

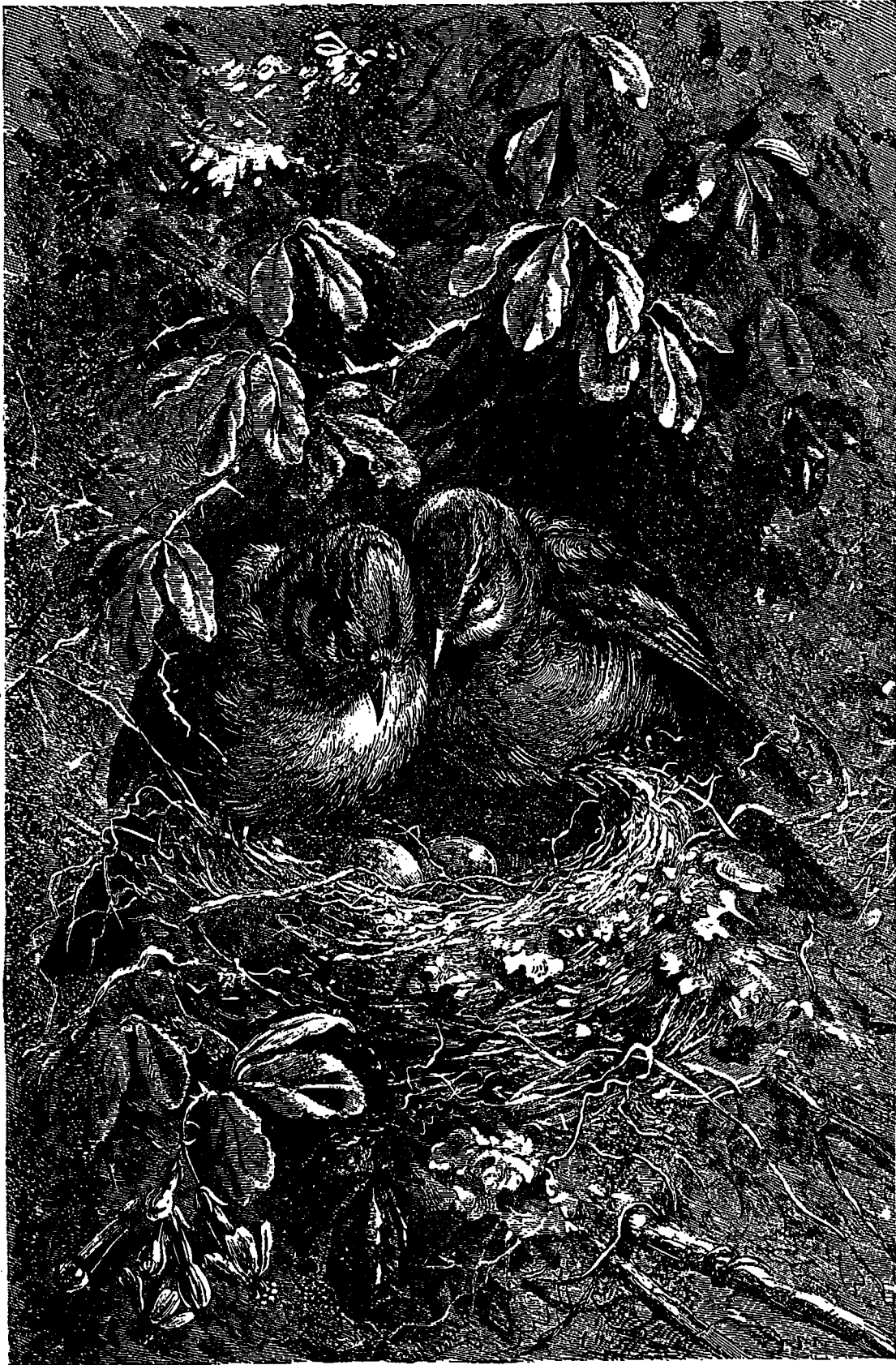
# ◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## May Number

