

• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

August Number

New Series, Vol. 6, No. 8.

Toronto, August, 1894.



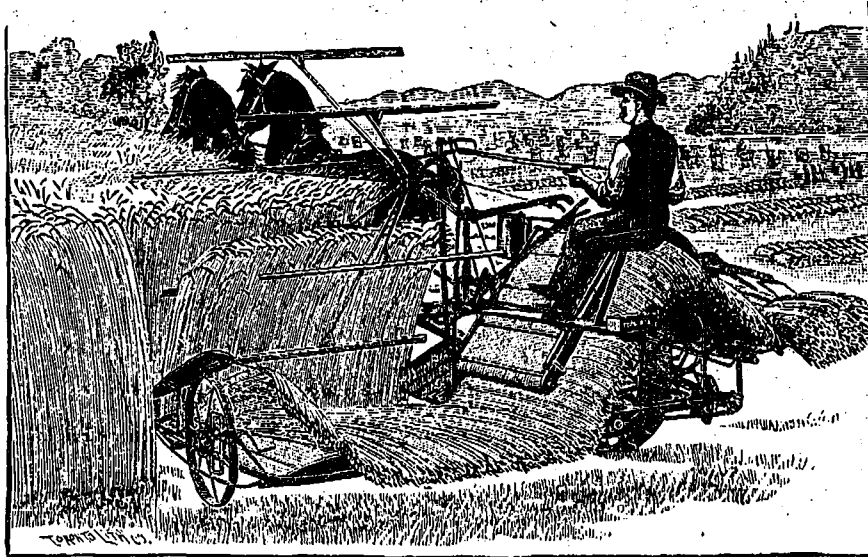
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THE MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER

The only Open-Back Binder that has passed beyond its Experimental Stages.

It is capable of every desirable adjustment, and will save grain that other machines cannot pick up, elevate, nor bind.

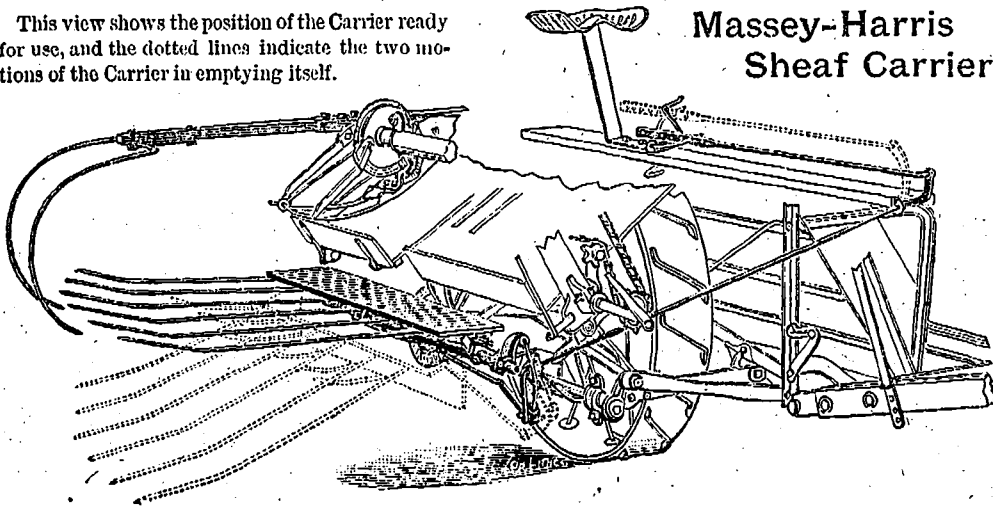
Has won for itself a brilliant record in Europe, Australia and South America.



A marvellous success in all kinds of crop, and is proved to be the most durable, economical, and efficient, besides being the lightest draught Binder in in the market.

The Massey-Harris Wide-Open Binder has the greatest capacity, and will perform the widest range of work of any self-binder ever produced. It will work with equal facility in the very shortest or the longest crops grown in any country. It is very light running, and is easier on the team than any other machine. So simple is the machine to operate, and so easy to understand, that a boy capable of handling a team of horses can manage it. The Patent Wide-Open Elevator, with Automatic Floating Canvas, will elevate crops of any length without shelling the grain.

This view shows the position of the Carrier ready for use, and the dotted lines indicate the two motions of the Carrier in emptying itself.



Massey-Harris Sheaf Carrier.

This is positively the best carrier ever invented, for many reasons.

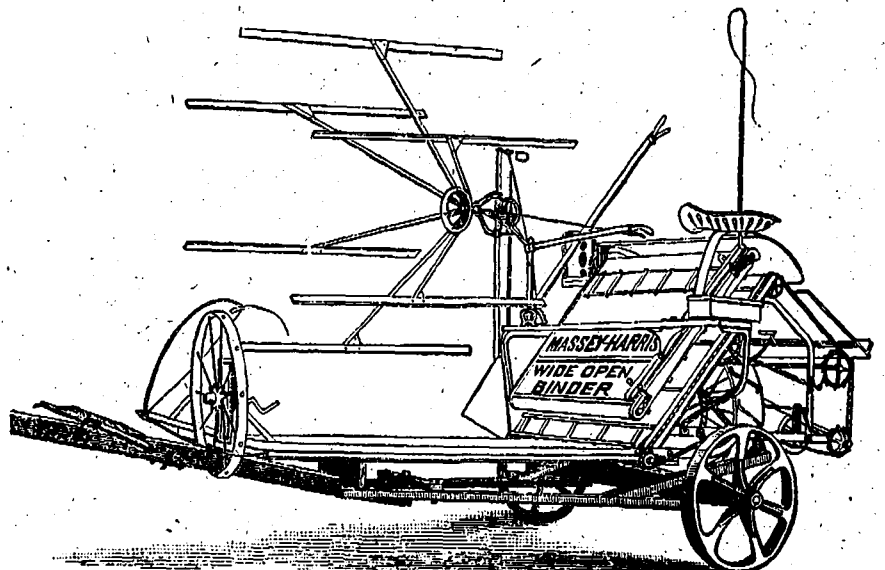
It is supported from the main frame in a rigid manner, and places no undue strain on any part of the machine, nor does it interfere with the knottter in any way.

It operates very easily, and lays the sheaves straight and even, a thing never before accomplished by any maker on this continent.

When in position to receive the sheaves, the Carrier is "locked" and no pressure is required to hold it in place. It is attached close under the deck. A gentle pressure of the foot unlocks it. The first movement is downwards to an angle of 30 to 35 degrees, then backward under the deck—all from one quadrant.

Massey-Harris Transport Truck.

To load the Massey-Harris Binder on a Massey-Harris Transport is but the work of a few moments of time by one man alone. The pole is quickly detached without the removal of a bolt, and also the pole brace; then the machine is tilted up, the Truck is placed underneath and the pole connected, as shown in the illustration below (all done without the use of a monkey wrench or other tool), when the machine can be hauled for miles in safety and comfort.



MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER ON TRUCK.

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(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1894.

[Vol. 6, No. 8.]

THE IROQUOIS OF THE GRAND RIVER

[The following, by MISS E. PAULINE JOHNSON, is from *Harper's Weekly*.]

WITHIN the last decade public interest in the North American Indians has undergone a revival, whether induced by the fact that the red man is making a final and powerful effort to obtain a hearing of his wrongs, and emphasizing this endeavor by frequent bloodshed in the far West, or whether by the renewed and assiduous application of ethnologists and archæologists to Indian subject, it is difficult to decide.

With the exception of Finland, the country is unknown that possesses such wealth of folklore as America. There are mines of unchronicled legends and superstitions, each colored by tribal distinctions, that scholars will never unearth, and that will perish with the people whose blood grows annually thinner and paler as their prairies receive the "white man's footprint," as their rivers ripple to the dip of his oars, as their forests fall at the hurling of his

axe, and who will themselves be but a tradition and a memory in the lapse of a century or so.

Probably the most famous and well known Indian nation, both on the pages of history and in the press of to-day, is the Iroquois, that magnificent people whose name was synonymous with war, blood, and bravery throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and whose descendants still possess much of the fire and all of the exclusive birthrights of tradition so jealously treasured by their ancestors.

The six distinct tribes that compose the Iroquois nation, being the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida, and Tuscarora, have since the American War of Independence been permanently settled in southwestern Ontario. Fragmentary remnants of the different tribes and bands are scattered throughout New York State and portions of the various reserves in Canada, but the original and collective stock have for upwards of a hundred years made their homes on the shores of the Grand River, one of the loveliest and most legend-thronged streams in the province.

When under the generalship of Captain

Joseph Brant, these people allied their forces with the British, and left in the Mohawk Valley a precarious livelihood that had been riddled and checkered by the numerous wars of the colonists, the imperial government allotted them a reserve grant which comprised the land lying within six miles on either side of the Grand River, from its source to its mouth.

At that period, these were hunting and fishing grounds unequalled in the country; but a century of insidious inroads made by white settlers, of a civilization not always wisely conducted, has despoiled the Iroquois of his game his national glory and hardihood, and the greater portion of his real estate, inasmuch as the reserve has dwindled and shrunken into a comparative dot of land that embraces but 53,000 acres of the least value along the entire course of the river. In early times much of this land slipped out of the Indians' possession in an unrecorded manner; but after a season, when incoming whites were settling the country, the demand for river lands in southern Upper Canada grew urgent, and the Iroquois were induced to surrender their reserve bit



A PROSPEROUS IROQUOIS.



A PAGAN WOMAN.

after bit, until now, in lieu of their erstwhile real estate, they have deposited with the Dominion government upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars, the interest on which they draw biennially individually, the amount varying in accordance with the expenditure they make on public works within their own reserve.

The history of the Iroquois is unquestionably the most interesting of the myriad native tribes in the Americas from the time of the formation of the great Iroquois Confederacy, more than four hundred years ago, down to the present day.

The Six Nations, as they are now generally called, have always been to a great extent an agricultural people, notwithstanding the terrible battles and depredations they found time to engage in with both the early settlers and with rival tribes. Referring to Mr. Hale, we learn that "their extensive plantations of maize, beans, and pumpkins excited the admiration of the first explorers." This early tendency has developed with years into a positive industry, and to-day the Grand River Indians are a peaceful, law-abiding, self-supporting people, quick to adopt educational as well as agricultural advancement, and skilled in many branches of trade and handicraft.

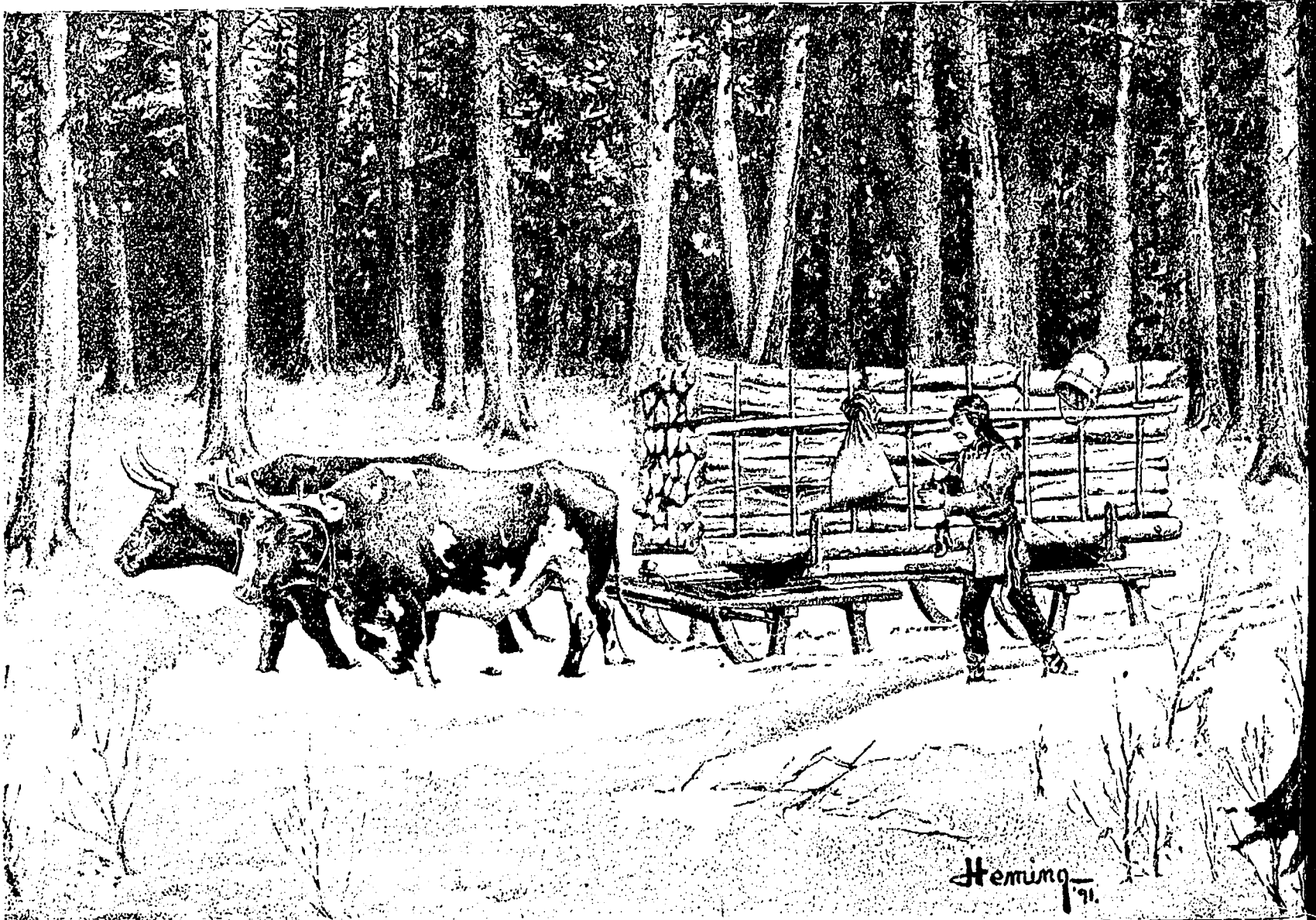
Primitive farming is almost unknown to them; the well-to-do have thrashing-machines, reapers, binders, fanning-mills and most of the modern improvements connected therewith. The poorer have their little plot of soil, plant purple corn and potatoes, and eke out a livelihood by basket-weaving, mat-braiding, and making axe handles, lacrosse sticks, hickory whip handles, and the score of other things that Indian fingers are so deft at, and this happy condition has been attained solely by individual industry.

Very little education is necessary to make an Indian a shrewd and judicious business man;

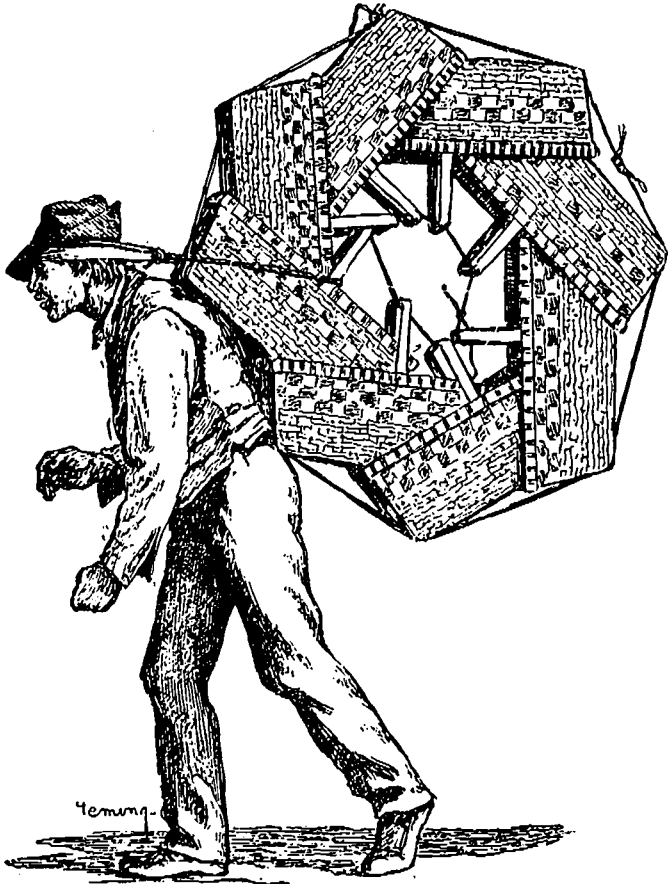


ONONDAGA WOMAN.

he adapts himself quickly to trading, bargaining, investing, and the principles of interest, consequently he permits few opportunities of doubling his little possessions to slip by unheeded. As farmers the Iroquois are unquestionably successful, as seen from the fact that the grain markets of Brantford, the nearest town, are largely supplied from this reserve.



