them the Valley of the Dead Sea, a large part of the surface of which was in plain view and shone like a mirror. The Valley of the Jordan, too, could be easily traced, the course of the river being marked by a dark line of vegetation. Northward was a view of Mount Scopus and the mountains beyond.

It is the intention of the Russians to build this tower high enough to be seen from the Mediterranean sea—forty miles distant—and to place a light on its top for the guidance of pilgrims from Jaffa by night. On the tower is a fine chime of bells. The largest bell I found to measure seven feet across,



RUINS OF BETHANY.

and knowing it must weigh several tons, I wondered how it had been brought there over the rough up and down road from Jaffa and up the rugged sides of Olivet. Upon enquiry I was informed the Russians, after landing it at Jaffa, had given up all hope of getting it further, when a large company of pilgrims volunteered to take it on. A crude cart was constructed, and over 1000 pilgrims—mostly women—hailed the ponderous weight up and down, over the stony roads, singing hymns all the way. It took them seven days. How is that for pluck? The fidelity of these pilgrims to the Greek Church is marvellous. Near the tower the Russians were excavating for another building of some sort, and there I saw both men and women engaged in the work, who were giving their labor for love of the Church. To make the pilgrimage is the sincerest wish of every devout Russian, and many of them die from the hardships endured in accomplishing it.

On the summit of Olivet a beautiful specimen of mosaic pavement has been discovered and preserved. The ornamentations are very artistic, and the fish, birds, and animals splendidly worked out. Bits of mosaic—cubes of stone or colored marble half-an-inch square—are to be found all about in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, and this fact in itself serves as a striking illustration of the extensive ruins there are there. They may be picked up on the slopes of Olivet, in the valleys and about the walls. I have found them out as far as the Tombs of the Kings and the Tombs of the Judges (so called). On the slopes of Mount Zion a person with sharp eyes will gather a pocket-full in the course of an hour, if he be so disposed. On the centre summit of Olivet is a small Mohamedan Mosque, which it is said stands over the place whence Christ ascended.

From the minaret of the Mosque is a similar view to that from the Russian Bell Tower, but less grand. A little further down the mountain is a peculiar building erected by a French Princess, to be her future tomb. It marks the site where Jesus taught the disciples the Lord's Prayer, and arranged around the walls of the inner court of this new structure are 33 large tile tablets, which contain the Prayer in as many different languages. On the lower slopes of the Mount of Olives is the Garden of Gethsemane. Gethsemane! What hallowed

memories the name suggests! Here are some very old olive trees, which probably sprung from the roots of those there in Christ's time. Unfortunately this most sacred spot is in the hands of the Latin Church, who have enclosed it with a heavy stone wall and ornamented (?) it in a manner quite out of taste. Whether this enclosure be the exact location cannot be now determined.

One thing is certain, it must be nearly correct at least, and no one can visit it without most serious thoughts.

Just above the Garden, on the mountain side, the Russians have built a handsome new church, not yet quite finished. But I am lingering too long on the sights of this one excursion.

On one occasion we drove to the Pools of Solomon. The Pools are

three enormous cisterns of marble masonry, so located in a valley as to catch the water shed by the surrounding hills. So well are these great basins preserved that one can scarcely believe they are of such great age, though in all probability they date from Solomon's time, whence the name. "I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees" (Eccles., ii. 6). They were, however, restored by Pontius Pilate. Formerly water was conveyed from these pools to Jerusalem by an aqueduct, the course of which can even now be traced all the way to the Haram—a distance of from twelve to fourteen miles. These were great undertakings for those early periods and exhibited engineering skill of a high order.

If the Turks had any enterprise, they might easily make use of these pools and save Jerusalem from danger during dry seasons, but far from that, so adverse to improvement is the Turkish Government that it refused the kind offer of a beneficent English lady to lay iron pipes on the track of the old aqueduct to convey an abundant supply of good water for the use of the poor of the city, and thus relieve their sufferings in a time of drought. At present Bethlehem alone derives benefit from these ancient ponds, the largest of which it is said would float the largest man-of-war in existence.

Of the various excursions we made in the vicinity of Jerusalem, none have left pleasanter memories than that to Bethlehem, which stands in the midst of a district teeming with historic association. It is six miles from Jerusalem. About midway, close to the road side, is the Tomb of Rachel, which in all probability

marks the scene of the touching story of Rachel's death (Gen. xxxv. 16 20).

As we approach Bethlehem we come into a neighborhood which was the scene of the events recorded in many Bible narratives. Here Naomi returned from Moab. Here the beautiful Ruth gleaned in the field. Here David kept his father's sheep and spent his youth. Here the shepherds were told "The Good Tidings of Great Joy," and of the birth of the Son of David. As for Bethlehem itself the allusions to it in scripture are very numerous.

"The modern town consists of about 500 houses, mostly substantial, and the fortress-like buildings of the Church of the Nativity and the three adjoining convents." The houses are built on the slopes and top of an elongated hill, with well-cultivated terraces around its sides. Vines and fig-trees abound on these terraces, while in the valley below are fertile fields. The streets are narrow, steep, and slippery. The population is about 8,000. The chief centre of attraction in Bethlehem and the only one of which I have time to speak is the Church of the Nativity, which stands over the site of the birthplace of our Lord.

Like the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, this Church is a strange collection of buildings and chapels which belong to different religious sects, and here, too, shameful to relate, as in Jerusalem, religious quarrels are frequent. The nave of this old church looks desolate and neglected, but it is said to be the "oldest monument of Christian architecture in the world."

Of the many chapels and altars here to be seen I will single out the most important—the Chapel or Grotto of the Nativity—for mention. This is a cave in the rock, 33 x 11 ft., around which the church buildings have been erected. It is 20 feet below the floor level and approached by two spiral staircases. "The vault is encased in Italian marble, decorated with numerous lamps, figures of saints, embroidery, and various other ornaments." A silver star in the pavement, in a recess at one side of the grotto, marks the birthplace of the Messiah. Sixteen lamps are kept perpetually burning above the star—six belonging to the Greeks and five each



POOLS OF SOLOMON.

to the Latins and Armenians. Here in this sacred grotto a Turkish soldier is continually stationed to keep peace amongst the worshippers! How shameful!

It is difficult to conjecture what the future experience of Palestine is to be. How strange that

many nations should be so zealously striving to gain strongholds. The Russians especially are putting up substantial buildings on commanding sites, and it is whispered about that the Czar hopes to add to his list of titles that of "Pope of Jerusalem." The

the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, and Latin nations twenty-two. The Greek Alphabet contains twenty-four letters, the French twenty-five, and the German and Dutch, like our own, twenty-six. The Spanish and Slavonic each boast

whether the mysterious power of "the talking leaf" was a gift of the Great Spirit to the "pale-face," or was a discovery the white man had made for himself. To the latter belief evidently inclined See-Quah-Yah, a half breed, who has since been called the "American Cadmus," for he it was who, being confined to his wigwam by lameness, set his wits to work, and, after months of labor—during which he was assisted by his daughter—produced the eighty-six rude characters which represent the guttural utterances of the Cherokees. To a class of chosen young "braves" he imparted his wonderful invention, while all his countrymen—proud of his talent—held him in highest reverence, as one favored by the Great Spirit. The United States Government also encouraged him by having a font of type cast for his alphabet, and a newspaper was established at New Echola, printed partly in Cherokee and partly in English. To his white friends this benefactor of his race was known as "George Guess."

The manner of teaching dull children the mystic little characters which seem so insignificant and yet mean so much has often been very curious. Thus, we read that Herodes devised an original plan to overcome the stupidity of his son, Atticus. He selected twenty-four little slaves of the boy's own age to be educated with him, and upon them bestowed the names of the Greek letters. Young Atticus was then compelled to learn the alphabet—by rote, at least—as he romped with his companions, now calling for *Alpha*, now wrestling with *Psi*, and now running a race with swift-footed *Omega*. One of the earlier French princes, noted for his indolence, also acquired his first smattering of knowledge in much the same manner; having twenty-five servants to attend upon him, each of whom had a letter painted upon the front of his attire, and who answered only to the name of his respective character.

In the Russian alphabet there is no H, and the lack of this letter once gave rise to an amusing mistake. Rohl, the traveler, was visiting the great church of St. Alexander Nevskoi at St. Petersburg, (which was named for the canonized Grand Duke Alexander, whose remains are there interred in a silver coffin), when his guide astonished him by pointing to a corner and saying: "There lies a cannibal." On nearer inspection, however, it was found that the tomb was that of the illustrious General Hannibal, but, as the Russians have no H, they had changed the letter into K, and hence the remarkable, and not very flattering, misnomer.

THE most splendid tomb in England is undoubtedly that of the Duke of Hamilton, in the grounds of the Hamilton Palace. It cost \$900,000. It is a model of the castle of San Angelo at Rome. The gates are a copy of the Ghiberti gates at Florence, and the coffin of the Duke is enclosed in an Egyptian sarcophagus of black marble, which was brought from Alexandria.

THE strongest wood in the United States, according to Prof. Sargent, is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region; and the weakest is the West Indian birch. The most elastic is the tamarack.



GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

French have already a powerful hold. The Germans have planted colonies in various parts, and by some are said to be the most strongly established. Turkey is a falling empire and it is sincerely to be hoped that Palestine may soon come into the hands of a Christian nation.

What may be the immediate result of this effort at possession, on the part of so many nations, no man can say. In my opinion it will depend largely on the outcome of the present European troubles, which it would seem must sooner or later be settled by war.

Of late years the Jews have been returning to Jerusalem in very large numbers, until they now compose more than half of the population. Thus is prophecy being fulfilled, and it would seem that the time is not far distant when, as foretold, they will again people the land and obtain possession. The capital of wealthy Jews is being invested to this end.

There are many other things I would like to write on this deeply interesting subject, but, lest I weary you, I must close. Returning from Jerusalem by the same route we went, we sailed back to Port Said, thence to take ship for London.



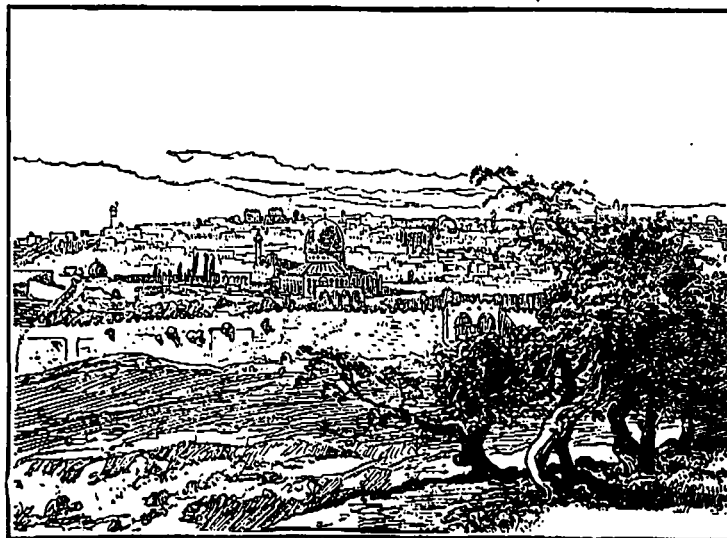
Long and Short Alphabets.

THE number of letters in the alphabet varies largely in different tongues, as you will see by glancing through the following list.

The wild little boys and girls of the Sandwich Islands have only twelve characters to bother their baby brains over, while the Burmese come next with just nineteen. The Italians follow very close with twenty, the Bengalese with twenty-one, and

of twenty-seven, Arabic twenty-eight, Persian and Coptic thirty-two, Georgian thirty-five, Armenian thirty-eight. Russian forty-one, Muscovite forty-three, Japanese fifty, Sanscrit one hundred, Ethiopic and Tartarian two hundred and two, while the Chinese display the astounding number of two hundred and fourteen elementary signs or keys, from which they form combinations, that being the actual count of alphabetical characters up to eighty thousand. Just think how those poor little pig-tailed heads must ache before the "primer" is finished!

The Cherokee Indians also have an alphabet of their own, consisting of eighty-six letters, and the invention of this is considered one of the most remarkable events in the history of our aborigines.



JERUSALEM FROM OLIVET.

It was in the early part of the present century that the curiosity of certain sachems of that tribe was aroused by seeing a white man read a paper important to their welfare. He deceived them, and in solemn conclave they held a discussion as to

Our Second Prize Story.

Mabel Bethune;

OR,

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

BY ARMINDA MYRTAL LAW, RICHMOND HILL, ONT.



"COME, Fred," said Harry Nobleton to his companion, "this is Maying Day. Ho, for the woods!"

They were soon wending their way across the meadow and into the lane which led to the old and familiar path that meandered through the flowery wood. They hoped to join the young people who had set out before them, but they were out of sight and sound. Fred proposed going to a beautiful little lake, which lay a short distance to their left and spend their time fishing (they had fishing tackle with them) till the picnic party returned. As they moved off they heard a very sweet voice in the direction of the woods addressing some one in a pleading but reproving tone. "Meredith I cannot. Why will you grieve me by your persistence, when you know my reason for not linking my fate to yours is just? I thought you were gone or I would not have come here to-day. You told me last evening you intended leaving for Europe this morning."

