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# Massey-Harris Illustrated



A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

New Series Vol. I., No. 2.] MARCH-APRIL, 1897. [Whole Series, Vol. XV., No. 2.



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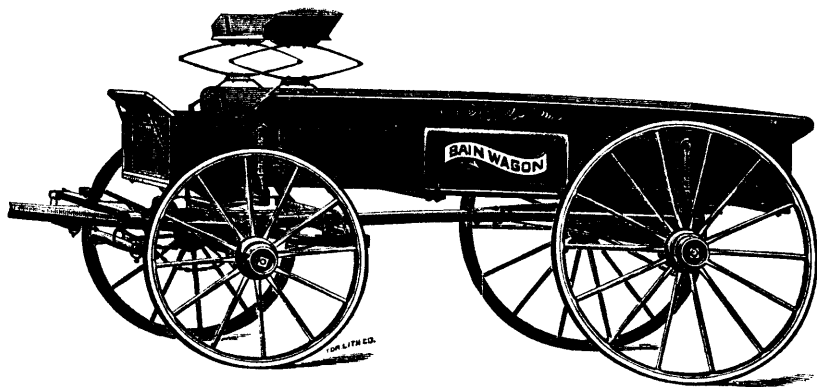
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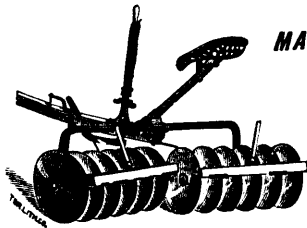
## MASSEY-HARRIS STEEL HARROWS.



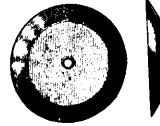
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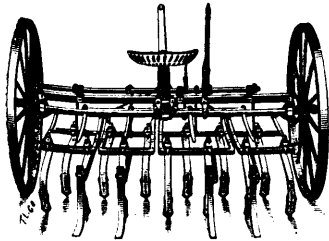
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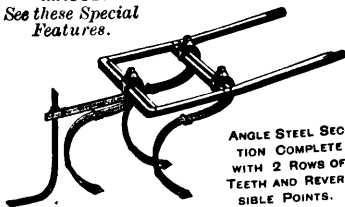
## MADE WITH THREE ROWS OF TEETH FOR MANITOBA.

### MASSEY-HARRIS CULTIVATOR.

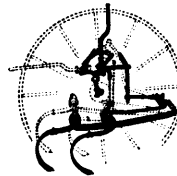
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TOOTH AND HELPER



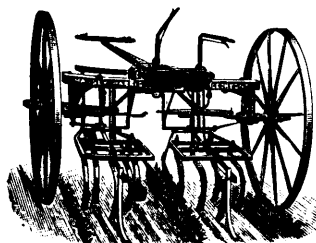
ANGLE STEEL SECTION COMPLETE WITH 2 ROWS OF TEETH AND REVERSIBLE POINTS.



The pressure device shown in the cut is the simplest, most effective, and most complete ever designed. One lever does it all—applying the pressure little or much, as desired, or, when reversed, lifting the teeth for transportation. Note the splendid construction of the Angle Steel Section on the previous page, also the long Tooth Helper and Reversible Points, not found on any other Cultivator.

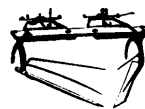
### MASSEY-HARRIS CULTIVATOR.

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A new tool of rare capabilities.



BEAN HARVESTER ATTACHMENT.

### MASSEY-HARRIS CORN AND BEAN IMPLEMENT

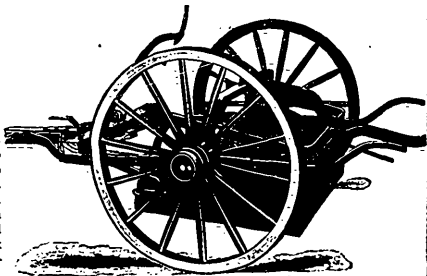
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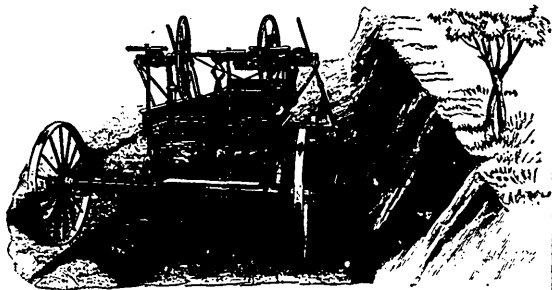
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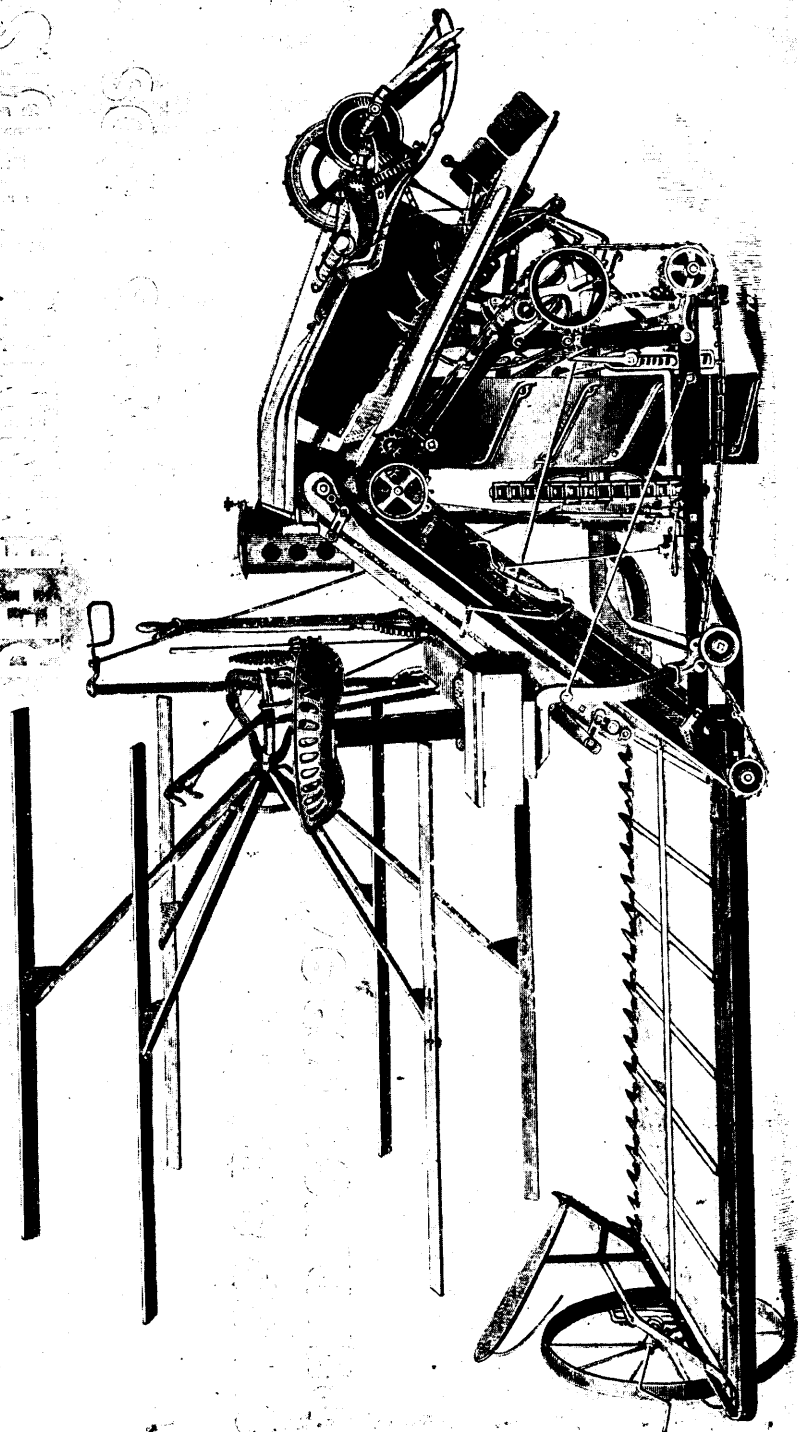
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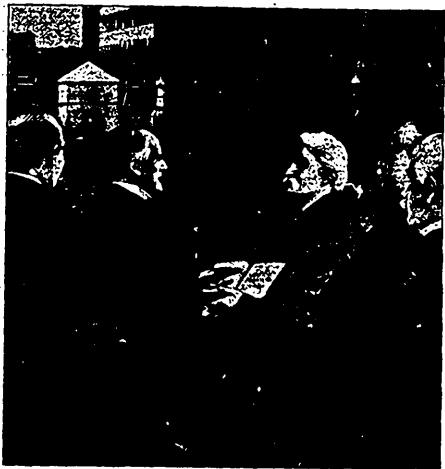
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# Massey-Harris Illustrated

A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

New Series Vol. I., No. 2.] MARCH-APRIL, 1897. [Whole Series, Vol. XV., No. 2.



INSTALLATION OF UNITED STATES PRESIDENT, MR. MCKINLEY.

**U**NQUESTIONABLY the most notable occurrence in the realms of peace since our last issue has been the episode here portrayed.

Of the many imposing and striking events that marked the ceremony of installation at Washington on March 4th, none can have appealed more powerfully

A TRAMP OF MINE'S GIMME. If you do it's Mine will in any kind of case, no matter how tall. On your side, Mine will be with you, Mine will be with you, Mine will be with you.

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to the hearts and minds of those present than the spectacle of the newly chosen sovereign standing in the presence of tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens,

ago in the issuance of his famous threat to England regarding Venezuela almost brought about a more disastrous condition of affairs—a conflict between the



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and, with hand on the book of Holy Writ, solemnly avowing his determination to be true and faithful to the charge entrusted to him as the executive head of a nation of over seventy-five millions of people. While it may appear incongruous to apply the term "Sovereign" to the Chief Magistrate of a republic, we do so advisedly; for well we know how much of sovereign power is vested in the President of the United States, a power greater than that wielded by many crowned potentates.

It is due only to the exercise of sovereign power by Mr. Cleveland in refusing to endorse the action of the legislators regarding the rebellion in Cuba, that the United States are not at the present moment engaged in a fierce struggle with Spain; on the other hand, the same gentleman's use of sovereign power sixteen months

ago in the issuance of his famous threat to England regarding Venezuela almost brought about a more disastrous condition of affairs—a conflict between the two nations of the Anglo-Saxon race. Knowing by experience what vast power pertains to the presidential office, well may we term its possessor "Sovereign," and devoutly may we hope that the present Sovereign of the United States will use his tremendous power for the advancement of peace and the uplifting of humanity. He will soon have an opportunity of showing his colors, for largely on the influence he brings to bear on the majority in the Senate and in Congress, men of his own party, will depend the ultimate fate of the greatest treaty ever projected between two countries—the Anglo-American arbitration treaty—which for the time being has been reduced to a condition of utter uselessness by the addition of amendments, suggested apparently for no better reason than that the Republicans in the



THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY: A FUNERAL AT NIGHT.

Senate are determined that history shall not, if they can help it, place the most glorious example of high-minded statesmanship in the world as ever witnessed to the credit of a Democratic executive. Such is the criminal fatuity of party prejudice! God help the country if the newly-installed President cannot exorcise the evil spirit from those who had him chief.

Our next three illustrations convey some idea of the terrible ravages of the famine and plague which have prevailed in India for the last few months. The authorities are doing all that science and humanity can suggest to stamp out the death-dealing disease, and to relieve the distress of the millions of unfortunates who, for the time, at least, having escaped the plague, are yet so reduced from want of food as to present the appearance of

page 84 are human beings. How vast is the undertaking of the Indian Government may be gathered from the fact that



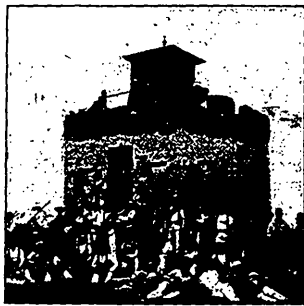
FAMINE AND PLAGUE IN INDIA. SUPPLIANTS BEFORE THE SACRED BULL, NANDI.

2,000,000 people, a number equal to the population of Ontario, are engaged on the specially provided Government Relief Works. One of the greatest difficulties the authorities have to contend against is the indifference, the fatalism, of the native population.

The history of India is marked by plague visitations at more or less regular periods, and the natives regard them as inevitable, and believe that any attempt to escape the scourge is simply a vain effort to cope with supernatural powers. Hence they turn a deaf ear to pleas for cleanliness and

the observance of other hygienic laws; and they die by the thousands during the period of visitation; although the number of victims has been less in each succeeding epidemic during the last half-century, owing to the government's promptness to take advantage of the experience of the past.