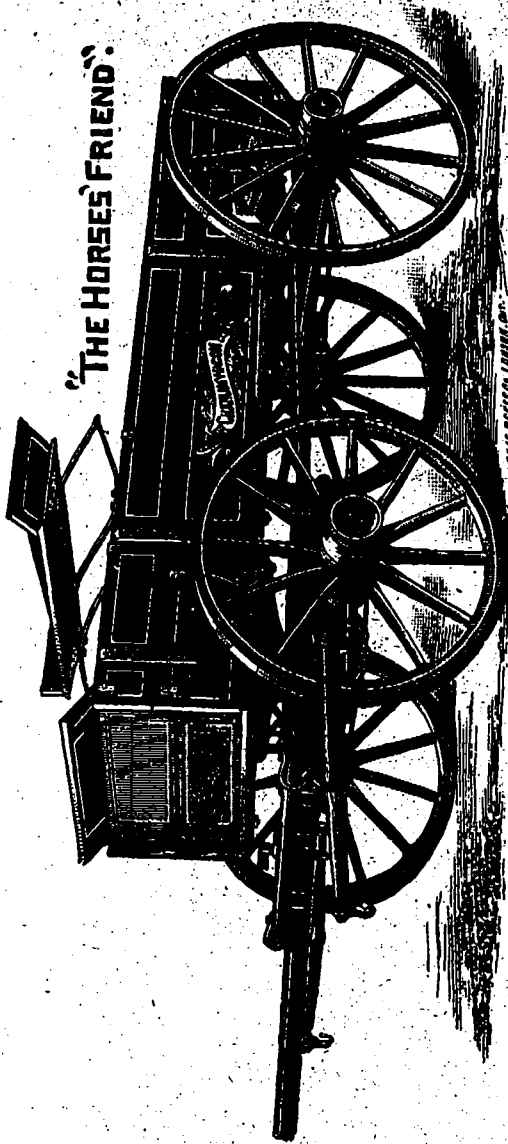
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[Toronto, May, 1890.