"That was my intention."

"What then brought you here?"

"I could not go without again visiting this loved haunt where we wandered so often in childhood."

"Do not speak of childhood's happy hours. I wish you were as fetterless now as in those days. Alas! how you have changed since you left your country home for the city. You have learned to trifle with one of Satan's worst devices—intoxicating liquor—fair Canada's black plague. Is there no arm to protect, hand to guide, or eye to watch over the young and innocent who enter our cities? Temptation assails them at every step, clothed in glittering garments underneath which is concealed a death dagger. Meredith, I warned you before you went, so leave me to cast your memory into oblivion. If you truly love me you will not wish me to become the wife of one who will certainly become a drunkard unless he speedily reforms."

"You bid me go! Well, I'll go. But promise me you will meet me here three years from to-day. God helping me I shall return a hater of the accursed cup."

"I'll come, Meredith."

"Good-bye, Mabel; may you be true!" was quickly uttered and Meredith was gone.

Harry and Fred forgot their fishing as they half reluctantly listened to Meredith and Mabel. They saw Meredith go away and walked on. Mabel heard footsteps and drew into the shade that she might not be observed. After they had passed she stole back to her home.

* * * * *

In the sitting-room of a large hotel in London, Meredith Bethune sat nervously turning the pages of the *Toronto Globe*. He looked pale and haggard. He was having some conflict between right and wrong. What was it? Thirst for liquor and love for the girl in Ontario. Which shall gain the mastery? His motive in boarding at an hotel was to come face to face with the enemy and to bravely withstand every temptation. The poor fellow was too weak to combat such a powerful foe and was completely overcome a few days ago and lost to self and all surroundings in a debauch. There was a

fitful glare in his sunken eyes, and his countenance was sad and anxious. He was conscious of his fall. A sudden light came into his eyes as he walked across the room, laid the paper down, took up his hat and went out. He determined to get another boarding place and try again to conquer his evil habit. He found a home with a happy Christian family which proved to be a great blessing to him. He grew strong under their protecting influence. He realized that it must be total abstinence or complete failure. He sighed and prayed that our land might be legislated free from the blighting scourge. May he never fall again, but ever be strong in the strength which God supplies!

He returned to Ontario. His three years of self-banishment were over. He had been firm to his resolve that "though the cup should be pressed to his lips not a drop should pass the portal."

The following morning he expected to meet Mabel in the woods where he said Good-bye. He had heard through friends that she was still at home. The sole echoes of his heart seemed to be "will she be there? will she be there?" This was to be her token of faithfulness.

He wandered to the dear old scenes of his sunny boyhood. Almost before he was aware he was nearing Mabel's home and in the act of mounting the broad stone steps, which led up to the entrance of that stately residence, that he might perchance catch a glimpse of the fairy form within, when he heard approaching voices in the hall. He stepped quickly aside and as a number of persons passed out and down he recognized one to be Mabel. She was robed in pure white artistically wreathed with beautiful flowers. Flowers encircled her fair brow, which made her look fairer and more beautiful than ever.

Meredith's heart sank within him as he beheld her so full of grace and beauty. Can it be, thought he, that some one is claiming her on the very eve of our promised meeting?

No, Meredith; you are wrong. The "Twin Sisters" is to be performed to-morrow evening. Mabel has been chosen Queen and is going to the rehearsal in company with her father and some friends. How Meredith longed to step forward and speak to her and tell her all! But no, not yet.

Mabel did not forget her promise. She rose early next morning. Meredith rose earlier and was first to reach the appointed place of meeting. He saw her coming down the lane and took a position where he would not be observed. She reached the trysting place, glanced around as if to see Meredith, but no, no. She sat down, her eyes resting on the grass and flowers about her feet. Tears welled into her eyes making themselves visible on her lashes. She sighed half regretfully and wished she had not sent him away, but persuaded him to stay where she could have helped to guard him from evil. Those relentless words had gone forth and she feels she must bear the consequences. "Love is woman's existence, deprived of which, life would be a burden." Mabel realized the truth of these words as they fitted through her mind.

Meredith saw all. Mabel was suddenly aroused from her reverie by a hand being gently laid upon her shoulder, and a voice saying, "Mabel, why, Mabel, I have come, though you were inclined to doubt me." With joyful surprise Mabel started to her feet. It is unnecessary to describe their happy meeting, but we know a promise was fulfilled.

The next May they were married amid the congratulations of many friends, and Mabel Lathorn went to be Queen of his opulent home in Ontario. Their smile was courted by all who knew them. Friends gathered around them and prosperity made them more prosperous.

* * * * *

A change came. They had been married but five short years, when Mabel saw the clouds of sorrow gathering. Meredith was growing cold and indifferent toward her. Was their sun of happiness to set so soon? Yes it was slowly sinking, sinking. Was there no help at hand? His outside engagements were becoming so numerous that he left his home nearly every evening at an early hour and did not return till the night was far spent. When she entreated him to remain with her, or asked him where he was going he would answer her so impatiently. One night she determined to go in search of him and found him, to her horror, in a gambling saloon, half-intoxicated. "Am I yet to become a drunkard's wife?" she cried. "Oh, God save him!"

Poor Mabel was overcome with grief at the sight, and the sickening thought of the future that loomed up before her. She entreated him, for the sake of his children, if he no longer regarded her, to come home and go to Satan's ante-rooms no more. He arose and with closed hand struck his once adored wife, and ordered her to go home. Was it Meredith who dealt the cruel blow? No, but the demon who lurked within, who can cause men to sever their dearest earthly ties.

She returned to her beautiful home which she saw decaying at the very foundation. The light was going out, and life proving a mirage. The hand of cruelty had been laid on her by the dearest one on earth.

The years passed on, and in a broken-down looking house in one of our cities Meredith Bethune's family were in a state of extreme poverty. It was winter. The cold coming through the crevices intensified the misery of their wretched home. What a change! Mabel arose from a low ricketty chair, on which she had been sitting for a long time, her head lowered with grief, her face buried in her hands, and walked to the window. As she stood peering through the drifting and falling snow into the distance and shivering with cold, her temples throbbing from hunger and grief she exclaimed in a frenzy of despair, "will he come home to-night, or will he stay away?"

The little ones were fast asleep. Mabel looked at them and thanked God there was such a thing to silence the cries of hunger in the absence of food.

The shades of night fell thick around yet, Meredith did not return. Mabel, weary with watching and weeping, closed the blinds, threw herself on her miserable excuse of a bed and soon became unconscious of her grief as in dreams she wandered through many scenes of her youthful days. Let her rest, for the hope and joy of her heart have been extinguished and return only in dreams.

She was always an affectionate wife. She loved her home and was there content to remain, her chief ambition being to make home the most attractive spot on earth and her family the happiest of families. In return she received cruelty and injustice at the hands of the one who vowed before God and man to cherish and protect her.

Mabel was aroused from her sleep by a knock at the door. And what should meet her gaze but her husband's bleeding body borne home by strangers. Her eyes grew sightless, her head swam and she sank upon the floor senseless.

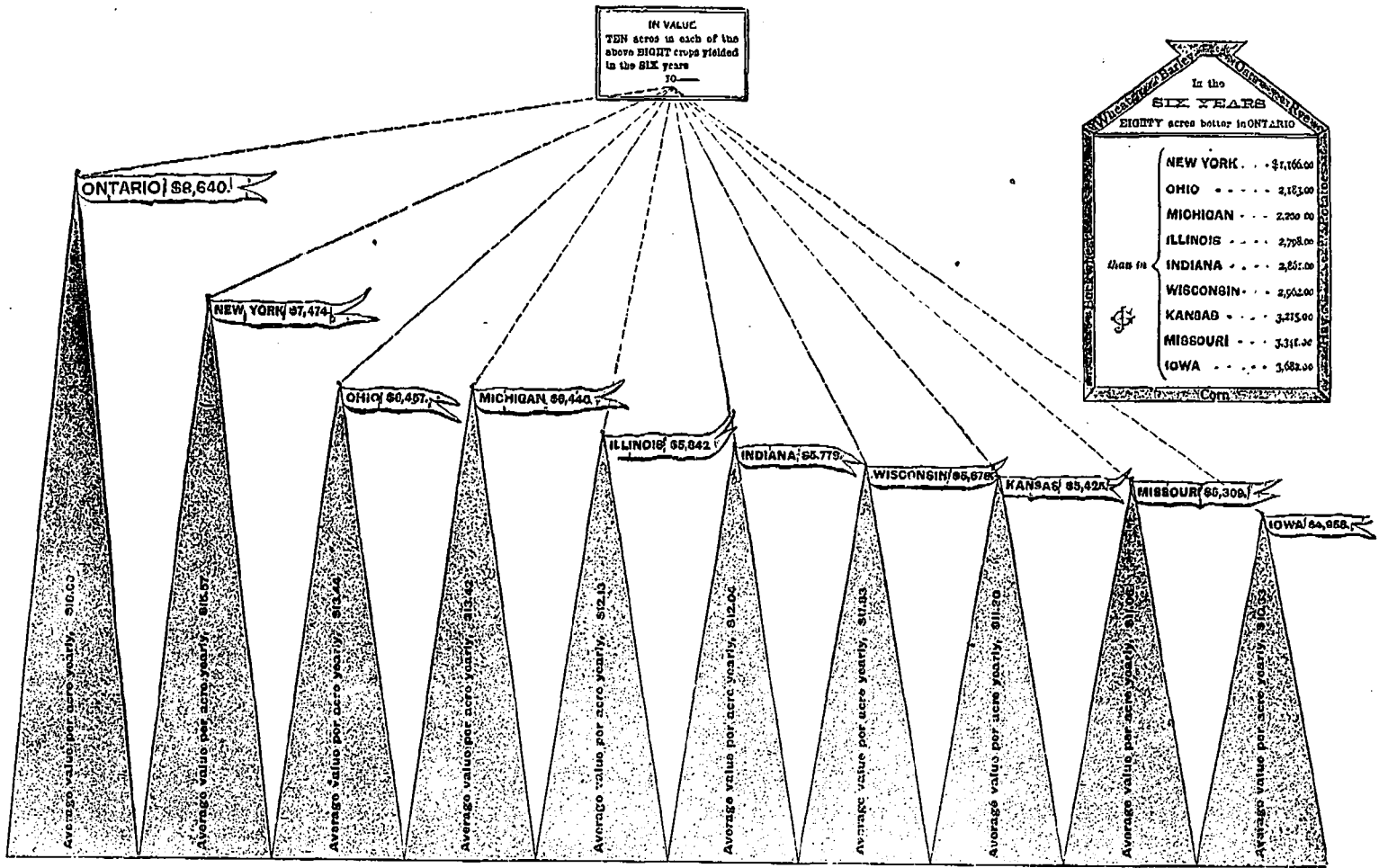
When consciousness returned she learned that as Meredith was leaving a saloon, intoxicated, he fell down several steps upon the ice-covered pavement, and received injuries, from which there was slight hope of his recovery.

Mabel sent for her father, who came and took them to his home and cared for them. Everything possible was done for Meredith's recovery.

But he was gradually slipping away from earth in spite of all human skill. His last words were, "Oh! Mabel, forgive me all, and train our little ones to hate the thing which has caused my sun to set so soon." He was buried in the beautiful shade where Mabel consented to be his wife.

To look upon this picture of blighted hopes and woe could not fail to touch the chords of pity in every truly manly heart, and cause him to vow never to make an aching heart by touching intoxicating liquors. Then they would take up the avenging sword and march through this broad Dominion crying "Down with the liquor traffic! Down with the traitor, King Alcohol! Dethrone him, banish him, even slay him!" Then happiness, peace and prosperity shall encircle and cover this promising land.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ONTARIO AND THE NINE STATES NAMED WITH RESPECT TO THE AVERAGE YEARLY VALUE TO THE FARMER, PER ACRE, OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, POTATOES, AND HAY, FOR PERIOD 1882-87 (6 YEARS).