It is a weird scene that is presented to us in our next illustration, a funeral procession at night in Bombay. The importance attached to the disposal of the dead, and the bewildering ceremonies in connection therewith, are in marked contrast to the apathy with which the natives regard all attempts on the part of the authorities to keep the number thus ceremoniously treated within moderate limits. A writer in the *Illustrated London News* says: "The Parsee mode of disposing of the dead is peculiar, and differs widely from almost all known methods of the present day. The teaching of Zoroaster prohibited the defiling of fire, earth, or water; and on this account bodies cannot be burnt or buried, or even thrown into the water, as the Hindus are in the habit of doing with partly



A SPANISH FORT IN CUBA.

living skeletons. It is almost impossible to believe that the haggard, emaciated creatures seen in our first illustration on

bodies cannot be burnt or buried, or even thrown into the water, as the Hindus are in the habit of doing with partly

burned corpses. The result of these conditions is, that the Patsees build a large tower called a 'Dakima,' with a grating



KING OF GREECE.

all round the inside towards the top, and on this the bodies are laid, so that the birds can come and consume them. The mass of the people of India are simple minded, and remain yet in a very primitive condition. They will worship almost anything, particularly if it is *pu-rana*, or old, as a god. In their misery in the midst of dire hunger and pestilence they naturally turn to all their objects of worship to seek

relief. Noted shrines are stocked to, and the gods are implored for assistance. Among the traditions of the mythic period in India, is one of a celebrated cow that belonged to Vasishtha. The animal was known as the 'Cow of Plenty,' called Nandini, and it had the power of granting whatever its possessor desired. The cow is yet sacred in India, and figures of it are naturally frequented in times of scarcity by supplicants who hope that it may still be the 'Cow of Plenty.'

The struggle of the Cubans for freedom from Spanish rule still drags its weary, bloody length along. While neither 'rebels' nor royalists seem able to score a decisive victory in legitimate warfare, both parties have proved themselves capable of deeds of revolting cruelty. Wounded men, helpless women, are not spared the bullet or the machette if they happen "to belong to the other side." The feature of the Spanish General's plan of campaign is the erection of a large number of forts forming fortified lines around wide belts of country, hoping thus to prevent a union of the different forces of the enemy. The so-called forts, of which our next illustration afford us some idea, are flimsy, little constructions of planks and palm-thatch, or else improvised from buildings that chanced to be standing along the line.

Our picture shows a lime-kiln that has been converted into a fortress by the addition of a superstructure of brick, with battlements, loop-holes, etc.

While Spain is exhausting her resources in attempting to quell rebellion in her colonial possessions, other European countries are making vast preparations for a possible struggle much nearer home, and of far more serious import. The "unspeakable Turk"—"the sick man of Europe"—the pity of it is he is not the dead man—is accountable for the ominous condition of affairs that prevails throughout the old world to-day. The plans for united action by England, France and Russia, to which we made reference last month, have been thwarted by the action of one of the smallest European powers—Greece. The people of Greece bore as long as they could the anguish of knowing that their kinsmen and co-religionists, the inhabitants of the Island of Crete, were being maltreated and massacred by the Sultan



QUEEN OF GREECE.

of Turkey, to whom they have but ever given the forced allegiance of a conquered people. The Turk is a being altogether apart from the European peoples. The difference between the English and the French, the Russians and the Germans, is as nothing compared with the difference between them all and the Turk. All Europeans are of one race originally, and while they now differ in

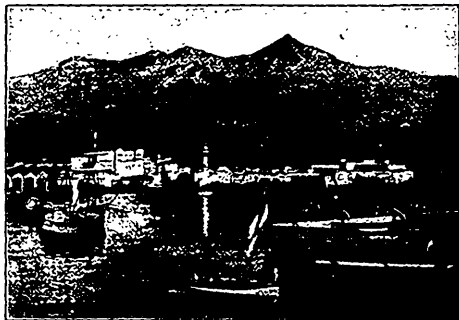


CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE AND PRINCE GEORGE, OF GREECE.

many respects from each other, all still retain many fundamental characteristics of the old stock. On the other hand, the Turk is of a race absolutely antagonistic to European ideas of religion, morality and government; and it is the presence of this barbarian as a governing power on the continent of civilization that keeps the family of nations in a state of constant turmoil and in anticipation of a fearful war. He would have been given his walking ticket long ago, but the question arises who is to take his place?

"Not you," "Not you," "Not you," say the members of the family of nations to each other. And thus, fearful that summary action might through international jealousies precipitate the dreaded "European War," the powers of Europe have met the bloody massacres of helpless Christians by the Sultan with nothing more than remonstrances and threats. But now they are forced to action in one direction or the other. Six weeks ago Greece throw down the gauntlet, sending an armed force into Crete with the avowed determination of annexing Crete to Greece, to which country it geographically belongs and of which kingdom it was at one time a part. Greece's action was tantamount to a declaration of war against Turkey. The powers interfered;

peaceful solution shall have been exhausted. A continuance of Turkish rule will be resisted by Cretans and Greeks, whatever the cost; a suggestion of autonomy, or homo rule for Crete, is likewise rejected by both. Union—re-union—of Crete with Greece, is the cry; and that something of this nature will be established before very long is almost certain, the probabilities being that the popular second son of the King of Greece—Prince George—will be made Governor of Crete, the Island for a time remaining nominally under the sovereignty of the Sultan, but finally becoming part of the Greek Kingdom. If this should be the outcome, an important step toward the removal of the detestable Turk from Europe will have been accomplished.



CANEA, CHIEF TOWN AND HARBOR OF CRETE.

blockaded the harbor of Canea, Crete's chief town, and requested Greece to withdraw. Greece's reply was to mobilize her forces on the Greeco-Turkish frontier. Turkey followed suit; and today two large armies are within a mile of each other awaiting but the signal to start a blaze which will spread throughout Europe. Meantime the powers have extended the blockade to the whole Island of Crete. The people of Greece are frantic at what they not unnaturally regard as the powers' support of the brutal Sultan in his murderous policy of extermination; and the entire populace is eager for war. It requires all the influence of the less passion-swayed king and government to hold civilians and soldiers in check until all efforts at a

Tales of disaster on land and at sea have been unusually numerous during the last few weeks, and one of the most startling and destructive explosions that have occurred for a long time took place at Boston on March 4th. Some notion of the extent of the damage to property may be gathered from our next illustration. "But," says one who was present shortly after the occurrence, "the suddenness with which the explosion occurred, the enormous power of the gas, and the crowded condition of that corner, resulted in an amount of destruction to life and property to a moment that it would be difficult for any one to appreciate unless he looked on the scene immediately after the explosion." The same writer gives the following graphic



TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION AT BOSTON, ON MARCH 4TH. SCENE ON THE STREET A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

account of some of the incidents he witnessed: "It was a busy time of the day, being nearly noon; electric cars were at that time, as they are at all times of the day and most of the night, crowded together as they passed the corner, the sidewalks of Tremont and Roylston streets were filled with people, and it is remarkable that the number of deaths was not ten times greater. The two cars most seriously damaged were raised several feet from the ground, and some of the passengers were actually forced through the windows or parts of the cars. For a moment after the explosion the persons in two or three of the cars were seen in the midst of the flames, striving to get out of windows and doors, and women and men were raising their hands towards the buildings and screaming for help. A coupé containing two ladies and their coachman, was completely overturned, and one of the ladies and the coachman were both dead before they could be taken from the burning, overturned carriage. Another cab, containing a well-known Bostonian, was practically demolished, and the occupant and the coachman were both dead before they could be reached."

The last in our series of "Around the World" pictures for this month brings us to British Columbia, affording us a glimpse of the

way the prospector pursues his journey at times on his diligent search for the hidden treasure which is spreading the fame of our prairie province far and wide. British Columbia is also receiving a tremendous amount of advertising as a result of the Crow's Nest controversy.



PROSPECTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. A PORTAGE.

## MISS LORIMER'S BALL DRESS.

SHE was only the Millards' governess, and she hardly knew whether to be delighted or miserable that she had been allowed to appear at the ball. Still, it was her very first, and she was not yet twenty; therefore it is scarcely to be wondered at that, as she sat watching the dancers, sheer childish joy should triumph over the regret she had felt at having to spend her godmother's Christmas present in buying a frock.

She did not know it, but it was because of her godmother, Lady Paynton, who had, indeed, secured for the girl her present position, that she had been permitted to appear at this Twelfth Night Ball. The thing had been talked over in the family circle of the Millards, and they had decided that, though Lady Paynton was neither a rich or very influential woman, it would be best for certain reasons not to offend her. And she might be offended if she should happen to hear, away off in the Riviera, that her goddaughter and protégé, Violet Lorrimer, had been kept upstairs with the children while everybody else made merry in the ballroom at Wanley Grange.

Sir Valentine March, who was really to be the guest of the evening, and who would, it was hoped, sooner or later propose to Henrietta Millard, the eldest daughter and the "beauty," was a forty-second cousin of Lady Paynton's; therefore the strict regard which was to be paid to the absent one's feelings.

Lady Paynton, who could not afford lavish generosity, had sent Violet Lorrimer a five-pound note at Christmas time, and the girl, whose salary was very small, had urgently needed the money for many things. When, however, she was informed that she was expected to be present on Twelfth Night, there was nothing to do but to lay out the sum, almost to the last penny, on a charming frock. She had nothing which could possibly be worn; she knew that Mrs. Millard, of whom she stood in great awe, would expect her to look well, and be angry if she displayed the poverty of her resources in a dress which was not smart and pretty. Therefore, with a sigh of resignation, she had sacrificed the only extra pocket-money she could hope to have until Christmas came round again, and had been more or less rewarded by the sight of her own image in the mirror.

Never had she possessed so dainty a gown. It was white, as suited her age and experience of such worldly vanities

as balls, and Violet came nearer to looking beautiful than she had ever looked in her life before.

She was always a pretty girl, but she was not one of those who struck the beholder at first glance. She had a clear, colourless brown skin, wavy brown hair, brown eyes, and little soft brown hands, like a child's. Altogether, she was a "symphony in brown;" but to-night her shy eyes were large and brilliant, and a vivid dash of carmine colour stained her pretty lips and cheeks.

She had not been with the Millards for many months, and most of her time had been spent with her three young charges in the schoolroom, so that she knew no one, and Mrs. Millard and her two grown daughters thought their duty adequately performed in allowing her to be present. They saw no necessity for troubling to see that Violet Lorrimer was provided with partners. She ought to be very happy in having the chance to look on; and besides, who would want to dance with the governess?

So Violet sat out dance after dance, but was contented enough, nevertheless; and there was a bright smile on her childish little face as she watched young women more fortunate in life than she.

Her place was among the dowagers, and, as Valentine March deposited his last partner by her mother's side, it happened that for an instant he caught the eyes of Violet Lorrimer.

They had met once or twice, for March had stayed on several occasions at Wanley Grange, and was stopping in the house at present; but, though he had visited the schoolroom and the children, he and she had scarcely exchanged a word.

Now, for the first time, it struck the young man that she was a pretty girl, and that there was a pathetic look in her large eyes which ought never to have come in those of one so young. It was not because of her newly-discovered beauty, however, but because of a certain odd little pang of sympathy that Sir Valentine March asked her for a dance.

She was a little frightened at first at the greatness thrust upon her, for she had heard Henrietta and Adelaide Millard talking quite openly of Sir Valentine, and knew from them that he was something of a personage, and was considered by prudent mammas to be one of the most eligible *partis* in England.

He was handsome, and young, however—not yet thirty—with a frank, unaffected manner, so that soon she forgot

her shyness, and found herself talking to Sir Valentino as she had not talked to anyone since the joyous, unfettered days at home.

They valse, and sat out a square dance, and then March, who had engaged himself for the next, and, indeed, for every other during the evening, was obliged to take her back to her seat among the dowagers. But her dainty, girlish grace had interested him. He thought it hard that she should be left alone and neglected, and he could not tell himself that Henrietta and Adelaide might have been more considerate for the little governess, and less self-absorbed.

He could not forget the small, wistful brown face; and when he could do so, he ventured to introduce two or three men whom he knew—officers stationed in the garrison town not far off. After that, Miss Lorrimer had the pleasure of several dances, but she went meekly down to supper in the wake of an elderly aunt and uncle of the family—an arrangement carelessly suggested by Mrs. Millard.

Close by were Henrietta, Sir Valentino March, and two or three others of the "liveliest set." Her late partner saw her, and smiled; and then, noticing that she was not likely to fare well, murmured a word or two to his companions, and secured for Violet a well-stocked plate and a cup of coffee, which would otherwise have found a more distant destination.

"You said you thought coffee much nicer than wine," he remarked, smiling.

And then, as he would have given her the cup, someone brushed against his elbow, and the hot brown liquid poured over Violet's white silk frock.

She half sprang up, with a little cry, but seeing his genuine distress, bravely tried to make the best of what was a dreadful catastrophe to her.

Together they essayed to wipe away the stains, which "would not out," and Sir Valentino murmured regrets and apologies, accusing himself of clumsiness and several sins prominent in the calendar. But, after all, what was to be done?

