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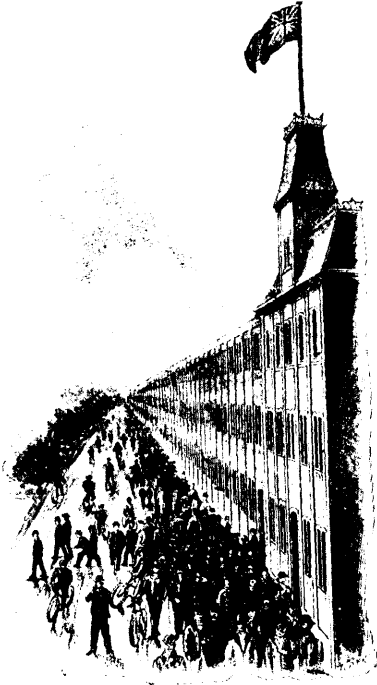
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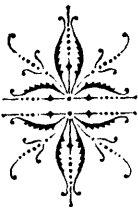


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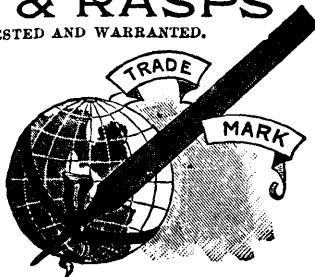
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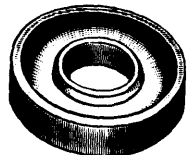
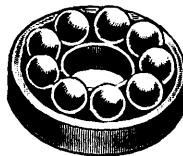
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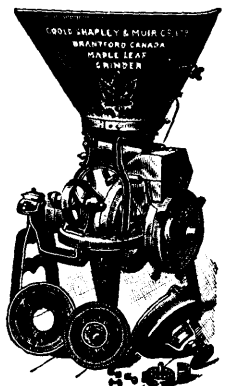
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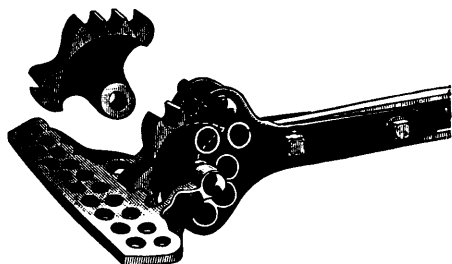
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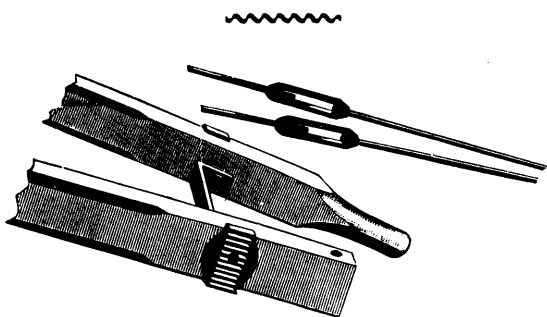


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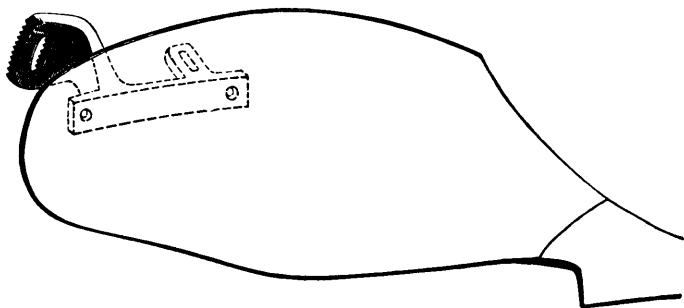
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TO THE EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have no hesitation in publicly stating my opinion of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I consider it the very best agricultural paper published, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well. The manly and outspoken tone of its editorials, without fear or favor, would alone commend it to all lovers of right and justice. Canadians should feel proud of the ADVOCATE. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," is apparently its watchword. May it still further prosper.

J. A. MACDONALD.

King's Co., P. E. Island, January 3rd, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE;

DEAR SIR,—Having just returned, after an eight days' absence, have seen the Christmas Number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the first time, and feel so pleased with it that the thought came into my mind that it was the right and proper thing to let you know that the good work you are doing for the farmers of this country is appreciated. Although I am writing only for myself, I am quite sure that I am but voicing the sentiments of the great body of your readers when I say that it is a good thing for the farmers of this country that we have such a splendid agricultural paper, and it is not at all too much to say that if the ADVOCATE was read in *every* farm home in this country that the average farming would be very much better than it is. I am not ashamed to say that I am a better farmer because I have been a constant reader of your paper.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN I. HOBSON.

Guelph, Ont., January 3rd, 1898.



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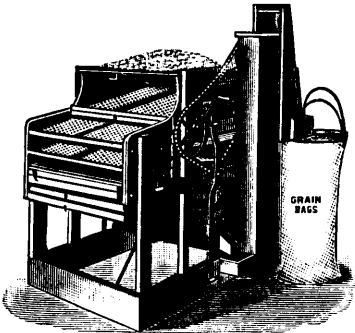


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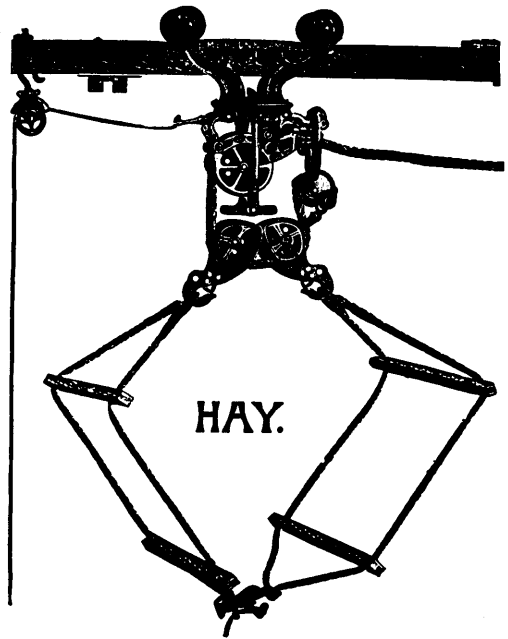
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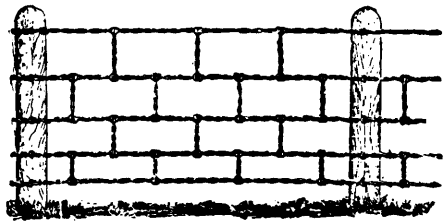
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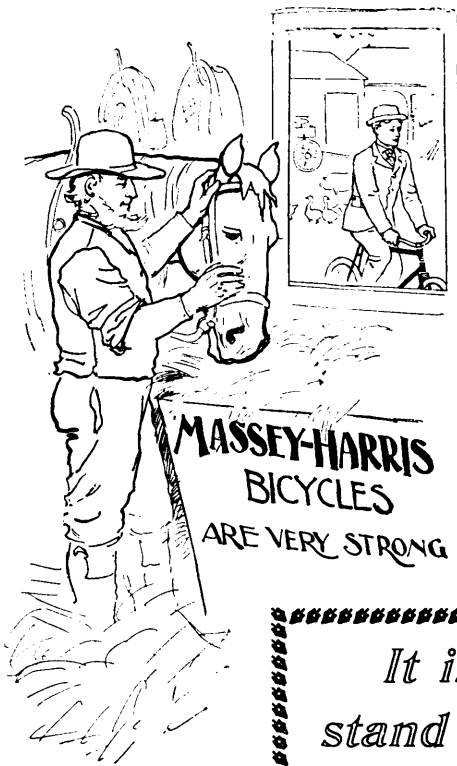
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Massey-Harris Illustrated

A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

New Series, Vol. II., No. 3.] MAY-JUNE, 1898. [Whole Series, Vol. XVI., No. 3



THE period of peace has been broken at last, and war, war between two civilised nations, marks the closing years of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. With the causes that led up to the outbreak of hostilities be-

ing in a paroxysm of passion when the *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbour—our readers are well aware, for, in the war and all pertaining thereto, editors and reporters have found endless scope for their pens—and not infrequently for



THE WAR FEVER IN SPAIN. "DOWN WITH THE AMERICAN EAGLE." GRAPHIC.

tween Spain and the United States—the former's inability to put down the rebellion in Cuba which had such a demoralizing effect on American interests; the latter's chafing and impatience, culminat-

ing in a paroxysm of passion when the *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbour—our readers are well aware, for, in the war and all pertaining thereto, editors and reporters have found endless scope for their pens—and not infrequently for

at any place out of which journalistic genius could conjure a plausible (!) paragraph.

We leave our readers to make their own choice of the hundred and one different "authenticated" reports of the incidents, possibilities, and certainties of the war. What we may feel reasonably sure of so far is, that a fierce sea fight was waged at Manila, the capital of the Philippines, when the Spaniards were completely beaten; that a spasmodic

attempt has been made by the American fleet to capture one or two points of vantage in Cuba, and that they did not succeed; that Spain has a strong fleet somewhere, but

Our first illustration suggests very forcibly that Americans, and thing-American, are not the object of the tenderest solicitude in Spain, and the tearing down and smashing to pieces of the American "Eagle," which adorned the walls of an American insurance company, doubtless typifies what the Spaniards hope will be the position of the Americans at the close of the war.

The Graphic's map, which we reproduce on this page, showing coaling stations,

etc., will be found helpful in rendering intelligible all the events that may occur in Cuban waters.

Our next illustration gives a slight idea of the homeward rush of the



just where it is unreasonable to expect even special correspondents to know, when the man most concerned of all, the Admiral of the American Squadron is himself, to his great regret, in the dark at this time.

Beyond the foregoing limits, knowledge yields to imagination, and "Around the World" with this issue, will contain the minimum of comment, the illustrations being in most cases the best narrators of the incidents they portray.

Americans in Cuba, just before actual hostilities commenced.

The calm, peaceful scene portrayed in the second illustration on page 67, is pathetic in its contrast with the terrible realities of Manila to-day. With the already victorious foe lying with ships and guns in the bay, on the one side, and the insurgents, a horde of undisciplined desperadoes, seeking the weak spot whereat to strike, on the other, life in the capital of the Philippines can have little



AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM CUBA ARRIVING AT TAMPA.



A STREET SCENE IN MANILLA.

of the peace and contentment our picture suggests.

While Spain's unfortunate inability to rule, and remarkable propensity for mis-ruling, alien races, cause her prospective loss of Cuba and the Philippines to be viewed with satisfaction in many quarters of the globe, a feeling of sympathy goes forth for the young King and his brave and faithful mother, who has so fervently stood up for what she deemed the rights of her son, rights entrusted to



NATIVE PHILIPPIANS PLOWING RICE FIELDS WITH WATER-BUFFALO.

her care when left a widow by Alphonso XII a few years ago.