ONTARIO'S AVERAGE during the 6 years better than the Average of the Nine States by 45.75 per cent.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ONTARIO AND THE STATES NAMED

WITH RESPECT TO

THE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, POTATOES, AND HAY,

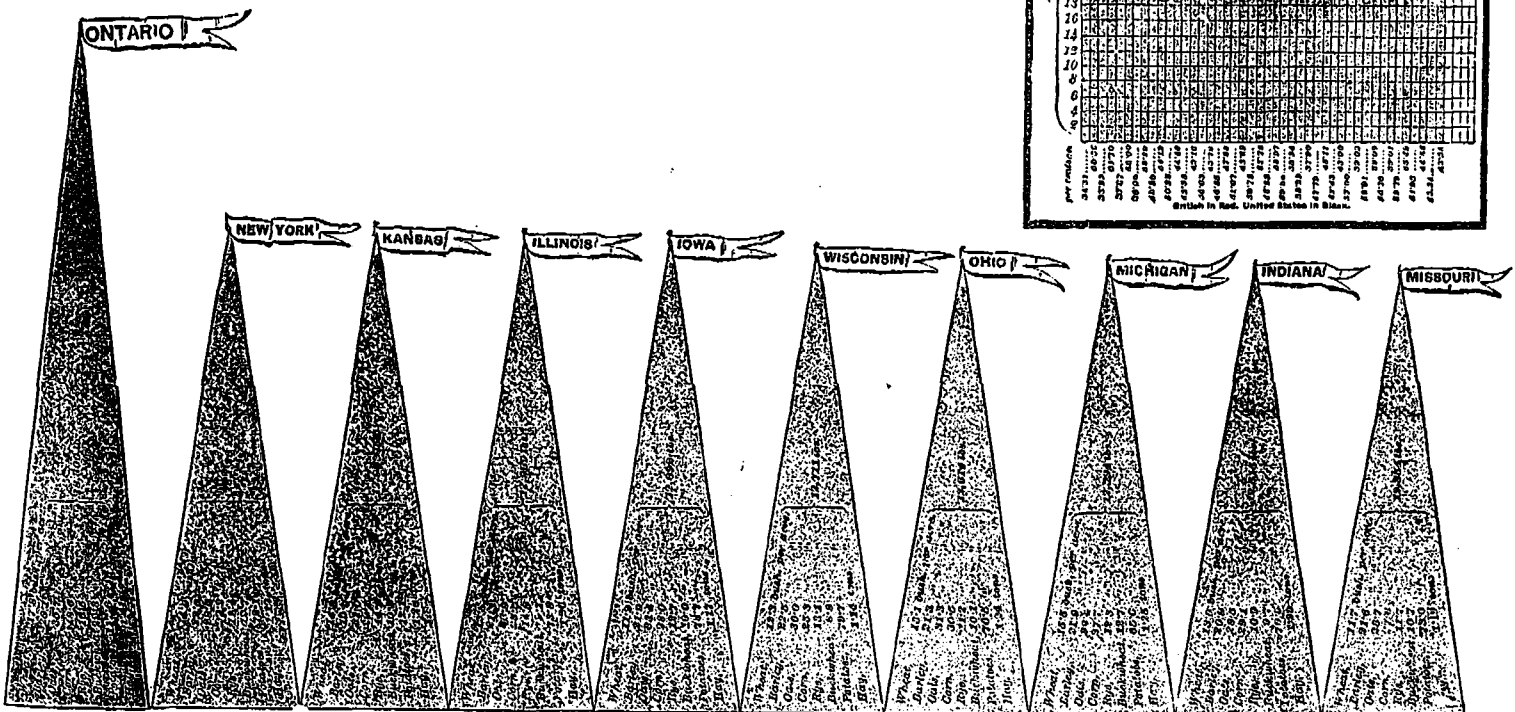
AVERAGE 6 YEARS, 1882-1887.

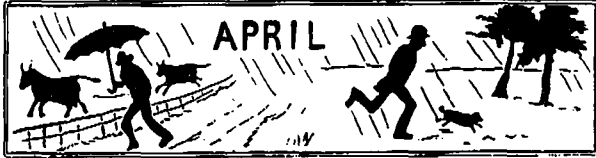
AUTHORITIES FOR PRICES AND YIELDS:
For the United States—The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
For Ontario—The Ontario Government Bureau of Industries.
(Corn, in all cases, except noted.)

PROPORTION OF PRODUCTS OF CANADIAN FARMS TAKEN BY GREAT BRITAIN and by the UNITED STATES for years ended June 30th 18—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn	Rye	Buckwheat	Potatoes	Hay
1882	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1883	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1884	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1885	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1886	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1887	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Each square represents 2 per cent.





A Spring Picture.

PAST is the winter drear and cold,
And all the trees burst forth with gems—
Buds purple, red, and brown, and gold,
Upon their leafless stems.

The primrose lifts its starry crown
In woodland ways and sheltered nooks;
And where the tall elms fringe the down,
Caw busily the rooks.

The sheep pass peacefully along,
Cropping the herbage young and sweet;
And wild birds fill the air with song,
Rejoiced the Spring to meet.

Oh! welcome, Springtime, when the earth
Puts on anew her garb of life,
And with glad songs of hope and mirth
The hearts of men are rife.

Oh! may they ne'er by chance forget
The one great Giver of Spring days,
But daily recognize their debt
With loving songs of praise.



A TALE OF SUFFERING.

MR. FRED V. MASSEY'S illness, to which reference has been made in these columns from time to time, continues serious and sad. We very much regret we cannot report any change for the better. On the contrary, since last we wrote he has been so very low that death seemed imminent. He had a violent attack of nervousness, so severe that it became necessary to hold him in bed. From this he rallied, and at this writing he remains much the same, though there are strong evidences of gradual decline. For eighteen weary weeks Mr. Fred has lain upon a bed of affliction, from which he has not risen for a single hour. There has been scarcely a day without some renewed or special feature of suffering. Next to lung trouble the hardest thing to counteract has been extreme nervousness, which has been present from the beginning—the disease having fastened upon him when he was utterly prostrated by excessive study. He cannot be said to be living, but merely existing on the support given him by the hypodermic injections of morphine. For these long months the sick room has presented a scene of battle for life, until a surrender is found inevitable. Though the body lies imprisoned, all that is immortal has won a grand and decisive victory. Friends and associates cling to that which is mortal, but the spirit pants for release. When we think of the vigor, energies, and usefulness of the past, and look at the pallid face, emaciated form, and prolonged sufferings, we turn away with quivering lips and tearful eyes. We must not murmur but wait the interpretation of the Divine.

Ere another issue of the ILLUSTRATED finds its way to our readers, we fear our bleeding hearts will have to take up the refrain—

"O, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

THE Chicago papers have recently been discussing the question as to whether the flesh of cattle affected with lump-jaw (actinomycosis) is fit for food. The Illinois Live Stock Commission took the matter up and reported that the disease is contagious, and that not only is the disease communicable from animal to animal, but from animal to man. The Commission insisted that all animals infected with the

disease should be killed, and the carcasses not used for food. No part of such animals can be considered safe, and therefore no part is fit for food, for, should the part eaten by man be diseased, and the disease take hold upon the internal organs of the man, that person is doomed.

Our farmers would do well, therefore, to fight shy of lumpy-jawed cattle.

THE Ontario Legislature has passed a bill respecting the dog tax, which, however, does not come into force until January 1st, 1891. A tax of \$1 on dogs and \$2 on bitches is imposed. One of the most interesting provisions of the bill is the following: "Any person may kill any dog which he sees pursuing, worrying, or wounding any sheep or lamb, or which he finds straying on any farm, unless such dog is securely muzzled, or accompanied by and under control of the owner or other person in charge, or which is found molesting or attacking any person or conveyance on the public highway."

EVERY one knows that the air of a close room in which many persons are sitting becomes bad, and that it is injurious. For a long time the injurious effects have been attributed to carbonic gas, but recent experiments, conducted by capable observers, would seem to show that this is an error. It has been found that air containing very large amounts of pure carbonic acid gas can be breathed with absolute impunity, but that air spoiled by the breathing of human beings contains small quantities of one or more very poisonous substances, to which a learned French professor has given the name of anthropotoxine, or human poison. To this alone is due the noxiousness of the air in unventilated rooms. Recent experiments of French scientists show that this poison comes from the lungs. But the fact that the poison has been named, and that we know just where it comes from, doesn't make it any more wholesome.

It is a disappointment to us, as it will no doubt be to those of our readers who took part in the four Cash Prize Competitions, that we are unable in this issue to announce the names of the winners. The fact is there have been so many competitors, in at least three of the competitions, who have run each other so close in point of merit that it is a difficult matter to decide which is entitled to first or second place. This is particularly so in regard to the essays on "Good Housekeeping." We are exceedingly gratified to find so many ladies taking such a lively interest in this subject. The majority of the essays are really most meritorious and the lady readers of the ILLUSTRATED who did not compete will for some months have the pleasure of perusing some trenchant and valuable remarks on a subject dear to the heart of every good housekeeper. We will comment further on the different competitions when we announce the prize winners in our next issue, which will also contain the first prize essay on "Good Housekeeping" and "Can our present Methods of Farming be improved upon, and if so, How?" and the first prize plans for a general purpose Farm Barn and Poultry House.

SEVERAL School Boards in England believing that physical exercise is necessary to a healthy development of the mind as well as the body have recently decided to erect swimming baths for the benefit of the scholars and the Education department has approved of the project. In New Zealand and some parts of Australia a similar system has been in vogue for years and we see no good reason why it should not be introduced by the School Boards in the Dominion wherever it is practicable. Swimming, as a form of gymnastic movement, and an aid to cleanliness, is alike valuable, and as a safeguard against the risk of drowning it is simply indispensable. It is, further, most easy to learn, and once learned is never forgotten. The London (Eng.) *Lancet* referring to the decision of the English School Boards says: "Into the financial ethics of this new departure we need not enter. In many districts, happily, no such extensive reform would be required in order to secure the end in view. Public baths

are to be found in many inland towns, and might at set times be utilized by the school children. For others educated at the coast no such provision is required. What is in every case necessary is that swimming be recognized in the regular educational course, and taught by competent persons (who might hold some other office besides) to every boy and girl."

THE report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture on the subject of immigration states that the total number of settlers in Canada during last year was 91,600 against 88,776 the previous year. There was a decided decline in the immigrants via the St. Lawrence, in all not less than about one-third, the total number of immigrant arrivals by that route having been 27,771, the other entries being at Montreal from United States ports and via the Suspension Bridge, of immigrants who had come by the New York steamship lines. A significant feature of the report is the large number of arrivals entered with settlers' goods from the United States, by the customs houses along the whole frontier. The total number of these, as reported, was 38,617, the largest number of such settlers ever reported. Of these arrivals the number of returned Canadians was 25,521, and of United States citizens 4,023. The value of effects brought by the immigrants thus reported was \$1,517,798. The total number of immigrants reported to have gone to Manitoba and the North-West during the year was 26,809. The character of the immigration is reported to have been of a very superior kind. Extraordinary efforts are to be made this year to bring a large influx of immigrants into Manitoba and the North-West.

ALTHOUGH manual training for school children has so far received very little attention in the Dominion it is quite the reverse in the United States. In fact it has been carried to such an extent there that some people think it is rapidly developing into a fad. There is not the slightest doubt that manual training is of special value to, at least, two classes of children: Those who have but little capacity for mental work on the lines of literary culture, and the very nervous but bright children who have much spontaneous thought and are soon exhausted by ordinary lesson work. In the case of nervous, irritable children, quick in mental action, spontaneous activity of the brain is shown by the large amount of spontaneous activity they exhibit. On the intellectual side activity is often so great as to cause exhaustion; the children do a vast amount of talking and questioning, imagining, and talking and thinking to themselves. For these manual training is peculiarly suited; they need cultivation of the faculty of impression without the mere raising of thoughts and their spontaneous activity needs control by co-ordinate action rather than stimulation to further activity by too much "books." In the department of Manual Training the usual course of instruction for boys is drawing, carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, clay-modeling and wood-carving; for girls it is cooking, cutting, fitting, and making of garments, household decoration, millinery etc. The girls, however, join the boys in drawing, carpentry, clay modeling, and wood-carving. In the training for both boys and girls the cost of materials and accommodation is shown to be light until it comes to the introduction of machinery and steam power, when it counts up very fast. The Committee on Manual Training in the New York Public Schools, however, hold the opinion that "while wood-turning and some metal work are essential to complete elementary work-shop instruction the principal benefits of such instruction may be obtained through carpenter-work and joinery alone."

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress has prepared a report for submission to the whole Committee increasing the duties almost to the prohibitive point on Canadian farm products. There is considerable opposition to the report even among members of Congress, and it is probable that before it is finally disposed of, the proposed increases will be materially reduced. The increased duties strike all round; at Ontario in the matter of horses, barley and apples, at Quebec and New Brunswick on horses and hay, and at Nova Scotia and Prince Edward

Island on potatoes and other vegetables. The duty on horses is now 20 per cent, the proposal is to raise it to 30 per cent; cattle, formerly 20 per cent, to be raised to \$10 per head where the cattle are over a year old, and \$2 per head where less than a year old. Barley now 10 cents per bushel, to be raised to 30 cents. Beans 10 per cent, to be raised to 40 cents. Hay \$2 per ton, to be raised to \$4. Potatoes 15 cents a bushel, to be raised to 20 cents. Apples now free, to be taxed 25 cents a bushel. Butter and cheese, 4 cents a pound, to be raised to 6 cents. Eggs now free, to be taxed at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. Hides now free, to be taxed one and a half cents per pound. Bacon is to be raised from 2 cents to 5 cents per pound; beef and mutton from one cent to two cents per pound; dressed poultry from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 5 cents per pound. These are the principal increases. Our exports last year to the United States were as follows: horses \$2,113,782; cattle \$488,266; barley 9,934,504 bushels; beans \$405,534; hay 82,308 tons; potatoes 717,668 bushels; apples 433,854 bushels; butter 36,096 pounds; cheese 297,417 pounds; eggs 14,011,017 dozen; hides \$454,105; bacon 613 pounds; beef 42,750 pounds; mutton 73,951 pounds; dressed poultry \$51,732. It will be thus seen that the increased duties strike a serious blow at our trade with the United States, with what success remains to be seen.