"Please don't mind," said the girl, smiling brightly, though her lips would tremble. "Really, it doesn't matter very much."

Of course, he had to go back to Henrietta and the others, cursing his own officiousness that he had come at all; and, of course, all thought of dancing during what remained of the evening was over for Violet Lorrimer.

She did not quite dare to betake herself upstairs with her misery, as she longed to do. Mrs. Millard had said she was to remain in the ball-room until the end, and might be angry if she ventured to

disobey. But, when she could leave the supper-table, with her elderly protectors, she went and hid herself and her spoiled dress in an obscure corner of the conservatory.

She looked down at the dress, so pretty and fresh but a few minutes ago. Now it was hopelessly ruined. She could never wear it again; and what quantities of things the five pounds would have bought! She might have sent half the money to her dear little mother; and the rest might have been put away for emergencies in the future.

As she thought of her mother, tears sprang to her eyes, and putting up her two childish little hands to her face, Violet began to cry softly.

For a few moments she forgot everything save her grief, until a slight, sudden noise caused her to look round fearfully.

Nobody was to be seen, but the branches of a rose-tree at the corner of the main passage which led from the conservatory were gently swaying as though they had been brushed against by someone passing.

Valentine March had happened, as he was dancing, to see a whisk of white draperies at the conservatory door, which told him in what direction the little governess had disappeared.

He was engaged for every dance, and therefore had no hope of being able to do so. He could not bear to think of the child sitting in the conservatory all alone. Presently, however, it appeared that one of his partners had been obliged to go home, on account of her chaperon's indisposition. No sooner had he heard the news than March was hastening to the conservatory.

He had no idea how seriously Miss Lorrimer regarded the accident to her dress. She had hidden herself, he supposed, because the beauty of the frock was gone, and she did not any longer wish to dance. This was bad enough, and the pleasure of the evening was gone because of what he termed his awkwardness. But when he turned the corner by the rose-tree, and saw the little bowed white figure on the secluded seat under the palm, a sudden realisation of the true state of the case dawned upon him, and he was stricken to the heart.

What could he do? His first and strongest impulse was to go to her, dry her tears, and console her in any way that might suggest itself. But he paused, the finger of Prudence holding him back.

"I never could keep my head when a woman cried," he said to himself. "If I go and speak to her now, I shall say or do something mad—that's certain. I shall only frighten her, and get myself into a scrape. I—I'll make up to her for

the dress somehow. Cousin Anne Paynton is a friend of hers, I know. I've heard her speak of the poor little thing, and say she was a regular tramp. Perhaps I might write Cousin Anne, tell her about the whole trouble, send her ten pounds or so, which ought to pay for the dress, and get her to give the money to Miss Lorrimer as though from herself. The poor child will hate to know that I saw her crying. The best thing I can do, for both our sakes, is to go away."

Before March went down to breakfast, late the next morning, he wrote to Lady Paynton, inclosing his cheque for ten guineas, with explanations and a request.

March had certainly admired Henrietta Millard's stately beauty, though he had never committed himself in any way, and had felt no emotion for her which was akin to love. He had thought, perhaps, that she would look well at the head of his table, and that he might do worse than ask her to be his wife; but now, since the episode of the spoiled ball-dress, his mind—she had never gone as deep as his heart—had no room for her image.

Lady Paynton would receive his letter on the third morning, he calculated. In three days more, Miss Lorrimer would hear from her, and March rejoiced that he was to run down from his own place in an adjoining county, and spend the following "Saturday to Monday" with a friend within a mile of Wanley Grange. He said nothing of this prospective visit to the Millards, but he thought if he called on Sunday afternoon, in a friendly and informal way, he should stand the best chance of meeting the governess.

Hardly ever had his heart throbbled so unevenly as it did when he presented himself at the door of Wanley Grange on the day and at the time he had planned. Mrs. Millard and the young ladies had walked over to see the vicar's wife, who was ill, but—yes, Miss Lorrimer was just coming up the drive now.

It was a momentous instant when March held out his hand to the little girl in brown. One glance told him that the joyousness he had hoped for was lacking. It was only too plain that she had been crying again to-day, though she ought certainly to have got Lady Paynton's letter. A great wave of colour swept over her face as she lifted her eyes to his.

"Sir Valentino," she stammered, "I—I'm glad you've come. I wanted particularly to see you. I heard from my godmother this morning, and by mistake, a letter from you to her had been inclosed. I read something in it before I knew from whom it was, or that it had not been sent for me to see. You—you meant to be very kind, very considerate, and—I thank you, but I cannot and will not take this money."

1897 MARCH 1897						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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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			

1897 APRIL 1897						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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Her hand went to her pocket for Lady Paynton's letter, but he caught the slum, satin-smooth wrist before she could carry out her purpose.

The children were all three collected at the other end of the drive, examining an invalid pony. He and she were practically alone, but—he had not much time.

It was only natural that he should lose his head.

"My darling," he heard himself saying, as though it had been the voice of a stranger, "if you will only love me as I have loved you ever since the night of the ball, and always shall do till the day of my death, why—I, and everything that I have, are yours."

Then, before she fairly knew what had happened, he had kissed her—and with that kiss the future of both was decided.

—Home Chat.

### The Child's Face.

There's nothing more pure in Heaven,  
And nothing on earth more mild,  
More full of the light that is all divine  
Than the smile of a little child.

The stainless lips, half-parted,  
With breath as sweet as the air,  
And the light that seems so glad to shine  
In the gold of the sunny hair.

O little one, smile and bless me!  
For somehow—I know not why—  
I feel in my soul, when children smile  
That angels are passing by.

I feel that the gates of Heaven  
Are nearer than I knew,  
That the light and the hope of that sweeter world  
Like the dawn, are breaking through.

Ernest Warburton Saurley.





MODERN  
INVENTION

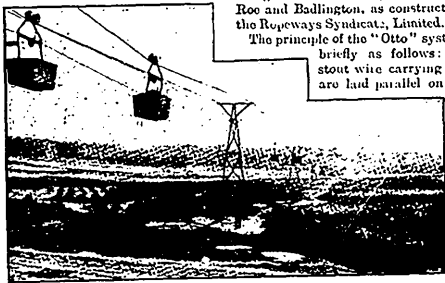
### AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

IN a recent number of the *Strand*, Corrie Sifton contributes a lengthy and profusely illustrated article on "Railways in the Air" from which much useful information relating to the manufacture, cost and uses of these triumphs of modern engineering is obtainable. Attention is first drawn to the illustration reproduced on the page which conveys an accurate idea of the

of each bucket is half a ton. There are three stations, connected with each other by electric signalling apparatus (bells chiefly) and by telephone. One is a little staggered to learn that the total daily working expenses only amount to five and a half dollars.

Aerial ropeways may be divided into two broad types. The first is the "Otto" system, exploited by Heir J. Pohllog, of Cologne. The second system is that of Roo and Badlington, as constructed by the Ropeways Syndicate, Limited.

The principle of the "Otto" system is briefly as follows: The stout wire carrying ropes are laid parallel on stan-



AERIAL ROPEWAY, CARRYING 7 TONS DAILY.

appearance of an "aerial ropeway"—the proper designation.

This line belongs to Count Hugo Henckel von Donnersmarck, and is used at his Antonienhütte Coal Mines, in Silesia. Constructed in 1886-'87, it is 2,900 yards long and carries daily from 12,000 to 14,000 cwt. of coal; the capacity

dards of wood or iron, and then stretched tightly in a straight line between two stations. Aerial ropeways can't run round corners, therefore, the longer lines are split up into straight sections with intermediate angle stations. Even when a very long line is quite straight, however, it is usual to place stations at every 5,000 to 6,000 yards

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On one of the carrying ropes, or aerial rails, the loaded trucks run in one direction, while the "empties" return on the rope; wherefore, the latter is rather thinner than its colleague. The carrying ropes are fixed at one end, whilst at the other is established the tightening gear.

The supporting standards are placed at intervals varying from 40 to 100 yards, except in crossing rivers and deep valleys, when spans up to 1,000 feet can be adopted. Notice, by the way, in our first photograph, the terrific dip in the aerial track. One marvels how the rope stands the strain: the carrying rope, by the way, has a breaking strain of 28 7/8 tons per square inch. The trucks or cars are moved in the "Otto" system by a special rope of small diameter, running beneath the carrying ropes. This is the endless hauling-rope, which passes round horizontal pulleys at the terminal stations.

But, perhaps, the most striking thing about aerial ropeways is that many of them—most of them, in fact—are automatic. They can be got to work themselves, and only want a few men to keep an eye on the loads as they reach the terminus, and to fill the trucks at the loading end.

To be precise, if a ropeway has a gradient of at least "1 in 15," and if the loads descend the line, no motive power is necessary, as the loaded trucks, running down on the rope, draw up the empty fellows on the other. More, some of these ropeways, far from wanting engines and things to drive them, actually give power away, and graciously consent to work other machinery.

The aerial ropeway can follow a bird any where—a "tall order" apparently, but literally true. There are lines across awful ravines and other rock-encumbered country, where even a common road is an utter impossibility. The "silver strands" run up precipices and over mountain peaks, railways, and buildings. Moreover, no great purchase of land is necessary for their construction, but merely the lease of a 10 foot strip, giving the right to walk along and inspect the line. Actual *terra-firma*, however, is only required at the points of support, so that the land can otherwise be cultivated as usual.

Our "railways in the air" have peculiar advantages. What if the country is flooded for miles, or rendered impassible to mere groundlings these things in no way interfere with the ropeways; rather do they assist them by baffling thieves. This is an interesting point, by

the way. In parts of Mexico the cunning natives lie in wait beneath big spans and actually intercept buckets full of gold quartz. These enterprising gentry have special poles made for the purpose of "holding up" the loads. To obviate, or at least trace, this pilfering *en route* (remember, the line is practically staffless) the tops of the loads are white-washed, and a watch is kept at that part of the ropeway where it is evident that thieves operate.

The cost of ropeways varies enormously; it may be \$1,000 per mile, or it may be twice the sum. Locality, capacity and transport have to be considered, among many other things. The ropes, properly looked after, last a lengthy period, and to aid their life they are periodically treated with a preparation that is more of a weather protector than a lubricant.

In the "Otto" system, the buckets are drawn along a fixed carrying rope by means of a separate hauling rope; whereas in the Roe-Baldington lines, a plain, endless rope not only suspends the loads, but also moves them along, the buckets being made fast to the rope by means of "saddles."

The next illustration shows at once the principle of this system. The whole double rope is continuously travelling round and round over the pulleys, taking the affixed buckets along with it. This particular ropeway is in connection with the Los Boños Iron Mines in Spain; and it has been shown that the cost of transport by it is only 3c. per ton per mile. This includes stores, maintenance, labor and renewal of rope. It should be mentioned, however, that this line is self-working.

To convey an idea of what can now be successfully accomplished by aerial ropeways, it may be stated that one of the Roe-Baldington lines, 4,000 yards long, is covered by only seventeen supports of moderate height, and the spans

will run up to six hundred and fifty yards, or considerably more than a third of a mile.



THE ENDLESS ROPE SYSTEM.



## Report on the Harvests in Argentine and Uruguay Republics.

(Received from our special correspondent just as we go to press.—Ed.)

THIS report which we have to send you is one long list of disasters resulting in the loss of about 80 per cent. of the wheat crop 75 per cent. of the linseed and 90 per cent. of the maize.

At the beginning of September, the Province of Entre Rios was invaded by the largest swarm of locusts ever seen here, and excepting a small district of about two miles to the south-east, east and north-east of the City of Parana, the harvest of the province was completely destroyed. Part of the wheat recovered up to a certain point, but the drought hindered it so much that the young locusts, offsprings of the first invaders, were upon it before it had time to ripen and become too hard for them to eat.

From Entre Rios the swarm crossed the River Uruguay, and completely devastated the Republic of Uruguay. In October the same plague invaded the Province of Santa Fé, part of Cordova north of Buenos Aires; the north of Santa Fé and parts of Cordova being entirely demolished. Fogs and frosts which came late after a very mild winter reduced the yield on what was left of the wheat and linseed to from two to five fanegas of 217 English pounds per square of four acres, where from 18 to 20 fanegas might easily have been expected.

Only in one small strip of land to the south of Santa Fé did the yield reach from 10 to 18 fanegas for every square of four acres.

The Province of Buenos Aires in its turn suffered from all the disasters above mentioned, and only along the south-east coast and the south starting from the town of Tandil were the crops of any importance.

The wheat in the districts not destroyed has turned out well, and is said to be of the best quality; the yield has been from 15 to 25 fanegas of 217 lbs. per four acres.

The rise in prices of grain has greatly assisted farmers, and prices have reached as high as \$3.90 gold the 217 pounds.

As regards the maize, large areas of land were sown, but not more than ten per cent. will be gathered, although at one time it was thought that actual results would show a better return.

The potato crop may be said to be a failure in the south of the province of

Buenos Aires, owing to the drought, and in the north it is almost too early to form any idea of the coming crop.