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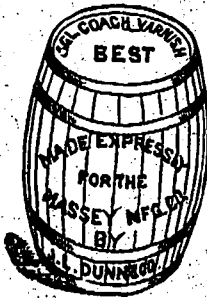
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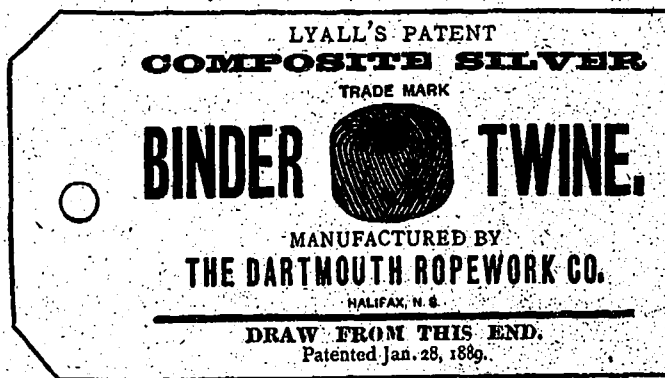
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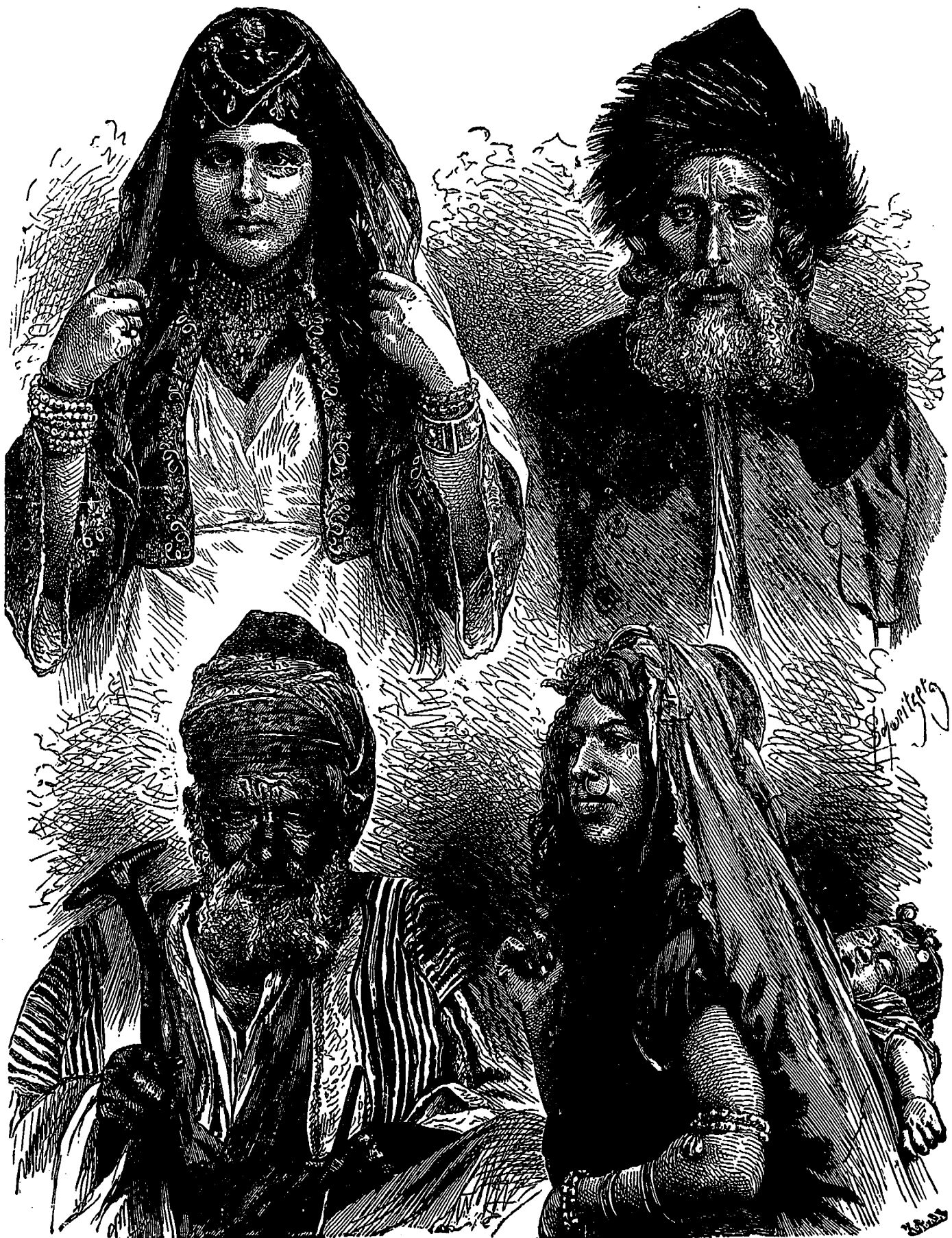
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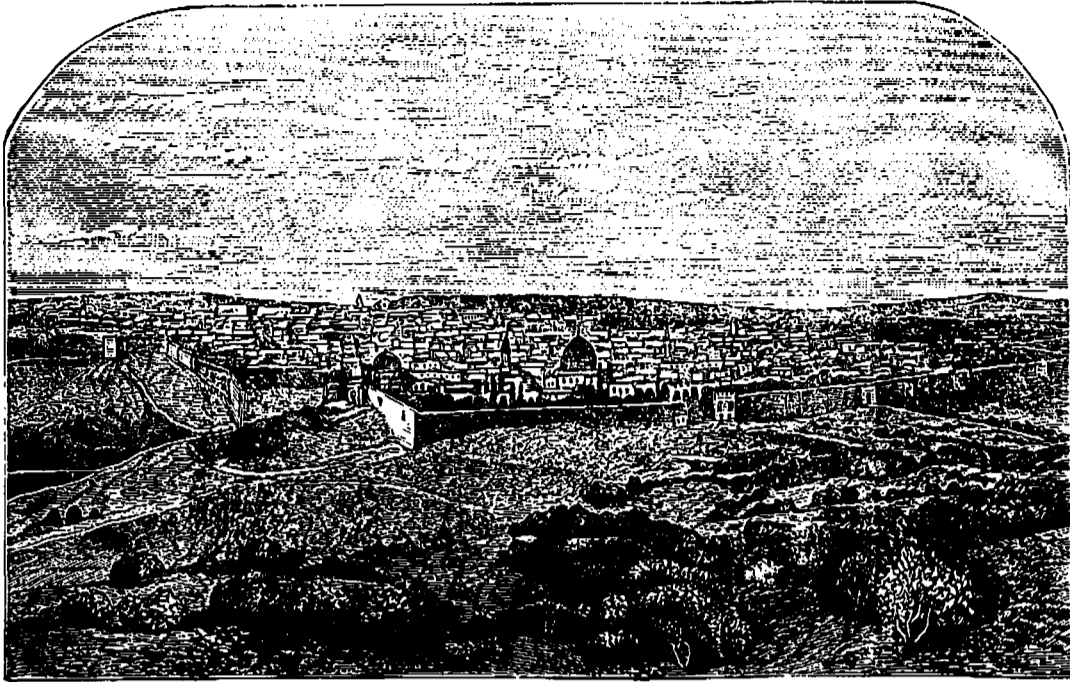
TORONTO, CANADA, MAY, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 5.