AN INDUSTRIOUS PAGAN.



A BASKET SELLER ON HIS WAY TO MARKET.

At the annual Industrial Fair held each October at Ohsweken, the central village of the reserve, the exhibits of wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, roots, fruits, and live-stock rival, and frequently outdo in quality, the displays in many country-towns of the province. In that portion of the building allotted to the household industries the exhibits of preserves, pickles, butter, wheat-flour bread, needle-work, and embroidery testify to the housewifely ability of the Iroquois women, who have well nigh reached perfection in these branches of civilization. Competition at these fairs is invited and encouraged by the organization known as "The Six Nations Agricultural Society," the funds for current expenses and prizes being granted by the chiefs in council; the main conditions specified are that the exhibition is open to Indians only, but they may be of any nation or tribe in America.

Their domestic life cannot be generalized; some are well off, owning brick houses, large barns, machinery, and cattle. In one part of the reserve one may encounter Brussels carpets, pianos, sewing-machines, and lace window-drapery; in another a mud floor, a kettle hung on a tripod to do action for a cooking-range, a foot-square glassless aperture to serve as a window, and the main-stay of existence but a few strings of purple corn, hanging from the rafters overhead, and which they manufacture into very palatable bread by first boiling the kernels in lye to remove the skin, then washing through numerous waters, and pounding into a paste by means of a huge rustic pestle and mortar, and finally boiling with beans or berries until thoroughly cooked. When well made it is a delicious and savory compound.

This latter condition is found most frequently amongst the Pagans, who are rarely well-to-do, as they labor under the disadvantage of not understanding English, and being seriously hampered thereby in the getting and making of bargains. The aggregate population of this

reserve is three thousand five hundred, out of which five hundred still cling to the religion of their forefathers. These are largely Onondagas, but a portion of the Cayugas and Senecas also adhere to the primitive worship, and the ceremonies performed in connection therewith are the most beautiful solemn aboriginal rites to be witnessed in Canada.

These people are not wild; they live in the highest state of civilization that an extreme poverty can afford; they dress like the poorer of white settlers, and are law-abiding and diligent as their scant knowledge of civil and social advancement permits. Their standard is much higher than that of whites in a similar station of life, and infinitely superior to that of border squatters, whose evil influences, immoral characters, and degraded habits are the most serious stumbling-blocks that the Indian, throughout America, is obliged to overcome before he can be brought to recognize any good in the race that teaches him first of all terrible

and hitherto unknown vices, and then throws on top of this foundation of rottenness and depravity the fibres with which he is expected to weave himself a tent of education and citizenship within a generation.

The religion of the Grand River Pagans has been quoted as the purest faith, the most faultless worship, known amongst aborigines. They are Unitarians without a dread of their God, without revolting practices or repugnant sacrifice; their God is not one whose wrath must be appeased, or whose worship is exacting. He is the All-Good One, the "Great Spirit," in whom they have an absolute and childlike faith as beautiful as it is touching. Many times during the seasons do they congregate at their place of worship, the "Long House," and in a crude though orderly manner pay tribute to the God whom they believe to be in the happy hunting grounds beyond the western skies. For days and days they dance, chant, and feast with tireless fidelity.

At corn-planting they dance to ask a blessing upon it; when it is ripe they dance a thanksgiving, and this latter is duplicated at strawberry, raspberry and blueberry times. Then after the harvest a grand thanksgiving is held, and the Great Spirit is acknowledged as the giver of all good things—grain, fruit, fowl, fish; and then once annually, generally the first week in February or thereabouts (they set the

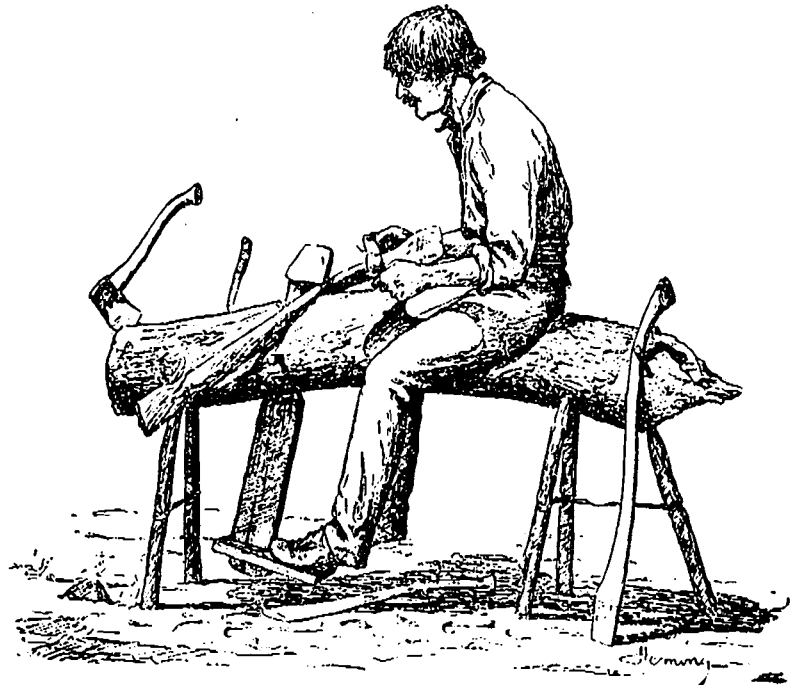
time by some phase of the moon), the great sacrifice of the "White Dog" is burnt, when a member of a noble Onondaga family acts as an ephemeral priest, and offers a spotless dog, which has been previously strangled and decorated with wampum, paint, ribbons, etc., as a burnt thank-offering for the people. The ritual and ceremony are very beautiful—for days they dance and chant; then comes the sacrifice, burnt with incense, and associated with the most conservative formality. The prayers of the natives arise on the waving clouds of smoke as it beats its blue wings skyward laden with the exquisitely pure and believing faith of these simple forest children.

To a great extent the early loyalty of the Iroquois to the British Crown was due to Brant's influence, but to-day it is doubtful if England has in all her vast possessions any more faithful subjects than these Indians. When Prince Arthur visited Canada in 1869, although he was a mere lad, the Iroquois conferred upon him the highest and most ancient honor their race, and indeed, the two Americas, can boast—that of chiefship.

Supplementing this evidence of loyalty, these Indians have recruited a corps of militiamen and an exceedingly good military brass band. They hold annual drill, and in all probability, if the country required their services, they would be among the first to go into action. But a few years more and the ancient Iroquois will be a people of the past, and perhaps the most conclusive argument in favor of civilizing the redman is a glance at the Six Nations of the Grand River.

The grandest men of our nation have been, and the grandest men of the future will be, found among the country boys of our land. He may at times think his country home plain and unattractive, his life one of drudgery and humdrum, and may at times envy the town boy and his more exciting life and opportunities, but let him not worry. He has a far richer heritage, and the future will be a satisfaction to him.—*Exchange.*

If you cannot accomplish a worthy object by your own personal exertions, call in others to help. Never mind who gets the credit.



MAKING AXE HANDLES.

Toronto Exhibition.

MR. H. J. HILL, the energetic secretary of the Industrial Fair, says that the forthcoming Exhibition will be better than its predecessors. Certainly the directors are sparing no trouble or expense in order to attract, and instruct and entertain the thousands from city and country that are sure to patronize the Fair.

Some of the exhibitors will make special exhibits, and amongst these the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY will take first place. At great expense they have imported the VEGETABLE WEDDING, a cut of which appears below. This is a representation of a wedding, the several characters being depicted by different domestic vegetables.

The blushing Bride is in the form of a young Tomato, while the nervous Groom is green Cucumber. A ponderous Cabbage bears the likeness of the pompous and self-important Magistrate and the solemn Notary is found in the Horse Radish. The face of the Mother-in-law appears in the leafy folds of an ample Cauliflower, Guests are there in the forms of Celery and Carrot, Musicians are represented by Beans and Peas, Witnesses by Asparagus and Onion, and the smart little Page by the Radish.

Altogether this is one of the most unique novelties ever shown at the Fair and must be seen to be appreciated. This WEDDING will be on exhibition continuously throughout the Fair on the Massey-Harris Co's space in the Implement Building and will no doubt be visited by thousands of sight-seers.

IN addition to the VEGETABLE WEDDING, the Massey-Harris Company intend to give to all who visit their exhibit a glimpse of the World's Fair. The exhibit of implements made at Chicago last year by this Company was justly acknowledged to be the most chaste, the most elaborate and the best finished and arranged of any at the Fair. This entire exhibit will be shown at Toronto. No better description could be given of it than that published in the *Farm Implement News*, of Chicago, which says:—

"We must frankly acknowledge that one Canadian concern, MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Ltd., with head office in Toronto and factories in Toronto, Brantford and Woodstock, have the largest, the fullest and the finest exhibit in the whole building. It is hard for an American to concede so much to a foreign company, but we can do so the more readily and gracefully inasmuch as Canadians are also Americans, and, on the whole, very good neighbors.

"This Company's grand display of farm machinery has a central and prominent location. The inclosure, or court, is splendidly fitted and furnished, and admirably arranged for showing to best advantage the really magnificent machines and implements on exhibition. The body of the office, standing in the center, is built of native Canadian woods, highly polished. The panel on the east side is ornamented with samples of knives and sections, on the north end with gray iron castings, on the south end with malleable iron and steel

parts of their machines, and that on the west side is composed of plates of thirteen varieties of native woods, all highly finished, and ingeniously and artistically arranged. The windows are of plate glass, richly draped, and the crown or cresting is made of gilded side beams or bars, with teeth projecting upward.

"Grouped on the tastefully carpeted floor is a full assortment of the latest style of improved machines and implements, representing every class in ordinary use upon the modern farm; in fact it is the only complete exhibit of agricultural machinery in the annex. There are binders, reapers, mowers, hay rakes, plows, cultivators, seeders, grain separators, etc., and a pyramid of binding twine.

"The Massey-Harris 'Wide Open' Binder, standing in the south-east corner of the space, is said to be the best finished and most expensive binder on exhibition, and certainly it seems as if taste and good workmanship could go no farther. The same can be said of other machines shown; and there are so many of them in all that it would be useless to attempt to describe in detail their distinctive features and finish. It is sufficient to say that the machines and implements composing this full and complete exhibit are of the latest and most improved styles in their several classes, and are notably symmetrical; in fine, they are front rank modern productions throughout.

"Occupying a prominent position on the floor is also a cabinet for the display of their prizes. These consist of various gold, silver and bronze



THE VEGETABLE WEDDING.

medals and decorations arranged upon the four velvet-covered sides of a pyramidal structure, the apex of which supports a splendid object of art, the grand prize awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

"This Canadian concern has attained remarkable success, and it is not of mushroom growth. Established many years ago, the business steadily increased until Canada became too small for it.

"They sought other worlds to conquer, and within a comparatively recent period they determined to cross the seas and battle for a share of the trade in foreign lands. Their success abroad has even been more phenomenal than at home, for in every agricultural country in the civilized world the goods of the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY have by their merits established a first place in the markets, and to-day enjoy a reputation for various good qualities that is truly enviable. 'The Largest Makers under the British Flag' have floating over their exhibit the flags of all nations, indicating that they do business under each; and they have good right to call attention to their extraordinary record abroad, for no other company in the world has made one like it in the same length of time."

JUDGING from the numerous applications for space and the many entries already made, the coming Toronto Exhibition promises to be a long way ahead of any previous one, both for its show of live stock and display of farm implements and necessaries, as well as the many attractions of a lighter character, which have always been a feature of this exhibition.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Dairy Commissioner.

J. Q. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

OFFICE OF DAIRY COMMISSIONER,

Central Experimental Farm,

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 189_

The Massey Harris Co. (Ltd),
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,-

I am in receipt of your favour of the 10th inst.,
per W. E. H. Massey, Esq.,

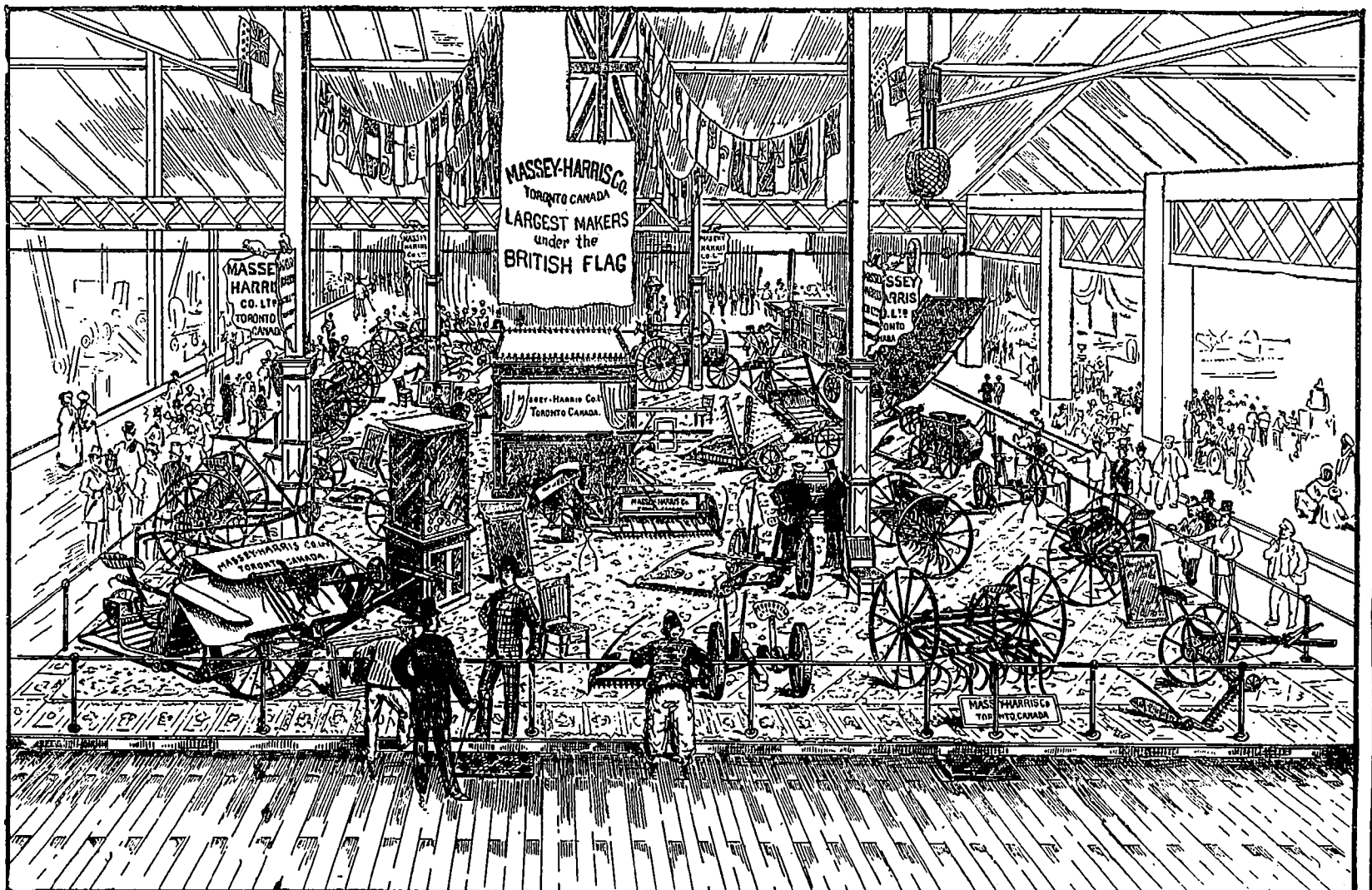
The article in the "Farm Implement News," which expresses its appreciation of the exhibit made by you at the World's Fair in very laudable terms, in my opinion does the display which you made only scant justice. For excellence, comprehensiveness and arrangement, I heard the praises of the Massey-Harris Court in all mouths, and the United States critics were quite as friendly and forcible in their commendation as our own citizens.

I offer you my congratulations.