No previous show of Clydesdale Stallions held in Toronto attracted so much attention or received so liberal patronage as the one held on the 13th of last month, and it was acknowledged that both in strength and class it excelled any of its predecessors. The absolute necessity of having a more commodious building for holding the show was clearly demonstrated, as the facilities for showing off the noble animals were exceedingly inadequate and the hundreds of spectators could see little or nothing of them. We have repeatedly alluded to this want of accommodation for the agricultural community generally in the "Queen City," and it is surprising that no efforts are made by our leading farmers to bring about such a desirable result as the erection of a suitable building for their meetings and shows. If representations were made to the proper quarter we feel sure they would receive the most favorable consideration. Of the show nothing but praise can be said. The judges, Messrs Robert Burgess, of Winona, Ill., and C. C. Gardner, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., frankly admitted that it was one of the best they had ever seen, even in the old country. The principal prize winners were: Class I. Sec. 1. foaled previous to 1st Jan. 1887, 14 exhibitors—1st. Graham Bros. Claremont, Ont. Macneilage; 2nd. R. Beith and Co. Bowmanville, Ont. Sir Walter; 3rd. R. Beith and Co. Sir Maurice. Class I. Sec. 2. foaled in 1887, 16 exhibitors—1st. Graham Bros. Maclaskie; 2nd. R. Beith and Co. Clyde Admiral; 3rd. Graham Bros. Chairman. Class I. Sec. 3. foaled subsequent to January 1st. 1888, 4 exhibitors—1st. Graham Bros. Ravenswood *alias* Hornbeam; 2nd. Graham Bros. Arbitrator; 3rd. Jos. Vance, New Hamburg, Ont. Cults Stamp. Class II, Sec. 1. no exhibitor. Class II Sec. 2. Canadian bred, foaled in 1887, 2 exhibitors—1st. and sweepstakes, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont. Merry Boy; 2nd. Edward Barker, Thornhill, Ont. Topsman. Class II, Sec. 3. Canadian bred, foaled subsequent to January 1st. 1888, 6 exhibitors—1st. Robt. Miller Jr. Strathmore; 2nd. Wm. Crawford, Malvern, Ont. Pride; 3rd. Willis Bros. Pine grove, Ont. Pride of Peel. Graham Bros. Maclaskie, was also awarded the sweepstake medal and diploma as the best of his class of any age.

READERS of the ILLUSTRATED will find something to interest them on page five of this issue. The comparison is made between Ontario and the chief agricultural States of the Union with respect to the annual yield per acre of wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay for the six years 1882—1887. A simpler or more effective way of showing the comparison could not have been devised as it can be comprehended at a glance. The statistics were compiled by Mr. George Johnson, statistician of the Dominion Government, from returns published by the United States Department

of Agriculture at Washington and by the Ontario Bureau of Industries at Toronto. That Ontario stands pre-eminent for the productiveness of its soil is beyond question. In the yield of each of the eight products mentioned Ontario shows a marked increase over all the States. Ontario's average yearly value to the farmer, per acre, during the six years, is better than the average of the nine States by 45.75 per cent. In value ten acres in each of the above eight crops yielded in the six years to Ontario \$8,640, New York \$7,474, Ohio \$6,457, Michigan \$6,440, Illinois \$5,842, Indiana \$5,779, Wisconsin \$5,678, Kansas \$5,425, Missouri \$5,309, Iowa \$4,958. Taking it in another way, the Ontario farmer with eighty acres in the above crops at the end of the six years would be better off than the farmer in New York cultivating the same area and the same crops by \$1,166; in Ohio by \$2,183; in Michigan by \$2,200; in Illinois by \$2,798; in Indiana by \$2,861; in Wisconsin by \$2,962; in Kansas by \$3,215; in Missouri by \$3,341; in Iowa by \$3,682. After this showing Canadian detractors should stop their cry that the United States has better facilities and superior advantages than Canada as a home for farmers. Recent events have also shown the falsity of such an assertion. Take the poverty-stricken settlers in Dakota and Kansas as an example. Canadian farmers not many years ago had their minds inflamed by the glowing descriptions of the fertile fields and marvellous resources of Dakota and Kansas. What has been the fate of most of those who were foolish enough to listen to the voice of the tempter?—starvation and bankruptcy. Canadian settlers in Dakota are calling aloud for help to save them from dying of starvation and funds are being collected throughout the Dominion in answer to the appeal. In Kansas the settlers are almost in as bad a plight. The Farmers' Alliance of that State, has, through its president, addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interests and demanding legislation for their relief. The letter says:—"We call attention to the fact that a single law firm in one city in southern Kansas now has the contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages. This means 1,800 homesteads transferred from the hands of so many industrious families to the hands of capitalists, either domestic or foreign. The foreclosure of these mortgages is in accordance with a preconcerted purpose to gain possession of these farms and people them with a more servile tenantry, imported from foreign lands for this especial purpose. Foreclosures and evictions are taking place in very many parts of our state and we need not go all the way to Europe to witness scenes of cruelty in matters of this kind. All over the state the homes of our people are imperilled. They are struggling against adverse circumstances and almost against hope to sustain themselves until relief shall come. The people believe these conditions are largely due to vicious legislation. They have been promised by each of the great political parties that something would be done for their relief, but both parties have been tried and both have thus far failed even to attempt any measure contemplating a betterment of the condition of the industrial masses. They have seen that while they have been compelled to sacrifice their products in many instances absolutely below cost of production in order to procure the common necessities of life, and in the effect, in many cases unsuccessful, to keep the sheriff from invading their homes, their representatives in Congress are engaged in the consideration of every imaginable question except such questions as contemplate relief to the distress of their constituents. There are measures which the farmers demand shall have immediate attention. These relate to questions of money, of transportation and of their ownership of American lands." Regarding the agricultural depression generally throughout the States, Senator Voorhees in the United States Senate while moving a resolution on the subject said: "Not only had there been no increase in the value of land in the last quarter of a century, but there had been an absolute loss of 33 per cent. Improved farm lands to-day under the most favorable circumstances would not, on the general average, realize more than two-thirds what their value had been 25 years ago." Such is the condition of affairs in the United States. In every country under the sun there are periods of depression, and Canada is no exception to the rule, but Canadian farmers would be acting wisely "to bear the ills they have rather than fly to those they know not of."



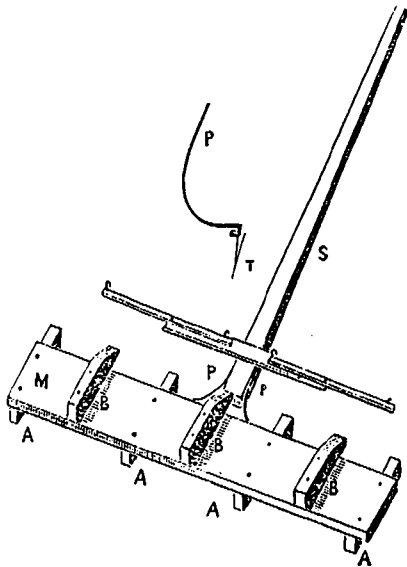
A Summary of News for the Past Month.

- 1st.—British steamer Quetta, from Queensland, Australia, to London, reported wrecked at sea; 130 lives lost. Reported that the winter crops are ruined in all southern Russia.
- 2nd.—Reginald J. Birchall, *alias* Lord Somerset, arrested at Niagara Falls for the murder of F. C. Benwell, a wealthy young Englishman, near Princeton, Ont. . . . Death of Hon. Louis Archambault, ex-member of the Quebec Legislative Council.
- 3rd.—The Orange Bill passes its third reading in Dominion House of Commons.
- 4th.—The famous Firth of Forth Bridge, Scotland, formally opened by the Prince of Wales. . . . The night express from London to Scotland collides with an engine near Carlisle; four passengers killed and several injured.
- 5th.—Death of Abraham Lincoln, son of the United States Minister at London, England, aged 19 years. . . . Sir John Macdonald entertained at a banquet by the Ottawa workmen.
- 6th.—Three children of Wm. Robinson, Parry Sound, Ont., burned to death. . . . Ten persons killed and several injured by a collision on the Lake Shore Railway, near Hamburg, N. Y.
- 7th.—Great distress reported in San Francisco; over 2,000 workmen out of employment.
- 9th.—The wife and seven children of Onezime Collevette, of Cote St. Michael, Que., burned to death.
- 10th.—Eighty-eight lives lost by an explosion in the Moisa Colliery, Glamorganshire, Wales. . . . Disastrous fire in Owen Sound, Ont., loss about \$50,000.
- 11th.—The Town Hall and Fire Hall, Amherstburg, Ont., destroyed by fire, loss \$16,000.
- 12th.—Canadian Pacific SCo train going east leaves the track near Pembroke, Ont., owing to the spreading of the rails; several passengers injured. . . . Reported that an English syndicate has an option on all the Columbia River salmon canneries except three.
- 13th.—Grant of \$10,000 to Toronto University made by the Quebec Legislature. . . . New Orleans inundated from a broken levee, causing great damage to property. . . . Second reading of the Manitoba bill to abolish Separate Schools carried by 22 yeas to 6 nays. . . . Opening of the New Brunswick Local Legislature.
- 14th.—Two thousand grain porters on the Liverpool, Eng., docks, strike for higher wages. . . . Brisbane, Australia, inundated, loss £300,000.
- 16th.—Over 100,000 miners in England strike for higher wages. . . . Opening of the International Labor Congress at Berlin. . . . Valuable block of buildings destroyed by fire at Regina, N.W.T., loss \$100,000.
- 16th.—The Pope announces the formation of a hierarchy in Japan.
- 17th.—Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, tenders his resignation to the Emperor. . . . Fatal conflagration in Indianapolis; nine firemen killed and several injured.
- 18th.—Many cotton mills and factories in England close down owing to the scarcity of coal consequent upon the strike of the English colliers.
- 19th.—Gen. von Caprivi appointed successor to Prince Bismarck. . . . Reported that influenza is ravaging Australia and New Zealand.
- 20th.—The colliers' strike in England settled, the coal mine owners agreeing to the men's demands. . . . The Manitoba Legislature passes a resolution unanimously calling upon the Dominion Government to negotiate for an unrestricted reciprocity treaty with the United States.
- 21st.—Death of the Duke of Manchester in Naples. . . . Dr. Saumarez Smith elected Episcopal Primate of Australia.
- 22nd.—John Wade, a carpenter on the new Asylum buildings at Mimico, Ont., fatally stabbed by John Byron, foreman on the works, during a drunken row. . . . The Manitoba Legislature passes a bill wiping out all church and college tax exemptions.
- 23rd.—Prairie fires in Colorado and Kansas cause immense destruction of property. . . . Fearful tornado in South Carolina; several lives lost and great damage to property.
- 24th.—Reported that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs will invite representatives of the European powers to protest against the proposed tariff legislation being enacted by the United States Congress. . . . Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Purchase Bill introduced into the Imperial Parliament.
- 25th.—New extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States officially proclaimed in London and Washington. . . . The United States House of Representatives agree to postpone the World's Fair till 1893.
- 26th.—The annual eight-oared boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities rowed, Oxford winning by a length.
- 27th.—Opening of the Prince Edward's Island Local Legislature. . . . Immense destruction to property and fearful loss of life in the United States by destructive storms, Louisville, Ky., being the greatest sufferer.
- 29th.—The towns of Mitchell's Station, Va., and Marshfield, Mo., nearly wiped out by fire. . . . Death of Mr. Alexander Robertson, one of Montreal's most prominent citizens.
- 31st.—Prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature. . . . Reported that the Manitoba Government intend to resign, owing to the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to give the Royal assent to two bills.



Corn Marker.

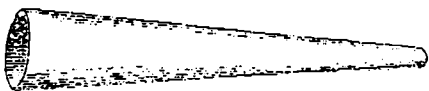
A SIMPLE one-horse corn-marker is made by inserting into a scantling several feet long, short thick teeth at the distance of the rows of corn, and then attaching to the middle of it, a pair of one-horse thills to draw it. Every one of the teeth makes a large scratch for the row. A form for a two-horse marker is represented by the accompanying figure, which nearly explains itself. It is reversible, one



side for narrow rows and the other for wider ones. M is a two-inch plank, A and B the markers, S the tongue, P and T braces. In using markers, the ground should be previously made smooth and level, so that the marks may be distinct. In using a horse-planter, these marks will be very useful in guiding it, the planting tubes being run in the marks and thus easily kept straight.—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

A Useful Planter for Tree Seeds.