1.—A SYRIAN BRIDE.  
2.—A POOR LEPER.

3.—A JERUSALEM JEW.  
4.—A BEDOUIN WOMAN.



MODERN JERUSALEM, FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

## JERUSALEM.

Letter from W. E. H. Massey, Esq., to the Massey Memorial Hall Sabbath School.

MEDITERRANEAN HOTEL, JERUSALEM,  
PALESTINE, April 19, 1888.

### MY FELLOW BIBLE STUDENTS:

THERE is no spot on the face of the earth around which are clustered such sacred memories, which has been the scene of such brilliant military exploits, and about which centres so much historic interest, as Jerusalem. And, knowing the interest everyone who reads the Bible has in this wonderful old city, whose name "is used eight hundred and eighteen times in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments," I venture a letter to you during my brief sojourn within its walls, hoping it may not be unacceptable.

How strange to be staying in Jerusalem—the Holy City! But in reality it is not the Holy City, for the streets which our Saviour trod are underneath the present city, which is smaller in every way than the noble city of New Testament time. Only very, very little remains of the ancient city, so effectually have the prophecies regarding its destruction been fulfilled.

The Jerusalem of to-day is built on a heap of buried cities and much of Mount Zion—once adorned with magnificent structures—is at present a "ploughed field." (Micah, iii. 12.) To find traces of the gorgeous "City of Solomon" it is necessary to dig thirty to one hundred feet through the accumulation of the rubbish of ages—at the northeast corner of the Temple the debris was 125 feet deep. In digging for the foundations of new buildings the workmen sometimes dig through a series of buildings—one above another—showing that one city has been built on the ruins of another (Jer. ix. 11). "The present Jerusalem may be considered the eighth." "One city lies heaped upon another, for Jerusalem stood no fewer than twenty-seven sieges from Jebusites and Israelites, Egyptians and Assyrians, Greeks and Romans, Mahomedans and Crusaders." "There is not one house standing on which we can feel certain that our Lord ever gazed, unless it be the old tower by the Jaffa Gate," (McLeod)—the Tower of David, now called the Tower of Hippicus, which most interesting old structure my bed-room window faces.

Such being the case you will naturally ask, "What great interest, then, can there be in visiting Jerusalem?" I answer, much; for, though in such an awful pile of ruins there has been great difficulty in definitely establishing localities, very

many important sites have been positively determined and the general lay of the Jerusalem of old established. Many sacred places have been disclosed—foundations of walls and buildings—ruins of towers and arches—which are mentioned in Scripture and which locate the important scenes in Bible history. More discoveries are continually being made and the work would proceed faster but the Turkish Government has put a stop to all excavating, and Mahomedan rule throws every possible obstacle in the way, and does all in its power to hinder the work which would in any way throw more light upon and corroborate Bible records, and blast the foundationless fabrications of its own creed.

Besides these ancient sites about which there is no doubt, there are a second class of "sacred places" in and about the city established almost solely by tradition, but which are possibly, and even probably, correct; and again, others not yet determined but which are quite certain. A third class of so-called sacred objects and localities I would merely mention—localities which are most improbable and which are pointed out to travellers, and more especially to the thousands of ignorant and superstitious pilgrims, by the cunning priests and monks of Greek, Armenian, Latin, and other churches, who have made them up to give color to their impostures and nefarious means of extorting gain. It is to be hoped that some day a nobler type of Christianity—the seeds of which are now being sown—may banish all such follies.

But, aside from these things, the hills and valleys remain the same—"the mountains round about Jerusalem"—the Mount of Olives and the Valley of Kedron. The city still stands on Mount Zion and Mount Moriah. The kings and prophets of Israel looked upon these scenes and the Son of God walked through the valleys and on the very mountain slopes where we may walk. "Somewhere in the buried city under our feet He did bear His cross; and these hills we tread trembled by the earthquake's power when he expired."