Our two illustrations on page 69 afford a splendid opportunity of comparing the war ships of to-day with those of a hundred years ago. The first illustration shows the English fleet entering Havana

month's siege by land and sea Havana surrendered on Aug. 14. The prize money, for the British, was estimated at upwards of fifteen million dollars. In our illustration, which is from an old print, the important, and in these days frequently mentioned, stronghold of

atmo
whic
port



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHRISTINA, QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN AND HER SON
ALPHONSO XIII, KING OF SPAIN.

harbour in 1762. In the war between England and Spain declared at the beginning of that year, the British fleet, under Sir George Pocock, arrived off Havana on June 5, the land attack being commanded by the second Earl of Albemarle, he landing on June 7, and after a two

Morro Castle is seen to the east of the town.

The subjects of the illustrations that follow on the succeeding pages have an air of "business" about them that none can mistake.

Our final illustrations carry us into an

of one,
world's
days a

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prize
ed at
In
old
days
of

atmosphere vastly different from that in which we have travelled so far. They portray two incidents, both characteristic

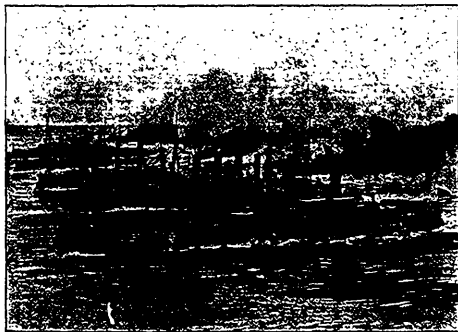
to his place among the world's illustrious dead.

In the first illustration we see Mr.



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

100 YEARS AGO.—THE BRITISH FLEET ENTERING HAVANA HARBOR.

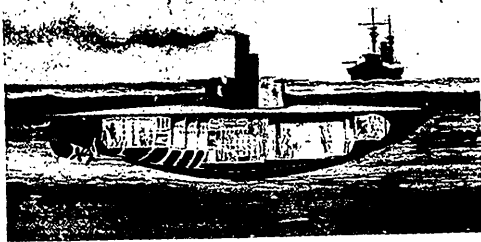


GRAPHIC.

TO-DAY.—THE UNITED STATES FLYING SQUADRON.

of one, long the central figure among the world's great men, and who only a few days ago passed calmly and peacefully

Gladstone addressing an audience of over 7,000 people in the City of Liverpool. This was practically his last appearance



U. S. NEW ARMoured TORPEDO BOAT "HOLLAND." ILLUS. LONDON NEWS.

on a public platform. At eighty-six he emerged from the privacy to which he had retired two years previously, that his clarion voice might once again be heard on behalf of the sacred cause of liberty. The Armenian atrocities and the impunity with which the Sultan of Turkey was allowed to carry on his bloody work, were the theme of the Grand Old Man on that occasion. Surely a fitting close to the public career of one, who, however much we may have differed from him on political lines, we must all admit was ever dominated by a desire to advance the cause of freedom and to break the shackles of oppression wherever they bore upon humanity!

In our final illustration we have a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone's home life during the early days of his illness. He is playing, and evidently keenly enjoying, a game of backgammon with his son, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, at Hawarden.



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
PREPARING FOR ACTION ON U. S. MAN OF WAR.



MR. GLAUSTONE ADDRESSING 7,000 PEOPLE AT LIVERPOOL ON THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.



DRAWN FROM LIFE BY SYDNEY P. HALL.

"OH, STEVEY, STEVEY, THAT'S A SHOCKING BAD MOVE."

MRS. GAREUTT'S CRIME.

CHAPTER I.

"NO Milly, it's no use talking, women are not cut out for that kind of thing. They lack the finesse which the male footpad, if he is any class at all, exhibits in his work, and they invariably make a mess of it when they touch crime," and so saying, Mr. C. Garbutt rose from his easy chair, and took up a demonstrative attitude on the hearthrug. His wife accepted the aspersions on the criminal incapacities of her sex in silence, inwardly smiling at the confidence with which her husband advanced his views, which she had long ago been thoroughly conversant with. They had been married nearly two years, and were very fond of each other, although the glamour and romance of the honeymoon had, in a great measure, worn off.

Clarence had a way of firing off opinions that afforded his wife, Millicent, a good deal of amusement, and the question of sex superiority was one upon which they invariably arranged amicably to differ. The present subject had been brought up by Clarence, who had read to his wife a cutting from an American paper, in which a woman, who had turned her hand to highway robbery dressed in man's attire, had been captured in the act. "Doesn't it prove what I've always said?" he asked triumphantly, seeing that his listener had no observation to make.

"Most certainly not," replied Mrs. Garbutt spiritedly, laying down her knitting and glancing up at her lord and master. "If her hair hadn't come down—" she was interrupted by a roar of laughter from her husband.

"Oh, Milly, you'll be the death of me! Her hair indeed!" and he sank helplessly into his easy chair again in pretended convulsions. His manner was so absurd that his wife could not refrain from laughing also, in spite of herself.

"What I can't understand," Clarence resumed after he had found his voice—"Is, how she thought she could disguise her sex. Every movement she made must have betrayed her to an intelligent observer. She couldn't have taken in anyone but a born idiot, and it beats me how she escaped capture as long as she did"; and having delivered this, to him, unanswerable observation, he took out his cigar case, and, selecting one of its contents, proceeded to light it.

"Well, Clarence, I suppose you think you could detect a woman in any guise."

"Sure I could," he ejaculated confidently, puffing a cloud of smoke. "As I said, it's no one but an absolute idiot could help doing so."

"You don't credit our sex with much cleverness, I'm afraid, Clarence!"

"Yes I do, dear, but what I say is simply this: where crime is concerned they fall decidedly short of their masculine confreres. They go all right up to a certain point, and there they give themselves away." He finished, and Milly sat for a few moments in silence.

"You may be right, Clarence dear," she said at last, "but I fancy that if I tried I could take you in." She spoke quietly, but with so much assurance in her tones that her husband dropped the poker with which he had been rousing the fire, and turned an amused, incredulous stare upon her.

"You're joking, dear, surely?"

"No, Clarence, I'm terribly in earnest," she replied, in her most determined manner. Her husband again attacked the fire to cover his surprise.

"Will you give me leave to try, dear?" asked Milly, seeing that he was getting cornered. The gentleman with the poker laughed uncomfortably, and seemed to fence the question.

"Don't be ridiculous, Milly," he said, at length. "You know you couldn't do it."

"Will you give me leave to try, or perhaps you will acknowledge at once that you are easily taken in?" she persisted with gentle sarcasm. Her tones put Clarence upon his dignity. Laying down the poker he addressed his wife:

"My dear girl, I maintain what I say in every sense of the word, and if you like you may try to convert me to your views, but I'm afraid your efforts will be in vain. What's more, I'll bet you a box of gloves you don't succeed!"

"Done!" cried Milly promptly, in whose fertile brain an idea had been quietly simmering.

"It's a one-sided bet, of course," added Clarence, jokingly, "because you never pay up when you lose."

"Give me till next Monday night," said Milly, ignoring his last remark, "and I think you may by then expect to be cured of your outrageous opinions."

So the matter was laughingly clinched. Next Monday was, by the way, the first of April, and Milly felt sure that she could successfully make a fool of her affectionate, joke-loving better half, prove him in the wrong as to a woman's capabilities, and win the gloves all at one shot.

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CHAPTER II.

The next few days passed quickly over, and Clarence was particularly alert in case his wife should catch him napping. He had no idea what her method of procedure would be; but, with the knowledge that she was rich in expedients, he determined to give her no chance to get the better of him. Milly, however, made no sign, and gradually, as the days passed over, his vigilance became first relaxed and then altogether lulled to sleep. The matter was not referred to again by his wife, and presently the last day of the time agreed upon was at hand.

It had been a very cold day with some rain, and as Clarence, homeward bound after a long day's toil, stopped into the train at Waterloo that evening, he looked forward with agreeable feelings to the comfortable fireside with Milly, his sweet little wife, presiding over the inviting supper table. He had the prospect of a forty minutes' run before arriving at his destination, Hampton Court, and he ensconced himself in an empty smoker in which to pass the interval as comfortably as possible.

The train was particularly empty, even for the 9.20 down, and he anticipated a solitary journey home. There was the usual irritating delay before the guard's whistle sounded, "all right," and just as the train slowly commenced to start the sound of running footsteps along the platform caught Clarence's ear. A face appeared at the window of his carriage, the door opened, and a lady sprang in and sank breathlessly into the opposite corner of the carriage to the one he occupied. Clarence felt considerably annoyed at the intrusion, and looked up from his paper to take a second glance at his companion. She was dressed in black, and wore a black veil thickly craped, which completely hid her features. From the way in which she breathed she had had a very near shave of missing the train. Satisfied with his scrutiny, Clarence addressed her in his suavest tones: "I trust, madam, you don't object to my smoking?"

"Not at all," replied the lady in low breathless tones, with a slight gesture of dissent, and her questioner, thanking her, at once produced his case, and, lighting up a fragrant weed, devoted himself once more to his paper, speedily forgetting the presence of his fair travelling companion. The train did not stop till it reached Surbiton, and after a few minutes spent in vain endeavor to decipher the dancing print by the aid of the sickly lamp which shed its faint glow over the carriage, Clarence at last desisted, and laying down his paper gazed through the rain-streaked

window into the darkness through which they were spinning. Presently, with a jerk, the train began to draw up in Surbiton station. The lady, who had long recovered her composure, did not offer to change into a ladies' carriage, and presently they were off again. Clarence closed his eyes and devoted himself to thought. How long he had been thus engaged he did not know, but he suddenly became aware that his fellow-passenger had shifted her position. At the same time he heard a low intense voice exclaim, "Throw up your hands," and, opening his eyes, he gazed straight down the polished barrel of a small but highly murderous-looking revolver, from which a cold light seemed to exude, which unpleasantly affected his spine. He held up his hands with alacrity—bloodcurdling thoughts of outrage and murder chasing each other through his brain with alarming rapidity. His companion raised the heavy veil which had covered her features, and Clarence, with cold chills chasing each other all over him, saw, by the small black moustache and beard with which the pale features were adorned, that his aggressor was not a woman but a man, and by the look in his eyes one who would not hesitate about shooting him if he disobeyed orders.

"Turn out your pockets," exclaimed the stern voice, which trembled at the same time with suppressed excitement. Like a man in a dream Clarence obeyed, while the muzzle of the revolver hovered mercilessly on a line with his nose.

"Now your watch and chain."

Again our unfortunate traveller, inwardly anathematising the South-Western Railway Company for allowing such outrages, hastened to do the bidding of the revolver-backed voice.