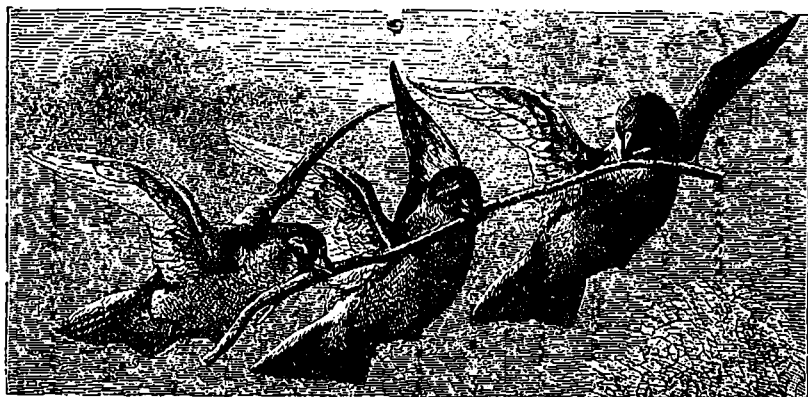
I am

Yours very truly,

J. W. Robertson.
Dairy Commissioner.



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY'S EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.



MY SCHOOL.

I sat in the school of sorrow;
The Master was teaching there,
But my eyes were dim with weeping,
And my heart oppressed with care.

Instead of looking upward,
And seeking His face divine,
So full of tender compassion
For weary thoughts like mine—

I only thought of the burden,
The cross that before me lay
The clouds that hung thick above me
Darkening the light of day.

So I could not learn my lesson
And say, "Thy will be done,"
And the Master came not near me,
As the leaden hours went on.

At last, in despair, I lifted
My streaming eyes above,
And I saw the Master watching,
With a look of pitying love.

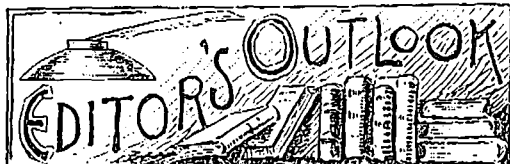
To the cross before me He pointed
And I thought I heard Him say,
"My child, thou must take thy burden,
And learn thy task to-day."

Not now may I tell the reason;
'Tis enough for thee to know
That I, the Master, am teaching,
And appoint thee all thy woe."

Then kneeling, the cross I lifted,
For one glimpse of that face divine
Had given me strength to bear it,
And say, "Thy will, not mine."

And so I learned my lesson,
And through the weary years,
His helping hand sustained me
And wiped away my tears.

And ever the glorious sunlight
From the heavenly home streamed down,
When the school tasks are all ended,
And the cross is exchanged for the crown.



ONE of the most interesting conferences ever held in the historic Exeter Hall was the gathering to celebrate the jubilee of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association. Many nationalities were represented by distinguished men. The Queen extended courtesies and royal privileges to the delegates not usually accorded to any except the most distinguished personages, and the founder of the system, George Williams, was honored with knighthood.

It has been charged against the Dominion government, with what degree of truth has not been made apparent, that the regulations governing the importation of American cattle to Canada for transhipment to Europe, are not rigidly enforced. If the facts are as stated, then it is easier to understand the British embargo. On this point the Department of Agriculture should lose no time in throwing light, for a clearing up of such a charge as has been made is vitally important.

ONE of the most notable and pleasant, as it was significant, features of the London Dominion Day Dinner this year was the graceful

allusions to Canada by the Marquis of Lorne. The speech was felicitous and warm-hearted and he concluded by saying that the Ottawa Conference showed what a central position in the world's history Canada was destined to occupy. The Princess Louise and himself regarded the years they spent in Canada as the happiest in their lives.

THE past month witnessed one of the fiercest and most disastrous strikes in the history of American labor troubles. It arose from a reduction of wages by the Pullman Car Co. The men struck work; their cause was espoused by the American Railway Union of which Mr. Debs, now in durance, is president, and a strike embracing the union broke out. Life and property suffered to an unprecedented degree. The federal troops appeared on the scene at Chicago and after several encounters and the arrest of President Debs the strike practically collapsed.

EVERY farmer who can find it possible to do so ought to make a point of attending the country fair, and what would be better, to be represented on the list of exhibitors. It should be the ambition of every farmer to win a prize or two for the products of his farm, or for one of his best animals. It is not necessary to do this in order to excell, but the spirit of friendly rivalry in excellence is a good one, and repays tenfold the small outlays of money and labor spent in cultivating it. The local fair, or that at the country town, is the natural outlet for such ambition and now is the time to arrange for an educational holiday and a bit of spirited competition.

THE Toronto Electoral District Flower Show held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult., was an unqualified success so far as the number and quality of the exhibits were concerned. The plant display was exceptionally large and fine, and the flowers cut and growing equalled any thing previously shown, while there were some fruit tables bearing beautiful specimens. But the counter attractions and the excessively hot weather interfered with the attendance of the public and as a consequence the receipts were not sufficient to cover the expenses. A special grant ought to be allowed by the city to cover the deficit for a more laudable and useful show is not held within the municipality, than that of this district.

FARMERS have been disappointed in the hope to get relief from excessive ocean rates this year. Mr. Mulock's bill designed for this end met inglorious death at the hands of the House. Mr. Mulock's purpose is to press his measure at the next session of the House, but many things may happen before then which may intensify the difficulties admittedly in the way. The measure deserved a better fate than it received, and farmers should see to it that their voice is distinctly heard on the subject through their representatives at Ottawa. It is believed that freight charges are excessive and are a barrier to the development of live stock trade with Britain. The steanboat companies must live,

but so must the farmer, and an equitable freight tariff ought to prevail. Members of Parliament are sometimes too prone to take things easy, and they need the reminding letter from their constituents. Had pressure been brought to bear on the House from the constituencies, doubtless the Government would have taken over the Mulock Bill and pushed it through, as Sir C. H. Tupper's opposition was rather personal than Governmental. So much for not keeping an open eye on the law makers of the country. It has been proved once again that it is not enough to return a candidate at the head of the poll; he must be watched and kept to his duty. Here is an opening for good work on the part of the energetic officers of the Institutes.

THE arrangements for the sixteenth annual exhibition, which takes place in Toronto from the third to the fifteenth of next month, have been so far completed as to enable the public to judge of the magnitude of the show. Probably never before have the entries been rushed in so early, and the number of exhibits announced certainly justify the expectations of the directors that the Fair of this year will be on an unusually large scale. Many exhibits are expected from Montreal, where there will be no fair this year. But, while the entries show up so satisfactory, the special attraction feature does not seem to have lost its hold of the affair, and the public will be catered to as in past years largely through the trappings of the circus.

A correspondent, Mr. James B. Campbell, Montreal, writes forcibly on the hog industry built up in Chicago and urges Canadians to raise more stock and to establish like industries. The excellence of English bacon, he says, is almost entirely due to its feeding. The hogs from the west, grubbing among the steers, and then corn-fed, cannot turn out as fine bacon as the more highly-fed animal of England and Ireland. The writer urges farmers to take the free, cheap corn of the Americans to supplement their own coarse grains and to go in more for stock of all kinds, topping their hogs off with "mull" and peas, and then they would make as good a name for themselves in pork and other meats as they have done already in cheese.

LEADING public men have been of late urging in their speeches the importance to the community of greater attention being paid to mixed farming. This is in line with what we have advocated for years. Another matter not receiving the serious consideration its importance demands, which we have time and again dealt with in these columns is a better quality of farm stock than is commonly possessed. The following admirable advice from the *American Cultivator* supports the arguments we have often used:—"We must improve farm stock of every kind as the first step towards making farming successful. Grain prices are low, but if a farmer keeps only the best stock he is independent of the market. He can feed all the grain he grows, and not only that, but he can afford to and will purchase such richer feeds as oil meal and cotton-seed meal, that the farmer with poor stock cannot afford to buy. It is not quantity of stock but its quality that makes profit, and which helps to build up the fertility of the farm. Many a farmer overburdened with stock that little more than pays its way, hesitates to dispose of it and replace it with better, because the new stock would be perhaps but a single animal. Why, if it is only one? That one, if properly bred, will quickly grow into a large herd. There is more profit in thus increasing a stock of the best animals, than can be made from the farm in any other way, and if sold as they come to maturity such stock will make a surer and safer income than can be hoped for from the marketing of ordinary farm crops."

WEEK after week the same question has been put to Mr. Gardner in the British House of Commons as to when the embargo on Canadian cattle is to be removed. The answer is generally a repetition of the same formula. The department is engaged in an investigation, or is to institute enquiry, or eminent experts are examining the lungs of suspected cattle in search of pleuro-pneumonia germs. Lately the replies are becoming more definite, taking the form of opinions that the plan of slaughtering the cattle at the port of entry, cannot be departed from. Thus, our cattle will be classed with, and treated as those sent from the United States although conditions here are so much more favorable for the health of cattle. The course pursued by the home government creates a genuine grievance which ought to be agitated until removed.

ON the 23rd ult., the Dominion parliament prorogued after an unusually long session. Summer sessions are regarded with disfavor in the country, and the session just closed called forth loud protests from the members on account of the lateness of the season at which their labors ended. The session was not fruitful of beneficial measures and some were passed which elicited the opposition of various classes in the community. The tariff bill was the greatest measure. Next most interesting was the large annual subsidy of three quarters of a million for a fast Atlantic service. It is to be hoped rapid transit will introduce lower ocean rates and thereby facilitate the Canadian live stock traffic. Rumors of a general election before parliament meets again have been rife, but nothing has occurred last session upon which to base a definite forecast.

THE crop forecast for last month was a favorable one, the reports from all parts of the Province being better than was expected at an earlier stage. From Manitoba also the reports were excellent and should the plentiful harvest be safely garnered the farmers will rejoice in plenty. The embroglio between China and Japan excited hopes that prices might rise towards the fall of the year, but the indications are that European intervention may prevent protracted trouble in the land of the rising sun. Anyway good crops will put heart into the trade of the country, a thing much needed at present. The forecast has to a considerable extent been already verified, many golden fields having yielded to the sickle the burden of prime fall wheat they successfully bore. The hay has been well cured and housed and the crop is a good average. The roots promise well and the general outlook is viewed with satisfaction.

THE death of Sir Austin Henry Layard, G. C. B., P. C., the eminent diplomatist, statesman and author, removes from British public life a man whose personality—bulted largely in the affairs of the last quarter of a century, and whose official career brought him into contact with foreign and colonial affairs in an intimate manner. Although his predilections were Eastern, his sympathies led him to a close observation and interest in American and Canadian affairs and his private correspondence in respect of the latter is said to have been of public importance. He was a successful explorer of the sites of ancient oriental cities. As far back as 1845 he succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art at Mosul, now stored in the British museum. His books on ancient Nineveh are standard works which will long live as a testimony to his accurate scholarship and archaeological tastes.

THE visit is announced this month of an agriculturist who will be warmly welcomed to Canada, where his fame has been long known. We refer to Mr. Sheldon, who is coming on a

mission of enquiry into the resources of Canada, and the suitability of the country for English tenant farmers. These visits of practical farmers from the old land are to be encouraged. Only a few months ago the elaborate reports were issued of the delegates sent last year from various parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, showing marvellous acquaintance with the salient points in their enquiry and furnishing much accurate information of a valuable character to the British farmer. Doubtless Mr. Sheldon, who is an expert, will find much to write about in the Canadian provinces, and if he does justice to his subject good will result. It is to be hoped he will arrange his travelling plans so as to be present at the Toronto Fair, where as much can be learned in a day as in a month's travel through the country

THE question of harvest help again confronts the farmers. It seems strange with all that is heard about business depression and thousands of unemployed, the farmer should experience difficulty in obtaining all the help necessary for the season. But so it is; scarce in the country, overcrowded in the cities. It would be well that these two facts should be placed alongside each other and emphasized. The field is the more natural sphere of manual labor, and it is a sad thing to think that it is being deserted for the workshops in the industrial centres. Industrial pursuits will always attract the ambitious young, but it should not be forgotten that the farm affords scope for ambition such as it has never done before, and this age of machinery has reduced the drudgery of labor to a minimum. Farmers ought to take advantage of the prevailing conditions to draw attention to the benefits of steady, regular, all-the-year-round work on the farm. By doing so they will advance their own interests and those of the working man.

Principal Canadian Fairs, 1894.

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

Toronto.....	Sept. 3rd to 15th.
Stanstead, Que.....	Aug. 22nd and 23rd.
Sherbrooke, Que.....	Sept. 1st to 8th.
London.....	Sept. 15th to 22nd.
Kingston.....	Sept. 17th to 21st.
Renfrew.....	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Wellesley.....	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Whitby.....	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Perth.....	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Guelph.....	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Belleville.....	Sept. 18th to 21st.
Bowmanville.....	Sept. 21st and 22nd.
Ottawa.....	Sept. 21st to 29th.
Peterboro'.....	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Goderich.....	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Cayuga.....	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Woodstock.....	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Paisley.....	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Collingwood.....	Sept. 25th to 28th.
Lindsay.....	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Brantford.....	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Stratford.....	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Brampton.....	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Caunington.....	Sept. 28th and 29th.
Arthur.....	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Stayner.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Almonte.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Paris.....	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Cookstown.....	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Chatham.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Walkerton.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Markham.....	Oct. 3rd to 5th.
Elora.....	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Beachburg.....	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Otterville.....	Oct. 5th and 6th.
Ridgetown.....	Oct. 8th to 10th.
Tilsonburg.....	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Rurford.....	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Woodbridge.....	Oct. 16th and 17th.
Simcoe.....	Oct. 16th to 18th.



- 1st.—(Sunday) President Carnot's funeral took place.
- 2nd.—Dominion Day celebrations held throughout Canada. Sir Charles Russell, the eminent lawyer, appointed Lord Chief Justice of England to succeed Lord Coleridge deceased. The wave of excessive heat caused damage to English crops.
- 3rd.—Canon Alfred Ainger appointed master of the Temple. General vaccination ordered by the Board of Health of Chatham, Ont. The National Prohibition Convention opened at Montreal.
- 4th.—Independence Day observed in the United States. Outbreak of cholera reported in Russia and Brussels. Federal troops ordered to Chicago in connection with the great Pullman strike.
- 5th.—Sir A. H. Layard, the famous ambassador and author, died. M. Bordeau was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. The Britannia defeated the Vigilant for the first time in the great international yacht race on the Clyde.
- 6th.—Pullman strikers shot dead by deputy marshalls at Chicago. Guy Nickalls won the sculls at Henley regatta. The new Canadian club was opened at Hamilton.
- 7th.—Steps were taken to-day to arrange for a vast international World's Fair in London, Eng. Mr. Gladstone announced to the electors of Midlothian his intention of not seeking re-election. Lt.-Col. Powell was reinstated as adjutant-general of the Canadian militia.
- 9th.—Canadian Bisley team arrived in camp. The government was sustained by the general election in British Columbia. The entire township of Plunjan, Russia, was destroyed by fire, more than 2,000 persons being rendered homeless.
- 10th.—Two violent shocks of earthquake occurred at Constantinople. The bill to ratify the Canada-France treaty was read a second time at Ottawa. President Debs, A.R.U., formally indicted and arrested.
- 11th.—The Colonial delegates were banquetted by the Board of Trade, Toronto. Great Christian Endeavor Convention opened at Cleveland, O. Japan refused to withdraw her troops from Corea.
- 12th.—Battle of the Boyne celebrated in Canada. Practical collapse of the great Pullman strike. Mr. Tarte preferred serious charges against Quebec judiciary, in the House of Commons.
- 13th.—A great improvement in the Manitoba crops reported. Dr. W. A. Baldwin, Toronto, an old and well-known physician died. Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, was hanged.
- 14th.—Prairie fires raging in South Dakota. Yellow fever discovered at Baltimore. Race crusade broke out in Honan. Tyrrell survey expedition reported safe.
- 15th.—Serious fire at Picton, N.S. Fall of the Bastille celebrated at Montreal. Canadian Bisley team won the colonial prize in the Kolapore competition.
- 16th.—Duke of York's infant son baptised. Debate on the Northwest Separate Schools took place in Ottawa. The widening of the St. Lawrence at Varennes completed.
- 17th.—Mr. G. W. Kieley, the Toronto capitalist, died suddenly of heart trouble. T. P. Gorman, editor of Ottawa Free Press died. President Cleveland signed the Utah Statehood Bill.
- 18th.—A tale quarry successfully operating near Sharbot lake. Annual flower show of the Toronto electoral district opened. Robert Buchanan, the popular Scottish author, declared bankrupt.
- 19th.—The great Young Baptists' Convention opened in Toronto. A cloudburst caused great damage in Wyoming. Mr. W. R. White, Q.C., Pembroke, was elected Grand Master of the Masons of Ontario.
- 20th.—Rev. C. A. Washington was elected as superintendent of the B.M.E. Church, to succeed the late Bishop Hawkins. Mr. John Ross Robertson was elected Grand Z of the Royal Arch Masons.
- 21st.—Lieutenant Thos. Mitchell, Toronto, won fifth place in Queen's prize match at Bisley. Mr. Gladstone's eye again troublesome. William Kelly fined at Toronto for running busses on Sunday.
- 23rd.—Dominion Parliament prorogued. Evicted Tenants bill read a second time in Imperial House of Commons. Senator Gorman made a fierce attack on President Cleveland in U.S. Senate, on tariff bill.
- 24th.—Asiatic cholera reported at Oxville, Ill. Petition against the return of Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, was lodged at court to-day. Reported destruction of Wellman's Arctic expedition.
- 25th.—Seaforth, Ont., made an outpost of entry to which F. G. Neelins was appointed collector. The Battle of Lundy's Lane commemorated at Drummondville.
- 26th.—Rev. F. Wallis, M.A., Dean of Caius College, Cambridge, appointed to the Provostship of Trinity College, Toronto.
- 27th.—R. Ferguson Castleford, Ont., was killed by lightning while working in a field. Information was received in London, Eng., which reports the Wellman Arctic expedition safe.
- 28th.—Freedom of the city of Jena conferred upon Prince Bismarck.
- 30th.—Thos Kleiy, a brakesman on the G.T.R., was killed at Little York.
- 31st.—The commission to investigate the causes of the recent railway strike in Chicago convened in Washington.