ASH, Box Elder, Catalpa, and other winged seeds are peculiarly well adapted for wide distribution on windy days, and it is a rather back-aching job to



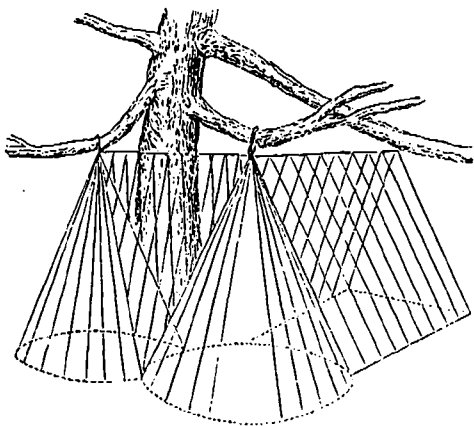
HAND PLANTER.

plant them by hand, step on them with one foot and cover them, when a good breeze is blowing. By making a tube of paste-board or building paper, about three feet long, two inches across at the lower end, and large enough to put the whole hand in at the upper end, a tool is provided not only for tree seeds but for many varieties of garden seed. Every seed can be put just where it is wanted without bending the back at all. With most seeds a little earth can be pushed over them with the foot and firmed at the same time, giving sufficient covering.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Tent of Living Vines.

A VERY pretty tent can be made, which, instead of being formed of the usual canvas, has its sides composed of running vines, making a cool and refreshing retreat. Select a tree with low spreading branches, and attach stout cords to them at three different places. From these cords smaller strings are brought down to the ground, as shown in the plan, and secured to pegs driven into the earth. Any suitable plants, such as Hops, Peas, Beans, or Morning-glories, are then planted at the foot of the strings, and in due time they will be entirely

covered with foliage. The circular parts are laid out by first suspending a stone from the branch above by a string reaching nearly to the ground, to mark the centre of the circle. Then drive a peg



into the ground at this point, and attach a string to it at a length equal to one half the diameter of the desired circle. By tying a nail or sharp-pointed stick to the other end, and moving the whole around the center peg, a very accurate circle can be readily marked out on the ground, and the strings brought down to it from above. As the weight is considerable care must be taken to have the cords strong and firmly fastened, for withstanding wind.

A HANDY thing to have about the farm is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, and a hammer, pinchers and cold-chisel.

NINE cases out of ten, where a variety of fruit which once flourished in a given soil, has ceased to flourish and perfect fine fruit there, the change is due to the fact that the soil has become destitute of the necessary mineral manure.

INTEREST the children in the flowers. If they accidentally pull up a plant, thinking it a weed, do not scold or slap them, but kindly explain the difference, and they will soon be a great help to you, and you will have twice the pleasure with your flowers.

EVERY farmer should raise pigs and cure his bacon. There is no meat equal to that produced at home. You will at least "know what you are eating" which is a valuable point in favor of home-raised meat, as only healthy, thrifty stock will be used for the home supply.

THE quickest way to plant small root grafts is to stretch a line along the ground to be planted, and, with a stick two inches in diameter and pointed, make holes and press the earth in around the plants. This must not be done unless the ground is in the best condition—perfectly dry and finely pulverized.

POTATOES planted early in spring when the soil is mellow and moist, will do well whether cut or planted whole, or whether large or small. But later, when the soil becomes quite dry, cut pieces, whether large or small, soon dry up and a feeble growth is the result. Small whole potatoes will then do better than large cut ones, because whole ones do not become dry. It is well to bear in mind the difference.

UNLEACHED wood ashes contain all the mineral elements of wood in an available form. Ground raw bone supplements this with nitrogenous matter and a needed excess of phosphoric acid. For trees ten inches or more in diameter, a barrel of ashes and fifty pounds of bone spread evenly around the tree, over a circle thirty feet in diameter, and dug in, will astonish most people by the effect it will produce.

A CORRESPONDENT gives a valuable hint which is worthy of trial. He destroys noxious weeds by pouring crude carbolic acid into the "heart of the plant," which probably means the "crown" of the plant. Dandelions treated in this manner were killed down a foot below the surface. It is probable that any kind of acid will answer, especially the sulphuric or muriatic. He claims it to be easier than digging out weeds. Thistles may be eradicated in this manner.

THE best time to prune fruit trees is believed to be when the leaves are about two-thirds grown in spring as the wounds made at this time will heal rapidly and perfectly, and the vitality of the tree will be lowered less than at any other time. But as the pruning in orchard or nursery cannot all be done in one day it is safe to prune lightly at any one time from the time when the leaves have attained nearly full size to the completion of the first extension of growth.

It has been suggested in regard to wire fences that the end posts, which must bear the strain of stretching the wires, be set with concrete. It will take but a few cents' worth of cement to a post, and will make it perfectly firm at the bottom, and also more durable than if set in the clay. It is almost impossible to set posts firm enough so that they will not yield to the strain when the land is wet and soft, but by digging a hole fifteen inches square and pounding it full of coarse cement grout around the post it will give base enough to the post to keep it in place.

MANY persons make a mistake by sowing their seeds before the weather has become warm enough to promote their growth, and in consequence the seeds rot in the ground, or what few plants do appear are weak, sickly things what have but a brief existence. Don't be too impatient to sow your seeds in the spring. If you have a well-heated conservatory or window you may be successful, but if not, wait till the weather settles and becomes moderately warm. Seedling plants started in the early part of April often undo those started earlier, while the trouble and anxiety of caring for the earlier plants is thus saved.

THE secret of having a lawn that will undergo all dry periods that occur during July and August, with least damage, and not be injured for the following seasons, lies in preparing the root-bed in such a manner as to allow the roots to go as deeply as they will and below the reach of the hot sun and drought, so that even if the tops look withered and browned, the roots are not injured to any harmful extent. In the fall an inch or so of mulch of very strawy manure can be given, removed in the spring, and a dressing of commercial fertilizer applied at the rate of a pound to every two square yards. A lawn so treated each year, the mower used during the fore part of the season once a week, and every two weeks as the summer advances, but at all times being careful not to cut so closely as to expose the roots—keeping the grass blades about an inch high, being a safe rule to follow—will well repay the labor spent upon it.

AFTER the trees are snugly heeled-in, do not plant until the weather is settled, especially until the long wind storms are over. These winds are dangerous and shrivel up the bark and destroy the verdure of the buds, which the roots cannot yet supply with moisture. If the trees come to hand early this spring, it is best to heel them in until the weather gets warm. If trees after a long journey in warm weather are found to have the buds started and the bark shrivelled, trim them back, and cut each branch back to a sound, dormant bud. Then dig a trench in suitable soil, and lay in the trees one by one, taking care that in filling in every part of the shrivelled bark is in contact with the moist soil. Cover all completely, root and branch, taking care that the labels are properly preserved. When the trees are taken up at the end of a week or more,

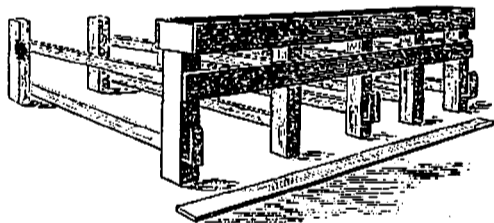
the bark will be found completely restored. Examine the roots and prune the mutilated ones with a smooth cut. Prune the tops into proper shape. Some nurseries give a large head, while others cut the young trees into shape while yet in the nursery rows. A covering of finely divided, light soil over the roots is a great benefit to newly-planted trees.

It is believed that the coming silo will be constructed of sheet iron lapped together and painted with non-corrosive paint and that the shape will be round, thereby preventing waste in the corners. Corn and clover make the finest ensilage; the former must always be cut, and the latter put in whole and well tramped down solidly. The old idea about heating up, waiting so many hours and weighting, has been so far modified that a farmer can fill his silo just about as he does his other work. The corn must be cut and put in, however, just at a stage where it has received all the nutriment it can get from the ground and before it begins to dry up. Corn should be planted so that the stalks will be about seven inches apart and the rows three feet, eight inches apart. Sweet corn can almost always be relied upon for a big crop. Concerning the feeding of silage, the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the process of ensilage corn and other foods has been the greatest step forward in many years towards the solution of the problem of cheap feeding, and that it is a fine feed for dairy cows has also been thoroughly demonstrated. A well-balanced ration is thirty pounds of ensilage, six pounds of shorts and ten pounds of hay. Ensilage should always be supplemented by clover hay or some other feed.

Live Stock.

Hand-Feeding Calves.

HAND-FEEDING calves requires work, but it admits of boiled flax-seed being substituted for the cream. After the calf is four weeks old it need not be given any more milk. When the calf is hand-fed the flow of milk of the dam is somewhat greater; and it is believed that the calves are fully as good, as they take kindlier to grass and meal. The most disagreeable part of hand-feeding comes when the calves are strong enough to fight hard for milk, fre-



quently upsetting the pail, and giving the feeder hard knocks as he attempts to get the right pail to each calf, or to protect the weaker or slower-drinking calves from the others. Our illustration shows how one of our readers has avoided this. A panel of the fence is removed and the gap is filled with the arrangement shown. The trough is for the dry feed or the calves, and when they have made some growth a board above it is required to keep the calves in their inclosure. The lower board fits in pockets made by nailing blocks to the posts. When it is removed, the pails containing the milk can be tipped under the second board into the stalls. In a week each calf will learn its stall and take it. Accustomed to this arrangement, one rarely leaves its stall to drive another out. An offender is easily stopped by the touch of a buggy whip on his nose, and he can make the attack from but one direction. If the calves learn to throw the lower board out of place, a pin above it at each end will hold it. The arrangement is a great improvement upon handing a pail over the fence, with half a dozen calves greedily striving for it. By making the posts a little higher and putting on a roof the calves have a well arranged shelter from sun and rain, and can eat or rest in comfort.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROVIDE a trough where the little pigs can be fed by themselves. They must be kept growing and eating. With the larger hogs many of them will fail to get anything like a full supply.

It is not thought to make much difference whether a hog's skin is clean or not, judging from general custom in feeding. But this is contrary to fact, for it has been amply demonstrated that an animal with a clean skin does not consume as much food as one not kept clean, and gives a better return for the food eaten.

A PROMINENT stock-breeder says: In raising colts, I teach them to eat and have them on full feed of bran and oats before they are weaned, and I can wean them at four months without any loss of flesh. I feed no corn until past two years old, but feed liberally with bran, carrots and oats, and all the corn fodder or clover hay that they will eat, and maintain a steady growth all winter.

The sheep is the most fastidious of all domestic animals; it will contend stoutly for the first place next to the pump spout or a certain clean corner in the grain trough. For this reason all troughs should be turned over or covered tight the moment they are emptied, to prevent any foulness from accumulating. Whatever grain is given the flock should be watched while they eat it; if a few are a little "off their feed," on account of muddy weather or other cause, the heavy eaters should not be allowed to linger and consume the residue of the feed. They should be promptly driven from the troughs and the remaining feed removed, else they too will be in danger of getting "off their feed."

It seems natural for some men to be always thumping and abusing the horses which they handle. They seem to have the idea that without this rough treatment they could not manage their horses. This is one of the greatest errors that men who handle horses can fall into. If a horse has any habits that make him unpleasant to handle they should be thoroughly broken up at once, after which there will be no cause for further trouble. An hour's work well directed will remedy the worst fault in the training of almost any horse, and it is better to take the time, should it require a whole day, to break up habits that are annoying, than to let them run along during the whole life of the animal. Whenever you see a man who is continually fighting his team you can set him down as a fool or a tyrant. If he is the first he hasn't sense enough to know how to treat his horses. If he is the second he is abusive because he has the power to show his evil disposition and the poor brutes cannot resist him.

THERE are plenty of farmers whose land is well adapted to the growing of grain who raise a larger amount of feed than the number of stock they keep will consume and who purchase more or less young stock, and feed on to maturity. When this is done a good class of stock must be purchased if the best profit is realized. It is more profitable to pay a good price for good young stock than to purchase scrubs at a very low price. If well-fed and cared for it is the amount of feed that the animal will convert into growth and flesh that determines the profit, and in this a good breed is the most important item. The farmer who breeds young stock to sell to those who will purchase to feed, must keep good stock and then care for them so as to keep in a good growing condition. Horses, cattle and hogs are the three classes that this applies to principally. Good colts and calves at weaning time can often be sold at a price that leaves a good profit to the farmer. In a comparison of breeds at a recent Fat Stock Show in the States the calves under one year old made remarkable daily gains. The daily gain of the grades and crosses was 2.78 pounds, the Shorthorns 2.64 pounds, and the Herefords 2.48 pounds, or an average of 2.62 pounds. As the calf weighs something at birth, this, added to its daily gain for 365 days, brings the young animal to a weight quite respectable before it becomes a yearling. The average gain of the yearlings was 2.07 pounds; of the two-year-olds 1.77 pounds, and of the three-year-olds 1.52 pounds. There is, therefore, a great difference in the gain of an animal during its first year compared with its gain the two years following. As this showing is the result of a com-

parison of more than 100 animals it becomes a plain fact that farmers should consider. If they can, by the use of pure breeds and grades, combined with liberal feeding, secure gains approaching those of the young steers experimented with, the breeding of cattle can be made profitable. While the grades and crosses made the greater gain the first year the pure breeds gradually asserted their superiority, and after the second year made larger daily gains than the grades. This is a very creditable showing in favor of the pure breeds, and destroys the claim that grades and crosses are superior to the pure-bred animals; but it shows that the grade is nearly equal to the pure-bred until the marketable age is reached, and encourages the claim that farmers may improve their stock at a small cost with advantage. The scrub could not compare with the grades in any respect favorably.