"All your loose cash and valuables!" Clarence produced from his trouser pockets a handful of loose silver, from his vest a sovereign purse, a gold pencil case (which was a present from his beloved Milly), and, finally, his gold-mounted cigar case. As he handed over these things to his plunderer, they were stowed away in a lady's bag which the miscreant had on his knees. Clarence's first fright had passed off, and he now awaited the end, whatever it was, with a certain amount of despairing courage which surprised himself. For a few moments the grim figure opposite made no sign, and Clarence began to wonder what his next move would be. He had not long to wait.

"Say your prayers!" sounded the death-knell of his hopes, and the revolver once more rose to the level of his nose. Should he make a dash for it? The thought was silenced immediately by a stern repetition of the murderous command. What did his plunderer want to

kill him for? Should he beg for his life? No! Perish the thought. He would meet his terrible end with fortitude, but he did not intend to die like a dog without a struggle.

"Look sharp!" commanded the voice, and the shining eyes seemed doubly murderous in the dim light.

"Give me two minutes," he ejaculated, as he closed his eyes to decide upon the mode of attack. In case it should prove futile, he breathed a short prayer while he reflected that he would never see his darling Milly again. "Poor little girl," he thought, and his eyes filled. "What would she do when she heard how foully he had been murdered? And his friends, too?"

He had prepared himself for a sudden spring upon his assailant, when he felt a soft arm round his neck and a warm tear dropped on to his face, while a familiar voice murmured:

"Can you ever forgive me, dear?" He

opened his eyes and looked up, and there by his side, minus the moustache and beard, stood the wife he had never expected to see again.

"You bravo old boy!" she cried, while the tears streamed down her cheeks. "Will you forgive me, dear?"

It is impossible to picture Clarence's feelings. He could see it all now, and his relief was so great that he could have joined in and roared lustily. But weeping is strictly a feminine prerogative, and remembering this he refrained. He folded her in his arms affectionately, and forgave her just as the train crawled into the station.

Needless to say, his views upon masculine versus feminine superiority have undergone a change, and when reminded of this by his bright little wife, he always adds, "Where crime is concerned," with a sly look at the blushing Milly.

—Woman's Life.



The Farmer Boy.

I'm up with the lark and I hail the morn
 From a restful sleep, and without a yawn
 I spring to my task and I feel the charm
 Of morning's glory as it decks the farm
 With flood of beauty when lowing herds
 Chime their grateful notes with the songs of birds
 I view the scene with rapturous joy
 And gleefully shout, "I'm a Farmer's boy."



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On & Around the Farm.

General Notes.

A dragging gait shows weak muscles in the cow.

The greatest egg production has been from the cross breeds, which often excel the breeds from which the crosses were obtained, but it should stop with one cross.

While there are innumerable remedies recommended and used for the protection of young trees against the depredations

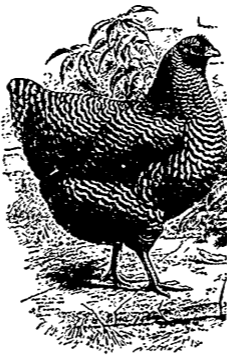
of rabbits, mice and other animals there is nothing better and more reliable, according to *American Agriculturist*, than small meshed wire netting wound around the tree and tied together with a wire. "It is inexpensive, durable, does not keep out light and air and is in every way preferable to tarred paper, tin and any of the close coverings recommended."

Which Country gets the credit?—The following is not a case of our patriotism overlooking facts, but is a literal extract from a leading U S. Agricultural journal.

"The Armour Packing Company, Chicago, is purchasing Canadian pigs to make bacon for the English market. These pigs are fattened almost entirely on peas and oats, and cost about two prices, as compared with corn fed pigs, but if the bacon can be made to suit the taste of 'Me Lud' the business will pay handsomely."

Our own Cheese Makers might take the Hint. A project is broached among some of the best factories in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., to start a combination next year, practically on the plan of the western New York combinations. The idea is to

bring together fifteen or twenty of these factories by means of a common superintendent, who shall have power to dictate to every factory in the combination just how their cheese shall be made, to tell them where their faults lie and how to correct them, and to take charge of selling the cheese. The expectation is, that under such a system the combination would be able to offer two or three thousand boxes at a time, which would be absolutely alike in texture, flavor and general quality. The objection brought against the plan is the difficulty of obtaining the right superintendent, the man who will give satisfaction all around, and is likely to prove quite a serious obstacle.



FIRST PRIZE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET.

English Milk Imports from France.—In the Imperial House of Commons, recently, Mr. Jeffroys asked the President of the Board of Agriculture whether he was aware that large quantities of French milk were imported into Britain from Cherbourg, and that over 36,000 gallons were so imported in the month of December last; whether any sanitary supervision or inspection was exercised over the dairies from which this milk came; whether the milk was inspected in any way on arrival in this country;

and whether any outbreak of disease had been traced to the consumption of this milk Mr. Walter Long, in reply, said.—

"According to our own Customs Returns we imported 3,318 cwt. of fresh milk and cream from France in December last, of the aggregate value of £1,179. In January the quantity fell to 1,867 cwt., of the value of £469, and last month it was 2,608 cwt., of the value of £650. It cannot, therefore, be said that at present these imports have attained any serious dimensions.

Keep Swill Barrels Clean.—As hogs seldom recover from disease, it is advisable to use every precaution to prevent it. Allow no vegetable matter to settle to the bottom and decay. Do not feed musty or decayed grain. Keep the pens clean. Feed regularly, and at least once a week give a mixture of wood ashes, salt and brimstone. Occasionally a heaping tablespoonful of salt-peter should be given in the swill for 10 hogs.

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The San Jose Scale.—Evidence of the strongest kind, of the wisdom of the Canadian Parliament in taking prompt measures to prevent the importation of nursery stock from countries affected with the San Jose Scale, is to be found in the following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the *American Farmer*.

"Great interest is manifested, particularly by fruit growers, in the spread of the pest known as the 'San Jose Scale,' which attacks and destroys fruit trees and fruit. It is spreading over the entire country and playing sad havoc with orchards and fruit. Prof. C. W. Malby, of Ohio, in a recent paper reported in the *Ohio Farmer*, speaking of the spread of the scale, remarks that 'there were various ways in which the scale might be spread. It appeared to have been carried by the wind in Painesville. Pollen particles are scattered in this way and the young scales are no heavier. Birds may hop from limb to limb with clayey feet and carry scales away to other trees. Ants carry aphides and they may carry scales. They may be carried with pruning tools and in one instance a team evidently carried the pest along. In another instance where there seemed no good way for the scale to be carried from one orchard to another it was finally remembered that a curculio canvas had been dragged along the ground from one infected place, carrying the scales, as is supposed. Gathering fruit is another means of transporting it. The scale has been found three inches below ground around the crown of the roots. It takes three and not more than four years for the scale to kill the young trees in the nursery. The insect has no natural enemies in Ohio, and those which have developed in California have not made much headway. In fact, the pest has become so destructive there that it has given rise to a new occupation, and men go around with large tents which they put over trees and fumigate with a poisonous acid.

"Various experiments have been tried to arrest the spread of the pest, but so far little, if any, progress in that direction has been made."

The italics are ours, and we commend that paragraph in particular to those who have been inclined to regard our government's action as "much ado about nothing."

The Quality of Eggs.—Eggs not only differ in size, but the quality and taste, even of those that are fresh, varies very widely with different breeds, and especially at different seasons of the year. Most people have noticed that when they secure perfectly fresh eggs in spring the quality is much better than eggs from the same hens later in the season. At this season and in winter the food of hens is mainly grain. Later in the season the hens eat all kinds of insects and also grass, both of which injure the quality of eggs. The dark shelled eggs are mostly laid by the slow Asiatic breeds of fowls, which are too lazy to hunt for insects. Their eggs are larger than the light colored eggs laid by fowls from southern Europe, and generally sell for two or three cents more per dozen, as they are well worth the extra price.

A great deal of the flavor of eggs is due to feed. We have alluded to grass and insects as injuriously affecting the quality of eggs. If a person wishes to test the matter thoroughly let him feed a few hens partially on onions and others on whole wheat grain. It will not take many days of such feeding to impart a decidedly unpleasant flavor to the eggs from hens that have had the onion diet. Only by cooking, however, can this difference be detected. The poor quality eggs may produce strong healthy chicks, provided the hens, in addition to the onion diet, have had a due proportion of grain food. It is in part due to the fact that hens in winter are mainly fed with grain or wheat bran that makes their chicks stronger and more vigorous than are eggs produced after the hens run at large, and insects are their principal diet. When we grow wheat years ago we always noted that the chicks hatched out just after wheat harvest were strong and vigorous, and that the eggs if procured when fresh were always of the best quality. If more wheat were fed to laying hens in summer, not only would the hens lay more, but their eggs would be of better quality than they are if produced from food that fowls are obliged to find for themselves.—*Cultivator*.

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Horticultural Notes.—Keep all ashes for the trees.

An orchard uncared for will surely be unprofitable.

Generally there is no advantage in cultivating the orchard deep.

When it can be avoided do not prune the grape vine after the sap starts.

Potash is the food material that orchards are most likely in want of.

On the production of an overcrop it costs the tree more to ripen seeds than to make the fruit.

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Work in the Garden.

Home Rose Culture.

NOTWITHSTANDING the enormous quantities of roses sold in city markets, and the fact that growers of roses cater almost entirely to city trade, the fact remains that nowhere is the rose so loved, admired and appreciated as on the farm. If it be also true that nowhere is it so poorly grown, it is never for lack of love, but chiefly for lack of under-

standing as to its needs. Nowhere should roses be so well grown as on a farm. The farm has usually the deep and fertile soil in its long cultivated garden; it has both variety and wealth of fertilizer; it has usually a wealth of tools. Now rich soil, proper setting and good cultivation, with a well-considered selection of varieties, are absolutely all that is needed to produce magnificent roses almost anywhere. In order that the principle of rose culture may become but as *abc* to us, we need only to

look at the habits of the rose. Its roots are few and hard and long. It has not the many fibrous feeding mouths of the pansy, for instance. Unless its roots can penetrate deeply, it must surely receive death, or great injury, from heat and drought. The best rose growers prepare the soil by what is known as trenching. It is virtually the same as subsoiling; that is, the soil is fined two spade lengths deep. But in order not to bring all the lower stratum to the surface, the first layer is thrown off, the second one spaded as usual, and the first one thrown back on top of all. It is called trenching, because, instead of doing the whole bed at once, the top soil is

first thrown off, making a trench the width of the spade. The bottom of this trench is then spaded, and the top soil from the second adjoining is thrown over on to it, and the process is repeated. The planting of the bushes needs a word, as, if not set rather deep, and the soil well firmed about them, the wiry roots are liable to be dried up. Pruning of ordinary bush forms needs no very great attention—beyond cutting out small and puny-looking shoots, and old shoots as the bushes gain age—provided the blossoms are freely cut with pretty good stems. From the varieties now at command, an excellent selection will be Mrs. John Laing, Clotilde Soupert, Margaret Dickson, Paul Neyron and Jackqueminot. All these are hybrid perpetuals except Soupert, a hybrid polyantha, hardy and very vigorous. Crimson Rambler is one of the very few roses which bears out all that was said of it in the first laudatory advertisements. It blooms, however, but once during the season. A single blossom, seen alone, would at-

tract small attention in these days of fine roses, but in general effect it is very fine.