Rustic Fences.

In no manner can the artistic tastes of the farmer be more readily seen than in the rustic fence which adorns the field. When well built they are most attractive and useful for every purpose. The illustrations here given need no detailed description. Fig. 1 shows a pattern that has proved useful around a cattle pasture. It has a strong top rail and no openings that cattle are likely to catch their heads in. Fig. 2, without the top rail, is more unique, and great-

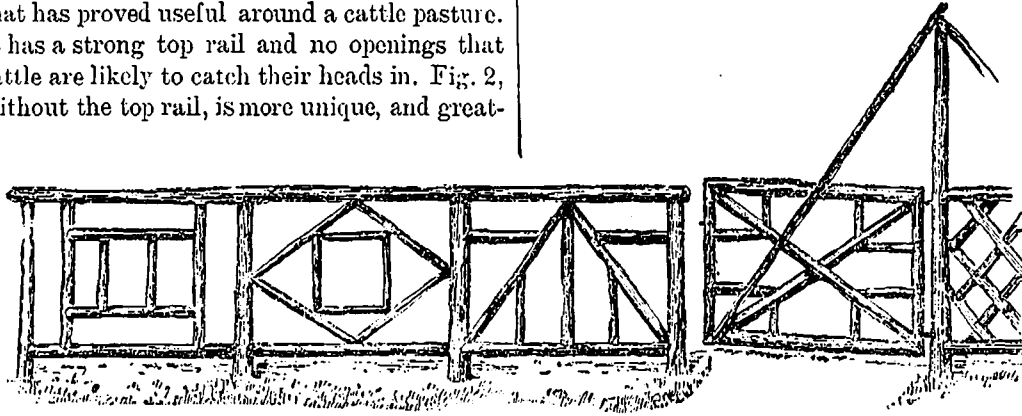


FIG. 1.

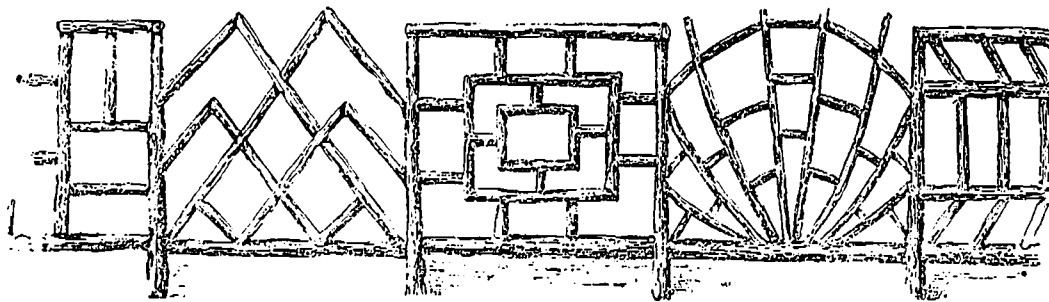


FIG. 2.

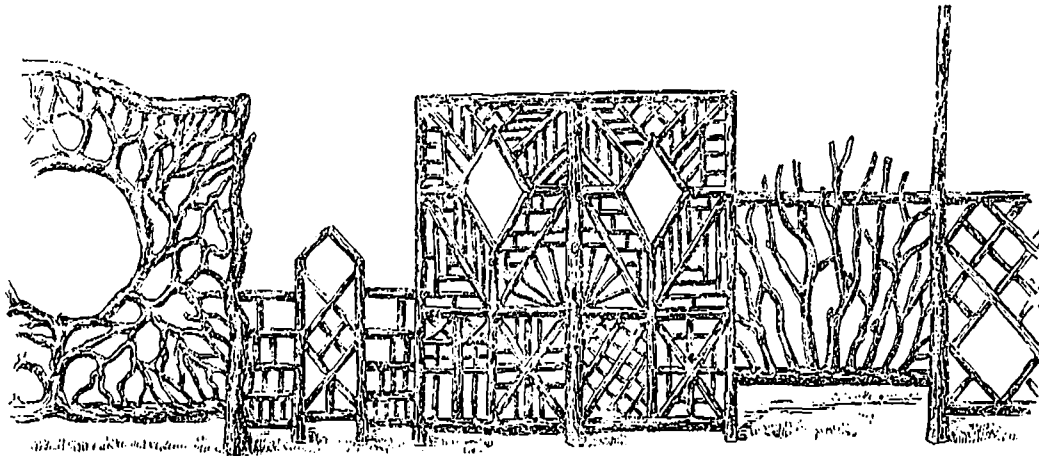


FIG. 3.

ly liked. It is between a garden and a sheep pasture. Vines run over the upper part, but are usually eaten away if low enough to reach the sheep. Fig. 3 shows additional panels in the same fence, and suggestions for screens. The tall pole used as a post is now covered with a hop vine. Screens are more often in demand on new and bare places than on those shaded and sheltered by trees and shrubbery; they can be made in close patterns, if great seclusion is desired. Those of straight pieces are easiest to



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

construct, but when crooked branches are carefully matched and fitted, the result is finer.

Fig. 4 is a stile turning in an iron pin in the top of the center post, although one of locust or other hard wood, would do as well. Braces formed of crooked pieces surround the post and turn on it below. Fig. 5 is a sign board hung from a branch of a tree. Nailing directly to a tree is a bad practice. Where no convenient branch extends, a post, or still better, two of them supporting a sign, framed in bark-covered wood, is readily seen, without being ugly and obtrusive. Hard woods, locust, oak, walnut, red cedar, old apple and pear trees, cut when the wood is not growing, make the best material, as the bark clings better then. Cut the pieces longer than needed that the ends may be trimmed.

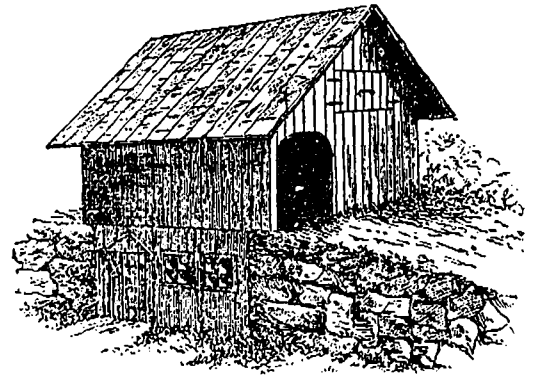
Inexpensive Barn.

As a rule the illustrations in farmers' papers are given for the purpose of showing how an implement or article of use can be made to best advantage at small cost. In keeping with this will be found the following cut of a cheap barn, which combines neatness and convenience at a low figure.

The building was erected by a young man beginning farming, and was put up by the man himself, and the story of his work will prove interesting and helpful to not a few similarly situated:—

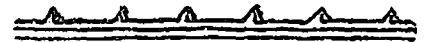
The farming timbers, amounting to 2,000 ft. of boards, were cut in the woods and hewed on one or more sides, as required. Some of the partitions, standards and joists are made of slabs bought at a neighboring sawmill at two dollars per cord. Fifty dollars covered the entire money cost of the completed building, al-

though, of course, the labor was not estimated with the material. It is twenty feet square with ten-foot posts, and the roof projecting two feet on all sides gives it a comfortable, permanent appearance. The basement is for stabling, and the upper part for hay wagons and tools.



The hay is thrown in at the top doors, and the mower and wagons run in on board tracks at the open door. The passage is only six feet wide. The tracks guide the wheels so the hubs cannot strike the siding, and a vehicle may be run in on a dark night. If one preferred, the remainder of the upper floor could be used for stock, and the basement for poultry. It could be left an open shed until the owner was able to inclose it. From time to time, as he prospered, the building could be made longer, and the roof to the opposite side extended for a shed.

The owner avoided the expense of buying shingles by a gift of a quantity of second-hand tin. Instead of putting this on in common squatter style, entire, he unlocked each sheet, flattened it carefully on a block with a mallet and stopped every hole with putty made of sand and white lead in equal quantities. These were then put on in courses up and down the roof, making a series of shallow gutters that look neat. Anybody may do this in the following manner: Turn up the left side of each sheet at



SECTION OF ROOF.

a right angle, making a wing an inch high. Serve the right side in the same way, only have it two inches high and turn back half of it to form an inverted V. After dipping these in crude petroleum the first course is begun at the right lower corner of the roof. Each sheet is lapped half an inch over the one below it and firmly held in place by two shingle nails driven, not at the sides or ends, but in the center of the sheet and two inches apart, the nail heads being puttied over. This gives the expansion and contraction of the metal no chance to cut off the nails nor make holes in the roof as it would do were they wide apart. No snow nor rain can enter, and it will last indefinitely, if kept painted or oiled with crude oil. This roof is recommended for all farm buildings.

Short Furrows.

He is always a slave who lives beyond his means.

It is an easy thing for a lazy man to overwork himself.

A shady fence corner is an irresistible temptation to some men.

I never thought that a man could ride heavenward on a sore-backed horse.

The greatest friend to the butterine producer is the farmer who sells poor butter.

If every man were to get rich who believes he knows how, we would have no paupers.

I never can enjoy a man's theories about the government who cannot manage a ten-acre patch.

It seems to be a much easier thing to sit down and formulate a system of national finance than it is to go to work and earn an honest dollar. Honest dollars are made only by hard work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AN esteemed correspondent writing from a city in Inland China, says:—"A few days since a man here murdered his mother. This is a crime very rare in this country. He was tried and beheaded. His neighbors on either side were fined and imprisoned—those further off on the same street were fined. The policeman of the quarter was dismissed. The civil mandarin was removed from office. His employer (he was a blacksmith) was fined and beaten. It is the teaching of Confucius that a man is influenced and controlled by his surroundings. Hence, when a crime is committed, those with whom the criminal comes into daily contact are held to be in a greater or less degree responsible for the wrong-doing. If they had taught by their words and shown by their lives how to live, crime would not be." Can not we who live in an enlightened land take a lesson from these so-called heathens? The recent disturbances in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States—the ferment of discontent bubbling into crime and violence—are positive signs that drastic social reform is needed.

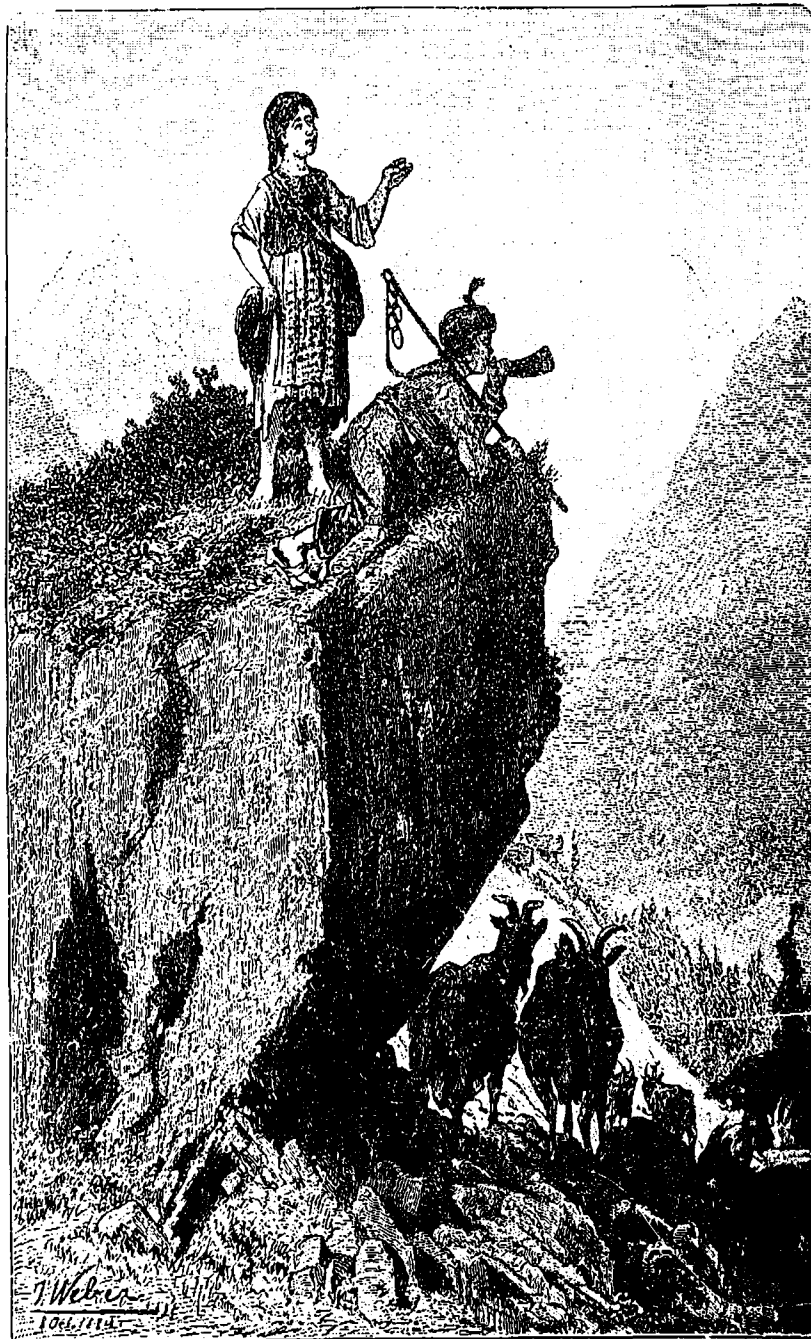
THE *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, in an article on the decline of immigration to Canada, after pointing out some of the forces which have been acting as a check on immigration, says:—"But the root cause of the decline is, we believe, to be found neither in the greater attractions of British rural life nor in the increased transportation rates. The decline in the price of wheat is at the bottom of the whole question. Mixed farming has made rapid strides on the prairies during the past few years, but wheat-growing is still, and will long be, the mainstay of the settler, especially in the early days of his settlement when he has little money with which to buy stock, and must turn over his little store of cash in the quickest possible way. To such a settler the price of wheat is of the first importance. Give him a market price of a dollar a bushel, and he will find his feet almost at once; but let the price fall to half a dollar or less, and he can hardly make both ends meet, for it takes time for him to learn the improved methods by which the Major Bells of the Northwest can sell wheat for 40 cents a bushel, and still reap a reasonable profit. It is the frequent practise of some who can see no good in Canada except as an appendage to the United States to point to the speedy settlement of the Western States, and ask why Canada cannot fill her Western lands with a like rapidity. The answer is a very plain one. The Western States were settled when wheat stood at one and a quarter to one and a half dollars a bushel. Give the Northwest of Canada local price of even a dollar a bushel, and the settlement problem will soon solve itself. But what, it may be said, if the days of wheat at a dollar a bushel are gone forever? We do not for one moment believe they are nor do those whose opinions are entitled to the greatest respect. But even if they were, the days of the Northwest would be bound to come. Now that the United States is rapidly nearing the time when it will grow no more cereal products than will suffice for home consumption, Canada's prairie regions remain the most desirable of all fields of labor for the white man. No depression in prices can long effect its comparative excellence when the contrast with other lands is borne in mind, and when the small settler learns, as the farmers of Lord Brassey's and other prairie estates have learnt, how to make the best use of advantages of soil, climate and conditions. In the meanwhile there is the consoling reflection that slow settlement generally means safe and sure settlement. Canadians have done so much by dint of sheer push that they are only now realizing what it is to people the half of a continent.