It must be remembered that this year's disasters have come on the top of two or three years' bad harvests, and consequently our agriculturalists are in a most deplorable state of poverty. The government have voted a large sum of money to be used in providing seed for the farmers whose crop have been entirely destroyed; but experience has taught us that money provided in this way, especially as it is entrusted to political agents for distribution, is of the very stickiest, and we fear that only a very limited supply of the poorest seed wheat will find its way into the farms of our needy friends. Government has entirely overlooked the fact that farmers must live, and steps will have to be taken, most probably, in the shape of a public subscription, to provide food for them during the winter, while their crops are growing.

Much time and money has been spent in endeavoring to find a means of exterminating the locusts, but so far to no purpose. The only serious effort, which is looked upon with jealous eyes by the powers that be, has been made by a few foreign merchants, who are in communication with their respective governments, with a view to get all possible details of the habits and manners of the locust; and later on, it is suggested that the very best obtainable entomologist should be requested to make a study of the country from whence the plague is said to emanate.

Much could be done to stop the course of the locusts when once they do come, but there is entire lack of combination, and no way to enforce it.

Distress among farmers and failure in commercial circles are beginning to open the eyes of the government to the fact that the question of fighting the locusts is one of supreme moment, but we fear that before they take the matter up in a really practical sense, greater disasters will fall upon the country, and it will only be when the chance of recovery is past that they will awake to the fact that much could have been done by a little earnest effort now.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26th, 1897.

# On & Around the Farm.

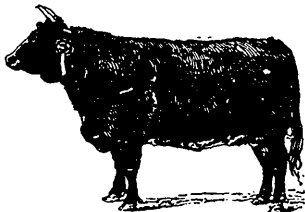
## Live Stock Notes.

FOR several reasons it is more desirable to have colts come in the fall than in the spring. It is no little item that they are not so worried by flies and heat. They seem to stand the change better when weaned at the springing of the grass than if taken from their mothers in the autumn.

It is better economy to own a brood mare worth \$500 than it is to keep five brood mares representing the same amount of investment, as the produce of the one mare, when bred to the right horse, will sell for more than the product of the five common mares, and it takes just one-fifth the care and feed to keep it.

the evil effects that follow rapid drinking. One of these devices is simply a round piece of plank the size of the bottom of the pail, which is placed so as to float on top of the milk in the pail, and thus prevent the calf from getting its milk too rapidly. A similar float with a hole in the centre, in which a large rubber teat is fastened, has been found a successful contrivance. Certain patent calf-feeders are for sale which fill the bill.

If a calf is not a good one, it would be better to knock it in the head and feed to the chickens rather than raise it for the dairy. It does not cost five cents more to raise a good calf than it does a poor one, and the cow that will make three hun-



SHORT HORN ENGLISH PRIZE WINNER

Owned by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Every stallion in France standing for public service must have a government veterinary certificate. Veterinary inspection will drive out unsound stallions by requiring every stallion in our own country to have a Provincial certificate, and farmers will, as a class, readily pay more for the service of a horse warranted to be sound.

dred pounds of butter a year has eaten no more up to the time she drops her calf than the one that will make only one hundred and fifty. There is not a fortune in the dairy business in any event, but if we raise calves from poor cows to make up our future herd, there is a loss.

## In the Dairy.

One of the evils of raising calves is their tendency to gulp down milk more rapidly than they should, which causes indigestion. Feeding devices of various kinds have been planned whereby the calves may obtain their supply of milk in a more natural way, and thus prevent

The best cows and the finest dairy tools are useless in careless hands.

The most difficult point in butter making is the ripening of the cream.

The quality of milk that a cow yields is born with her; the quantity may be influenced by feed and care.

## The Sheep Fold.

SHEEP kept upon farms in small flocks are more profitable per capita than those kept in large numbers, for the reason that they are more easily handled, and are consequently better cared for. Large flocks are better suited to the range.

THE production of mutton should always be profitable; it can be grown more cheaply than pork or beef because the wool so largely pays the cost of feeding. The Southdown is doing much to introduce good mutton into common use in America.

No animal upon the farm requires so long a time to recover the effects of over feeding as does the sheep, and when a steady gain is necessary in fattening, special care must be taken in regard to this point. There is the same risk in feeding growing lambs.

SOUTHDOWN sheep breeders in Canada will be pleased to learn that the Southdown breeders in England that have heretofore had two organizations, the "Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association" and "The Southdown Club" have united into one association. "The Southdown Sheep Society." The new society will doubtless have the hearty support of the different Canadian associations and importers of sheep from England will have little difficulty in recording their importations.

## The Pig Pen.

KEEP size and growth foremost in your calculations—all you can get with good quality.

IF not allowed to get too sour, slop can be almost always fed to pigs to advantage, whether growing or fattening.

HAVE a separate sleeping and living department in your pig house, and have the bed higher if possible than the floor.

WHEN you start in to fatten hogs, don't cram the corn into them all at once—all they will eat—but begin small and gradually increase the quantity.

A brood sow should have a "feed" before farrowing, of bran mush, turnips and other roots, with milk, slop, etc., only a very little corn being given. Corn is too heating.

MORE roots, grass and green food and less corn in growing out pigs, will develop more vigor and produce better meat. Every farm should produce turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes and beets for the stock, and give the pigs a good supply in winter and early fall, along with the corn.

## In the Poultry Yard.

POULTRY can stand lots of cold, but cannot stand draughts or dampness.

IN very cold weather the average of non-fertile eggs is greater than in mild weather.

AT this time of year one of the best touches that can be given a flock of hens, is to place a rusty nail, or spike, in the drinking fountain.

COOKED potatoes laid about the poultry quarters whole for them to pick to pieces, are excellent, and the small potatoes will do as well as any.

BUTTER making has an advantage of milk selling, in that the skim milk is valuable on the farm as a food for the poultry, cattle and pigs.

REMEDIES for feather pulling are so difficult and uncertain that, unless you value them very highly, it is best to send those addicted to it to market and begin anew.

THE greater the number of eggs laid the lower the cost proportionately of their production, and it is possible to produce eggs at a cost of only half a cent each.

AN old and familiar test of eggs is to shake them, but this will sometimes fail. Eggs may shake and yet hatch. If the setting of eggs is of much value this test should not be trusted alone.

A writer says that when eggs are high, it will pay to feed daily twenty hens a pound of lean meat chopped fine, even if it costs 10 cents a pound. Perhaps—but cheaper meat will do as well.

No other fowls have done more to stimulate the interest in high-bred poultry than have the Asiatic races. They are the largest and most imposing breeds extant, and always attract much attention at poultry exhibitions for their magnificent carriage and form.

To make a success with poultry, one needs enthusiasm and sympathy with the statement that there is more net money in it than in all other stock.

**POULTRY-HOUSES** are very slim affairs, sometimes; not that they are built regardless of the comfort of the fowls, but because the large majority of poultrymen are unwilling to expend any more money on the poultry-house than is possible. They aim to get the most house for the least money, and they succeed in getting the least number of eggs at the greater outlay of food. Take the cold days of winter under consideration, and keep in view the fact that not one poultry-house is given a coating of lath and plaster, which is alone sufficient evidence that the cold air can come in through a hundred little, unseen openings, yet the first thing that many will do is to ventilate such a house.

#### Weaning the Dairy Calf.

ONE of the reasons why dairying is a failure in some localities is that the calf is desired for beef making, and to give him a good start, it is allowed to suck for from three weeks to three months, says *Rural Life*. This will spoil a cow for the dairy, as a rule, and at any rate it takes the time out of her period of butter-making, which will reduce the butter yield for the year below profit. If the calf sucks three months and is then weaned, the cow may be expected to go dry in a few weeks, or half dry at least, and she will not pay for the feed and the trouble. To get a paying mess of milk is absolutely necessary to milk the cow from the first. The "first" means to some dairymen, when the calf is first seen. It is removed immediately and not allowed to suck even once, but the milk is drawn and fed to the calf. By this practice the cow knows no other way to have the milk drawn and does not worry for the calf, so everything goes smoothly. Other dairymen think the first time the cow should be milked is when the milk is first good for use. The first secretion is not true milk, but colostrum, and is designed to physic the calf. All agree that the calf must have this first milk, but some let him help himself and others do not. Many of the most advanced dairymen strongly advocate never letting the calf suck. Others, and the greater number, prefer to let it suck until the milk is good and this is what the writer recommends. After the milk is good for use the cow at once increases it in quantity, and good butter fat is too precious for calf food. There

is no difficulty in taking off the calf then without any objections from the mother, if you use common sense and good tact. If she is inclined to worry the calf by her side while you milk for the first time or two, and she will be reconciled, but on no account permit it to suck after the milk becomes good for use.

#### Keeping Cows Clean.

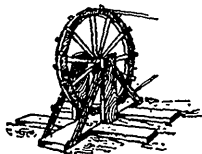
THE illustration shows a device that has been tried successfully for keeping

cows clean in the stable. The frame that is shown comes from Iowa, and stands about an inch above the cows' backs, just forward of the rump. When dropping manure, the cow must step back into the gutter as she cannot round up her back when the frame is in place. Have the side pieces screwed so tightly to the beams overhead that the frame will stay at any angle it is put. It can thus be swung up out of the way when the cows are out of the stable.



#### A Fly Wheel For Many Uses.

A FLY WHEEL is often serviceable on the farm, for helping keep the churn in regular motion, or the hand separator, or the grind-stone, where one must grind by using a treadle for foot power. In the latter case, a fly wheel will cause the stone to run very evenly. Our sketch shows a cast-off, heavy, farm cartwheel, mounted and ready for business. Small



strips of hard wood screwed to the rim keep the band from coming off. The plan of setting up the wheel is plainly shown in the illustration. Where the rim of the wheel used is of sufficient thickness, the old iron tire can be removed and a very thick, but narrow tire put upon both edges of the rim, leaving a chance for the band to run between them. In the case of a cast-off cartwheel this plan would answer admirably.

...AT THE...

## Editor's Desk

MARCH and April are essentially the "awakening" months in the agricultural world. Nature and man cast off the lethargy of winter, and by their joint efforts the bare, and recently snow-clad, fields assume that appearance which, even to a casual observer, tells of a country blessed with a fertile soil, a "reasonable" climate, and an intelligent yeomanry. But it is not only in the sphere of the agriculturist that this quickening of activities is so noticeable at the approach of spring. It is in evidence all along the line. In the warehouse of the merchant, in the office of the manufacturer, and, last, but not least, in the meeting places of legislators, the atmosphere is charged with the excitement of anticipation.

This year anticipation is deeply tinged with anxiety on account of the momentous tasks the legislators of this and the adjoining country have set themselves to do. On the one hand, we are all eager to know what will be the legislative action resulting from the Dominion Liberal Government's avowed policy of revising and reducing the tariff. On the other hand, the feeling is but little less intense as to the effect upon our neighbors and ourselves of the American Republican Government's decision to revise and increase the tariff of that country.

We hold strongly to the opinion that permanence and stability in tariff regulations are second only in importance to permanence and stability in currency regulations. Tariffs and currency are, or should be, far removed from the regions of party differences. We do not mean to suggest that the time has yet come when all mankind, or all the people of one country, will be united in opinion as to what is the most perfect tariff or currency policy. But we do suggest, and are prepared to maintain, that it is high time both parties, or all parties, realized that these questions must not be approached in a party spirit; that each

party ought to be prepared to "give and take"; and unite in effecting a compromise which, while not necessarily, or likely to be, exactly what each party wants, would contain, in modified form, the principles of all, except the extremists on either side, to whom nothing but the whole pound of flesh ever was, or will be, acceptable; and that a covenant be entered into that this compromise shall not be disturbed for, say, twenty-five years.

Of course, we shall be told this is mere theory, not "practical politics." It may be so, but what, in mystery's name, constitutes "practical politics?" We do not mean from the standpoint of the individual who makes his living out of politics. "Practical politics" to him means anything and everything that gives him an excuse for justifying his being. We mean what constitutes "practical politics" in the mind of the producer, in the mind of the Canadian farmer? Is it "practical politics" for him that, in addition to the contingent difficulties of crop failures and other phases of the law of supply and demand, he is to be harassed in making his plans for the future by the thought that in a year or two, or even in less time, all his arrangements may be overthrown, his outlay of money wasted, by a complete change in the tariff policy of the country. We do not think the average farmer sees anything very practical or profitable for him in this.

In taking this position, we are not arguing in favor of either of the two policies, Free Trade or Protection. We simply contend that either one or the other, or a compromise partaking of both, should be the established policy of the country, to be honestly regarded as such by all political parties.