The latest introduction in this line is the hybrid tea rose President Carnot (souvenir du Pres Carnot), a bunch of which, much reduced in size, is shown in our engraving. The flowers are of a beautiful shell pink color and exquisitely shaped. It is recommended as equally adapted for forcing as well as for outdoor culture.

Peach trees do better when well cultivated.

The gooseberry flourishes best in deep moist, but not wet, soil.



BUNCH OF PRESIDENT CARNOT ROSES.

Training the Grape Vine.—Just where the Pruning Shears should be Used.

THE KNIFFIN SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED.

THERE are few homes, either in city or country, that are not graced or disgraced by one or more grape vines. When properly trained, no vine is more ornamental, to say nothing of the beautiful fragrant, luscious fruit such a vine will produce. However, nothing is more unsightly than a neglected, scrubby, straggling grape vine, whose great weight of useless wood causes it to break down its support, and collapse into an undignified brush-heap. About the only remedy for such a vine is to saw it off close to the ground, in early Spring, select one of the stronger new shoots, and allow it to begin life anew under rigid discipline and improved conditions.

Of the various methods of grape-training, none is more popular, practical, or especially suitable for the busy farmer than the Kniffin system. For the benefit of those who planted grape vines last Fall, as well as those who intend to do so this Spring, I fully illustrate the most popular modification of the Kniffin plan of training, from the baby vine as it should appear during this, its first season's growth, to the age at which it may be considered a "mature vine"—five years from planting.

We will suppose that well-grown, one-year-old plants are used. Having been carefully planted, a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery row, cut the little vine back to two or three plump, healthy buds. Only one of these is allowed to grow, however, the extra bud or buds being simply held in reserve in case of accident, removed as soon as it is evident that they will not be needed.

Fig. 1 shows the baby vine during its first season's growth. The pruning of this little vine, the following spring consists in cutting it back at the point indicated by a line in Fig. 1, which is about 12 or 14 inches from the ground. Ordinarily, this "stub" will contain from four to six strong buds. Only two of these buds—the upper two—are allowed to grow during the second season, and they will develop as shown at Fig. 2. At this stage, the trellis should be provided. Only two wires are necessary. The upper one should be about six feet from the ground, and the lower 2½ feet below it. The position of the wires and the pruning of this two-year-old vine are very clearly shown in Fig. 3. It is now ready for its third season's growth, in which we may expect a sample of its fruit. Only the upper two buds of each division of the trunk are permitted to grow—those below them being rubbed off. These young shoots

may be trained in either direction upon their respective wires, and each will produce from two to four fine clusters of fruit.

Fig. 4 shows a young Concord during its third summer and laden with its first



FIG. 5
PRUNING AFTER FRUITING

FIG. 4
CROP OF FRUIT.

FIG. 3
SECOND YEARING

FIG. 2
THE SECOND SEASON

FIG. 1
THE BABY VINE

crop of fruit. The pruning of this three-year-old vine consists in cutting each arm back to six or eight strong buds, when it will appear as shown in Fig. 5. The arms must now be securely fastened to the wires. Each bud may be expected

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to produce a new shoot and, as before, each new cane from two to four clusters.

Fig. 6 presents a four-year-old vine during growth and fruitage-bearing nearly 10 pounds of grapes. The management of the vine, so far, has been "plain sailing"; but now things are becoming "complicated"—apparently. How shall we prune this four-year-old in order to maintain the Kniffin type? We will select a vigorous young cane from each arm just as near the heads of the vine as possible—as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 6. With four clips of the pruning shears, the entire old arms with all of their last season's bearing wood or canes are entirely removed. This leaves the vine, after our selected fruiting canes have been shortened back to 10 or 12 buds

each, as shown in Fig. 7. Many times a vigorous vine will produce, upon its fruiting canes, sublaterals or branches. I prefer to cut these back to one-bud spurs, rather than remove them entirely, as the buds at the base of these spurs, upon the main arm, are rarely so well developed as those upon the spurs. A number of these spurs are shown upon the fruiting canes in Fig. 7. These fruiting canes are now carefully lifted and securely tied to the wires, in the same manner as shown in Fig. 5.

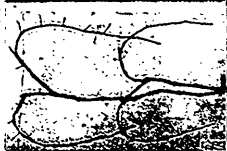


FIG. 4.—THE FIVE YEAR OLD VINE.

FIG. 5.—READY FOR BUSINESS AGAIN.

FIG. 6.—CROP OF THE FOUR YEAR OLD.

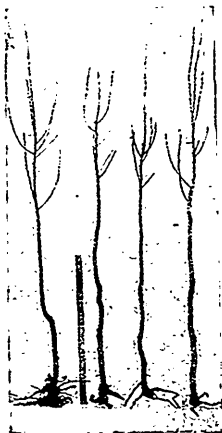


FIG. 7.—TREES ROOT-PRUNED FOR ARTIFICIAL ROOT PRESSURE.

Fig. 8 shows the same vine during its fifth season's fruitage. The foliage was, of course, removed to expose the clusters, 21 pounds of which I gathered from this vine immediately after the photograph was taken.

Subsequent prunings are practically the same as that of the fourth year—always selecting healthy, new canes as near the heads of the vine as possible, and slicing off all the remaining wood.

The Kniffin system is also known as the drooping system—the bearing canes being permitted to depend from the main arms.—F. H. BALLOU, in *The Rural New York*.

...AT THE...

Editor's Desk

GLADSTONE is dead! The event has been expected any day for several weeks, and yet it is hard to realize that the greatest Englishman of the century is no more. Gladstone is dead! At this hour of writing the words are spoken throughout the Anglo-Saxon world in a tone that proclaims more than the name of an illustrious man wiped off the slate of the living; it is the subdued tone which men unconsciously adopt when it is suddenly brought home to them that they have suffered a personal loss. He was with us so long: our fathers and our fathers' fathers knew him: in their time, as in ours, he filled so large a space in the hearts and minds of his fellow men; that the living world seems strange without him; and we say again and again, as if we doubted we had heard aright, "Gladstone is dead." Men fought him on the political battle field; sometimes he conquered, sometimes he was conquered; sometimes he was in the right and sometimes in the wrong, but at all times, for over half a century, he stood in the eyes of the nation as the incarnation of all that was purest and noblest in public political life. The influence that radiated from him stopped not at party barriers, but was the gain alike of personal friend and political foe; spreading throughout the country; touching all men; limited not by national boundaries, but reaching into every land where the deepest reverence and the greatest admiration are not for the man who is merely great, but for the Man who is both Great and Good. And such in very deed was the Grand Old Man, for whom the people of a world-wide empire mourn with sorrowing hearts to-day.

THE announcement of Lord Aberdeen's impending retirement from the Governor-Generalship, has been received with genuine regret on all sides. The day passed long ago when the necessary qualifications of a Governor General of a British Colony consisted merely of blue blood, party influence and brains sufficient to perform the technical duties of the office in a perfunctory manner; and Canada has welcomed to her shores, as representatives of the Sovereign, a long line of men prominent in the field of statesmanship. Not only as a statesman, as we ordinarily accept the term, has Lord Aberdeen proved himself the equal of any of his predecessors, but it can be said without hesitation that he has surpassed them all in his efforts to identify himself with the country and the people he was sent to govern. His readiness to associate himself, not merely his name and a portion of the contents of his purse, but in active personal effort, with any movement making for the advancement of a good cause, and his equally keen interest in the different industries and institutions of the country, have brought him into close personal contact with thousands of Canadians of all classes, and will cause him to carry back to England a truer and more sympathetic conception of Canadian ideas and Canadian life—of the ideas and inner life of the people as a whole—than any of those who held the exalted office before him.

In all his efforts leading in this direction Lord Aberdeen has been ably seconded by the Countess, and we do not doubt that the knowledge their Excellencies have acquired "first hand" will be put to good account when the interests of Canada are receiving attention in the headquarters of the Empire.

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THERE is an object lesson for many

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farmers in the terrible thrashing the Spaniards received at Manila from the Americans. The Spanish sailors were equally as brave as the Yankees and had as many ships, but their Government sent them to sea in vessels that were modern ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, and provided those vessels with armaments equally behind the times. What was the result? The Americans swooped down and in a few hours the power of Spain in the East was crushed; her ships were destroyed, and several hundred brave men were sent to the bottom.

So it is with the farmer who sticks to the methods and appliances which were "all right" a couple of decades ago. He jogs along until hard times compel him to measure strength with his neighbors in the keen battle of competition, and then he finds that his hundred and fifty acres are no match for his neighbor's hundred; and down he goes, the victim of his own stupidity. A man is far better off with fifty acres to which he gives intelligent study, adopting the methods of fertilizing the soil which scientific investigation has proved most productive, using the soil for the particular crop for which it is specially adapted, than he would be with four times the amount of land farmed on the old principle: "put in your seed, it'll come up, and what doesn't won't be missed."

If by the introduction of so much labor-saving machinery, less of actual "hand work" is required of the farmer to-day than was the case twenty-five years ago, there is required of him more "brain work;" and the farmer who refuses to put brain work on to his farm, and proceed on the sound business principle of keeping pace with the times, must expect to fare as the Spanish fared at Manila—he wiped out.

* *

THERE are hundreds of farmers in Ontario to-day whose hearts are sore because their lads left the old homestead and sought a livelihood in office, store or factory, where they barely manage to make both ends meet. "They would go to the city, nothing could keep them

here," is the cry of the farmer when telling how his sons disappointed him, leaving him only with hired help. We have often felt inclined to reply: "They would not have gone to the city if you had brought a little of city to them in their home here." The chief attraction that city and town life has for many youths is the great contrast it offers to the dull routine of daily toil, in which there is no break except for sleeping, feeding, the Sabbath and the occasional—very occasional—"day off," and which constitutes life on the farm in altogether too many cases. Farm life should be the healthiest, mentally, and physically, that man can have; but a necessity of both full mental and full physical strength is a certain amount of recreation; of mingling in social intercourse with our fellow creatures. It is where the opportunities for this are lacking and are persistently denied the young people, that the latter acquire a decided distaste for the farm, and seek the very earliest opportunity of swelling the ranks of poorly paid, unskilled workers in the city or town.