THE *Canadian Colliery Guardian* says:—A sign of the times is the airing of the long cherished scheme of a line of rails from Winni-

peg to Hudson's Bay, now getting into parliamentary circles. It is pertinent to ask, does Canada know what she possesses up there to the north of Belle Isle and to the north of the North-West lands? We possess there a mighty bay carved there by the Atlantic of pre-historic ages of the continent for the benefit of the commerce and industry of the nation. The fact that we haul our farm produce from Winnipeg to Montreal for shipment down the St. Lawrence is evidence that, boast as we may of our progress, we have to stand upon a much loftier pinnacle of enterprising vigor than we do to-day. For 200 years the little vessels of the Hudson Bay Company have run across from the Thames to Hudson Bay, engaged in a sure and lucrative Anglo-Canadian trade. This trade cannot be deemed developed until ocean steamships follow in their wake and steam up to wharves in Nelson and Churchill harbors, Hudson Bay. All this is practicable and more. If the Nelson river is dredged a vessel can steam into Lake Winnipeg and if the Red river is dredged that same vessel can steam into and moor alongside the grain elevators of the city of Winnipeg. The question of ice in the Bay has long been settled and it is now absolutely certain that the navigation of the straits (the Bay is never frozen) is open for several months suitable for the grain business. Then as to the use of the scheme, it will effect an average saving in cost of transporting Canadian (and American) farm produce to the European market of 25 per cent. It may be said at once that the railway to the Bay would have been presented ere this, but for the hostility of vested interests. The deflection of the commerce of the West into Hudson Bay

would mean the temporary improvishment of Montreal and the railway, and it is beyond question due to the heavy influence Eastern capitalists possess in London that the promoters of the line have not been able to raise sufficient capital on the other side to complete the road. There can, however, be no question as to the success of the scheme, and the constant revolutionizing of the European trade of Northwest-ern America is therefore inevitable.

ARCHANGEL, Riga, Memel, and other northern Russian ports are open only three months in the year. The Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Finland and Livonia are subject to all the perils of navigation, which are claimed by their detractors to beset Hudson's Bay and Strait, yet for more than two centuries past have the ports above named carried on a regular and lucrative trade with England, by means of ships sailing from the river Thames at certain seasons, and that without even intermission through all these years, save and except that which may have been caused by war. It is but a few years back that Quebec was classed with the before-mentioned ports, and its commercial traffic was confined to a spring and fall fleet, sailing from and to Europe. Now all this is changed as far as our Canadian ports are concerned, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as well known to ship masters as the mouth of the Hudson river. The objection raised as to the navigability of Hudson's Straits can be no longer tenable, and really all that is required to give the boundless acres of wheat producing country in the Northwest a chance in competition with countries in closer



J. Webster
1 Oct. 1885

proximity to the consumers, is to form a depot at some convenient point on the shores of Hudson's Bay for the storage of wheat, flour, flax, hemp, bacon, hides and tallow, with stock pens, abattoirs for the storing and slaughtering of cattle. None of these products, save the last named, but will keep in one place as well as another: and in regard to the cold storage system, could be surpassed by no other port. Such a terminus for the route once established, and a railroad less than 700 miles in length from Winnipeg once constructed, feeders from all directions, even for many miles south of the boundary line, would quickly spring into existence.

The Manitoba Government crop bulletin gives the acreage under wheat in that province this season as 1,010,186 acres. Last year the same authority put it at 1,003,610 acres, and in 1892 it was estimated at 875,900 acres. Some people have made calculations to show that wheat cannot be grown at a profit at present prices. The Manitoba farmer would not appear to agree with them.

Selected.

Over the Gold Fields.

SAM LIVINGSTON, the veteran Alberta Rancher, has just made a prospecting tour from Calgary to Medicine Hat. The party had a good-sized boat, fitted up with the usual prospector's outfit and plenty of provisions, and they commenced regular prospecting at Blackfoot Crossing, prosecuting it at likely points along the Bow and South Saskatchewan Rivers until they reached Medicine Hat.

Mr. Livingston stated that they had met with most encouraging prospects—much better, indeed, than any that had been found on the North Saskatchewan. Along the three hundred and forty miles of their trip he found four or five "colors" wherever they struck gravel strata, and that was everywhere they tried. The gravel was found at varying depths on the ridges along the course of the river, but in every case where they came on the gravel found it to be "pay dirt." How the gold and the gravel containing came there Mr. Livingston does not pretend to say, but is sure it did not come from the mountains. His idea is that it was laid there by the ice in some remote age, but where the ice picked it up, is, of course, impossible to tell. Strips of such gravel containing free gold of a fine quality are found all the way from the head of the Peace River to Bear's Paw Mountain by the Sweet Grass Buttes.

As regards coal, they found any quantity of it and in places where there is no indication of it given upon the government maps. In fact the bed of the river in many places consists entirely of coal, and good coal at that.

A Daring Expedition.

A PARTY recently left Victoria for Nation River in British Columbia, where an attempt will be made to wash for gold with a new machine as yet untried. A correspondent of the *Post-Intelligencer* writes:—Some idea may be formed of the journey when one thinks that the journey is not less than 600 miles, and the boats have to be pulled up the river bank by the Indians, with a current against them of ten miles an hour. They have at least six canyons to go through, two on the Fraser and four on the Nation River, and the boats will have to be emptied and the freight packed across the mountains. The boats will only go as far as Giscomb portage, and the goods are then carried seven miles to Summit Lake. There the party will have to build boats and descend the Crooked River to McLeod Island, and from McLeod Lake take the Parsnip River to the mouth of the Nation and ascend that river thirty miles.

WHEAT OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The report of the statistician for March, 1891, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, contains much valuable information in regard to wheat, wool, poultry, eggs, and dairy products. At the present time the future of wheat is a subject for general discussion by the people of Canada, as well as by the people of the United States. It may therefore prove interesting to reproduce from it and from the returns of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain some of the wheat statistics.

The calculation of the world's wheat supply for the past three years is as follows, the figures representing millions of bushels:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
North America.....	684	574	117
South America.....	50	51	81
Europe.....	1,209	1,407	1,431
Asia.....	311	200	346
Africa.....	41	35	36
Australasia.....	33	36	41
Total.....	2,361	2,393	2,385

It will thus be seen that the world's wheat crop is nearly 2,400,000,000 bushels, and that the crop of 1893 was about the average of the two previous years. In the two years the product of North America fell off 237,000,000 bushels, whereas that of Europe increased 225,000,000 bushels; and South America increased 31,000,000.

The wheat production of America for the three years was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States.....	612	516	396
Canada.....	60	48	41
Mexico.....	12	10	10
Argentina.....	33	30	57
Chile.....	14	18	19
Uruguay.....	3	3	5
Total.....	734	625	528

America produced 31 per cent. of the world's crop in 1891, 26 per cent. in 1892, and only 22 per cent. in 1893. This will explain why the decrease of over 200,000,000 bushels in the two years in America has not necessarily been followed by a great increase in price. Europe produces over one-half of the entire crop, and in 1893 her crop exceeded that of 1891 by more than the falling off in America.

Now, let us turn to Europe. Here are the principal wheat-producing countries.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Russia.....	369	241	321
France.....	220	311	278
Austria-Hungary.....	189	192	201
Italy.....	111	116	119
Germany.....	86	116	120
Spain.....	71	78	86
The Caucasus.....	71	71	60
Great Britain.....	75	69	51
Romania.....	16	60	61
Bulgaria.....	47	46	27
Turkey.....	30	25	24
Other countries.....	77	97	87
Total.....	1,209	1,407	1,431

It will thus be seen that the wheat crops of Russia and of France stand next to that of the United States, and the wheat crop of Great Britain may soon be surpassed by that of Canada. The falling off of the wheat production in Great Britain may be seen from the following statement for 1873 and 1893:—

	1873.	1893.
Population.....	32,178,000	38,132,000
Cultivated acres.....	46,327,000	47,380,000
Grass acres.....	23,361,000	27,700,000
Wheat acres.....	3,970,000	1,955,000

We may, then, look for an increase in British demands for wheat and flour. In the five years, 1878 to 1882, the total imports of wheat and flour were 363,000,000 cwt.; in the five years, 1883 to 1887, 376,000,000 cwt.; and the five years, 1888 to 1892, they were 427,000,000 cwt. At the same time the average price has fallen from 46s. per quarter in 1878 to 26s. in 1893. In 1873 the average price was over 58s. The value of the imports per head was 19s. in 1872 and 19s. 6d. in 1892.

Thus we see that Great Britain demands annually about 160,000,000 bushels of wheat in grain or flour. In 1890-91-92 she drew her sup-

plies from the following sources, the figures standing for millions of hundred-weights:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
United States.....	36	33	61
Russia.....	20	15	14
India.....	9	13	12.5
Canada.....	2.4	4.6	5.8
Argentina.....	5	2.5	3.5
Australasia.....	3.2	2.3	2
Other countries.....	8.8	19.1	6.1
Total.....	82.4	89.5	95.6

Over three-fourths of the wheat of Asia is grown in India. Asiatic Turkey produces from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000, and Japan and Persia from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 each.

In Africa the production is divided about as follows:—Algeria 19,000,000, Egypt 10,000,000, Cape Colony 4,000,000, and Tunis 2,500,000.

In Australasia the production of 1893 was as follows:—

	Bushels.
Victoria.....	14,815,000
South Australia.....	9,240,000
New Zealand.....	8,378,000
New South Wales.....	6,817,000
Other Colonies.....	1,941,000
Total.....	41,191,000

The production of wheat per acre in Australia was as follows:—Victoria, 7.1 bush.; South Australia, 6.1; New Zealand, 22; New South Wales, 16.

INDIAN HEAD.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING IN THIS FERTILE DISTRICT—HOW IT IS ACCOMPLISHED.

In order to inform intending settlers on the rich prairie lands of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories through the medium of the press what pluck, energy, perseverance and prudent management can accomplish in a comparatively short period of time, even with very limited means, and under numerous other adverse conditions, the successful career of W. H. Stephens is a just illustration. The subject of this correspondence, in the spring of 1883, took up a homestead and pre-emption six miles north-east of Indian Head, and after paying the usual fees in such cases to the Dominion lands' agent, and also the price of a yoke of oxen and plough, the amount of cash on hand was reduced to a minimum. However, after having built for himself as cosy a habitation as could be built under the peculiar circumstances in which he had then been placed, he, with a stout heart and willing hand, commenced breaking the prairie land, which operation he continued during part of the summer, backsetting in the fall. Although Mr. Stephens was a husband and father at the time he entered on his present holding, nevertheless he left the family in Ontario, and for three long years, with the exception of a few brief visits to his family during winter, he occupied the unenviable position of the isolated bachelor in his monotonous abode.

Being one of the early settlers, he in reality encountered many of the hardships and privations incidental to pioneer life in the early history of this now flourishing district. But notwithstanding that and all the other numerous difficulties which he had to contend against, climatic influence included, he has succeeded most admirably in demonstrating in a very lucid manner not only the wonderful fertility of the soil, but also what indomitable courage and skillful cultivation can perform even under the most difficult and adverse conditions. As time rolled on his financial condition improved and has hitherto continued improving. In the early part of 1890 his wife and only child, a daughter, appeared on the scene. Their arrival soon changed the loneliness of the once monotonous abode to that of joy and happiness, thus giving the male head of the household a fresh incentive to greater exertions in his agricultural pursuits. Year after year he has added more broad acres to his already well cultivated farm, which at this period amounts to over 900 acres of choice land, 500 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, the greater proportion being well prepared for this year's crop. His crop of 1893

NORTH-WEST FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The following choice lands in various parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories are offered for sale at most reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Particulars may be had from, or offers of purchase made to the individuals as designated below.

amounted to over 8,000 bushels of wheat of excellent quality, some of which averaged over forty bushels per acre, besides other grains aggregating 2,000 bushels. It is but just to state that he hires all the labor necessary in carrying on his farming operations, he having no help within himself.

The cause of Mr. Stephens's success as a grain grower, is largely due to a thorough cultivation of the soil, the free use of bluestone in treating his seed wheat for the prevention of smut, early sowing and well-regulated brain. Mr. Stephens, who intends in the near future to engage extensively in mixed farming, has at present twenty-two horses, including some young colts, twelve head of cattle, etc. Mr. Stephens, who has a large and influential connection in various parts of Ontario, the members comprising the mercantile firm of C. E. Stephens & Co., of Collingwood, being of the number, is now in that province, but is expected to return shortly, accompanied by several families who will become permanent residents. The fame of W. H. Stephens, as a prosperous and prudent agriculturist, is well known far and near, and the noble example he has set is truly worthy not only of admiration but of imitation. — *Free Press.*

DO YOU NEED REPAIRS ?

MASSEY-HARRIS Co. carry at all their warehouses a general assortment of repairs for the machines sold by A. Harris, Son & Co., the Massey Manufacturing Co., the Patterson Bro. Co., Massey & Co., Van Allen & Agur and Sawyer & Massey Co., but unless customers will make their wants known early in the season, and before repairs are actually required for use, disappointment and loss may occur in some instances.

The company is very anxious to meet all requirements, but their business is of such magnitude that unless repairs are ordered early extra expense for express charges and delays must necessarily occur. A little forethought on the part of customers would assist very materially in preventing disappointment and the expense of extra charges at the eleventh hour occasioned by neglect.

If you need repairs kindly take a memorandum of the same (and note the letter and number on the casting) and enquire at the company's nearest agency for the piece or pieces, and if they are not in stock leave your order with the company's agent who will send it to head office, Winnipeg, and the goods will be sent forward so you will receive them in good time. A great many customers postpone this very important matter until the day the goods are actually required. This should not be so, and we trust that customers will do their part to assist in this matter by exercising a little forethought as before stated.

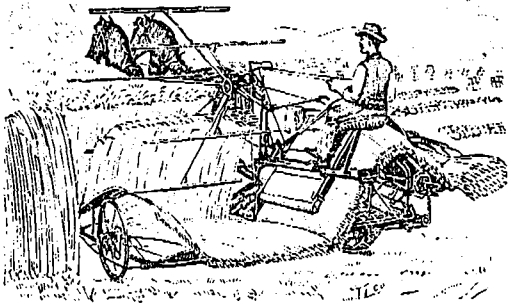
DESCRIPTION OF PARCELS.				Man. or N.W.T.	Nearest Town or Post Office.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARTIES TO APPLY TO.
Parts of	Sec.	T. R.	E. or W.			
N W ¼	22	17 28	W	Man.	Fort Ellice	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼	2	8 20	W	Man.	Carrolton	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
N W ¼	14	7 20	W	Man.	Carrolton	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
S W ¼	6	13 17	W	Man.	Aikenside	John Sproat, Rapid City, Man., or John Cleghorn, Douglas, Man.
N E ¼	20	11 17	W	Man.	Douglas	John Sproat, Rapid City, Man., or John Cleghorn, Douglas, Man.
S E ¼	31	6 9	W	Man.	Beaconsfield	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
E ½	16	1 15	W	Man.	Cartwright	Morris Watts, Cartwright, Man.
S W ¼ and W ½ S E ¼	23	12 5	E	Man.	Cook's Creek	T. J. McBride, Winnipeg, Man.
S E ¼ and S ½ N E ¼	14	4 5	E	Man.	St. Malo	T. J. McBride, Winnipeg, Man.
S W ¼ and S ½ N W ¼	17	9 5	W	Man.	Elm Creek	T. J. McBride, Winnipeg, Man.
S W ¼	4	1 15	W	Man.	Cartwright	Morris Watts, Cartwright, Man.
N E ¼	12	12 15	W	Man.	Petrel	R. F. Hay, Carberry, Man.
S W ¼	22	13 15	W	Man.	Osprey	J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.
S W ¼	2	15 30	W	N.W.T.	Moosomin	Colin McLean, Moosomin, N.W.T.
S E ¼	16	22 14	2nd	N.W.T.	Fort Qu'Appelle	J. McNaughton, Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.
N W ¼	5	14 14	....	Man.	Osprey	J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.
N W ¼	20	5 14	....	Man.	Grund	Jas. Duncan, Glenboro', Man.
E ½	20	5 18	....	Man.	Langvale	Jas. S. Reekie, Boissevain, Man.
S E ¼	1	9 9	....	Man.	Indian Ford	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
S W ¼	31	8 8	....	Man.	Indian Ford	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
N W ¼ (with house and stable.)	28	14 25	W	Man.	Lucas	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼ (160 acres.)	26	17 27	W	Man.	.....	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼	15	4 8	W	.....	.....	A. B. Gunn, Manitou, Man.
W ½	11	1 15	W	Man.	Cartwright	M. Watts, Cartwright, Man.
N ½	7	8 19	W	Man.	Hayfield	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
N E ¼ and S W ¼	31	7 19	W	Man.	Carrolton	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
S E ¼	10	7 22	W	Man.	Souris	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
W ½	18	7 25	W	Man.	Pipestone	Wm. Pines, Pipestone, Man.
N E ¼	26	11 21	W	Man.	Virden	G. Silvester, Virden, Man.
N W ¼	7	7 11	W	Man.	Glenboro	J. Duncan, Glenboro, Man.
S E ¼	26	3 20	W	Man.	Boissevain	J. S. Reekie, Boissevain, Man.
S E ¼ and N E ¼	16	16 18	W	Man.	Minnedosa	A. W. Shaw, Minnedosa, Man.
S E ¼	16	3 2	E	Man.	St. Jean	J. Parent, Leclerc, Man.
N W ¼	36	3 33	W	N.W.T.	Carnduff	I. A. Thompson, Carnduff, N.W.T.
N W ¼	14	12 31	W	N.W.T.	Moosomin	N. G. McCallum, Moosomin, N.W.T.
N E ¼	18	11 2	2nd W	N.W.T.	Whitewood	C. E. Baldwin, Whitewood, N.W.T.
N E ¼	20	19 17	2nd W	N.W.T.	Regina	C. J. McCusker, Regina, N.W.T.
N E ¼	10	19 19	2nd W	N.W.T.	Regina	C. J. McCusker, Regina, N.W.T.