Protection may hurt some; Free Trade may hurt others; but neither, in its most virulent form, could be more fatal to the advancement of the country as a whole than the feeling of insecurity which the possibility of "a chop and change" policy engenders. A sorrowful object lesson in the evils of such a policy is afforded by the United States, and we fear the worst is not yet. We can well believe that we

in Canada shall not be called upon to gain experience in such a hard school. Partyism in Canada has not so completely swallowed patriotism as in the adjoining Republic. Nevertheless, progress is being retarded, owing to the uncertainty of the extent to which the Dominion Government may go in "revising and reducing" the tariff. We only hope that the contemplated re-adjustment will be moulded by Government and Opposition in such shape as to guarantee it, at least, the lifetime of a generation.

We had Mr. Laurier's assurance in the House of Commons a few days ago that "we will endeavor to alleviate the burdens which now press upon the people without, at the same time, impairing any of her interests that now exist." May the Government's action be as satisfactory as its leader's declaration of intent!

If the anti-British, nay, anti-everything-that-is-not-American politicians in the States, think that Canadians will fill the air with wailing and abject pleas for mercy because the United States Government is going to revert to a prohibition tariff that will restrict Canadian exports to the States, they are woefully mistaken. We have already learned that the greater the difficulties the Republic places in the way of Canada sharing its market, the more formidable does Canada become as a competitor with the Republic in other markets across the water; markets, too which are much to be preferred to that of the States, where change, change, change, in policies and government, prevents the conduct of an export and import trade on a sound business basis. Of course, the towering tariff, beloved of Mr McKinley, will give us a nasty jar at first in some parts; but it will be a jar only—no broken limbs or permanent injury. The idea which prevailed at one time in certain quarters that Canada, commercially and industrially, was but the tail wagged by the big dog whose head was at Washington, has gone by the board.

A recent issue of the *Farmer's Sun* contained an article dealing with the question "why farmers' sons leave the

farm." The writer comes to the conclusion "that the farmer's son leaves the farm because he looks down upon farming, and he looks down upon farming because he finds other people look down upon it."

Several illustrations are given of the manner in which "the young man from the country" suffers a certain amount of social ostracism when participating in a gathering composed mainly of "city folks." And it is stated that when a farmer's daughter becomes the wife of a city gallant, her relatives are not infrequently given the cold shoulder by her husband and his friends.

A more preposterous or snobbish condition of affairs could not be imagined, and yet it cannot be denied that the writer is not altogether astray in his presentation of the case.

That "looking down" upon any honest employment could be accountable for an undesirable condition of things, in a new and democratic country like Canada, must appear as absurd as it is contemptible; and, that of all employments, farming—the vocation of the class from which have come probably ninety per cent of Canada's most famous sons—suggests flunkeyism and toadyism gone mad. Read, or in other ways learn, the lives of all our best native-born statesmen, lawyers, scientists, ministers, manufacturers and financiers; of what period of their lives do nine out of ten of these men refer to with tenderest recollections? To what period do they accredit the development of the characteristics that have in their fulness given them their fame? To their childhood's days spent on the old farm homestead.

The late Hart A. Massey, who became one of Canada's largest manufacturers, and one of her most widely-known citizens, was, in his early manhood, a successful farmer; and Mr. Massey always took pride in pointing back to his days on the farm, which he considered the happiest in his long and busy life. It is an interesting fact that now-a-days, in not a few instances, we see men of prominence turning their attention from the city towards the farm



and thus reversing the order of things. Our readers may not know that Mr. W. E. H. Massey, youngest surviving son of the late Hart A. Massey, and President of Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., has recently acquired a farm property in the vicinity of Toronto to which he will devote some of his time and in which he will take a personal interest. This will be a model and experimental farm, the progress of which will be watched with unusual interest, and our readers may hope to derive the benefit of the developments at Dentonia Park Farm (which Mr. Massey has named it) in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED.

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It was Emerson who said, "The farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." It is certainly true: what life is so independent as that of the farmer? What life so healthful? What life so pleasant and full of wholesome interest? What life so happy as that of the thrifty, industrious agriculturist?

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The man in the city who "looks down" upon farming, is but a sorry fellow, generally held in such low esteem himself, that, in futile effort to assert his dignity, he casts around for some object on which to unload some of the contempt so generously, and so deservedly, meted out to him. He selects the young farmer under the impression that brains and a flannel shirt do not make such an exalted personage as do a starched collar and a cramped intellect.

There are men of this stamp by the score in the cities, and not a few in the country. They are the men who alone "look down upon farming": in fact they look down upon, look with horror at any and every form of employment that requires physical or mental exertion; but the farmers' son who will take his cue from such specimens of "city culture," must surely be cousin to his father's horse.

On the other hand, there are those in the cities and in the country, and among the latter not a few farmer's sons, who, rightly, look with intense disfavor upon the persistence with which many farmers attempt to keep themselves and their

families below the social and educational level which is theirs by right.

In this way, not farming as a vocation, but the way it is pursued by some, is looked down upon very largely, and, as we stated in our last issue, the farmer who finds his sons, one after another, drifting off to the cities, just when they become of most service to him, has, in nine cases out of ten, only himself to thank for the family dispersal. He could, if he had cared to do so, have given them many of the opportunities, recreative and educational, which have lured them for ever from the farm—plus the inestimable advantages, alike to themselves and to the country, of instilling in them an abiding appreciation of farming as a means of livelihood.

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The first session of the Ontario Local Legislature under the premiership of Mr. Hardy opened with the usual ceremonies and with an unusual amount of pretty speeches from both sides. In fact, a stranger taking up a newspaper in the early days of the session now nearing its close, would have had the greatest difficulty in deciding from the various speakers' utterances who were the Government and who the Opposition. This remarkable degree of placid domesticity did not last very long, however. The old order of things soon re-asserted itself; for, when estimates come in at the door, love flies out of the window, at Ontario's Parliament House.

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The two most important measures, after the annual bone of contention, of course, that have engaged our local legislators' attention, are the Juvenile Immigration and the Liquor License Bills. At the time of writing, the former bill has emerged from the committee stage, very much and very sensibly amended. The immigration of young people from the Old Country, is a question of vast importance to all classes, but to none more so than the farmers among whom the young immigrants make their homes.

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Properly conducted, with safeguards against letting loose on the country a class of children who, on physical, mental and moral grounds, are incapable of

becoming good, useful citizens, juvenile immigration is a benefit to Canada, at the same time affording excellent opportunity for a start in life under healthful, promising conditions to a number of young people who otherwise would, in all probability, be forced to lead the suppressed and bitterly hard life which is the lot of so many in the congested districts of the old world. On the other hand, the wholesale immigration of all kinds and classes of young people, who, once landed here, are left to shift for themselves, cannot be too strongly condemned. It is against this kind of juvenile immigration that the bill is directed. Hon. Mr. Gibson, who introduced the measure, laid stress upon this, and expressed his belief that the Home boys, as a whole, were not the undesirable class they were often represented to be; but it was necessary that greater care be exercised in the selection of boys for emigrants, and that a proper system of inspection over them for a number of years after arrival be provided. He referred to the fact that the leading Immigration Home in the country, and the one most frequently singled out for attack—Dr. Barnardo's Home—did already recognize its responsibility both in the selection of its young emigrants and in looking after them in Canada.

When it is remembered that from two to three thousand young people come here every year under the auspices of various institutions and agencies, it will be evident that the Government is but doing its simple duty in requiring these institutions to assume some sort of responsibility for the good citizenship of their charges. This is but common justice to the community and to the lads themselves.

Investigation into the methods of juvenile immigration as practised by the institution referred to specially by Mr. Gibson, reveals some very interesting facts. It appears Dr. Barnardo has contributed to Canada's population nearly 8,000 young people, over 6,000 of these being boys; eighty-five per cent. of whom are employed in farm work throughout the country.

Enquiry by the Dominion Government proved that of those Dr. Barnardo has brought to Canada, not two per cent. have been convicted of a breach of the law. This small percentage may, in part, be due to the fact that, in case of a boy developing criminal propensities, he is, if incorrigible, returned to England by Dr. Barnardo's Canadian representative, a course also adopted where a boy becomes afflicted with any physical infirmity which would otherwise make him a charge on the community.

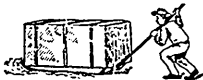
After examination of the methods in vogue in this institution, and of the results already accomplished, we are forced to the conclusion that Canada has everything to gain from the encouragement of such a well-regulated system of adding to our productive population. As the Government's Juvenile Immigration Bill will practically compel every agency to adopt the same principles, we shall, doubtless, hear less in future of "Home boys" running wild through the country and performing all kinds of wrongful deeds. And we believe none will more heartily welcome the new law than the managers of legitimate "homes," and the thousands of honest, industrious young citizens who were once "Home boys."



# Recent Improvements In Farm Implements

## MORE ABOUT ROLLER BEARINGS.

IN the JANUARY number of MASSESY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED we endeavored to illustrate and explain something about theory and practice in Roller



(FIG. 1.)—Sliding Contact.



(FIG. 2.)—Rolling Contact.

Bearings. A perusal of that article will make clear to anyone the difference between a Roller Bearing and an Ordinary Bearing.

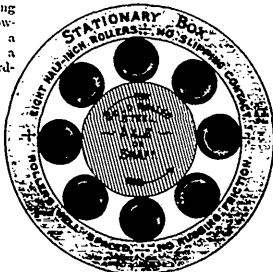
If you have a heavy box to move, you will find it very difficult to slide it along on the rough ground, even with a crowbar, as shown in Fig. 1. If it be on a smooth, hard ground, it will move a little more readily; if it be on a hard-

wood floor, it can be shoved along still more easily; and if the surface on which it is to slide, be oiled or greased, it will slip still more readily; but it will still be a sliding contact. This is the kind of contact which has existed in all Bearings until the introduction of Rollers and Balls. A slipping or sliding contact is good in proportion to the accuracy of the fitting of the shaft and box, and according to the amount of oil applied—but no matter how good, it is still a Friction Bearing. Now if Rollers are put under the heavy box referred to above, as shown in Fig. 2, it can be moved most readily, even more readily than on an oiled or greased surface without Rollers. This, then, illustrates in another form the difference between a sliding and a rolling contact.

In Fig. 3 we show a cross section through the box and axle of a Massey-Harris Binder (full size) as formerly made. The shaft plays in the box, dependent upon oil only, to reduce the friction. In Fig. 4 we show a cross section through the box, Roller Bearing and axle of a Massey-Harris Binder for



(FIG. 3.)—FRICTION BEARING.



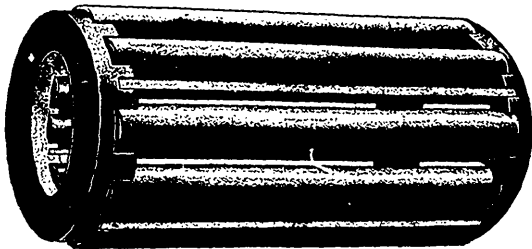
(FIG. 4.)—ANTI-FRICTION BEARING.

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(Fig. 5).—COMPLETE MASSEY-HARRIS PERFECTED ROLLER BEARING EQUIPMENT.

1897 (also full size) showing the eight  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Rollers playing around the axle, and thus greatly minimising the friction. It is in every sense an Anti-Friction Bearing. It is a rolling and not a slipping contact. The Rollers are well spaced and kept in place by the keepers at the ends, and there is no rubbing friction.

Fig. 5 is a drawing of a Massey-Harris Binder Axle Roller Bearing equipment. Note the splendid size of the Rollers, with very large surface to sustain the weight and minimise the wear and friction. It is interesting to compare this with the small rollers and cheap devices put in competitors' machines.

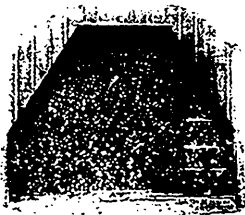
These perfected Roller Bearings, as they are called, were thoroughly tested in a large number of machines in the harvest of 1896, and proved themselves to be all that is claimed for them. They are more expensive to make than the more flimsy devices used by other makers, and add materially to the cost of making the machines.

Few people can appreciate the large additional quantity of steel that will be used by the Company in the manufacture of these Bearings. In making the Perfected Roller Bearings for their machines for the season of '97, Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., will use over four carloads of material for the Roller equipments.

### Wood vs. Steel Rake Wheels.

During the last few years, attempts have been made to produce a satisfactory steel wheel for hay rakes, cultivators

and drills. Such a wheel has not yet been produced. In countries where hickory and suitable wood rim materials are scarce, an effort has been made to introduce a steel rake wheel, but thus far with indifferent success. The diameter is so large the light tire will soon knock out of shape, unless made impractically heavy and cumbersome, while the spokes bend, work loose, and otherwise give trouble. Steel rims for bicycles were abandoned in favor of wood, which has more resiliency and stands better. Massey-Harris rakes, drills, cultivators and seeders are equipped with wood wheels of Canada's best lumber, and are greatly superior to steel. The Company's lumber buyers are constantly on the lookout for high-grade materials for this purpose, and the spoke material is kept seasoning in sheds specially constructed for the storage of this stock.