* *

WE believe that the Dominion Government is doing its best to advance the interests of the cold storage policy, at least so far as cold storage on the ocean and at the ports of shipment is concerned. We have pointed out before, however, that for our fruit growers and farmers interested in dairy products, to obtain the full benefit of the transatlantic market, cold storage must not stop at the port of shipment, or, we ought to say, must not commence at the port of shipment. Facilities for preserving the products in the best condition, must be within an hour or two's reach of the scene of production. Cold storage, by the use of condensed ammonia, there being different systems of final application, is now, and has been for some time, a regular business in many large cities in America and the Old Country. We do not refer to the private plants of individual firms, but to the cold storage companies who receive and store in cold chambers perishable products for others, at certain fixed charges. These city cold storage companies do not benefit the

farmer very much, unless he lives near the city; but they are a great benefit to the city buyer who can make large purchases when the prices are down, and at a very small cost hold his stock for weeks. What we wish to see, and what we shall see if the farmers of Ontario are alive to their own interests, is the establishment throughout the country, in agricultural districts, of cold storage chambers, to which the farmer can take his fruit or dairy products within an hour of gathering or manufacturing them. The cheese factory is an institution in every township. Why not the cold storage chambers?—as a private enterprise, if not otherwise possible at present, although our opinion, already expressed in these columns, is, that cold storage is as much a question for the local authorities as street-lighting, road-mending, the water supply, or any other question in which the welfare of the community is involved.

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THE European powers have recently learned that John Bull will not only stand from Uncle Sam that which it will be dangerous for other nations to attempt, but that if those powers form a combination against the United States, with a view to aiding Spain, they must count him, John Bull, in the fight, on the side of Uncle Sam. Thus do the people of the United States find that, in their hour of danger, their one friend is the nation they have, through their politicians and their press, sought so assiduously to antagonize, and it is not too much to hope that from this "heaping coals of fire," by England, the United States will realize the absurdity of its pretensions, and the injustice of its attitude in the past, more readily and more completely than it would under the pressure of that sharp rap over the knuckles, which we were wont to believe was the inevitable remedy for those intermittent attacks of mania for "tail twisting," with which the Republic has been so long afflicted.

And above the smoke of battle waged by Spain and the United States to-day, we can see the dawn of an era of active friendship between the two branches of that race, which, alone, of all the peoples of the earth, can hope to play success-

fully the role of universal peace-maker and peace-keeper. Before the possibilities of such an "active friendship," or alliance, between the British Empire and the United States, we can well afford to banish from our memory the grievances of the past, and to strive, not only in the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race, but in the interests of humanity, to foster and encourage a better understanding of, and a more cordial sympathy with, us, in the minds and hearts of our neighbors across the line.

It is an augury of the brightest promise that the birthday of the Sovereign of the monarchial branch of the Anglo-Saxon world, was declared a public holiday in at least one town in the great Anglo-Saxon republic. Desiring to recognize the sympathy shown by the people of Niagara, Ontario, in the welfare of the detachment of American soldiers going to the front from Niagara Falls, the municipal authorities of the latter place proclaimed the Queen's Birthday a holiday, and in their official capacity, and accompanied by hundreds of their townsmen, they will cross the bridge and spend a portion of the day on British soil, commemorating the birthday of Britain's Queen. Can we not hope that the example of the flourishing little town on the Niagara Peninsula, may be followed next year by other American communities, and that in time it will be the custom for the whole republic to observe the "Queen's Birthday," and for us to do similar honour to the fourth of July. It is true that the commemoration of anniversaries is merely a matter of sentiment, but let those who sneer at the possibilities of a custom such as we are advocating, recollect for a moment the wonderful part "sentiment" plays in the great events of the world. Apart from sentiment, the tie that binds together our own colossal empire, comprising two-fifths of the population of the world, is as frail as a cotton thread.

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PRACTICAL LESSONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

BUTTER MAKING.

IN this number we depart from what has been our custom in providing for our young readers. While we have always striven to make this department of our journal interesting and instructive to those for whom it is intended, we think that nothing will be lost in making it more instructive, but, we trust, not less interesting. We want to assist in making the young people helpful not only to their parents now, but helpful to their future selves, and we publish with very sanguine hopes of it receiving close attention, an article on "Buttermaking," adapted from one of a series of papers by Professor C. Plumb, Purdue University.

"Each year, during the ten days of the Industrial fair at Toronto, one day is devoted to the children. This is known as "Children's day," and thousands of happy boys and girls crowd the grounds, and their bright faces are to be seen everywhere. They see and learn many things. If they go into the dairy building and look around carefully, they see a very large refrigerator with glass sides, built into the room, in which are many tubs and packages of beautiful yellow butter. This butter in the refrigerator was made to compete for the prizes offered, and it is supposed to be of unusually good quality. This butter is carefully examined by an "expert judge," who critically studies it in every way. He grades it for its flavor, color, texture, the amount of salt in it, for its general appearance, and finally awards the prizes for the best butter.

Now, would it not be a good idea for the school children of Ontario to learn something of how nice butter is made, so that they might know how to make butter that they could show with pride at the county, or, if you go, at the Provincial fair! Think how interested the people would all be in a show case filled with beautiful yellow butter made by school children. How proud the teacher of your school would be to show her friends such an exhibition. No doubt the fair directors would be glad to encourage in some way such an exhibit. Did you ever think of what a difference there is in butter and its value in the market? Let us take a simple, everyday example.

Two women drive to town, each with some butter to sell. They go to the same store. One places pound prints, neatly wrapped in special butter paper, before the store keeper. The other puts on the counter unshapely lumps, wrapped in none too clean white cloths. That in the paper, on being unwrapped, is seen to be of a beautiful yellow color, of firm texture, with a flavor of the most appetizing character. The other, removed from its cloth, is unattractively white, somewhat soft, and with a flavor that but few people enjoy.

One person receives 20 cents a pound for her product, the other 11. The store-keeper desires to buy the one of fine flavor and attractive to the eye, for such is always in demand. The other he can sell only as an inferior article, with a slow sale at that.

Why should there have been so much difference in these two lots of butter?

If you can learn how to make such butter as the woman received 20 cents a pound for, then you need not be ashamed to show it to your friends. You might, perhaps, make a creditable exhibit at the fair, among older people than yourself. So we will consider some of the important things, a knowledge of which is so essential to success in the process of buttermaking.

If we could examine a drop of milk under a powerful microscope we should see a quantity of very minute, roundish bodies of a pearly appearance floating about in the fluid. These are so small that it takes from 15,000 to 25,000, placed side by side, to cover the length of an inch. These little particles are the fat of the milk, and from these butter is made. They are lighter than the milk and so gradually float upward toward the top of it in the pan or can, where, mixed with a little of the milk at the top, they form cream.

Now, cream is exceedingly rich milk. One hundred pounds of common milk may contain four pounds of butter, while one hundred pounds of cream may have twenty.

Did you ever notice how different milk is as regards the amount of cream it contains? Here is a pretty chance to experiment. Get four bottles that are rather tall and made of clear white glass. Bottles six or eight inches long will do. Fill each of these up to within half an inch of its neck. Put in bottle No. 1 skim-milk; in No. 2, the milk from a

black and white cow: in No. 3 that from a red cow, and in No. 4 the milk of a Jersey cow. Place these bottles in a cold room or refrigerator and let them stand over night. The next day you will find each bottle contains a layer of cream on top of the bluish-white milk. Now, what is the difference in these milks in the amounts of cream they contain? Measure them and find out how much is cream and how much is milk in each bottle. This will show you how much milks differ in the amounts of cream they contain. It will also show you that it requires very careful skimming to get all the cream from the milk. If you have no such cows as the above to make an experiment with, then select three cows from among those that you do have at home, with which to make an experiment. They will do. Then report on the results.

If this cream we have been considering is placed in a churn and dashed and swished about, the little particles of fat begin to hit together and stick to each other, so that if the conditions are right, in a little while they unite to form small pieces of butter about the size of a mustard seed or perhaps a grain of wheat. Then the fat or butter becomes visible to the eye, floating in the white buttermilk. This fat may then be taken from the milk and worked up into lumps, such as is sold in the stores.

Now, we wish to find out why one person makes good butter and another person poor butter.

Milk is the parent of butter. It is an interesting liquid, and is peculiar in that it absorbs or takes up bad odors. To illustrate this, get some fresh, warm milk and place in a box or room containing, say, cabbages or onions, and let it stand there an hour or so. Then place it in a clean, sweet-smelling room and leave it till the following day. When you next examine it, smell and taste of it, and report upon its odor or flavor. Does it taste like the milk you are accustomed to? After being in the sweet room, does it lose the bad odor? No doubt you will have an interesting report to make, but it will surely also interest you and your schoolmates if you will try another experiment. At noon, if your father will consent, feed a cow a small amount of strong-smelling vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips or onions. At night, after she is milked, drink some of the milk and try its flavor. Also let some of it stand until it becomes cool, and then taste. Do you notice anything peculiar? You will be quite sure to, for such strong-smelling vegetables, when eaten by a cow a few hours before milking, will taint the milk. This will show you how sensitive milk is to odors, and that it will even absorb them before it is drawn from the cow. So we must be careful where we place milk, in order to keep it pure and sweet. We must also keep it in very clean, nice pans or cans, and the cow must be fed the sweetest and best of foods.

(To be Continued.)



Trust the Children.

Trust the children. Never doubt them;
Build a wall of love about them.
After sowing seeds of duty,
Trust them for the flowers of beauty.

Trust the children. Don't suspect them;
Let your confidence direct them
At the hearth or in the wilderness,
Meet them on the plane of childhood.

Trust the little ones. Remember
May is not like chill December;
Let no words of rage or madness
Check their happy notes of gladness.

Trust the little ones. You guide them,
And, above all, ne'er deride them,
Should they trip, or should they blunder,
Lest you snap love's cords asunder.

Trust the children. Let them treasure
Mother's faith in boundless measure,
Father's love in them confiding,
Then no secrets they'll be hiding.

Trust the children just as He did
Who for "such" once sweetly pleaded,
Trust and guide, but never doubt them,
Build a wall of love about them.

1898		MAY						1898	
Son.	Nov	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
29	30	31	1st Sun	2nd Sun	3rd Sun	1st Mon			

1898		JUNE						1898	
Son.	Nov	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.			
1	2	3	4						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
26	27	28	29	30	1st Sun	2nd Sun			

THE FOUR CORNERS AND THE METROPOLIS

"Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new ;
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."

—Locksley Hall.



CORNER YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS.