Also wood lot No. 5, known as the N. ½ of the N. ¼ of legal sub-division 11 and 12, in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 5, R. 8, W. A. B. Gunn, Manitou, Man.

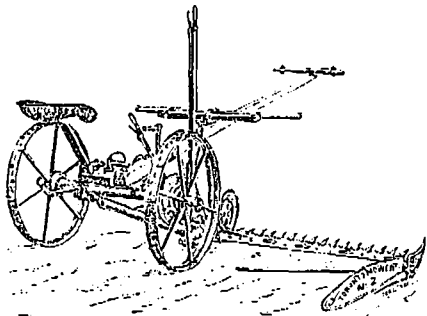
These lands are nearly all most eligible and convenient to Church, Market, and School.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd.

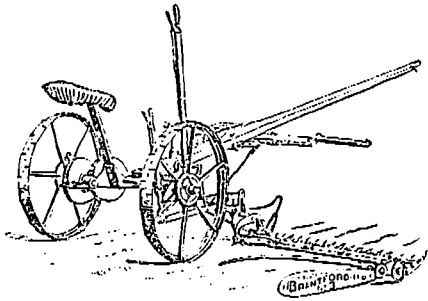
TORONTO & WINNIPEG.



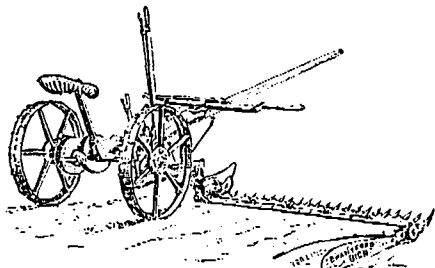
MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER.



TORONTO MOWER No. 2.



BRANTFORD MOWER No. 3.



BRANTFORD BIG B MOWER.

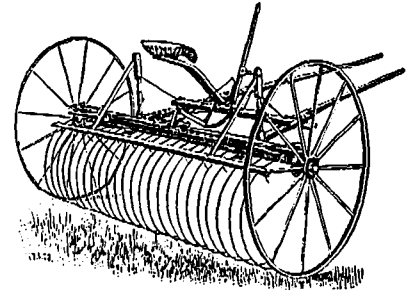


A FULL LINE

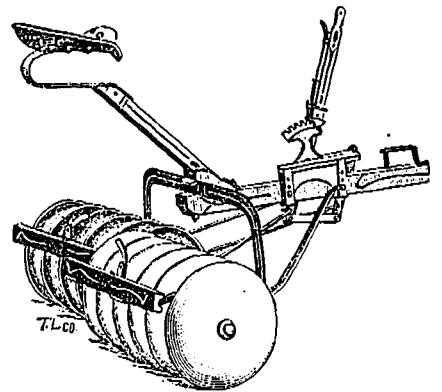
—OF—

- Binders,
- Mowers,
- Rakes,
- Tedders,
- Seeders,
- Drills,
- Cultivators,
- Harrows,
- Breaker Plows,
- Stubble Plows,
- Sulky Plows,
- Gang Plows,
- Traction Engines,
- Separators,
- Horse Powers,
- Tank Pumps,
- Fanning Mills,
- Wagons,
- Sleighs,
- &c., &c., &c.

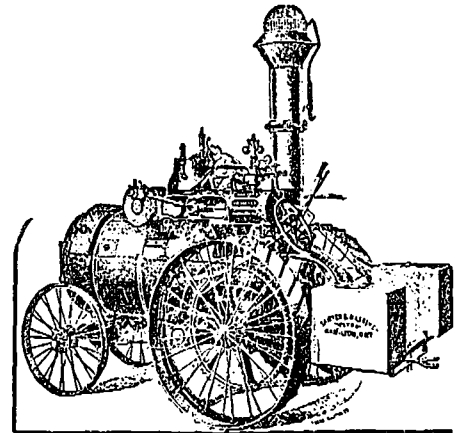
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.



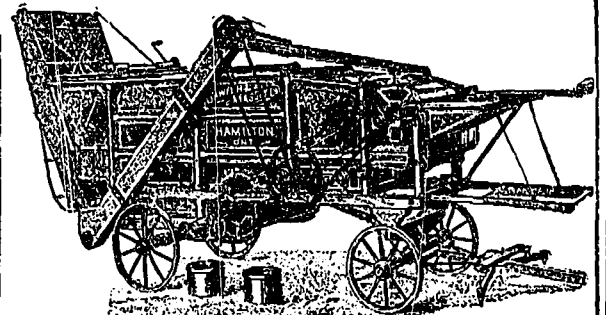
SHARP'S AND ITHACA RAKES.



DISC HARROWS.



STRAW BURNER TRACTION ENGINE.

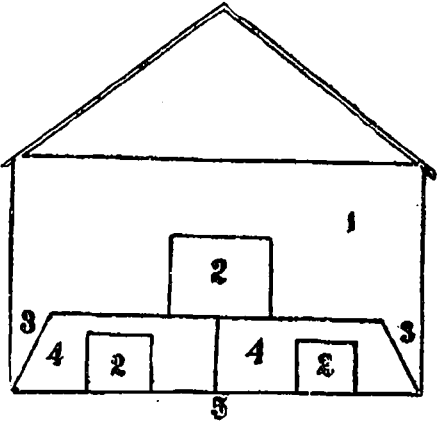


"PEERLESS," Best Separator Made.

Libe Stock.

Sheep House.

THE most important item in building a sheep house is ventilation; a warm, close house means the downfall of the sheep that are folded in it. At the same time it will not do to let the wind drive through a house on them, as they will be more apt to take cold than if left out of doors, but the air should pass over them. A house for 100 sheep should be 24 x 32 feet, and 18 ft. high, have the floor eight feet from the ground; this will give ten feet of mow room up to the eaves, and the lower room will be high enough to drive through to clean it out. Have doors at each end on rollers and four windows on each side than can be left open or shut to let the air pass through.



Illustrating end of house:—1, mow; 2, doors, 3, racks; 4, lower room; 5, posts through the center. They should be four feet from the ground. The feed can be taken in at the ends. If a crib is wanted in the house, make the house longer and leave space below for it, and also leave a space in the upper room on each side three feet the whole length of the house, to throw feed down into a rack. The rack can be made of scantling; 1 x 2 will do, put on up and down, sloping from where the space is left open at the top, down to the side of the house, leaving enough space between each scantling so a sheep cannot get its head through, and as they eat the food out below it will keep slipping down. A grain trough is put on at the bottom of the feed rack and can be easily swept out when grain is put in. Have a row of posts set through the center of the lower room. The upper sills will be 12 feet long and resting on plates running on the center posts, and have in plenty of braces. If covered with boards, one-third pitch, it will require 16 foot boards to cover.

STIMULATE the digest capacity of your animals by a variety of food.

PROPERLY managed no animal on the farm pays as well as a good brood mare.

WATER horses often, but not too much at a time especially during the morning.

THE best grain feed for the work teams in summer is two-thirds oats and one-third corn.

IN breeding the general characteristics of the mares are quite as important as the blood lines.

A BOAR pig should not be confined in a pen the whole time or he will become weak and lifeless.

OATS are one of the very best grain feeds for a young colt, and clover and hay is a good range feed.

THE sooner the work of handling the young colt is commenced the easier will be the task and the better the colt can be made.

THE best ear marks for sheep are the metal nickel plated loops, upon which are stamped the owner's name and numbers of the sheep.

FROM the age of two and a half years a well-bred colt, properly fed and handled, should be able to do enough work about the farm to pay for his keep, not heavy work, but light work which is just sufficient to give him the needed exercise.

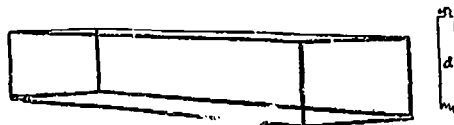
TO milk a cow that has a hole in the side of the teat it is advisable to apply a patch of surgeon's rubber plaster over the opening, when the cow is dry the hole may be closed, by scaring the edges of it and putting a stitch in it to draw the edges together, when the opening will grow shut.

THE desire for good, lean pork, instead of so much fat, has put many people to considering how the supply may be increased. Keep the young pigs as long as possible on grass feed skim milk and bran and no corn. When the bodies or frames are grown give them oatmeal and rye, ground entire, mixed with bran, putting in twice as much bran as rye. Keep up vegetable and ample diet and allow them to eat all the grass they will, a little corn may be fed toward the end. Pork made this way will be tender and juicy.

The Poultry Yard.

A Moveable Yard.

A CONVENIENT portable yard for fowls is shown in the illustration, from a sketch by E. C. Williams, Kings Co., N.Y. It is six feet long, three feet wide and two feet high. It is made of strips which are thirteen feet long. Five of these strips will be needed to make a frame of this size.



PORTABLE POULTRY RUN.

First make the frames for the top and sides. Two of the frames should be made six by two feet, two three by two feet, and one six by three feet. They should all be covered with coarsely woven wire fencing. The illustration shows the frame put together without the wire. These frames are to be fastened together by the mortised joint shown at a, and pinned with wooden pins or nails. A door may be put in on one side to suit the one who is making the yard. This yard is easily moved about on the grass or ground.

REMEMBER the summer shade for poultry.

IF the hens feed on decayed meats putrefaction will taint the eggs.

MEDIUM sized turkeys that are in good condition bring the price.

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

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

FOWLS can be kept at a good profit if kept as they should be kept, as many as can be well cared for aside from other business, and no more.

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

FOWLS should not be allowed a chance to put their feet in drinking places. They will drink water which is absolutely filthy and full of germs of disease, if not carefully prevented from doing so.

A POULTRY fancier says he always separates the roosters from the pullets as soon as he can distinguish them, and feeds corn to the former and wheat to the later; one produces fat, the other growth.

IT is surprising to many how very strong and vigorous geese are. Other fowls contract an endless amount of sickness and scores of good birds die from time to time. The goose remains vigorous and healthy, living well on food that other fowls reject, and standing cold weather that other fowls could not possibly endure.

FOR setting hens use a separate house and make nests alike and set them on the ground, all in a row, and keep grain, two or more kinds, by them; also water and gravel at all times and occasionally a gross sod or clover hay by them. Never let them out at any time. If the hens happen to come off several at a time and go on the wrong nest the next hen will take what is left.

TRY to care for your poultry; try to improve your stock of all kinds, and especially do not forget the poultry. The success of poultry is to not allow your young and old to run together, feed together, or roost together, or, in other words, scatter the poultry and feed a variety of feed, and especially grain—whole. Farmers can make more off their poultry, with less work, than they can from wheat—try it and be convinced.

RED pepper should never be fed in large quantities. The practice of putting red pepper in all the soft food should be discarded. The best effect from its use is when it is given once or twice a week and half a grain for each fowl is sufficient. If given constantly the birds become habituated to its use and it does more harm than good. It is only a temporary stimulant and serves best when the birds are not in full health.

THE one great thing which injures, reduces and may destroy the productiveness of a breed of fowls is that thing which lessens vigor, which impairs health, which transmits a tendency to disease, and this is what is called in-and-in or line breeding. There is no true breed of fowls known, which if strong, healthy and vigorous, and it is fed and cared for as the peculiarities of the breed require, but will yield handsomely in eggs and make food good enough for anyone.

THE production of one egg within another, occasionally reported as a curiosity, is very simple, according to Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier. It occurs in domestic poultry from over-stimulation of the system by overfeeding. The ovum, or yolk, when mature, is received into the upper part of the oviduct—a tube nearly two feet in length in the domestic fowl—and in its descent is clothed successively with the layers of albumen, or white, the lining membrane of the shell, and finally, arriving at the calcifying portion of the oviduct, is enveloped in the shell itself. Ordinarily, the egg is then expelled, but in the case of the production of a double-yolked egg a reverse action of the oviduct takes place, and the egg is carried back, meets with another ovum and re-descends with it, the two being surrounded together with albumen, membrane, and shell.



A Lesson from a Snow Ball.

Roll your ball of snow, children,
Roll your ball of snow!
The more you roll your snow ball up,
The bigger it will grow.

Roll a kind thought round, children,
Roll it all around!
Until it gathers all kind thoughts
That gentle hearts have found.

Poison Ivy—To Cure the Poisoning.

WHEN you go into the country this summer, don't "monkey" with all the pretty plants you may find along the wayside. Especially avoid a twining, beautiful, three-leaved plant you may find growing around the base of trees, stone walls and old fences. An attractive plant, just the kind of glossy glitter to its bright green leaves as impels one to "just take a little of it home" with you. Don't do it unless you are one of those few that may with impunity handle *Rhus tox.* That's the botanical name of the plant, that, familiarly known as poison ivy, has caused so much suffering to many.

The writer has suffered, and on many occasions has struggled for its cure by means of neighborly suggestions, by doctor's efforts, potions, lotions, harrowing days of dread and itch. Does it itch? Yes, you'll know when you've fooled with *Rhus tox.* by a strange itch. It's

different from any other itch. You scratch it, and it seems as though you had conquered the irritation; it fooled you. You look for a cause and find none. The skin is normal, no blemish shows, but it itches again. When you are warm and comfortably asleep, you will be wakened up scratching that same spot. You "could dig it out with your nails." You can't do it. That's *Rhus tox.* poisoning.

Soon a small, insignificant swelling lumps up where the itch is; then it begins to look watery underneath the skin, but it itches none the less, rather more. You scratch through the skin, the water underneath is released, and the nails and fingers carry the watery poison to fresh spots; possibly to the face, the ears, the body. The same tedious itching, scratching is multiplied. You are now a case for sympathy. Without means of cure, your existence is a realized sheol.

I propose, now that you understand the cause and the symptoms, to tell you of the cure. It is simple, it is effective. Procure from the drug or other stores where they are sold, a small bottle of little sugar pills, labeled "*Rhus tox.*" A "hair of the dog that bit you" will cure you. Take six of the little pills at one dose, four doses the first day—morning, noon, evening and bedtime. The next day the itching will be mollified a degree. The second and third day, take three doses of six pills each dose. You will, by this time, be so free from irritation that you may carelessly take a few pills until nature heals up the sores. So soon as the healing begins, be very chary of taking many of the pills, as they will, in excess of requirement, produce an intolerable, though harmless, itching over the whole body. The writer, poisoned on an average four to six

times a year, finds this remedy a permanent check on the first appearance of poisoning symptoms.—H. M., in *Scientific American*.

Whine or Whistle.

A SMALL boy was chasing a somewhat bigger one, when the larger boy stumbled and fell. The other tumbled over him and was hurt as much as the larger one. But the bigger boy was the bigger baby, and began to whine and cry. The smaller one got up, rubbed off the dirt, rubbed his bruised knee, and began to whistle.

The other looked at him a moment, and then cried resentfully between his sobs:

"Jimmie, how can you whistle when it hurts so?"

"It doesn't hurt so when you whistle," said the philosophical Jimmie: "it's when you whine that it hurts."

A Long-Lived Flame.