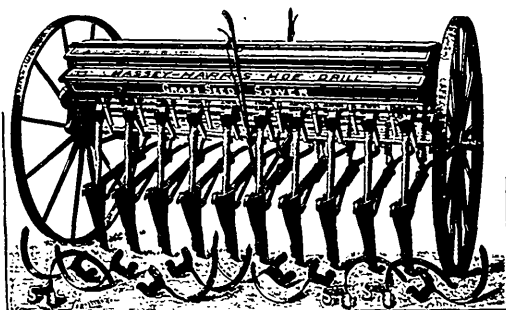
HICKORY SPOKE MATERIAL SEASONING IN ONE OF THE MASSEY-HARRIS SPOKE STORAGE SHEDS.

## DRILLING and BROADCASTING

It is most interesting to trace the evolution of a perfected implement, such as the Massey-Harris Combined Hoe Drill and Broadcast Seeder, which is *par excellence*. Every little detail in this admirable machine has been thought out with the greatest care, and every point in its construction has received the most thoughtful scrutiny. No points of importance have been overlooked in its

runs for grain and also for grass seed and mechanically accurate and thoroughly efficient. The method of instantly changing from drilling to broadcasting is but the turning of a small lever, which enables the operator (should he be drilling), when he comes to a low or moist spot, to broadcast, if he so desire, and to do so in an instant and do it well.

As the time for putting in the seed draws near, prospective purchasers cannot afford to overlook the merits of the Massey Harris Combined Hoe Drill and Broadcast Seeder.



Massey-Harris Combined Hoe Drill and Spring Tooth Broadcast Seeder.

design. No one can pretend to disprove it the lightest, the strongest and the neatest combined machine for drilling and broadcasting that any maker has ever brought out. The pressure device alone makes it so much superior as to preclude comparison with any other. The device for lifting the hoes, and the arrangement for zigzagging are as complete as possible. The locking and safety device and method of removing the hoes and putting on the teeth, or *vice versa*, is simply admirable. The force feed

### Scientific Steel Forging.

A visit to the Toronto Steel Plant of MASSEY-HARRIS Co., LTD., is of surprising interest.



The splendid machinery and patented appliances for the forging, manipulating, hardening and tempering of high-grade steel have been introduced at immense expense, and surpass anything of the kind in existence. 6,837,656 pounds of Steel were used by the Company in twelve months.

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## About Repair Parts

It is pretty well known that Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., have kept good faith with the farmers of Canada by keeping in stock parts for all the various lines of machines and implements formerly made by Messrs. Massey, Harris, Patterson & Wisner, besides the extra parts for the extensive line of Massey-Harris goods, and the goods of other companies handled by Massey-Harris Company's agents. Few people, however, appreciate the extent of this business and the enormous lock-up of capital that it occasions. Few people, too, can understand how complete a system is necessary in order to give prompt service. Thousands and thousands of parts are kept in stock by the Company in carefully numbered bins in the extensive repair department of the Works at Toronto—a stock amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In addition to this, parts more frequently called for are kept in stock at agencies throughout the entire Dominion. So complete is the system of the Company that orders for parts, even of machines purchased ten or more years ago, can be shipped with marvellous despatch and accuracy.

Farmers, however, should look over their implements early in the season, and make sure they are in good shape for work long before the day they are needed, and thus save the necessity of expensiveness in telegraphing for parts.

The Company have recently considerably reduced the prices on standard repair parts, a circular concerning which will be sent on application.

Patrons of Massey-Harris Company, should be on their guard against inferior repair parts made by parties who have no interest whatever in the successful working and operation of Massey-Harris machines. Unfortunately, fraudulent and inferior imitations of Massey-Harris parts have been put on the market. The knives, sections, ledger plates, teeth, springs, guards and other parts furnished by the Company bear their trade mark, and are all of the same quality as those put upon their latest machines.

**KNIFE SECTIONS.** The very best Sections made are those bearing the trade mark



"MASSEY-HARRIS"  
Read what the people who supply the steel to make them say in the following letter herewith.

Smooth or Sickle Sections ..... \$9.06



NOTE: The above prices are for 100 lbs.

Best Steel.

For your steel work we have been honored with your orders for our best quality of Massey-Harris Knives and in accordance with the terms of our Contract we have prepared the highest quality of Massey-Harris Knives that it is possible to get for the money. For being into business and to test our quality of work we have taken care to get the highest quality of steel possible. We have 100,000 lbs. of our best quality steel in the works and we are at the point of being able to supply you with any quantity you may require.

With our usual

to please our customers,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MASSEY & HARRIS, LTD.

*W. Massey & H.*



## KNIVES.

The Superiority of the MASSEY-HARRIS Knives and Sections is recognized in the trade generally. The high grade of steel used, to say nothing of the patented process by which they are made, is a guarantee of their excellent quality.

Complete Mower Knife with back.	
— 17 Sec. 3 in. (4) 5/8" width	..... \$3.00
— 21 Sec. 3 in. (5) 1/2" "	..... 3.25
Complete Binder Knife with back.	
— 5 ft	..... 3.50
— 6 ft	..... 4.00

## GUARD FINGERS. The MASSEY-HARRIS



Guard Fingers are made of well annealed malleable iron and lined with ledger plates, with hard edge of English Sheffield Steel made for the purpose.

Guard with Plate complete	..... \$9.25
Ledger Plate only	..... 60



### When the Wife has gone away.

When the wife has gone away, they tell me that  
I seem  
Like some one that's a-walkin' an' a-talkin' in a  
dream;  
I move so quiet roun' the house, an' speak so soft  
an' low;  
Or sit there by the window, where her sweet  
geraniums grow—

Or take the willer rocker by the old time fire-  
place  
An' stare above the mantel where I see her pictur'd  
face  
For hours an' hours together! I'm "strange," the  
neighbors say,  
An' they don't know how to take me when the  
wife has gone away.

The blackbird keeps a singin' in the old mullerry  
tree.  
An' from the little garden all the roses nod to me;  
The mornin' sky is jest as bright—ain't anything  
to blame—  
It's jest my heart ain't beatin' right—jest me that  
ain't the same

You see, when folks has lived so long together  
through the years  
That sometimes brought 'em gladness, an' some-  
times sighs and tears,  
They kinder feel like they was one, an' hard it is  
to part;  
An' they time each other's absence by the beatin'  
of the heart

An' so I'm always lonesome when the wife is gone  
away;  
It seems jest like it's winter roun' the roses of the  
May;  
An' there ain't no joy in livin', an' there ain't no  
peace or rest  
Till once more we're united, an' I fold her to my  
breast.

### The Fancy Table.

**T**HIS dainty little table is at once useful and inexpensive, and, best of all, easily made at home. The material need be nothing better than common pine, two pieces for top and shelf, twenty-four inches by twenty-four inches, one inch thick, and four pieces of two-inch stuff for legs. The top shelf and legs can be covered with art linen in yellow, brown, old blue or shrimp pink, or the whole can be treated to a coat of enamel any color desired. The enamel is twenty cents a pot at the departmental stores in Toronto, and a pot will do considerable decorating. If the linen is

used as a cover, a pretty decoration would be an all-over Roman embroidery design stamped on the cover and worked



THE FANCY TABLE.

out with white linen floss. Instead of cutting away the ground from back of the lace lines, it would be better for this purpose to outline them directly on the material.

### Boot Rack.

No well-regulated household should be without a suitable stand on which to keep boots when not in use.

During the winter months many people never have dry foot-gear, because, on removing their boots at night, they allow them to stand with the soles in contact with the floor. In this position the air cannot get at the wet portion of the boot for the desirable purpose of drying it. This fact is very apparent by noting in



BOOT RACK.

the morning the dampness of the floor beneath where a "winter" boot has stood during the night.

The accompanying cut illustrates a boot stand which can be made at home for a few cents. The wooden rods on which the boots rest can be bought for three cents each, and the ends may be roughly shaped from the sides of an old box, or any piece of stiff board. The mode of fitting the rods is optional, so long as they are firmly fixed. A good way is to drill the side pieces, and pass the ends of the rods through, and then fix them by screws or nails. A coat of

oak-stain and another of varnish completes the work.

It will be seen the rods are so arranged that the boot heels prevent any forward slipping, and the back of the boots touching the higher rod obviates any tendency to slip backward off the stand.

In order to accommodate boots of extreme sizes the rods may be fixed closer together in one end than in the other.

#### Useful Fashion Notes.

THE comforts of a warm dressing-gown, at this time of the year especially, are so well known, and they are now so generally adopted by the ladies of all classes, that it would be time and space wasted to say anything about the cosiness of this most comfortable form of garment for indoor wear, and the one that we illustrate, Fig. 1, is a very useful design for the amateur dressmaker to make up, as it is simplicity itself, and can be more fully decorated with ribbons and lace, according to individual fancy.

The gown has a tight-fitting bodice lining foundation as far as the waist, and, as a protection against cold, the lining should be made of natural wool or flannel of some description, the back and front drapery fulness is gathered into the waist and held in position by a sash or girdle of some kind, and, to give sufficient spring to the skirt, there is a seam right down the centre of back, from the top to the bottom of the gown. It will take from ten to twelve yards of flannel or flannel, according to width, to make it.



FIG. 1.—A WARM DRESSING GOWN.

This stylish little gown (see Fig. 2) is exceedingly representative of what will be worn in the early spring. And surely one could scarcely conceive of anything prettier or in better taste. The coat is shown as being worn over a straight vest of cloth; but this might be replaced by a blouse, or loose front; or Camilla suggests a warm coat of silk, corresponding in kind to that employed for the revers facings,

whereon is worked a scroll design in black embroidery silk, picked out with small jet cabochons.

The little loose jacket is a veritable sacquo, and hangs with delightful negligence, direct from the shoulder, both back and front. In the cutting of these coats the feature lies in carrying the underarm seams well back; once beyond a certain point—that is, towards the front—and the back loses all its symmetry and flow, while there is no gain to the front.

WHEN we contemplate the innumerable ills that usually befall an everyday dress, we shall be ready to hail with delight an apron that will in some degree protect it, and still rather add to than detract from its appearance. Our design (see Fig. 3) may be exploited in cotton, cambric, or muslin, and is very simple to make.

Into a waistband of material, two inches in width, the straight skirt is gathered, having at the bottom a wide hem and four narrow tucks.

The bib is a straight piece of material, longer than wide, gathered at the top by a double row of gauging and a heading, and again at the waist. It is upheld by brace-straps which are crossed at the back, and on to which, over the shoulders, are set gathered epaulettes. These epaulettes are tucked at the outer edge to match the skirt.

Modelled for girls from twelve to eighteen, the largest size will need two yards of cambric.

**Last Resource Pudding.**—Make a batter as for Yorkshire pudding with a pint of milk, half a pound of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and one or two eggs; melt two ounces of dripping in the baking-tin, pour in the batter, and bake for about three-quarters of an hour. Take out the pudding, cut it in square, and serve on a hot dish with golden syrup, previously heated over the fire, and sent to table in a sauce tureen.



### A Mother's Talk to Mothers.

BE THEIR DEAREST FRIEND.

IN bringing up children, sometimes the mother seems to forget the great power of love to influence action. A word, a blow, a stern command and a swiftly following punishment, so often constitute the family discipline. Instead of the sternness, try a little gentleness, not persuasion, for when an order is once given, obedience ought to be implicit; but try the loving persuasion before the emergency comes: make the children feel that you love them and want them to love you, and teach them to show their love by obeying your wishes. Show your pleasure when they are prompt in obedience; show that you appreciate the sacrifices of feeling they make when they give up their own will to follow yours, and, take my word for it, they will learn to obey you cheerfully and spontaneously, simply because they love you and would in their little hearts be sorry to grieve their dearest friend.

\*\*\*

#### BASHFUL CHILDREN.

MOTHERS of children who are bashful deplore the fact and the awkwardness that is its outgrowth, yet most of them would deny that bashfulness is as often an acquired fault as it is a natural one.

Bashfulness is the result of self-consciousness. Bashful persons, whether they realize it or not, are constantly thinking of themselves, their appearance, manner, or actions, and how they are regarded by others.

The great majority of children are not naturally self-conscious, but it is taught them as they grow, "here a little and there a little."

Who of us has not reproved a child somewhat similar to the following:

"Why did you do so-and-so before Mrs. Smith? What will she think of

you? Can I never teach you that you are not to do such-and-such things when anyone is here? I was so mortified—I hardly knew what to do. Will you never learn that you must not talk in that way before company?"

The thought that people are—as the children are led to suppose—watching and commenting on their actions, makes them ill at ease, consequently, awkward.

We are, as a rule, too lax in the training of our children. We fail to notice

the little defects in manner, the lapses in speech or action when alone, and rarely think of them only as the presence of those before whom we are anxious to make a good impression make these things, which are, in reality, of daily occurrence, appear to us in their true light.

Children should be early and carefully taught that certain words and acts are of themselves wrong; no reference ever being made as to the presence of others, or anything of that kind.