The Poultry Yard.

To cure a cat or dog of catching chickens cut off his tail just back of his ears, then top-dress with two or more feet of dirt. Sure cure.

A GOOD plan for a small number of hens is to make a small house, say eight by ten, with roosts and boxes, and let the roosts reach through so that you can use them at each end as handles and thus move the house about. This gives the fowls a chance at fresh grass, and clean soil.

HENS, like horses and men, do not need such things as condition powders, and only seldom are tonics required. The true tonics for poultry, and the only conditioning, are strict cleanliness, good, clean, nutritious food, and pure water, with sunlight and sufficient room to exercise in.

As the spring opens and the weather grows warmer, the rations for poultry should be altered so as to decrease the fat-producing foods, and increase those foods containing a preponderance of egg-elements, in order to obtain an abundant supply of eggs for hatching purposes, in addition to keeping up the regular market engagement.

THOSE who make an object of marketing eggs will find by careful comparison, that young stock can be kept to better advantage than those that have passed to their third year: early hatched cockerels can be sold for broilers and the pullets retained for layers in the winter, when eggs command high prices. Pullets will lay more than old hens; they are always in a fair condition for the table when needed, are less liable to attacks of diseases, and can bear the changes of weather much better.

WHEN the chicks are hatched, allow them to be well brooded before you give them food. There is no danger of their suffering from hunger for at least twelve hours after being hatched, unless there is a long interval between those coming first and last. Nature provides every chick with sufficient food to last until they are all well brooded, rested and their digestive organs in good working condition. Before leaving the shell, the yoke is absorbed into the stomach and this lasts them a whole day, because their digestive organs are not active until the channels are cleaned.

SCATTER newly-slaked lime in the hen-houses as often as you wish, as it will absorb moisture and dry the apartment. Do not scatter it on the droppings that have accumulated, however, as it will cause loss of ammonia, but dust it on the floor, on the walls, and over the nests, as well as over the yards. It will greatly prevent disease, and also destroy all lice that it touches. No hen-house that is frequently dusted with lime will be affected with lice if they have not secured a foothold. Lime purifies the quarters and dries them, and as it is cheap and plentiful it should be used often and plentifully.

Birth of a New Nation.

Federation of the Australian Colonies. The Leading Delegates at the recent Convention in Melbourne.

(Written for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED by our Australian Correspondent.)

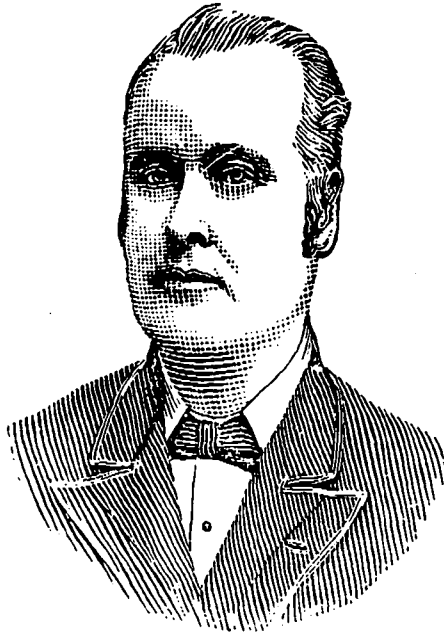
Doubtless many weeks ere this the cable services of the Canadian press have made the people of your Dominion slightly acquainted with the movement that is now going on throughout the Australian Colonies, to bring about their Federation. However, there may be some few facts to be given which, at the present juncture, should prove of the very greatest interest to the Australians' fellow-colonists, the people of Canada. During the week at the end of which this article is being written there has been sitting in Melbourne a convention of delegates from the whole of the colonies in the Australasian group, called at the instance of the patriarchal Premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes, and the Premier of Victoria, Mr. Duncan Gillies. This convention was comprised of two of the leading representatives of the different Parliaments, and was called to carry a resolution submitted by Sir Henry Parkes, to declare that the progress of the Australian Colonies has been so rapid that the time is now ripe for the whole of them to be brought into one great confederation, and further to propose an immediate convention of gentlemen elected by the different Colonial Parliaments to take into consideration the best scheme of federation for the constitution of Federated Australia to be modelled upon. The movement has naturally received a great deal of attention, but it is a



SIR HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., NEW SOUTH WALES.

fact that the different Parliaments of the Colonies have not until the last few months entered into its discussion with any degree of enthusiasm. One great body to bring the question into its present prominent position is the Australian Natives' Association, comprised solely of native-born Australians, whose object, as set forth in their constitution, is to bring about the early federation of the lands in which they are interested. In every parliament the increase of young members has been very large at every recent election. The truth of this can be ascertained from the fact that twenty new members, all belonging to the Association, were elected at the last general election in Victoria, so that in each colony a powerful and compact body has been formed for the laudable object of promoting the unity of the Australian colonies. During the last few months it has been vigorously declared that the Federation of Australia is necessary, and the sentiment is cheered to the echo, wherever it is uttered, by the people, who have a decided disinclination to keep up the imaginary boundary lines that exist between the different colonies. It has, however, been frequently said that there are very great difficulties in the way of Australian Federation, and considerable stress is laid on the fact that there is an utter absence of any event such as led to the speedy federation of the Provinces in the Dominion of Canada. So far as Australia is concerned, no difficulty will be experienced through climatic influences, but this will prove an obstacle in the way of Australasian Federation, as the people of New Zealand enjoy a totally different climate to that of the island continent. Besides that, New Zealand is, so to speak, "peculiarly built." Its lofty mountains and ranges of hills make it a country easily defended, and as it is 1,200 miles away from the other colonies, the representatives of the two islands declare that for purposes

of defence Australian Federation would be useless to them. Therefore, it is apparent that New Zealand, a country rich in minerals, with soil of almost remarkable fertility, and immense



HON. DUNCAN GILLIES, VICTORIA.

natural resources, will have to live its own life, so far as a complete confederation is concerned. It may be taken for granted that the constitution of the Federal Parliament for the Australasian Colonies will be modelled principally on the lines of the Canadian Federation, and possibly the greatest alteration will be with regard to the powers of the Local Legislatures. It has been frequently remarked by public men here that the small power left in the hands of the Provincial Governments of Canada would not be at all approved of for Australia, and therefore the speeches from every member of the recent conference were in the direction of upholding the necessity of every possible power being left in the hands of the Local Parliaments, while a Federal Government would only deal with such questions as were of national importance.

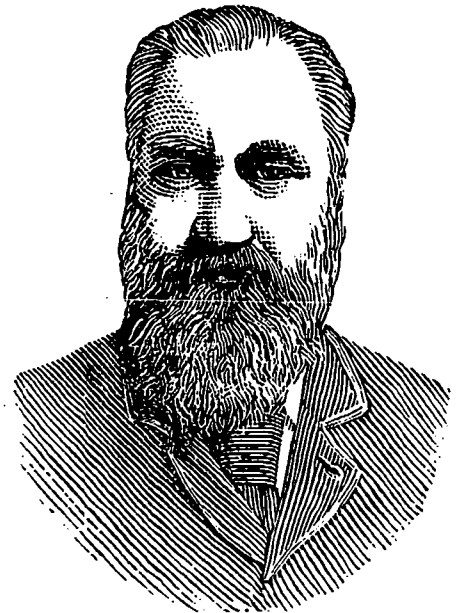
Probably no difficulty will be harder to overcome than that of the customs tariffs. At the present time bitter feeling has been engendered by the heavy taxes levied on the natural products of adjoining colonies, and the consequent retaliation. It is apparent that every addition to the tariff on inter-colonial products raises the barrier that is being built up, and it has frequently been said that in Victoria, at least, protection has gone mad, and more so when a tax is passed on the live stock coming into the colony from New South Wales and South Australia, and even on fruit and dairy produce. Almost every nameable article that it would be possible to grow in Victoria, whether being grown or not, has been subjected to a tax, and consequently the higher the obstacle is being built, the harder it will be to pull it down. Federation has been preached, but the practice of the Victorian Government has been in an entirely opposite direction, until now the people have taken hold of the matter, and will never be satisfied until federation has



SIR JAMES J. LEESTERE, K.B., WESTERN AUSTRALIA

become an absolute fact. There is not the slightest doubt that the first thing to be brought about will be inter-colonial free trade. New South Wales, a free trade colony, Victoria,

Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania are ready to adopt this almost immediately, while New Zealand, although unable to federate, will join a customs' union. South Australia, however, says: "You must give us a few years for our industries to grow," and they point to the fact, as is natural, that Victoria should be anxious for inter-colonial free trade, as her protectionist policy has made her a large manufacturing country, so that she has no need to fear any competition. The difficulty, every member of the conference believed, could be overcome, and it certainly seems ridiculous that between a people all in one land, of the one national type, and with the same aspirations, restrictions should have been placed on their commercial relations, quite as heavy, if not heavier, than any restriction placed on a purely foreign country. It is agreed that the federation will take some time, and that in the meanwhile compromises could be effected, and duties which now exist removed from natural products, so that the first step towards the aim of the federationists would be taken. The petty jealousy, not the friendly rivalry, between the different colonies is almost laughable. Everything Victorian in New South Wales is sneered at, while the feeling is freely reciprocated on this side of the Murray. A better feeling has to be introduced between the leaders of the people, and the generous attitude of Sir Henry Parkes at the present juncture will promote it more than anything else that could be conceived. Of all colonies, New South Wales is rich in its resources. Her mineral wealth is even fabulous, while her large extent of country will be rich in agriculture, and natural products will be fostered to a much more considerable extent than at present, when no restriction is placed on their introduction to the other colonies. Still what will after all prove the greatest factor for federation, is the fact that in Victoria



HON. THOS. PLAYFORD, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

lies the energy and enterprise, together with the capital, that has sent her people into the very centre of all the other colonies, until I firmly believe that, in three of the colonies at least, the interest of Victorians, resident in Victoria, is larger than the people of the colonies themselves. The interests of every colony are identical, and therefore the customs' tariff, which at present in many cases is absurd in the extreme, may not be allowed to prove such a formidable obstacle as it is represented to be. It has already been agreed that the colonies should federate for defence, and they have federated in their action against the introduction of the Chinese. Uniform marriage laws are required, as now the colonies are entirely different in their provisions for divorces. The same thing could have been said a little while ago with regard to the law relating to debts, and it was a fact that an absconding debtor from South Australia, or any other colony, could not be arrested after he had passed the imaginary boundary line that runs between them. Considerable attention is also to be paid to the question of coining. The Australian colonies have their silver and copper mines, the former being the most extensive of any at the present time. The silver and copper are sent from Australia, coined in England, and returned. At what cost? Simply this, that at the present time the shilling in use has only seven pence, three farthings, to eight pence, half-penny of silver in it, so that at the lowest more than a fourth of the value of every shilling sent to the colonies goes into the treasury of the British Government. The same thing is noticeable with the copper, and Australians urge that as they mint their gold coin, it is unjust for the profitable coinage to be taken from them. There is no uniform railway gauge in Australia, which causes considerably more expense in the carriage of goods, and so far as a Court of Appeal is concerned,

the conference strongly expressed the opinion that it should be formed from the Chief Justices of the different colonies, with no appeal to the Privy Council. I believe that on all



HON. H. S. BIRD, TASMANIA.

questions, with the exception of the tariff, there is a thorough unanimity of opinion, and it only requires a little friendly feeling in order to sweep away even this obstacle, so that the federation of Australia shall be an accomplished fact. The Federal Council of the present day has no executive power whatever, and it is evident that no Federal Executive will be successful if taken from the different governments, and not from the people. Altogether, I believe from the attitude of members of the Conference, that the federation of the Australian colonies will, in a very great measure, be modeled on the lines of the Canadian Dominion, while it is certain that the national debt of Australia, which is three times that of Canada, will also have to be taken over by the Federal Government. Therefore, the sum of what it has virtually been decided the federation of these colonies will accomplish comprises a Federal Parliament, a Federal Executive, a Federal Force, and Federal Revenues and Credit. Federation without supreme powers, without means of raising its own revenue, and enforcing a law affecting the whole of the colonies, would be to any combination of peoples a mere sham, and could only end in confusion. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that in a few short years, at the most, the Australian colonies will be united in a complete federation, with all the advantages of the Canadian system, together with the fact that the working of some laws with you will prevent the same mistake being made here. I have just been re-reading an article published two years ago in the *Centennial Magazine*, and written by Principal Grant, of Kingston, Ont. His article concludes as follows: "We expect much from the Australians. Placed in a wide and goodly land, under the influences of a genial climate, and with a constitution, the essence of which is trust in the people, what position more full of promise can be conceived, if only

tween them and their destiny. It should be easy for them to develop the highest form of society the world has yet seen. Will they do so? The question will be answered in the affirmative. Nothing can come between Australia—a land rolling in wealth of every description—and her destiny. Nothing that can be foreseen can ever prevent the young nation rising and taking its place with the nations of the world, to wield a powerful voice in the actions of all peoples on the face of the earth. There could be no more appropriate conclusion to this article, which I trust will be read with deep interest by every



SIR SAMUEL GRIFFITH, K.C.M.G., QUEENSLAND.

fellow-colonist in the Dominion of Canada, than the poem of the Australian poetess, Agnes Neale, in which she says:

'Lo! a young world, lo! a strong world, rises on this distant olime,
Destined to increase and strengthen to the very end of time.
Here through veins with young life swelling, rolls the blood
that rules the world ;
Here, as hers ; and dear as honor, England's banner floats unfurled.