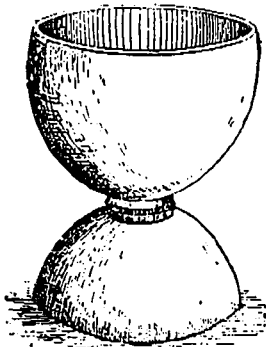
THE sacred fires of India have not all been extinguished. The most ancient, which still exists, was consecrated twelve centuries ago in commemoration of the voyage made by the Parsees when they emigrated from Persia to India. The fire is fed five times every twenty-four hours with sandal-wood and other fragrant materials, combined with very dry fuel. This fire, in the village of Oedwada, near Bulsar, is visited by the Parsees in large numbers during the months allotted to the presiding genius of fire.





A Novel Flowerpot.

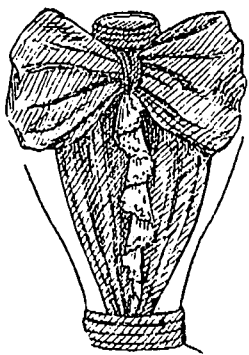
THE accompanying illustration shows a very simple way of making an odd little flowerpot to set among the orthodox pots on the windowsill or the flower stand. It is made of a coconut shell pure and simple. The shell is sawed in two parts a little above the middle line, and the smaller portion taken for a standard. A little



round piece of wood is placed between the two parts to form a sort of stem, and to allow a firm foundation for screwing them solidly together. Then the flowerpot is complete. It could hardly be more simple, and it is quite a novel little affair, besides being useful. It will look better if left in its natural, rough state, but if one wished to improve upon nature, the outside could be smoothed off and painted.

To Transform a Plain Waist for Evening.

AN arrangement designed to completely transform a plainly-made waist, for ceremonious occasions, or for evening wear, is an adaptation for the popular "Incrayable" scarf. The sketch shows the arrangement, which is generally becoming, but is particularly so to one who is a bit narrow shouldered or hollow-chested. It is represented made of golden brown surah and cascaded ecru lace. A yard and a quarter of surah twenty-two inches wide and three-quarters of a yard of lace will be required. Cut off thirty inches of the surah; cut it in two lengthwise, and use the two eleven-inch strips for the big bow and



the falling tucked-in ends; use the remainder for the folded stock-collar and girdle—both of which may be fastened invisibly at the side, or at the back beneath rosettes of the same. The big loops should be fluffed out airily, and deftly pinned to the corsage so as to seem entirely unconfined. Remnants of silk, satin, crepe, etc., might be used instead of new material—if large enough. But the effect is spoiled if a generous quantity is not used. Light diaphanous materials in fancy colors, with frills of the same, or of lace, made up in this way are dressy and becoming for young girls to wear in the evening.

An Artistic Shopping Book.

THE design for a shopping book, shown in our sketch, is so odd and original it will please artistic gift-makers, in search of novel ideas in

fancy work. It is a blank note book, with detachable leaves, for the daily use of those who often "a shopping go." Buy a small uncovered blank book with perforated leaves, or make one of good note paper, making the perforations with a sewing machine, and cut or pierce three or four holes at the back. Make the cover of cream-tinted water-color paper, a little larger than the inner leaves. Notch the edges, and decorate with a quarter-inch band of bronze gold. Do the lettering with bronze gold touched up with deep red or green; the figure, a lady



with a shopping bag and a leaf from the note book, may be outlined with the same, or painted in natural colors. On the back cover or on an inner fly leaf, write or print with colors, or with pen and ink, the following lines:

O, when my lady shopping goes,

—In June or in December—

O, scores of things are on her mind,

Impossible to remember.

Bue if she'll come to me each day

—With pencil and persistence—

Then take a leaf in her shopping bag,

She'll find me of great assistance.

And when I'm thin and leafless grown

—If she finds me nice and handy—

She'll add new leaves—

or she'll all forget

—But ribbons—

and lace—

and candy.

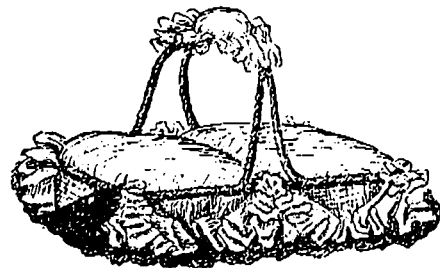
Make holes in the back fold of the cover, to match those in the book, and bind the two together with narrow ribbon; then tie the ends, as shown in the engraving, to form a loop by which the book may be suspended, where it may handily be reached at any time. As the verses plainly indicate, all one has to do when starting out on a shopping tour, is to remove and take for reference the detachable leaf, on which has been noted, from time to time, a list of the different articles needed.

Less elaborate but very pretty covers might be made of parchment paper, celluloid, or cardboard in fancy colors, with only the border and lettering for decoration. Or, simpler still, the cover might be labelled "Shopping-Book," in large, fancy letters, and be artistically splashed with the bronze gold over a part of the surface.

A Novel Pin Basket.

THIS elegant pin basket is as novel an arrangement as it is beautiful and convenient, and is a veritable "catch-all" for all kinds of pins needed in the completion of my lady's toilet. The foundation is a shallow box, nearly twice as long as it is wide; the edge is strengthened by a large wire, held in place by a pasted strip of muslin—which is also pasted down the outside

and across the bottom, to increase its durability. The handles, made of the wire, are slipped by one another at the top, where they are bent and fastened to form an oval support for the little upper cushion. The box is covered and bound



with rich apple-green plush, and the handles—first wound with cotton—are plush covered also. A cascaded frill of airy lace surrounds the box, and falls on a mat of darker green plush, which is sewed to the bottom. There are three cushions, all covered with soft, loosely woven pink silk; the two larger ones are shaped like small, square pillows—and are only pinned in place to allow of turning them over when soiled; the smaller one is securely tacked over the crossing of the handles, and is decorated with a draped frill of the lace. This latter cushion is the post of honor—for the tiny gold-headed or jeweled lace pins, while beneath it, on one side of the basket, may be kept a mixed assortment of ordinary pins, and on the other all sorts of fancy stick pins, which are always so bothersome when mingled with other pins on a single cushion.

For a jewel tray, put a puffed or quilted satin lining in the box in place of the two square cushions. For either use these baskets make lovely ornaments for the dressing table, and are always acceptable as prizes, gifts or favors.

REVIEWS.

THE *Illustrated London News* during the past month has contained some splendid photographic reproductions of the British and German royal families apropos to the recent royal marriage at Saxe-Cobourg.

Outing for July is a richly illustrated number, replete with pleasant stories, and absorbing articles on all lines of sport. To the thorough sporting man there is no more interesting and entertaining magazine than this.

Scribner's for July is a remarkably fine number. The articles are all timely and the stories prove it to be excellent reading. Its literary standard is high, and the constant reading of this magazine is an education in itself.

Cosmopolitan Magazine for July has:—"An Unconquered People," "Antarctica," "Louis Kossuth," "The Selling and Giving of Dimmers," "The Den of the Gray Wolf," "Progress of Science," "Training a Butterfly," and several good stories.

McClure's Magazine for July has some cleverly written articles, notably "The Heraldry of the Plains," "A Chemical Detective Bureau," and "Homestead, as seen by one of its Workmen." The short stories are bright and interesting. The "Human Documents" series are continued.

Harper's Magazine—one of the best literary productions extant—contains excellent reading matter in its July No. We mention a few: "Harvard and Yale Boat Race," "The President at Home," "An Australian's Impression of America," "United States Naval Factory," "Tribby," "Storage Battery of the Air," &c., &c.

A GLANCE at the contents of *Godey's Magazine* for July (reduced this month from 25 to 10 cents) shows that this famous old magazine loses nothing by the reduction in price. The illustrations and letter press are the best, and the list of contributions shows that well-known writers have been secured. The departments are all worth reading.

North American Review for July has some exceptionally good articles, such as:—"The Present Administration of National Affairs," "Problems and Perils of British Politics," "The Postal Service at New York," "France and England in Egypt," "The Aims and Methods of the A.P.A.," "Life at the Holy Sepulchre," and several other papers of much interest.

AMONG the topics of international interest treated in "The Progress of the World" department of the *July Review of Reviews* are the following: "The Mines' Conference at Berlin," "The fall of the Casimir-Perier Ministry in France," "The Anglo-Belgian Agreement and the objections of France," "The Resignation of Stambuloff in Bulgaria," "The Problem of the British House of Lords," "Ministerial changes in England," and "The Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa."

THE *Canadian Magazine* for July has the following articles, some of them of striking merit: "The Supernatural in Macbeth," "Three Years among the Eskimo," "Papineau and His Home," "The Beautiful Bahamas," "In North-Western Wilds," "Criminal and Artificial Production of Deformities and Moustrosities," "Outdoor sport in Australia." This magazine deserves hearty support from Canadians.

All the above papers and magazines supplied at low rates through THE MASSEY PRESS Clubbing agency. Write us for prices.



AN AWFUL FATE.



TOURIST (who has fallen over precipice and has been hanging by branch for twenty minutes)—I can hold out no longer! Good-bye, wife—children—friends. Ah, 'tis horrible to find a watery grave in this lonely spot! (Drops.)



TOURIST (as he strikes bottom)—Well, I'll be hanged!

"Boy, is your father in?" "I guess so. Heard ma call somebody a dunce."

Mr. Deluxe.—"I have just been looking over the books in your parlor, and I am surprised that a man of your scholarship and intellectual tastes should care for such a lot of absolutely worthless trash." Dr. Pulser.—"Oh, I don't! They are to amuse my patients while they are waiting for me, as you have been."

Soon will the busy little fly
Improve each shining hour
In spoiling just as many naps
As come within his power.

Sapsmith (terribly agitated).—"Oh, that is awful! And will the poor fellow never be able to see again?" Steele.—"See again? What are you talking about?" "Why, have n't you just told me that Bertie Hyroller had his eyes shot out this mawning?" "Naw! I said he had his ice-yacht out this morning."

MAKING IT ALL RIGHT.

THE man had a stub of whiskers on his chin which waggled when he talked, and kicked up their heels when he brought his jaws together.

"As I was sayin'," he remarked, "when I was out west I seen 'em hang a man to a telegraph pole fer stealin' a hoss."

"Whose hoss?" asked a person sitting on a molasses barrel.

"Nobuddy knowed."

"How'd they know he stole it?"

"They ketches him ridin' it."

"Mebbe it was his'n."

"P'r'aps."

"Did the owner ever claim the hoss?"

"Not that ever I heard."

"Then it must a been his'n."

"P'r'aps."

"What become of it?"

"They hel' it three months fer the owner to claim it, and then they sold it fer \$87."

"What become of the money?"

"Well, they spent it for a monument to the man they hung. They thought mebbe they might a made a mistake, and they wanted to do the fair thing by the deceased."

A TRAIN INCIDENT.

"I knowed a man," remarked the stranger in the end of the seat to the drummer over by the window, "that left his farm and started out west to grow up with the country and git rich."

"Did he have any money?" inquired the drummer.

"He had upwards of \$2,000 in cash."

"Well, he ought to be rich by this time."

"Don't know about that. Anyway, before he had gone 200 miles he met some three card monte men, and the first thing he knowed they had all his money, and he didn't have nothing much but experience and the clothes on his back."

"That must have been a long time ago."

"About three days."

"Great Scot, man," exclaimed the drummer, "you don't mean to tell me that in this enlightened age there is a big enough fool to get stuck that way?"

"I've heard there was a few left," admitted the stranger.

"Well, by George, I'd give a dollar, straight, to see one, just for the curiosity of the thing."

The stranger took his feet in out of the aisle and faced the drummer.

"Gimane the dollar," he said, sheepishly, "and take a look at me. I'm on my way back home now, and that dollar'll seem bigger'n a cart wheel."

Fred—"Do you think you will win that banjo at the raffle?" Shorty—"No, indeed; I can play a banjo."

Creditor—"Your master promised to settle with me to-day." Valet—"Not if I know it; it's my turn first."

Smith—"Jones seems to have spruced up lately. What's he doing?" Brown—"His wife is taking boarders."

Swizzles—"Do you practise with the health lift?" Smythe—"No, but I regulate an awning just outside my window."

Pipkin—"What are you going to do with your son when he gets out of college?" Potts—"I think some of sending him to school."

It is supposed that the fashion among women of reading the final pages of a novel first is due to their predilection for the last word.

"We have caught our defaulting bookkeeper," said one merchant to another. "Then he is now a spotted adder," replied the latter.

She—"I rode down in the same horse car with you yesterday." He—"Strange I didn't see you." She—"Not at all. You were sitting down."

Resident Maine Town (proudly)—"No, sir; the words whisky and beer are unknown in this town." Drummer (in anxious whisper)—"What do you ask for?"

You may do your figuring with uncle when you put up your watch for a loan, but when you come to get the time-piece back you'll find that it's a case of ante.

Judge—"What were you arrested for?" Prisoner—"I rescued an amateur cornet player from drowning, your honor." Judge—"Thirty days for contempt."

Charlotte—"Oh, how slippery these rocks are. Take a good hold of my arm, John, and if I slip hold on like grim death; but if you slip, for goodness' sake let go."

He—"Fmny, isn't it, how we wien get baldheaded and you women don't?" She—"I don't think it's strange. You know we never get to be old enough for that."

Doctor—"Let's see, did I prescribe for you the last time you were here?" Patient—"Let me see—oh, yes! I remember now, for I was deadly sick all the next day."

"I saw several cyclone cellars when I was out west," remarked the visitor. "Dear me," exclaimed young Mrs. Tocker, "Who on earth would want to buy a cyclone."

Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris." Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."

Bangle—"Nature has been very kind to Mrs. Bluscher. See the roses on her cheeks?" Miss B.'s rival—"Yes, indeed. One must have a natural gift to paint like that."

Mrs. Newwife—"I want a pound and a half of beef." Butcher—"Yes'm, anything else?" Mrs. Newwife—"Yes, I want about half a pound of 'a la mode' to go with it."

The tailor—"If you don't pay me at once I shall commence suit." The spendthrift (impudently)—"If it's like all the rest of your suits go ahead. Nobody'll believe it's meant for me."

"It's a sure thing that Blanks has lost his mind." "Well, it reflects a great deal of credit on his doctor." "Great Scott! Why?" "That he was able to discover the loss of such a tiny thing."

Now comes the season when the absence of a straw hat is apt to be felt.

"Galton had his lawn mower stolen last night." "Great Caesar! What a lucky fellow he has always been."

Toodles—"Could you let me have \$5 for a few days?" "No; I have more days than I know what to do with now."

Teacher—"What became of the children of Agamemnon?" Pupil (after mature deliberation)—"I think they're dead by this time."

A chiropodist announces on his cards that he has had the honor of removing corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe.

Commonwealer—"Have ye an extry coat, ma'am?" Lady—"Yes, extra coat of whitewash to put on the back fence—" "Huh!"

"That takes a big wait off my mind," ejaculated the travelling man when he found he was in time to catch a train he thought he had missed.

"Do you pay for poetry?" asked the pretty girl. "Y-yes," replied the editor, with some hesitation. "What do you pay?" "Compliments."

Smythe—"Do the hard times affect your business?" Landlady (theatrical boarding house)—"Not at all; my boarders wouldn't pay, anyhow."

Stranger (from Mars)—"You don't mean to tell me that well-dressed gentleman is a newsboy?" "Oh, no! He's merely carrying home his Sunday paper."

"We are going to start for Philadelphia right after the Fourth of July." "Dear me, how unfortunate. You'll probably reach there for celebration, then."

The grocer-man one autumn day
Sat nodding 'neath his glasses,
When came a pitcher and a boy,
To buy some new molasses.

The grocer, smiling, pulled the bung—
No syrup could be richer;
"Now, sonny, where's your dime?" quoth he.
"Why, it was in the pitcher!"

"I'd like to know what ails these spectacles!" grumbled Mr. Skimphint; "I've always taken the very best care of them, but they've begun to fail me. I can't see through them well any more." "Why don't you take them back to the man you bought them of?" asked Mrs. Skimphint.

"I would if I could," he rejoined, savagely; "but he died 14 years ago."

A letter to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society: "Sir—I particularly wish the Society to be called to consider the Case what follow, as I think it mite be maid transacionable in the next reports. My wif had a Tomb Cat that dyd. Being a torture Shell and a Grate favorit, we had Him bereid in the Guardian, and for the sake of enrichment of the Mould I had the carks deposited under the roots of a Gosberry Bush. (The Frute being up till the of the smooth kind.) But the next seson's Frute, after the Cat was beried, the Gosberis was all hairy—and more remarkable, the Catpilers of the same Bush was All of the same Hairy Description. I am, sir, your humble servant THOMAS FROST."

A REASONABLE REDUCTION.