Modern Jerusalem is an exceedingly interesting study in itself, and it is pretty certain that the Jerusalem of Christ's time, though a much larger and infinitely grander city, was like it in general appearance and characteristics. The customs of the people, too, their dress and primitive ways, must closely resemble those of the people of that early date.

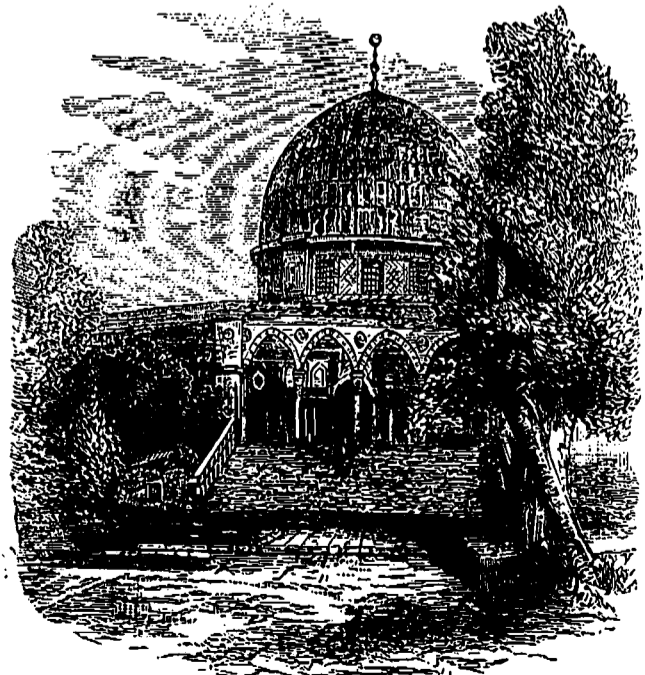
The city now stands on four hills, the valleys which once separated them being now partially filled with debris. The site is surrounded by deep valleys and high hills, which have always made it such a great stronghold. It is enclosed by an irregular wall, averaging over thirty feet in height, and on it are thirty-four towers. There are seven gates,

five only being in use. At first sight the city is disappointingly small and it only takes about an hour to walk around the walls, which, though massive in appearance, are by no means substantial, and are in strong contrast to the few remains of the old wall. The streets are very narrow—not much wider than the sidewalks in the business portion of Toronto—are crooked, and to the stranger seem intricate. They are, for the most part, very poorly paved with cobble stones, and are filthy and dirty. In places the houses are actually built right over the streets on stone archways, making them dark and dingy. Some streets are built over almost entirely, and are more like cellar passages than streets. Owing to the hilly situation streets on a steep incline are built in terraces, so to speak—a step of six or seven inches every six feet or at more frequent intervals, according to the steepness.

No wheeled vehicle ever goes through the streets of Jerusalem. All transportation is by means of donkeys, camels, and sometimes horses and mules, and the backs of men and women are also extensively used. The ponderous weights the men will carry on their backs and the ease with which women will balance heavy burdens on their heads is most astonishing. Only to-day I saw a man struggling up David Street with an iron safe, quite two feet square, on his back! It must have been enormously heavy. When a heavily laden camel—the load projecting well over either side—or a string of them, one tied behind the other, as they generally go—comes down through the narrow, and almost always very crowded streets, the uninitiated pedestrian will become alarmed and wonder if there is going to be room. A well-loaded donkey is bad enough to meet and it is really wonderful what loads these useful and very numerous little animals can carry. It would seem the Syrians couldn't do without them.