A child's mind should be kept as free as possible from the thought, "What will people think or say?" They will then develop naturally and freely, possessed of an easy, pleasant manner, unmarred by self-consciousness and its unpleasant outgrowth—bashfulness.

\*\*\*

#### CARE OF FOOD BOTTLES.

THE directions which accompany prepared foods should always be followed to the letter. Let the child have a regular amount at a regular time, and see that it feeds steadily until the supply is exhausted. In no case neglect to wash the bottles and rubber nipples at once after using, after which put them in the sun or over the stove, where they will dry quickly. If promptitude is observed in this respect, there will be no necessity of employing soda water to correct the acidity of the bottles; for it is policy to have, at least, two bottles and two nipples and use them alternately. The rubber



FIG. 2. A LADY'S GOWN.

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nipple which is stretched over the mouth of the bottle is the most preferable.

#### SUNLIGHT AND AIR FOR LITTLE ONES.

PUT a little child in the dark, and, like a plant, it soon becomes pale and drooping. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the brightest and sunniest room in the house should be selected for the nursery, or the family room, when a nursery proper is inconvenient. The temperature of the room should, of course, be kept moderately warm, especially in cold weather, but it should never be overheated. When a child cannot inspire fresh, cool air properly, it is deprived of another essential element teeming with life-giving qualities.

#### HAVE CHAIRS FOR THE CHILDREN.

It tends to make children awkward to try to sit in a chair twice as large as they need. How often we go into a home where there are children but no small chairs, or perhaps only one. I always enjoy seeing a small chair, even in a house where there are no children, as it seems to say that children are welcome. How would we fool to visit a giant's home and have to climb into his high chairs!

#### A HAPPY CHILD IS A GOOD CHILD.

CHILDREN should be always kept busy. Give them good books to read, toys to play with and pencils to scribble with. Let the latent genius have something to feed upon, that it may develop into fair proportions. If children have congenial pursuits and surroundings, they are always happy, and a happy child is a good child.

**DEFINING BY EAR**—A teacher requested each scholar to give a sentence containing the word "toward." One boy, of nine years, evolved: "I toared my pants!"

#### Simple Recipes for Tasty Dishes.

**Eggs à la Parisienne.**—Melt two ounces of butter in a stew-pan, stir in an ounce of flour, and half a pint of boiling milk, pepper and salt. Boil for seven minutes add flavoring of lemon-juice, and some chopped parsley, and half an ounce of butter. Cut some hard-boiled eggs into quarters, put them into a dish, and mask them with the sauce; put them in the oven for a minute, and serve.

**Children's Meat Pudding.**—Cut some slices of bread very thinly, spread them with dripping and place in a pie-dish with alternate layers of raw meat seasoned with pepper and salt and chopped onion (first par-boiled); have the bread at top and bottom of the pudding; pour some brown stock over it, and bake for about an hour. Let the top be brown and crisp.

**Cheap Plum Pudding.**—Mix together two pounds of flour, a pound of chopped suet, one and a half pounds of currants and raisins, two ounces of candied peel, one ounce of mixed spice, and three-quarters of a pound of melted molasses. Put all in a greased basin, cover with a scalded cloth and boil for six hours.

**Herrings with Mustard Sauce.**—Scale and clean four herrings, remove the backbone by cutting them down the back and working the bone out from the top downward with the fingers; brush them with egg, dip into breadcrumbs, and fry a light brown in some butter. Drain well and serve with mustard sauce.

**Mustard Sauce.**—Melt two ounces of fresh butter and stir into it an ounce and a half of fine flour, and moisten with half a pint of warm water; stir till it boils, add a dessert-spoonful of mixed mustard, the juice of half a lemon, and a table-spoonful of double cream.



FIG 3.—A GIRL'S APRON.



### Baby Logic.—Pleading a Technicality

She was ironing her dolly's new gown,  
Mild Marlon, four years old,  
With her brows puckered down  
In a painstaking frown  
Under her tresses of gold.

'Twas Sunday, and nurse coming in  
Exclaimed, in a tone of surprise:  
"Don't you know it's a sin  
Any work to begin  
On the day that the Lord sanctifies?"

Then, lifting her face like a rose,  
Thus answered this wise little tot:  
"Now, don't you suppose  
The good Lord he knows  
This little iron ain't hot?"

### Fireside Mesmerism.

TAKE a gold ring—the larger the better. Attach the ring to a silk thread about twelve inches long. Fasten the other end of the thread around the nail joint of your right forefinger, and let the ring hang about half an inch above the surface of the table, on which you rest your elbow to steady your hand. Hold your finger horizontally, with the thumb thrown back as far as possible from the rest of the hand. If there be nothing on the table, the ring will soon become stationary. Place some silver, say three half-dollars, immediately below it, and the ring will begin to move backwards and forwards, to you and from you. Now bring your thumb in contact with your forefinger, and the movements of the ring will become transverse to their former swing. Or this may be effected by making a lady take hold of your disengaged hand. When the transverse motion is fairly established, let a gentleman take hold of the lady's disengaged hand, and the ring will change back to its former course. Instead of silver you can suspend the ring over your left forefinger with similar results.

TAKE a large drinking glass of conical form—that is, small at bottom and large at top—and, having put into it a quarter, fill it about half way up with water; then place a plate upon the top of the glass, and turn it quickly over, that the water may not escape. A piece of silver as large as a half-a-dollar will immedi-

ately appear on the plate, and somewhat higher up another piece of the size of a quarter.

### The Solution.



Here is the solution of the *Strand* Pony Puzzle that appeared in our last issue. Very simple, but very exasperating, isn't it?

### Conundrums.

WHAT parts of fruits are most relished by soldiers? Cores and kernels.

WHEN is a cross dog like poor cinnamon? When he has more bark than bite.

WHAT sized boy is not likely to run away to sea? Capsized.

WHY are beans and battles alike? They are both war-fare.

WHAT noted musical composer was a good deal of a crank? Handel, of course.

### Queen Wilhelmina.

ALTHOUGH the Queen of the Netherlands is now but sixteen years old, and the regency continues, she is no longer officially classed as a child, having been received into the church, and having discharged her percepter and her English governess.

Queen Wilhelmina has become accustomed to the homage which formerly paid her greatly, since it reminded her of the death of her dearly beloved father. She has the reputation of being of a somewhat regal disposition, and many stories are told of her habit of command. She is also extremely frank.

Some years ago, when, in her studies, she was told about the atrocities of the Duke of Alva and the cruel policy of the Spanish monarchs toward the Netherlands when they were an appanage of the Spanish crown, she exclaimed indig-

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"If the King of Spain thinks that I shall ever invite him to my court, he is quite mistaken!"

Later, when she visited England, and was asked by the Prince of Wales what she was most impressed by in England, she answered:

"It's to find the English people so nice. I should never have guessed it from the specimens I've seen in Holland!"

The prince laughed heartily at this response.

Her countrymen appreciated greatly a rebuke which Queen Wilhelmina administered to a Dutch ambassador at a foreign court which she visited when she was much younger than she is now.

newspaper reports that the queen, hearing something of this, became angry and exclaimed:

"I love my people, and will do almost anything to please them, but if they think they are going to have anything to say about my marriage, they are mistaken!"

### Clever Pupils.

TWO FOR A POUND.—The drawing teacher had been giving a lesson on cubes, and some of the pupils had given examples. The teacher wanted more, but no one could think of any. Finally, a boy said: "I know a good cube—half



A GREAT RACE.

"Have you any little girls?" she asked.

The ambassador, much pleased, answered that he had.

"Oh," said the queen, "bring them to me so that I may talk Dutch with them!"

The ambassador explained that, as his little girls were not born in Holland, and had always lived in a foreign country, they could not speak Dutch.

The queen tossed her head. "Oh, in that case," she said, "pray don't trouble them to come to me. I don't think I care to meet any young Dutch girls who cannot speak the language of their country."

The Dutch papers are beginning to discuss the question, "Whom shall she marry?" and the matter has been mentioned in states general. An English

pound of butter." "Why, that is excellent," cried the teacher. "Now, who can give me another example as good as Henry's?" After a long time she saw a hand waved wildly at the back of the room. "Well, Willie, what is it?" "Why, the other half-pound of the butter," said Willie, triumphantly.

UNEXPECTED TRUTH.—A lady teacher in one of the public schools, in trying to explain the meaning of the word "slowly," illustrated it by walking across the floor. Then she asked the class to tell her how she walked. She nearly fainted when a boy at the foot of the class shouted: "Bow-legged, ma'am!"

# Work in the Garden.

## The New Sweet Pea Culture.

**A**T the approach of spring the attention of many farmers' wives and daughters and many farmers themselves is directed towards the "beauty spot" of a farm. The sweet pea always has been and always will be a favorite with those who garden more for enjoyment than for profit, and if there is any class of flowers in which there has been greater and more astonishing progress within recent years than in sweet peas, it has escaped our notice. The small, insignificant, modest sweet

pea of former years, which had nothing to recommend it but its fragrance, has, as if by magic, evolved into entirely new forms and shapes of its flowers, greatly enlarged the size, and developed variety and richness of shades and colors almost incredible.

The list of named and well defined varieties is already up into the hundreds, and the novelties of each succeeding season eclipse those of the preceding. One firm alone introduces this season seven entirely new and striking varieties most of which are catalogued by seedmen generally. One of the most remarkable of these novelties is Aurora, a life-size illustration of which is presented herewith. Its flowers are of gigantic size, of rich, salmon pink stripes on a white ground. The vines are vigorous in growth and bloom profusely.

But great and astounding as has been the evolution of the sweet pea flower, from the specialist florist's standpoint of view, this is not of nearly the importance to the amateur gardener as are the new methods of cultivation. "Plant deep"—certainly not less than six inches—was the inexorable law laid down by

all authorities of high and low degree, up to this date; and those of us who followed the advice and yet failed to secure success, attributed our failures to every imaginable cause except the real one—too deep planting. But now hope springs up in the heart of many a disappointed and discouraged flower lover, when a skillful and experienced specialist boldly announces: "We must abandon the trench method of planting sweet peas. The trench method was used to secure deep planting, and the substitute for deep planting is firming the soil. Since the trench method apparently

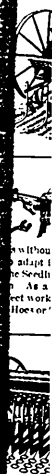
causes the blight, we must stop it. Sweet peas do best in a heavy soil, and you can get very nearly the same effect, if your soil is light, by firming it.

Plant, if possible, in your vegetable garden, where the soil has been deepened and enriched in past seasons. And if where time comes it has been newly spaded, tread it down considerably before planting. The treading will hollow out the place for your row about right—and it will thus collect moisture, and by its compactness, it will hold it. In this hollow, scratch



THE AURORA SWEET PEA.

the lines for your seed one inch deep, covering it only one inch, firm ground above the seed. When the seed comes up, do not fill in any earth about them, at least for six weeks. Every time you hoe, firm the ground compactly about them, and don't let moles loosen it up. Vines that come up in the well-trod path do not have the blight. This method applies to light soil where the blight is troublesome. In the case of heavy soil, it settles soon of itself, and the surface of it must, of course, be kept from baking. In either case, after the buds begin to appear, put on a light mulching to shade the ground "



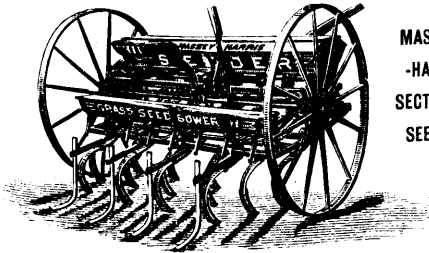
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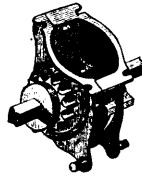
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# SEED-TIME

Is rapidly drawing near. Are you ready? With a prospect of good prices for grain next fall can you afford to take chances with an old style machine? The scientific seeders and drills illustrated below will largely increase your chances of a good crop. Do not leave this matter till the last minute, as the stock of these goods is rapidly diminishing, and the Company cannot guarantee to fill late orders.



MASSEY-HARRIS SECTIONAL SEEDER.



## MASSEY-HARRIS SECTIONAL SEEDER.

A seed box for grain and also for grass seed is made for attachment to the Massey-Harris Cultivator, when the machine is known as THE MASSEY-HARRIS SECTIONAL SEEDER. There is no broadcast Seeder to equal it; the peculiar springing motion of the teeth covering

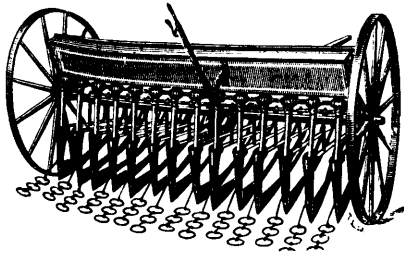
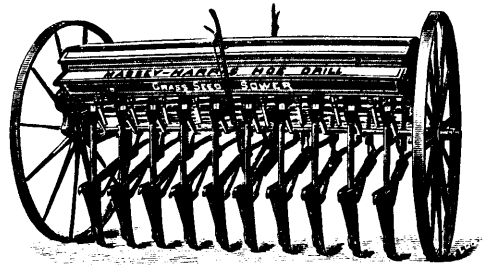
ing the seed perfectly. The gearing is very simple. The feed run or distributor is shown above.



## MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINED HOE DRILL AND BROADCAST SEEDER.

Seeding and Drilling can be done with equal facility on this eminently successful combined machine. As a Drill

it stands without an equal, having every useful adjustment to adapt it to any and every condition of land, while the Seeding device is most complete for all kinds of grain. As a Broadcast Sower it has every facility for perfect work. The method of removing and attaching the Hoes or Teeth is shown above.



MASSEY-HARRIS SHOE DRILL



## MASSEY-HARRIS SHOE DRILL.

The Shoes cut a knife track in the soil into which the seed falls, the Drag Chains covering it in perfectly, thus the seed is really planted. This machine is of very simple, yet very complete construction. The cut shows the operation of the Controlling and Pres-

sure Lever, also the splendid connection of the Steel Shoes to the Frame. The new Telescopic Metallic Conductors substituted for perishable Rubber Tubes are important.

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THE WORKS are located at Toronto and Brantford, Canada.

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BICYCLE DEPT.—927-931 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
NORTH-WEST BRANCH—Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
QUEBEC BRANCH—640 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

MARITIME BRANCH—31-35 Germain Street, St. John, N.B.  
EUROPEAN BRANCH—54 & 55 Bunhill Row, London, Eng.  
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**THE BEAR.**—I always believe in exercising before eating a hearty meal.

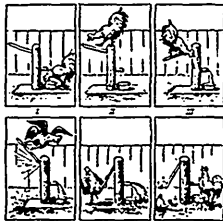
**CALLER.**—Is your father at home? **LITTLE DAVE.**—What is your name, please? **CALLER.**—Just tell him it is his old friend Hill. **LITTLE DAVE.**—Then I guess he ain't at home. I heard him tell mamma if any bill came he wasn't at home.

**OLD PARTY.**—Why are you crying, my little man? **THE LITTLE MAN.**—Please sir, I lost my ball. **OLD PARTY.**—Well, well, don't cry. Here's a ten-cent piece to buy another. Now tell me where you lost it? **THE LITTLE MAN.**—Please, sir, too de front winder of yer house, sir.

**VISITOR.**—Waiter, two eggs, please: boil them four minutes. **WAITER.**—All right, sir. Be ready in half a second.

When is a door not a door? When it's a jar.

#### AN UP-TO-DATE HEN.



#### TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

SOME years ago, while visiting the Spokanes, General Philip Sheridan related to the Indians, through an interpreter, the wonders of the railway, and then waited to see what effect the revelation would have upon them.

"What do they say?" he asked the interpreter. "They say they don't believe it," was the answer. Sheridan then described the steamboat, and the interpreter repeated this.

"What do they say to that?" the General asked again, seeing the Indian faces all inquisitive.

"They say they don't believe that either." Then the General gave an account of the telephone, and told how a man at the end of a long wire had talked to a man at the other end of it. The interpreter remained silent.

"Well," said the General, "why don't you in turn tell that to them?" "Because I don't believe that story myself," answered the conscientious man.

AN amusing story is told by the New York Tribune of a woman who claimed that she possessed an exclusive privilege granted to men.

A determined-looking woman tried to get on a street car in Philadelphia the other day, when it made a momentary stop on account of a blockade; but the conductor said to her:

"Take the next car, madam; we don't carry passengers."

"What's the reason you don't?" she inquired, at the same time making an effort to scramble aboard just as the car started up.

"You can't get out of it in a small car!" shouted the man on the real platform.

"The idea!" muttered the woman, shaking her green umbrella at the rapidly disappearing conductor, to the infinite delight of a number of spectators. "A male car, and you won't let women ride on it! I'll report you at the deys—see if I don't!" and she made a mental note of his number.



#### DIDN'T FORGET HIS MANNERS.

"If you'll excuse me, mum, I'll leave the table."

AN Indian and a white man were passing along a street in an American city, when the former espied a window full of wigs. Pointing to the owner, who was standing in the doorway, he said: "Ugh! Him great man—big brave—take heap scalps!"

## MASSEY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED

An Independent Illustrated Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MASSEY PRESS.

PROV. SECUR.,  
FRANK VINSON,

Editor in Chief,  
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The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained on application to Mr. ALBERT H. ORRAN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

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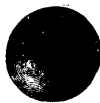
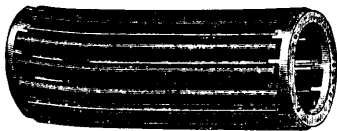
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Our Ideal Wind-Mills have made a great name throughout Canada, and are unsurpassed for quality or power. They are the only Wheels with the Patent Roller and Ball Bearings, and the only power mills absolutely safe, for they cannot run away. Send for illustrated circular.

### A SAMPLE LETTER.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Feb. 27, 1897.

Messrs. *Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.*, Brantford, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—We write to compliment you on the successful working of the wind mill (14 ft. Ideal) which you put in for us a year ago.

The mill has given us good satisfaction, as it is strong and well made, and we are well pleased with its manner of working. Your method of holding the wheel in the wind is, we consider, by far the best, as it is safe and reliable. The ball and roller bearings are also a good thing and work well. In fact the mill all through is the best we have ever seen, and we are well satisfied with it. We appreciate very much the kind manner in which you have used us during our business transaction with you, and we beg that you accept our thanks for the favors we have received at your hands.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

THE ONTARIO GRAPE GROWING & WINE MFG. CO.

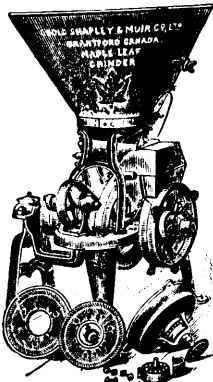
Per Geo. Barnes, Man. Dir.

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Ten-inch reversible plates, relief springs, ball bearing plates, shake feed, grinds fine and fast. Send for circulars, and mention this paper.

We also make and sell high grade Beekeepers supplies and the Weed new process, extra quality foundation.

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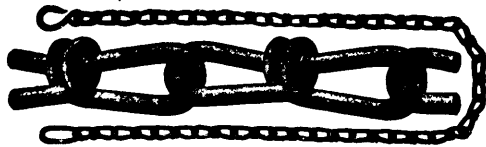
### A Practical Hint.

THE PROFITS OF POULTRY RAISING.

It is not generally known how important it is that poultry feathers should be quickly disposed of for ready money, if the raiser wants to get all the profit out of his fowls. In every town and village of Canada, one of the general stores is the collecting agent for a large factory in Montreal. They pay cash for all feathers sent in to them, whether goose, duck, hen, or turkey feathers.

Farmers who want to know the name of the feather collector in their district can find out by writing to the ALASKA FEATHER AND DOWN Co., 290 Guy St., Montreal, and mentioning this journal. Advice about sorting feathers, etc., free.

- 1897 -



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EVERY CHAIN GUARANTEED.

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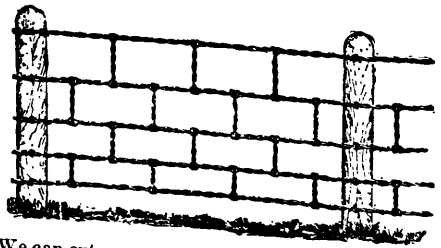


# Ontario Ladies' College.

WHITBY, ONTARIO.

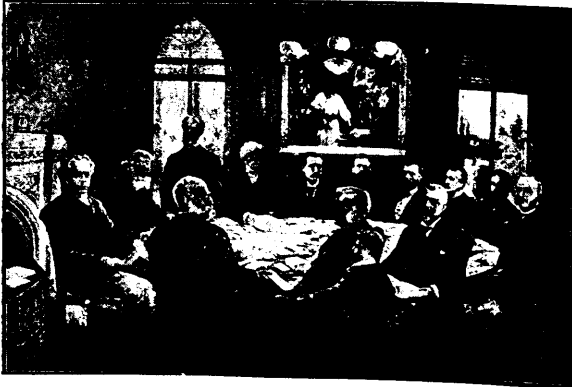
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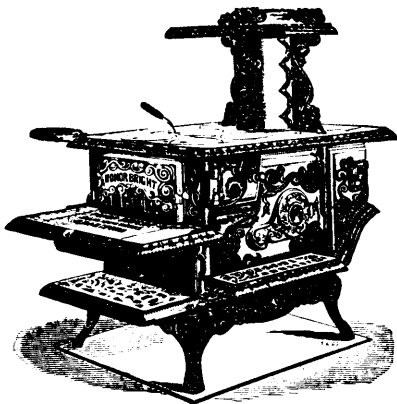
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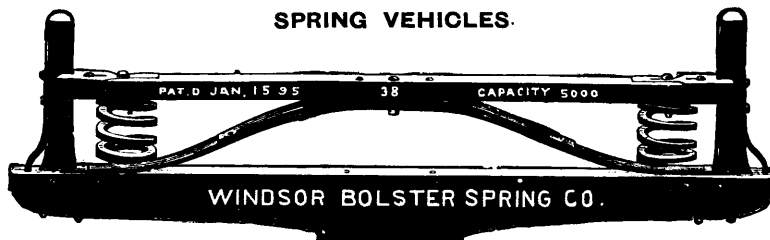


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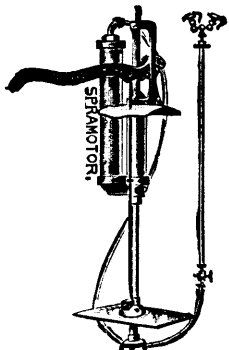
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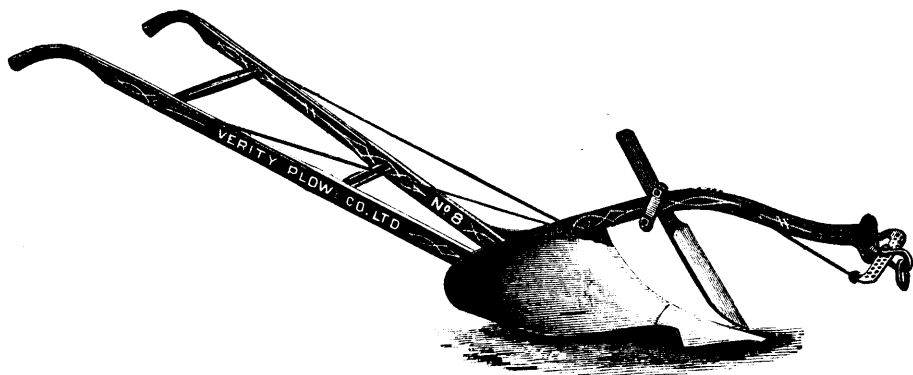


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# PLOWS....

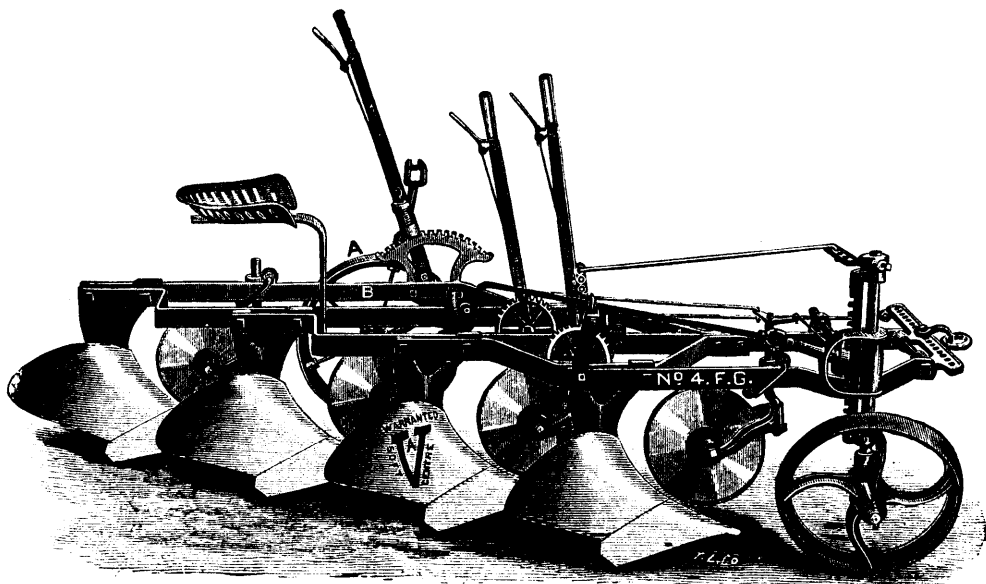
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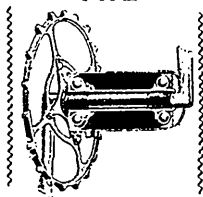
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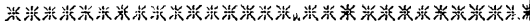
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