BATHER—Hey, boy! if you get those trousers away from that dog I'll give you ten cents.



Boy—Here be one leg, mister; but I'll only tax yer five cents.

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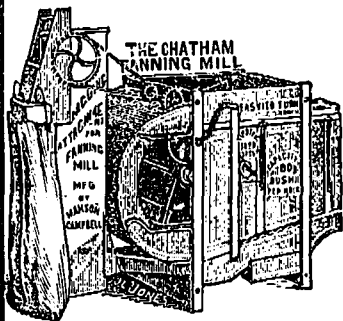
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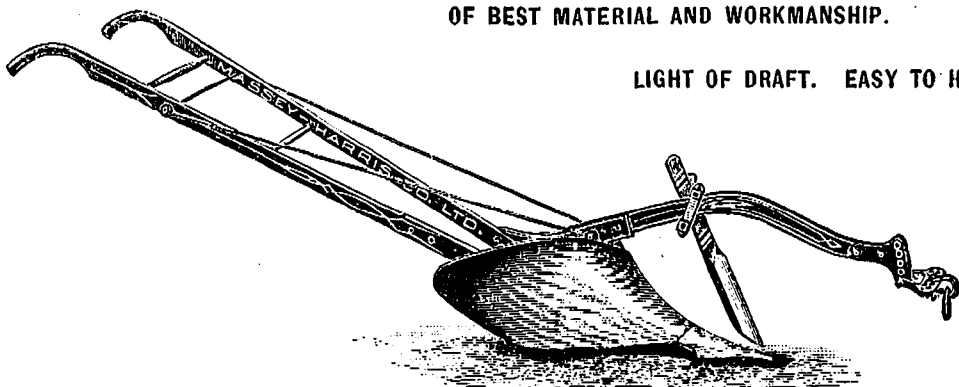
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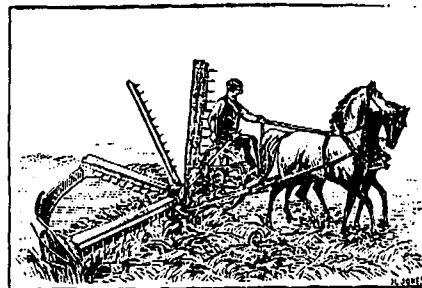
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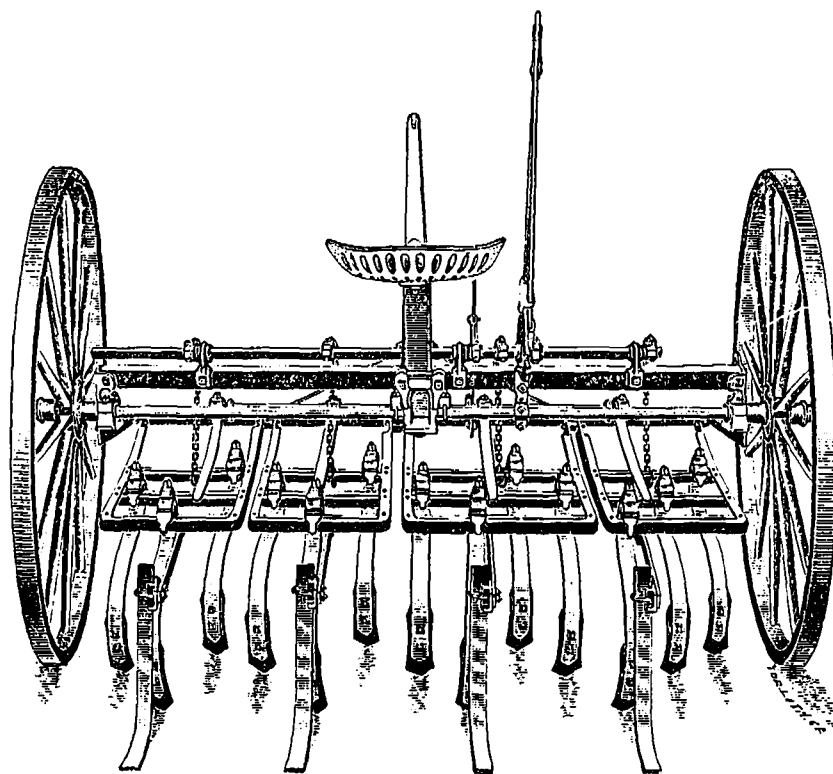
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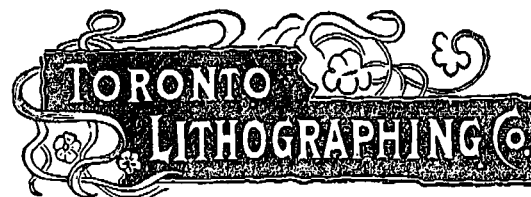
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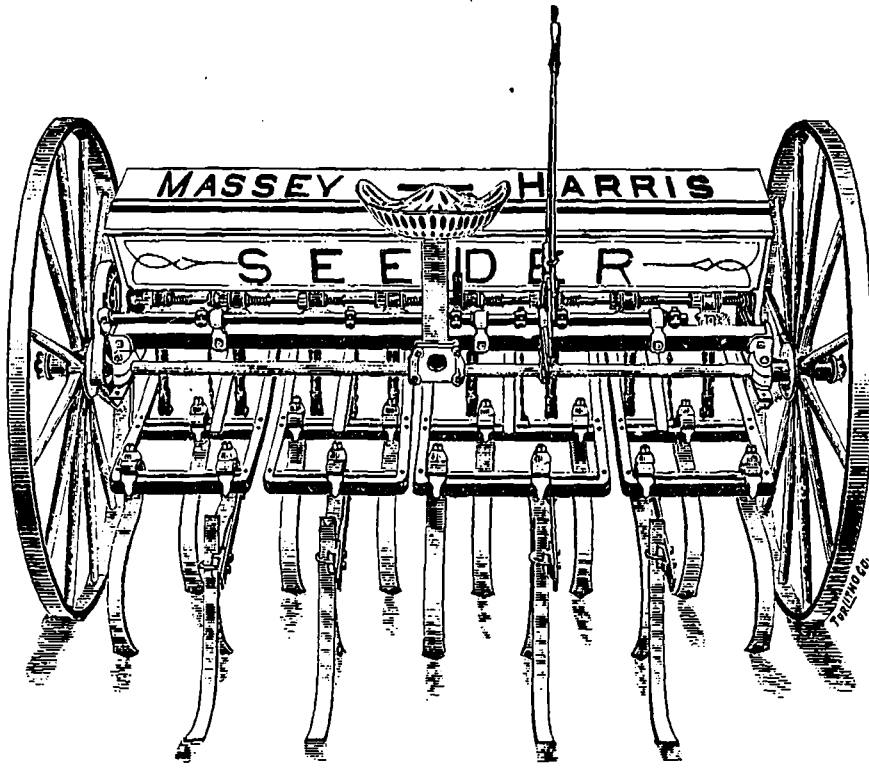
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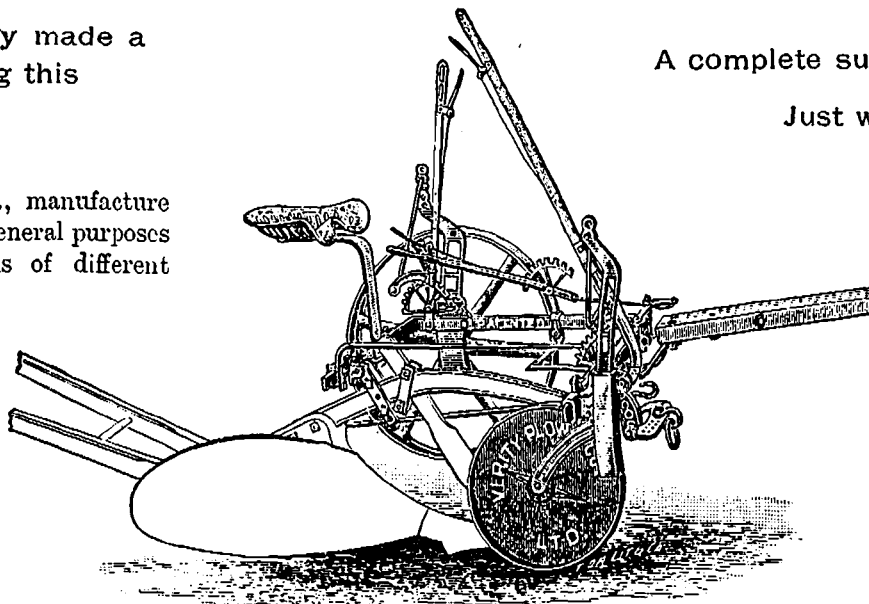
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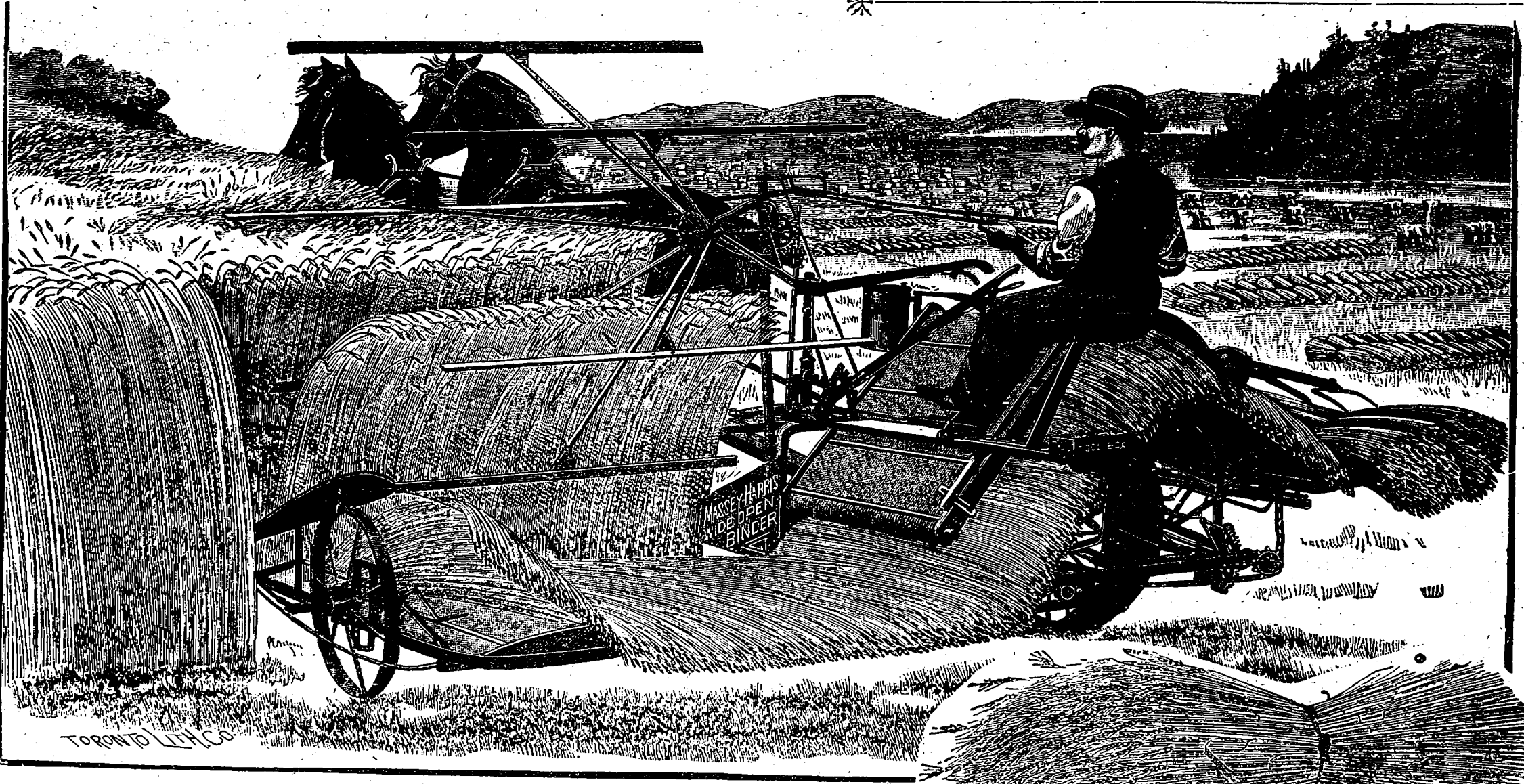
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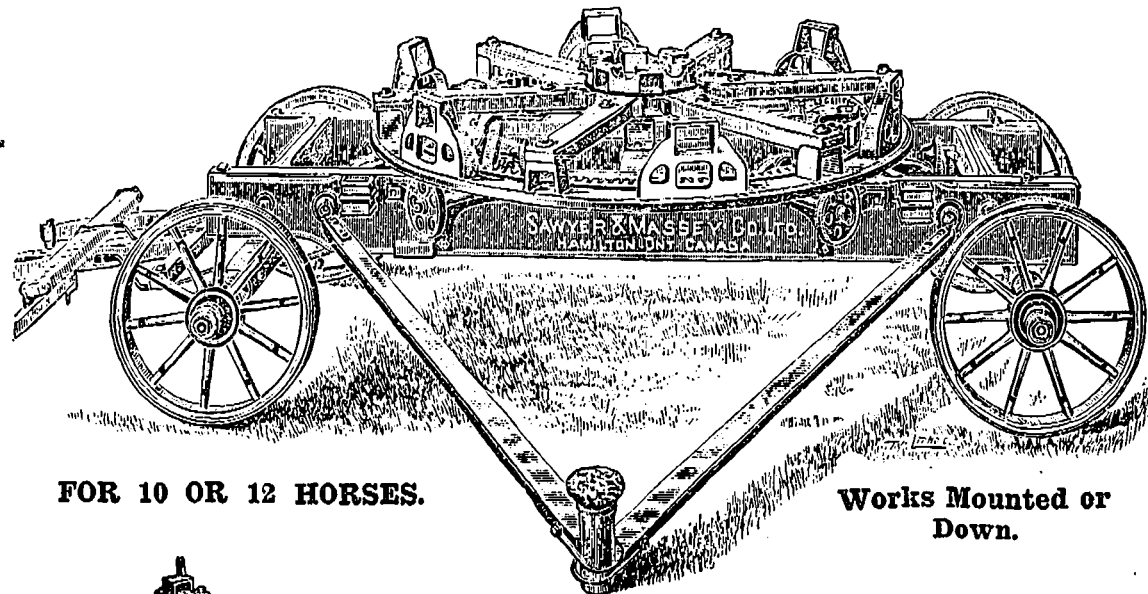
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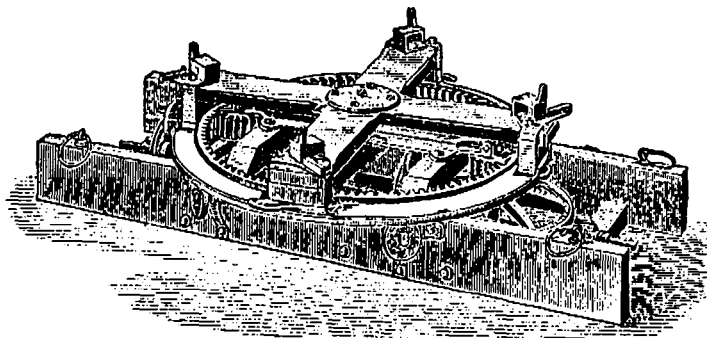
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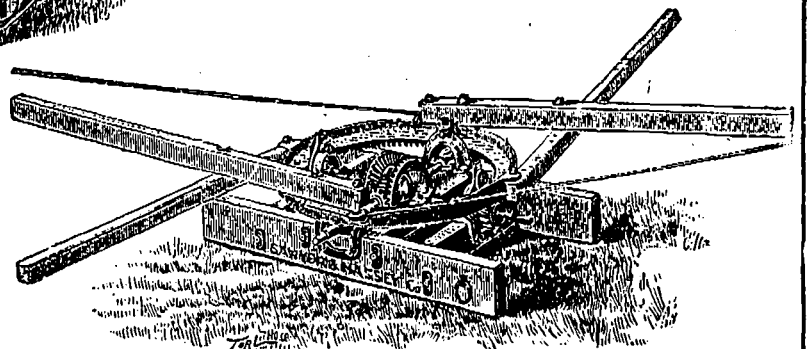


FOR 10 OR 12 HORSES.

Works Mounted or
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4 TO 6 HORSE POWER.



2 TO 4 HORSE POWER.

We also build a Sweep Power suitable for eight horses, the engraving of which is not shown.

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