Oh, Australia! fair and lovely Empress of the Southern Sea.
What a glorious fame awaits thee in the future's history.
Land of wealth, and land of beauty, tropic suns and arctic
snows,
Where the splendid noontide blazes, where the raging storm-
wind blows;

Be thou proud and be thou daring, ever true to God and man,
In all evil be to rearward, in all good take thou the van!
Only let thy hands be stainless, let thy life be pure and true,
And a destiny awaits thee such as nations never knew.

Melbourne, Feb. 16th, 1890.

HARRY JONES.

[We are indebted to the *Evening Standard*, Melbourne, for the outs of the leading delegates.—ED.]



THE man who gets up and talks like a book is too easily read.

THERE is always one nave in a church that no ministerial eloquence can convert.

THERE are some men to whom a loss of their reputations would mean mighty good luck.

THE easiest money to spend, and the hardest money to save is that which we have not yet earned.

A MAN is like a chicken ; he will leave a plate of meat to run after another chicken with a bone in its mouth.

THE difference between a funny lawyer and a poet is : One courts the muses and the other amuses the court.

THE following dialogue occurred in a county court recently :
"What day did you fix up the line fence?" asked the attorney.
"The 7th of September," said the witness. "When did you go to work for the plaintiff?" "The 1st of September was the reply." "How long after that when you went to fix the line fence?" "About a fortnight." "Is it a fortnight from the 1st of September to the 7th?" asked the astonished attorney. Whereupon the witness coolly replied : "Yes, sir ; I think it is." A quick-witted reply was that given by a witness at the close of a tedious cross-questioning. "Now tell me how many sheep you ever saw, under oath, now remember." "I never saw a sheep under oath," replied the witness, which closed the cross-examination.



SIR JOHN HALL, NEW ZEALAND.

the nation can bring forth a few great men, and if the people will listen to duty, 'Stern daughter of the voice of God.' There is no priesthood ordained of Jehovah, no armed praetorians, no ancient aristocracy, nor crowned middlemen be-

In a nutshell—The kernel.

"Why do you call your parrot Honesty?"
"Because Honesty is the best Polly, see?"

THERE is one thing the hardware dealer always has on hand—nails.

FRASTS and fasts in this life run close together. When the rat went into the wire trap it was feast ; when it tried to get out it was fast.

THE dog may claim to have his day, but if you were to listen to the cat, he certainly takes the cake, so far as the night is concerned.

ONE of the spring styles is to tread on a loose brick after the snow or frost begins to thaw, and notice the new pattern of the pants in consequence.

MODESTY has its faults. The animals were going into the Ark when somebody cried out : "The Camels are Coming." The giraffes stretched their necks to see and the camels got their backs up.

It Didn't Work.



MR. JUBAL T. EARLBIRD (9:30 P.M.)

Here, now! he can't help seeing that when he comes in, so we can go to bed in peace.



BROTHER-IN-LAW JIM (1:30 A.M.)

Guess I'd better go up stairs in the old family style to-nigh so's not to disturb Jubal and the rest of 'em.



CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

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

Baby's First Shoes.

It is very important that baby's first shoes be soft and large. Baby often suffers great discomfort from slight pressure on his tender little toes.

Forming these little shoes is a pleasant bit of fancy work, and they make a very acceptable present to baby's mamma. They are easily cut and fitted, and there is a long list of materials to choose from, both for the shoe itself and for its ornamentation.

Fig. 1 shows one of these dainty little shoes completed. The material used was chamois skin. Two

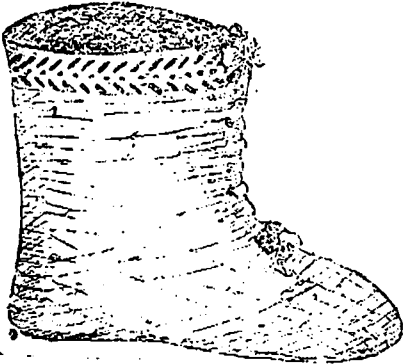


FIG. 1.

pieces were cut the shape of fig. 2 for the upper, and the sole by fig. 3. The two pieces from fig. 2 are

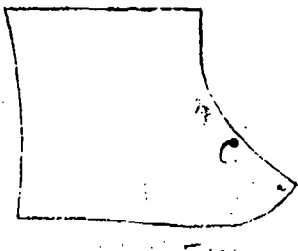


FIG. 2.

stitched together down the back and as far up as c at the front. In joining on the sole, the front,



FIG. 3.

marked a, is put against the end of the sole marked a, and the back, b, against the end of the sole marked b. They are then stitched around, and the seams trimmed closely. Eyelets are cut down both sides of the front, through which a narrow ribbon is laced and tied in a clustering bow top and bottom. A delicate vine is worked around the top.

As a baby's first shoe is almost a sock, and as much designed for ornament as use, they look nicely embroidered on the toe and around the ankle. Where the toe is to be embroidered it should be first seamed up and the embroidery done before the

shoe is closed at the back. The top can then be ornamented around the ankle before the upper is joined to the sole. Wash silk should be used for the embroidery, otherwise when the shoe is washed the colors will run and spoil the looks of the little shoe. The ribbon used for the lacing should be very narrow with a plain edge. If preferred, silk tape can take the place of the ribbon.

Shoes made of chamois skin may be washed when soiled. Make a lather of tepid soft water and fine soap. Place the shoes in it and squeeze gently until the dirt is removed; then rinse through two waters, using warm, soft water each time. Care must be taken not to pull or stretch while wet. When almost dry straighten and pull into shape.

They may at first feel a little stiff, but if gently pulled and worked with the fingers, they will be as soft as when new. In selecting chamois, thick skin should be chosen. Shoes made of such chamois are not only nice for baby's first shoes, but are equally satisfactory for children who are learning to take their first steps.

Flannel and cashmere also are sometimes used for first shoes. When these materials are selected, a lining must be added, and all edges bound with ribbon or silk-braid.

Ornamental Towel-Rack

A VARIATION from the useful but ordinarily ugly and inartistic towel-rack, can be made with little trouble or expense. Procure a common rolling-pin and two yards of two-inch wide ribbon of a rather dull bronze color. Paint the rolling-pin light blue, and when dry, varnish it; be sure the varnish is thin, and do not get too much on, or it will not look smooth. Tie the ribbon in a graceful bow to each handle, leaving a long loop between, by which the holder is to be suspended. When it is hung up and a towel thrown over it the effect is very ornamental, and it answers also its purpose as a towel-holder in a very substantial manner. It should be suspended from a strong screw or picture nail.

MAKE yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts.—*Ruskin.*

To clean so-called brass lamps rub the lamp thoroughly with a mixture of crocus and sweet oil, stand it aside to dry. When dry polish it with dry crocus and chamois skin.

A TABLESPOONFUL of ammonia in a gallon of warm water will often restore colors in carpets; it will also remove whitewash from them.

Yellow stains, left by sewing-machine oil on white, may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing with soap.

It is a very common thing for young housekeepers to scorch their linen when learning to iron. Do not be discouraged. Wax your irons thoroughly and keep them in a dry place. This will prevent their sticking. If you find a scorched place, expose it to the hottest rays of the sun. It will be obliterated in a short time.

To boil rice in grains for soups, after cleansing it throw it into plenty of salted boiling water, and boil it fast for fifteen minutes; then drain off the water and place the saucepan containing the rice either in the oven uncovered, or upon a brick on the back of the stove, with a clean towel folded several times laid in the saucepan above the rice, the cover being left off. After about ten minutes steaming in this way, the rice will be dry and tender, every grain distinct.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A little ammonia in tepid water will soften and cleanse the skin.

Hot fat or cutting bread will soon dull the edge of the sharpest knife.

A red-hot iron passed over old putty will soften it so it can be easily removed.

A piece of sponge fastened to a stick is a good thing with which to clean lamp chimneys.

A damp cloth dipped in salt will remove egg stains from silver, or tea stains from china dishes.

Flannels and blankets may be soaked in a pail of water containing one tablespoonful of ammonia and a little suds. Rub as little as possible and they will be white and clean, and will not shrink.

Strong carbolic acid is sure death to bedbugs. It is also one of the very best disinfectants. A bottle should be kept on hand—out of the reach of children—and a few drops occasionally put down the sink drain and in slop-jars.

A crumb of bread must not be wasted, but dried, pounded and put away in a tin box ready for bread-ing codfish balls, rice croquettes, etc. Remains of cooked vegetables must be saved for soups; not even a leaf of cabbage should be thrown away.

Thread of all kinds should be kept as much as possible from the air, which rots it. If one buys thread by the quantity, which is the economical way of buying it, only so much as is needed for daily use should be taken out, and the rest put away in a covered box protected from the air.

Before the days of sewing machines, sewing-silk was to be found in all work baskets. Now machine-silk is generally found instead. But for hand-sewing the old-fashioned sewing-silk is much better. It does not fray so readily as machine-silk, and hence is more durable. Tailors understand this, and always use it for hand-sewing.

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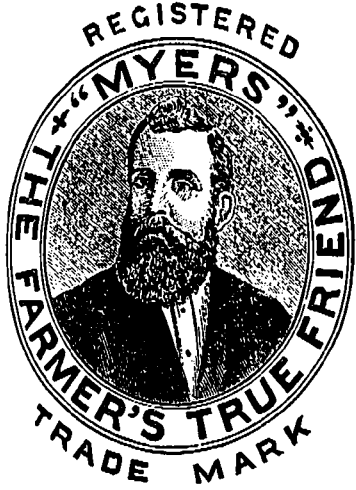
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Breeders' Directory.