THE GREAT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

IT is said of Napoleon Bonaparte that, having an imperative call to get a batch of military documents completed in short order, he asked the chief of the department concerned to point out to him the very busiest man on his staff. On his being called, Napoleon gave him charge of the work, explaining, after his retirement, that a man having a very great deal of labor to perform in a restricted time was much more apt than another to have his faculties alert and capable, under unusual pressure, of performing expeditiously any special task. This keen-eyed disturber of the destinies of Europe voiced a principle which is in no direction better demonstrated than in the tendencies of trade in all civilized countries of the world. Accordingly, it is the aim of successful business men to provide, in the first place, that their enterprises shall be large enough to

ensure their being able to afford proper facilities, and, in the second place, that such enterprises shall be developed to the point where these facilities can perform their most satisfactory service, which, naturally, is, when they are fully used. On the other hand, the customer soon recognizes that he can get promptest service in establishments where the whole equipment is on the *qui vive* to cater to his wishes. So, does madam decide only to-day, that to-morrow night she must appear in costume, rich and new—it does not occur to her to visit then the deserving and faithful dressmaker on the side street, who sometimes renders her good service. Madam must have, and all at once, variety to choose from, certainty that her robes have the latest Paris influence, and organization put at her command which will give instant, general response to her controlling touch.

It is not within the limit of this article to trace the history of trade from the days of primeval man, when time was not an essence of any contract, to the present, which seems gliding past the period when "time is money"—for even now these terms are rapidly becoming anything but synonymous, and it seems likely that "time" will soon reach a heavy premium over gold. "The mill will never grind with the water that is past," and the hours that are lost will never come again, while gold will always awaken on receiving the true Midas touch.

A rather curious series of developments in retail trade is traceable within our own country, but while it has been

patent to any observer, no one, within the knowledge of the writer, has taken the trouble to draw attention to it in any public way. This development has travelled in a circle, though, if the writer be allowed to turn into an Irishman temporarily, he will suggest that the end of the circle has been reached. Strango to say, in an important respect, the end of the circle sees the Four Corners confront the City, and accuse it of infringing on its patent. The modest general store of the four corners is the prototype of the



THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED - - TORONTO.

great departmental store of the metropolis. Even to-day there is no principal store in the centres of most meagre population, which will not offer to you, within its limited area, something in dry goods, in groceries, in boots and shoes, in hardware, in furniture, perhaps, and in such other lines as the special genius of the proprietor may compass. The more pretentious City store but adds to the number of the departments and to the range of each. Between these two, however, there lay the shop devoted to only one line of trade, and Canadians generally, we think, especially those who moved from the country to the towns, considered that the shop of the single eye was the logical and proper avenue through which the highest trade interests could be reached. The supporting arguments were plausible, and many of them sound, and the success of some individual

proprietors who were apt, industrious and intelligent, gave a good color to the contention. But the permanent success secured by the big departmental store with its many hundreds of employees—its hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods, all kept fresh and modern, by being completely and ruthlessly sold out three or four times a year—its acres of floor space, and its mighty grip on trade—has flashed a brilliant search-light upon the subject. It has demonstrated that where there is in command a general, instinct with the true spirit of the campaign which must be waged, the departmental store marches only to victory. It has brought to light the fact that cash purchases, cash sales, large capital, adequate facilities, systems under which managers of departments vie with each other in friendly rivalry—each profiting by the experience of the others and under which also the Chief is, in justice, compelled to replace incompetent heads of departments by others more efficient—constant systematic care to see that no department is allowed to become lax in its methods or stale in its enterprise—that all these things ensure evenness of quality and permanent continuance of its relations with the public.



SNAP SHOT AT THE FLORAL SECTION

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED - - TORONTO.

The remainder of this paper may, perhaps, best help toward public realiza-

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MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

tion of the field occupied, and to be occupied, by the modern store, if attention be confined to a concrete case, and an "object lesson" be instituted. Perhaps the best available instance in Canada, all things considered, is the big store at Yonge, Queen and Richmond Sts., Toronto. This store is instanced because the building itself best measures up to requirements, and because its proprietors have demonstrated, in many directions, that they are possessed of the restless, determined energy which must compel success. We are indebted to the management for some handsome exterior and interior cuts of the building, and for the material which they have put at our service for the purpose of this article. In order not to drag our argument out wearily, it is proposed to treat some of the most striking features of modern store-keeping in paragraphs as short and crisp as we can make them.

Taking, then, the store indicated, one of its most important elements, though one

most unobtrusive upon the attention of those who shop personally within its walls, is the

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

This department forms one of the two broad avenues through which business comes to the store from all over Canada. A large staff of clerks is employed and every effort is brought to bear upon bridging the distance between the customer and the store. The illustrated catalogues which are mailed by the hundred thousand, and the daily newspaper announcements, keep outside customers informed. The store appoints some of its most intelligent assistants to act as agents of the customers, and they are instructed to consider all purchases from the customer's standpoint. The heads of the various departments are glad to assist these shopping agents, as far as possible, the mail order trade influencing the profits of each department precisely as the personal shopping of customers

would do. We understand it is the unvarying rule of the store to have orders filled and goods shipped on day of receipt.



LADIES' WAITING ROOM AND LAVATORY.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

The care displayed in catering to the comfort of its visitors is one of the most striking characteristics of this store, and if shopping cannot be performed in comfort there, one is at a loss to know where it can be. The building is profusely supplied with lavatories, and there are many special places in the store where one may rest. The ladies are particularly well provided for, they having, in addition to all other conveniences, a special room on the first floor where they may take their ease, write letters, and fill appointments with their friends.

The restaurant deserves a special paragraph. The fourth floor is largely devoted to this, but contains, also, the fine floral department, lavatories, and a check



A CORNER IN THE LUNCH ROOM.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

room for parcels and baggage. Substantial meals or light lunches are furnished in the restaurant from twelve to

three at minimum prices, and brightness and an abundance of fresh air, make it, in many respects, the most attractive restaurant in the city, particularly in the summer, when there must be space and air to make a restaurant reasonably endurable. On this floor a "tea room" is provided, where from three o'clock to six there is to be had a cup of tea or coffee, with some associated, dainty food creations. We learn, too, that music will here lend its never-failing charm.

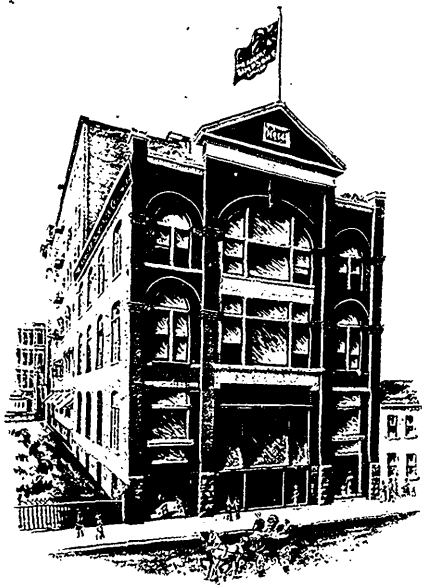
The check room, restaurant and lavatories, present a most attractive feature to the visitor to Toronto, who has but a part of a day to spend. Instead of taking a room at a hotel, any one may go straight to this big store, wash up, leave



BAGGAGE AND PARCEL CHECK OFFICE.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

satchels, etc., in safe-keeping, and enter upon the duties of the day rejoicing, a convenience which needs only to be widely known to be very widely used.

This store has recently added to its main premises the property fronting on Richmond St., formerly known as the Christian Institute, in which, on the ground floor, it has moved its great ready-made clothing department. In passing, it may be mentioned that there is, we understand, no ground whatever for the story which has been going the rounds, that in view of the former character of this building, the Company will not sell goods in it to any but church members. This annex finds the store equipped with entrances from three important streets.



THE RICHMOND STREET ANNEX.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

The store referred to is giving evidence of the vigor which was to be expected from the auspices under which it took a renewed lease of life last March. Since then its sales have greatly increased, its methods have been revised, new features have been introduced, the quality of goods has been further toned up, and the store's unique buying facilities have been plainly in evidence. Altogether it would

appear that Canada has in it one of the great stores of the continent, and one destined to ever-increasing success under the regime of its three forceful directors, gathered around whom is a staff of able assistants of all grades, all forming an organization of which the President of the Company is most justly proud.

Some day, somewhere, some author will realize the possibilities of a big,



MAIN BUILDING, CORNER YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

modern departmental store as a field for romance, and in novel or in drama the comedy and tragedy there centering or

there contained, will be shown to be brimful of genuine, human interest.

A. M. Z.



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IN THE HOME

EDITED AND SELECTED BY MRS. JOHN HOLMES.

Correspondence is invited on all matters pertaining to the Home; questions relating to any feature of domestic life, or of interest to women generally, will be readily answered, when possible, in this department.

Grandma's Wedding Gown.

Lo! here is grandma, just stepped down
From the picture on the wall,
Dressed in her famous wedding gown
To attend the fancy ball!
No wrinkle mars her dear, sweet face,
She looks with cheeks aglow,
Just as she looked, in pearls and lace,
Seventy years ago!

No wonder she was worshipped then
In all the county-side!
No wonder hearts were broken, when
She wore this gown, a bride!
And, oh! to-night she's just as fair
As when she wore it so,
With girlish waist and powdered hair,
Seventy years ago!

The satin once so spotless white,
Is yellowed with the years,
The veil that fell in folds of light
Is stained, but not with tears.
For grandma's life was one long May,
As free from ill and woe
As was her perfect wedding day
Seventy years ago!

To-night in all her youth and grace,
For all to praise and see—
The old love-light upon her face,
She comes to dance with me,
Ah, rise so like the parent flower!
Full soon our love shall know
The joy that crowned her bridal hour,
Seventy years ago!

Cosy Window Seats.

WHERE economy is an object, a simple window seat can be made by using a board of about 18 inches wide, and, of course, as long as is required. Four simple square or turned legs should be attached, and, of course, as these will show, they must be painted and polished or enamelled, and if more than four feet in length centre legs will be necessary. The seat should be well padded with hair or with folds of a discarded quilt, and over this the covering should be drawn tightly and finished off with a fringe. This makes a most effective seat as can be seen by Fig. 1.

Of course, a more elaborate affair can be made, and Fig. 2 shows a very tasty

one; but it can only be made when the window is very wide, and, preferably, one with broad sills. If this idea is followed out, the woodwork should be painted or grained to conform to the room. The coverings that could be used for this seat could be tapestry or corduroy, the latter, perhaps, being the most durable, and the valance should be of some light kind of silk to harmonise with it, and be arranged on a rod so that the space behind could be utilised for magazines or books.

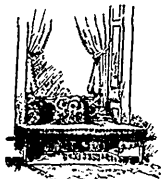


FIG. 1—SIMPLE AND PRETTY.