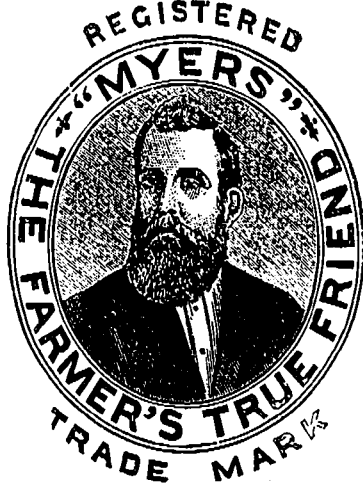
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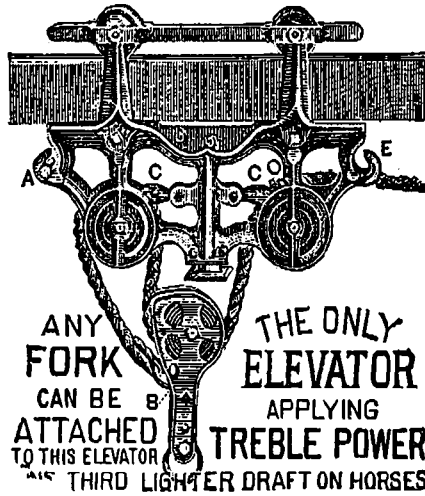
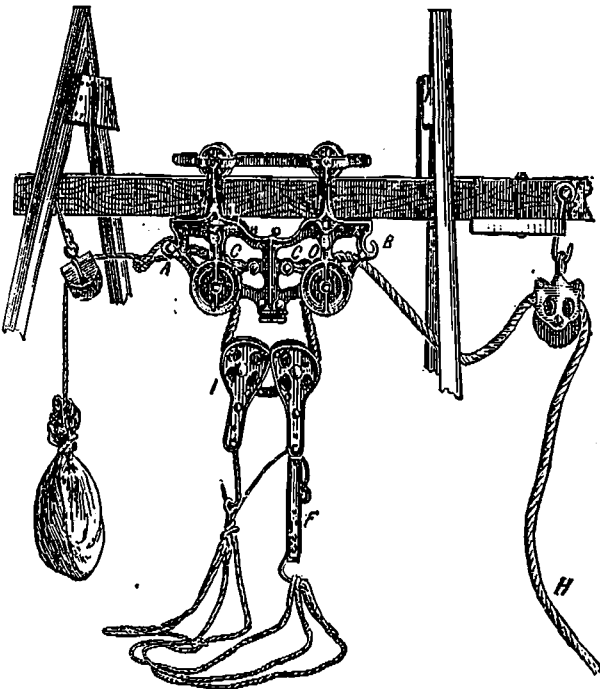
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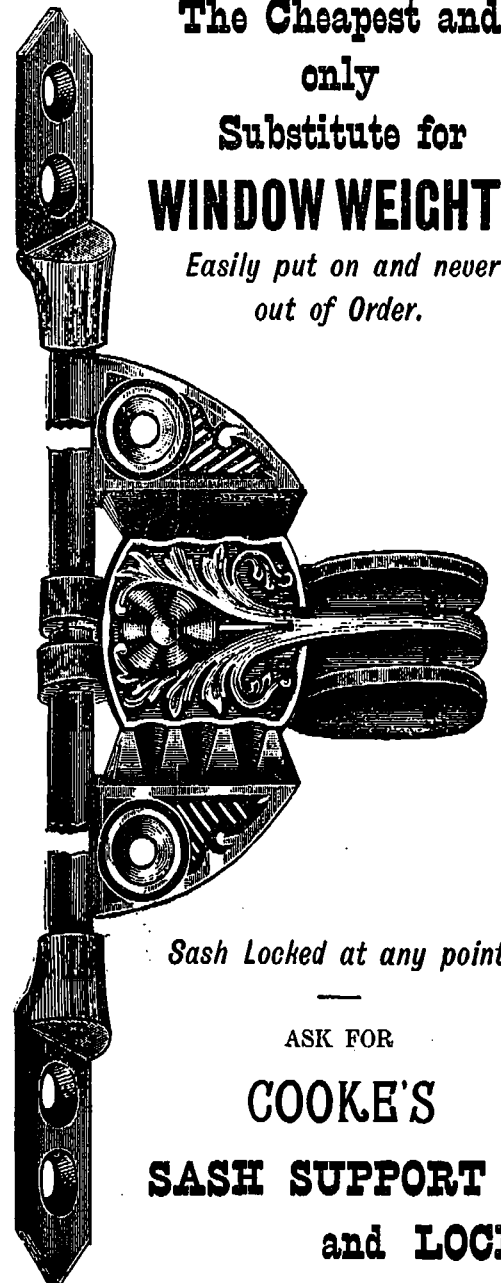
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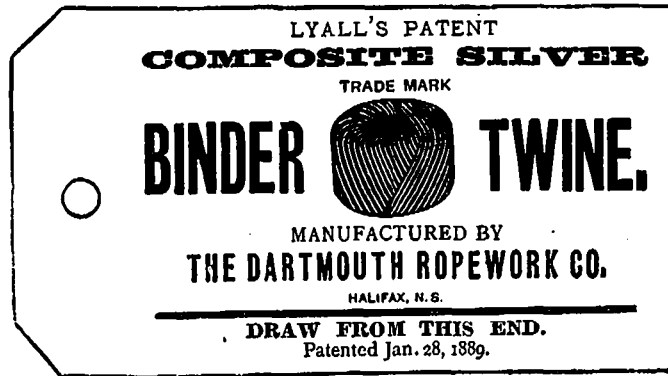
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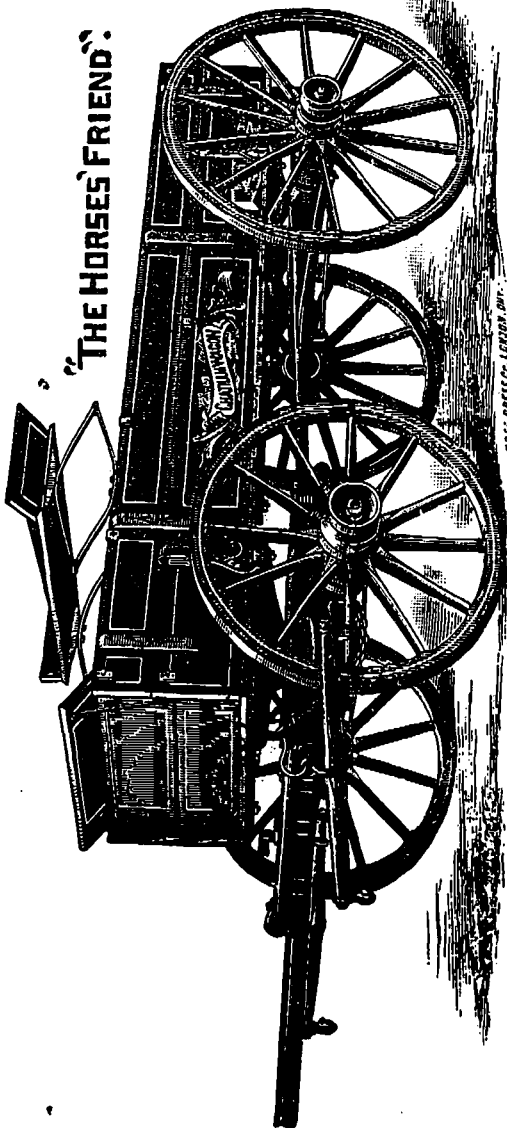


Our Composite Silver must not be confounded with ordinary Jute twines, it being a Patented Composition Twine, manufactured for the express purpose of binding grain, has been thoroughly tested, gives absolute satisfaction, is cheaper than any other twine offered, runs an average of 530 feet per lb. and retails at 10 cents a pound. Being free from tow, and as strong as most manila in use, it works freely on any make of Binder.

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of which wagon the above is a faithful cut, and which the Government of the Dominion of Canada has adopted as the STANDARD WAGON. We simply ask intending purchasers, in their own interests, to send to us for particulars of the Chatham Wagon, or if there is one convenient closely examine it before purchasing any other.

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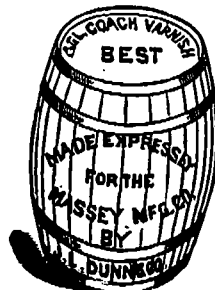
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And so on for the Third and Fourth Prizes.

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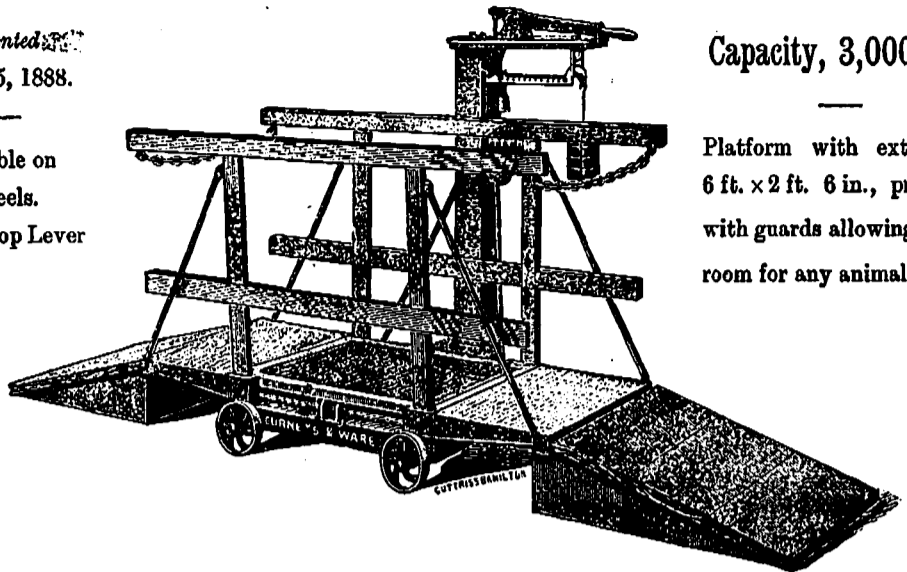
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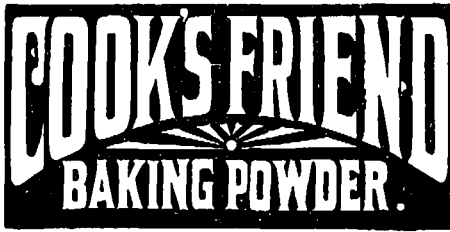


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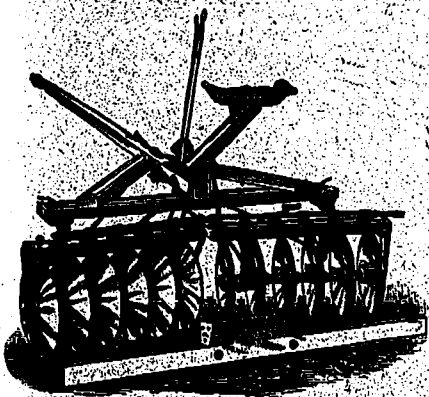


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OUR WORKS have been completely overhauled. Large additions have been made, new machinery has been put in, and we can now boast of the best equipped plant in Canada for the most economical and most scientific production of Threshing Machinery. A large amount of additional land has also been purchased, and our former capacity more than doubled. We hope now to more nearly meet the heavy demand for our goods.

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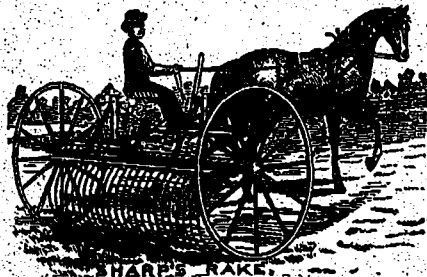


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This is the most complete and perfect working Harrow made. It has no equal in reliability and effectiveness. The disk gaugs are connected with the main frame by a ball and socket joint, in such a manner that each gang is free to conform to the uneven surface of the ground, and can be taken apart for transportation or storage, without the use of any tool, in one minute.

It is in all respects the very best Harrow manufactured, and will give perfect satisfaction in every case. For further information and circulars, address

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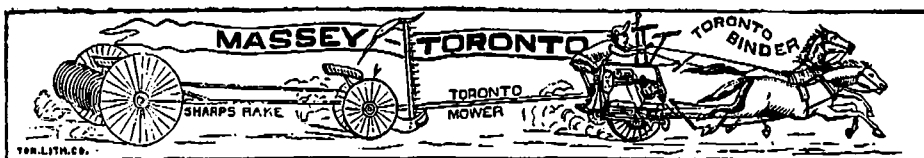
Light, strong, durable, and efficient. This is the seventeenth season for Sharp's Rake, and the number manufactured now totals up to

38,009

The Massey Harvester

(Self-Rake Reaper) is a well-tried machine, this being its thirteenth season. There are some 13,000 in use at the present time in nearly every grain-growing country.

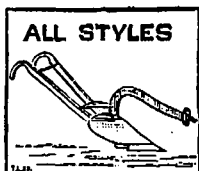




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LIMITED
WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

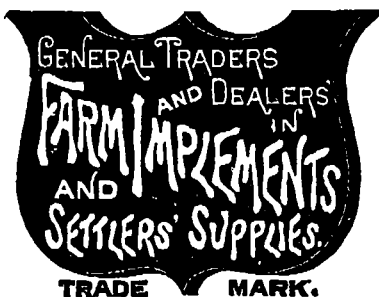
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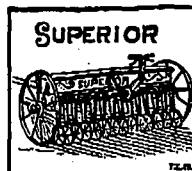


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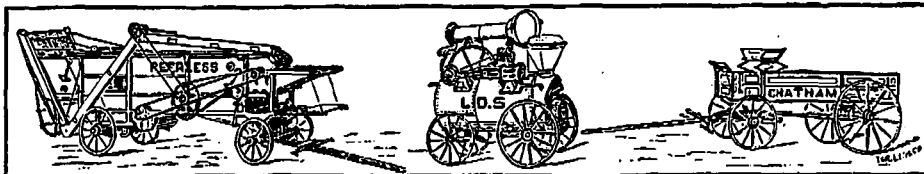


Permanent Warehouses and Reliable Agents at all leading centres in Manitoba, the North-West, and British Columbia, from which we supply in season every kind of implement or machine used on a farm. See our Agents or write for Catalogue and Prices.



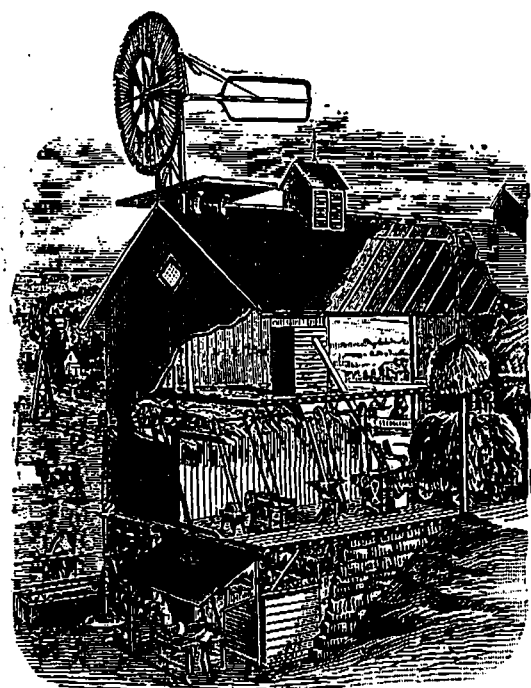
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