Nice soft, downy pillows should be artistically arranged so as to give the seat a finish; these should be very soft and yield to the slightest pressure of the tired body who would want a rest.

Most people imagine that the cushions should be all exactly alike in size, shape, and colour, and that as many should be crammed on as can possibly be managed. This is a mistake; they should certainly



FIG. 2—MORE ELABORATE.

harmonise with each other, and, perhaps even be worked in coloured silks, if their owner is a very industrious woman; but only two are needed in a small window seat, and not three or four of all styles and shapes, which some seem to think is the correct thing to show off their artistic taste.

FASHIONABLE BLOUSES.

The Flannel Shirt Blouse (Fig. 1).—Unless a good price is paid for a ready-made shirt blouse, either in cotton or wool, the cut of the sleeve is invariably wrong, and there is very seldom a side-piece or a back yoke in the best of them. There is nothing easier for the home-dressmaker to make, it being simply a matter of sewing



FIG. 1.

up a few straight lines, as our self-explanatory patterns are so easy to understand that no mistake can possibly arise in the making-up of this or any garment that the pattern represents.

Fancy checks and striped silks specially manufactured for shirt blouses can now be obtained for about 25c. the yard, and, indeed, all kinds of silks are cheaper than ever they were before, and there is no



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

shadow of a doubt the present season will be the biggest ever known for silks, on account of their cheapness. Four yards of ordinary silk, or three yards of wide width flannel or fine quality fancy flannelette, will make a shirt blouse for any size figure up to 25 inches waist, 36 inches bust.



FIG. 4.

Russian blouse-jackets without a lining (Fig. 2) are more fashionable than ever; the most popular shape hooks close down the centre from the turndown collar, the fronts being thrown back like long rovers about four inches wide. Heavy make satin-face amazone cloths are very suit-

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able for loose-fitting garments of this description, and, if a good quality amazono is obtained, there is no necessity to line the blouse; if the material decided upon is too thin, the ease of construction will not be interfered with, as, whatever the lining may be, it is cut the same size as the serge or cloth and all the seams taken through. The looseness of the garment is gathered up to the size of the waist, and the stitches are then concealed by a jewelled metallic belt of some description, or a wide band of black elastic could be drawn through an oxydized or gilded buckle.

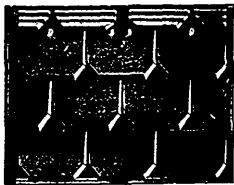
Loose-fitting Blouse with Rucked Sleeve and Epaulette Frill (Fig. 3).—This is a particularly useful kind of blouse for wearing under a Chesterfield or double-breasted coat, or for ordinary wear indoors. The looseness of the material is arranged on to a tight-fitting foundation, and the slightly rucked sleeves being tight-fitting, and the absence of any stiffening in the loosely hanging epaulettes, enables a coat to be put on or off without any difficulty whatever. From four to five yards of ordinary single-width fancy flannel, or three yards of double-width woollen material, will make the complete blouse; two yards of sateen for lining, and half a yard of brilliantly-hued satin-merve or China silk for lining the epaulettes and the insides of the cuffs.

Corselet Blouse-bodice from Paris (Fig. 1). The very latest is a costume made of fine quality reseda satin-face French amazono cloth; the corselet part of the bodice consists of the reseda amazono which opens down the front from the fulness of the bust. This opening is concealed by a narrow puffing of turquoise blue chiffon which extends round the top and bottom of the corselet, and another row of the same runs along parallel at a distance of two inches, the top part of bodice and sleeves are made of turquoise blue satino

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duchesse, which is covered with very rich jet sequins and beads worked out in a floral design on to black Brussels net. Small puffs of black chiffon at each shoulder completes a very effective-looking blouse-bodice.

A TALK WITH MOTHERS.

CHILDREN'S MANNERS.—It is unquestionably necessary that mothers should cultivate in their boys habits of courtesy, which although they may appear uncommon, as things go in society, will undoubtedly make them favorites when they grow up. Take a small example: Supposing that a boy and girl are sitting reading in the room, and the mother wishes one of them to shut the door, it is of the boy that she should ask this favour, and if the girl should rise to do so, she should say, "No, dear; let Jack do it. Boys should always save their sisters any trouble they can." Again, supposing a

girl is seen carrying something heavy up the garden, the boy should be told that it is his place to run and relieve her of the burden. If there is any little message to be taken, it is he who should take it; always, of course, supposing that he is not tired, ill, or too seriously occupied to be disturbed.

Children of both sexes should be taught to show respect toward their elders, in which I am sorry to say they are often seriously lacking. Should an older visitor enter the room, all the children should rise and remain standing until she or he is seated. They should not interrupt

when an older person is speaking, should hasten with a chair or footstool so that the guest may be as comfortable as possible, and should be on the watch to perform any little act that may conduce to the welfare of either parent or friend. It is such training as this that will make them good hosts and hostesses when they grow up, for one of the first lessons in social life is to be considerate of others.

As soon as a baby can talk it should be taught to say "please" and "thank you," and one undoubtedly feels a distinct pleasure in observing such pretty little forms in small children; as, for example, I was delighted with a little girl of three that I recently met, and who, whenever she wanted anything at table, would say, "Will you kindly pass the salt?" "Will you please take some more of this?" "If you please may I get down off my chair?" &c.

In children's manners towards servants, also, there is often much to be desired. They should be taught that they are not to have two sets of manners—one for those whom they consider their superiors, and another for persons whom they consider beneath them in station. If they do not instinctively do so, children should be taught to speak kindly to servants and the poor, and I am sure that if there were more civility in methods of addressing persons who are one's social inferiors, one would receive a great deal more civility and consideration from them. Girls and boys of ten to fourteen are often extremely domineering, and it must cer-

tainly be a painful position for a grown man or woman to be ordered about by such a child, and yet be obliged to obey for fear of losing the situation. If a child speaks rudely to a servant, the proper punishment is to rebuke him or her in the presence of that servant, as the humiliation will be then felt and remembered; but, on the other hand, servants should never be told of their faults before children, for this is humiliating to the grown person, and bad training for the child.

* *

COLIC IN INFANTS may be relieved by placing a hot cheese-plate over the abdomen, or rubbing with the warm hand, and in bad cases a teaspoonful of hot water with four or five drops of brandy in it will sometimes give almost immediate relief. When children are much troubled in this way, a teaspoonful of caraway water may be administered after each nursing, or in each bottleful of food.

* *

CONVULSIONS IN INFANTS under three months of age are generally due to overloading the stomach, chill, or injury. They are less common at this age than a little later. The child should be undressed at once, and put, for five minutes, into a warm bath with a little mustard in it. An emetic of ipecacuanha should be given, and immediately after it has acted, a purgative of castor oil. The doctor should be sent for at once.



SIMPLE RECIPES FOR DAINTY DISHES.

Mock Pigeons.—Take two pounds of veal cut from the fillet, divide into slices half-an-inch thick, two-and-a-half inches broad. Spread each with forcemeat which has chopped ham added to it, tie with tape, and stew in stock for one hour; take out, roast with butter till brown, remove the tapes, arrange in a circle on a hot dish, pour thick brown gravy round, and serve.

Mincéd Mutton or Lamb.—Cut the meat into nice square pieces, crack the bones and stew them for an hour, then strain off the stock, and add to it one large Spanish onion, not cut too finely; simmer for twenty minutes, then add one pint of new milk, with seasoning to taste; thicken with two teaspoonfuls of blended flour, add the meat and allow to get thoroughly hot, but do not boil; pour into a deep dish and serve with mashed potatoes. Veal can be minced in the same manner.

Luncheon Cake.—Take six ounces of butter, six ounces of the best flour, twelve ounces of sugar, one pound of currants,

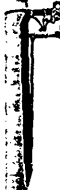
one pound of sultanas, twelve ounces of orange and lemon peel, four ounces of citron, four pounds of self-raising flour, one ounce of allspice, and about one or two punts of milk (sufficient to moisten the mixture). Stir the ingredients well together; place in tins, and bake in a hot oven for about an hour and a half.

Small Chocolate Cakes.—Take the weight of three eggs in sugar and flour; boil the sugar with a little water to a syrup, and in the meantime whisk the three eggs in a basin till they are quite thick; then add the sugar, and go on whisking until it becomes as thick as cream; next lightly mix in the flour, and when quite smooth, flavour with essence of vanilla, or anything else that is preferred, and bake for about half-an-hour in a flat buttered tin. When cold, cut into small squares and ice with the following icing: Mix half-a-pound of icing sugar with a gill of water, put it on the fire, and when it begins to boil add two ounces of grated chocolate; go on stirring till it becomes the consistency of cream.

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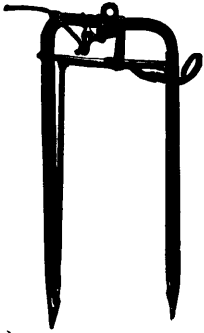
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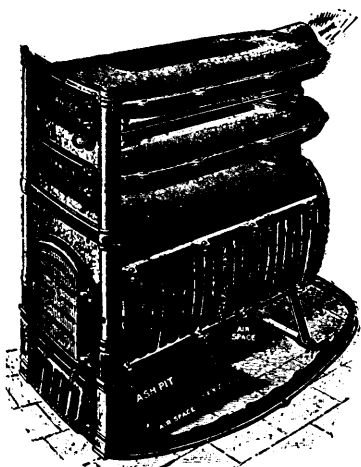
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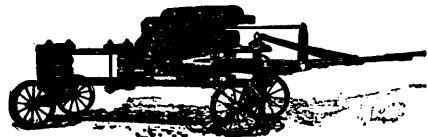
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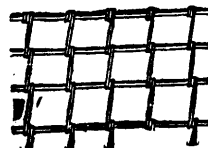
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TAILOR (to mother, who is having a suit made for her boy): "Will you have the shoulders padded?"

TOMMY (interrupting): "No, ma; tell him to pad the trousers."

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"JUST think, somebody broke into my studio last night. Unfortunately, I had just begun a study in still life."

"Was it stolen?"

"No, but the models were—a ham and some sausages."

"THAT luminous paint is a splendid invention! What do you use it for?"

"We paint the baby, so we can give him a drink in the night without lighting the gas."

TEACHER: "How many bones are there in the human body?"

PUPIL: "I don't know. I've only just joined a football club."

MISTRESS: "Why is your lover so quiet when he calls on you?"

MAID: "Oh, madam, the poor fellow is so bashful when here. He does nothing but eat."

ROSALIE: "What makes you think he is in love with you?"

VIOLET: "The first time he called he left his gloves, and the second time his cane, and last night he forgot his hat."

AUNT GERTRUDE: "And what will you do when you are a man, Tommy?"

TOMMY: "I'm going to grow a beard."

AUNT GERTRUDE: "Why?"

TOMMY: "Because then I won't have nearly so much face to wash."

"BEGORRA," said O'Flaherty, when he heard the sentence—ten dollars or seven days—"your Honour flatters me. Oi never knew me toime was worth so much befower."

"I AM very sorry, Captain Gibbs, but circumstances over which I have no control compel me to say no."

"May I ask what the circumstances are?"

"Yours."

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"More like a bicycle riding academy," replied the other.

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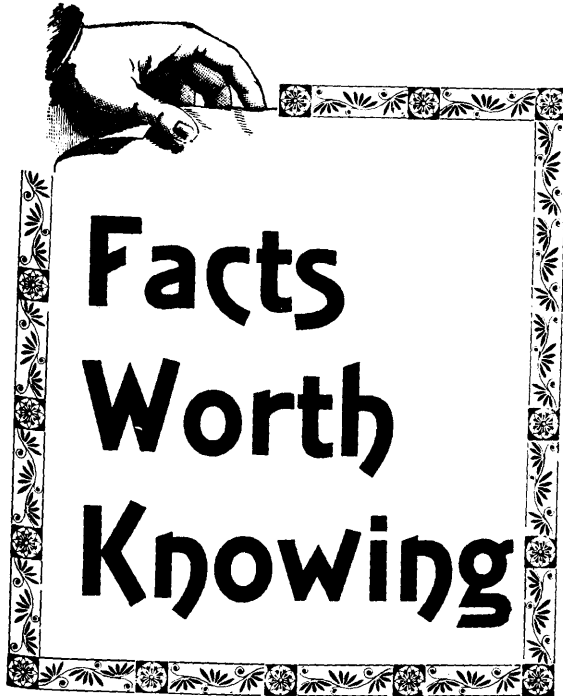
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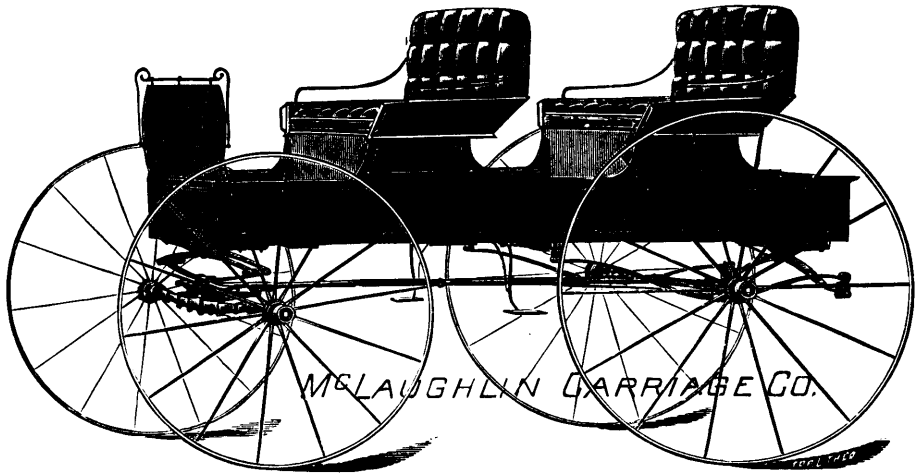
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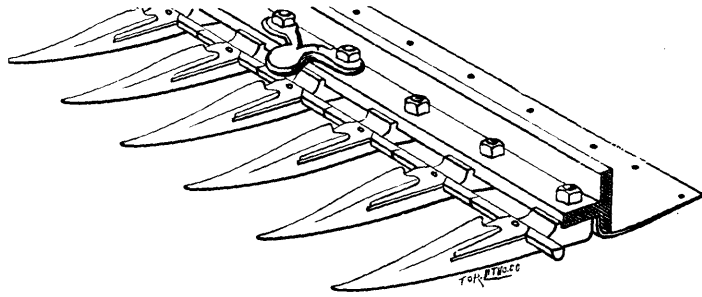
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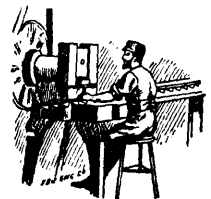


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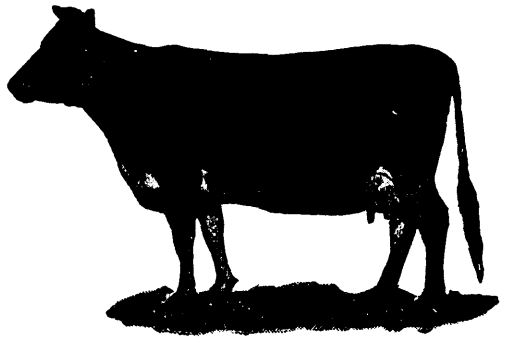
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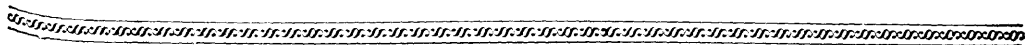
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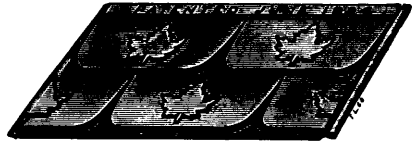
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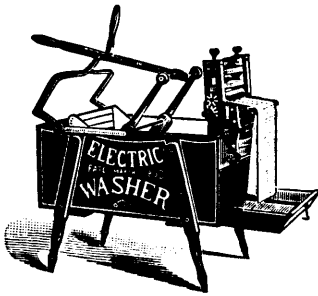
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- The Goldie & McCulloch Co's Works - Galt
- " Massey-Harris Co's Works - Toronto
- " E. & C. Gurney Co's Works - "
- " Chas. Rogers, Son & Co's Cabinet Wks. "

All Work Guaranteed 5 to 15 Years.



Have we a Branch in your Town?

If not, write us.

THE Rolston Laundry Co.,

187 & 189 PARLIAMENT ST.,

Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Wehrle Brush Mfg. Co., LIMITED, OF TORONTO.
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BRUSH MANUFACTURERS.

Brushes for Manufacturing purposes a speciality.

Foundry Brushes	Paint Brushes	Stable Brooms
Machinery	Artists	Warehouse
Brewers	Household	Brewers
Jewellers	Horse	Steel Wire
Dental	Mill	Cheese

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN

In every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and look after our advertising. No experience needful. Steady employment. Salary or commission, \$85 a month, and \$2.50 a day expenses. Money deposited in any bank at start if desired. Write at once.

EARN \$30 A WEEK

WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., LONDON, ONT.

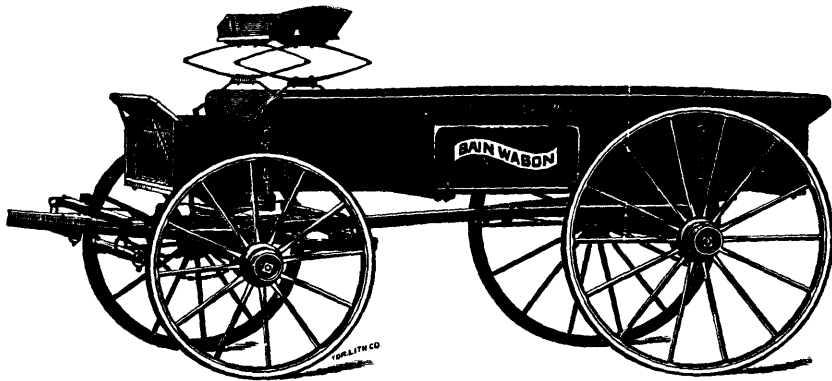
Our Wagon Tongue



has a few remarks to make which will interest you. ∴ ∴

THE BAIN WAGON CO. Employees have been working overtime for some weeks past trying to meet the great demand for

BAIN WAGONS



If they weren't good the World wouldn't cry for them.

They Look Well
and Wear Well.



They are Made of the Very Best Material, in Woodstock, Ont.,
by Canadian Workmen.



BAIN WAGONS are Sold by
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENTS Everywhere.

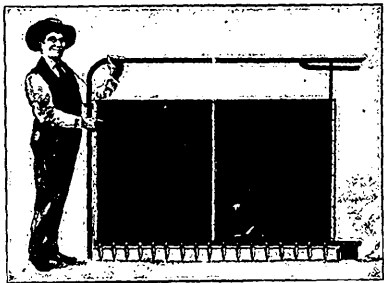
BAIN WAGON CO., Limited,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

SEE THE
**STEEL
BOTTOM**



ON THE

MASSEY-HARRIS **BINDER**
WIDE-OPEN



It is made of PATENT LEVELLED
Sheet Steel--all in Ore Piece--and has
proved a great success.

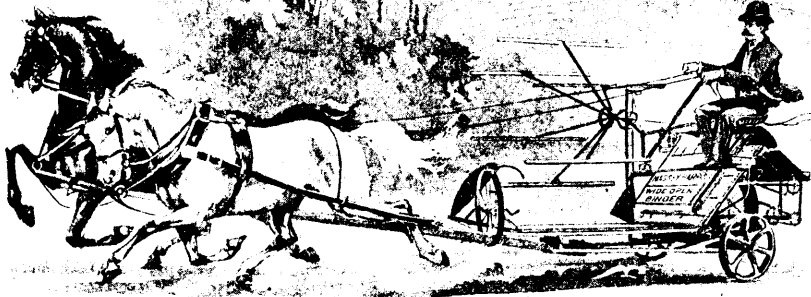
No good points are left out of the
MASSEY-HARRIS.

Ev
hari

NO

N.B.
farmers
e. "Ma

“Ready, Aye Ready”



Every Farmer who owns a “Massey-Harris” is well ready,

NO MATTER

HOW SHORT
HOW LONG
HOW HEAVY
HOW LIGHT
HOW TOUGH
HOW LAID

THE CROP.



N.B.===It is the only Binder that satisfies “particular” Farmers, who will have their work done just so. They buy the “Massey-Harris” every time.

PEACE

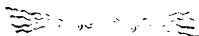
HATH HER VICTORIES NO LESS
RENEWED THAN WAR."



The admirable Implements of Peace manufactured by Massey-Harris Co., Limited, have achieved victory in every land where they have been introduced, and the Agriculturists of the world with one accord proclaim the

"MASSEY-HARRIS"

VICTORIOUS!



Some of the Countries giving "MASSEY-HARRIS" the Highest Award.

CANADA.	ROUMANIA.	ORANGE FREE STATE
ENGLAND	HUNGARY.	NATAL.
IRELAND.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	CAPE COLONY.
SCOTLAND	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
GERMANY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	CHILE.
FRANCE.	QUEENSLAND.	DENMARK.
RUSSIA.	VICTORIA.	TURKEY.
NORWAY	TASMANIA.	GREECE.
SWEDEN.	TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.	SWITZERLAND.
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