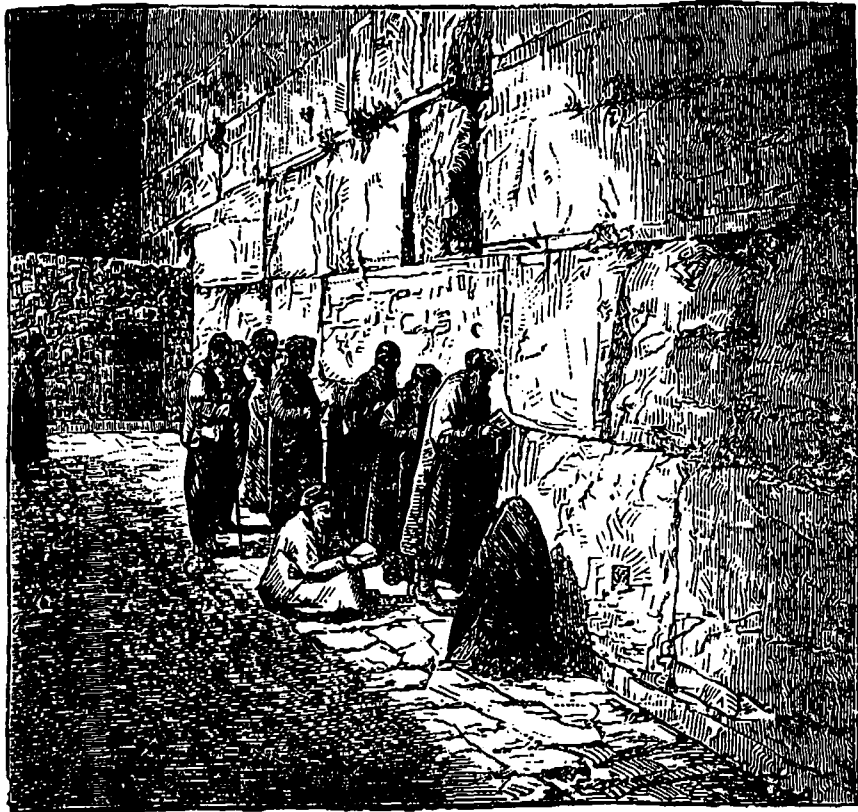
All buildings in Jerusalem are of stone even to the stairs and roof. The houses of two or more stories are really a series of vaults, one above another. They are generally built square, with very thick walls and comparatively flat roofs, having a low dome in the centre—characteristically Oriental. The population at the present time is estimated to be about 50,000, while at the time of our Lord it was said to be over a million. The walls of the city of that time, of course, enclosed a larger area. Of the 50,000 nearly one half are Jews, principally of Spanish, German, and Polish origin. The Mahomedans are mostly natives. The Greek Church has a very strong hold and pilgrims from the furthest borders of Russia come here in immense numbers to worship at its shrines. Then there are the Armenians, the Copts, the Latins (Roman Catholics), and the Protestants; the last being a very small but most useful community in Jerusalem.

"The town itself covers an area of more than 200 acres, of which thirty-five are occupied by the Haram-esh Sherif (site of the Temple area); the remaining space is divided into different quarters, the Christian quarter—including the part occupied by the Armenians—taking up the western half; the



THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.





THE JEWS' WAILING PLACE.

Mahomedans live in the north-east portion; the Jews the south-east." It may be well to explain that the term "Christian" is used here in its broadest sense, and includes any sect who in any way worship Christ, as distinguished from Jews and Mahomedans.

Of all the sections of the city, most of which are quite dirty enough, the Jews quarter passes all description. It is something awful, and how human beings can exist in such horrible filth and degradation goes beyond my conception. Even their synagogues, which are certainly nothing to boast of, I have found, after visiting most of them, to be no exception to the general aspect of the quarter. They have apparently long ago forgotten the teachings of Leviticus.

The Jerusalem Jews, too, from all I can learn and observe, are as much to be despised, on the whole, as their habitations. They are classed as the "meanest people" in the city. Their appearance, with the curls so zealously cared for—one hanging over each temple—their faces though of many types yet so truly Jewish, and their miserable garb, are certainly not attractive. They are objects of pity. They are largely supported by gratuities from wealthy European Jews, to which fact is traceable alike and in a large degree their present degradation, because it has so encouraged laziness, and is also the cause of greater depreciation and hatred on the part of the other inhabitants. The most of them have come here "from idle and worthless motives," but again there are many who have come as a pious act, for it is the wish of all devout Jews to be buried at Jerusalem. There are several societies doing a good work amongst this degenerate race, chief of which is the London Jews' Society. The young in its industrial school turn out some excellent work.

As I write a noisy Mahomedan procession is just passing, beating on drums and cymbals and carrying various colored flags—the celebration of some anniversary I am informed. The streets are always noisy, especially in this part of the city, near the ever busy Jaffa Gate. The crowd below keep up an incessant and unintelligible jabbering—a regular babel—the vendors crying the goods they have for sale, and the people noisily bartering in oriental fashion with the salesmen and saleswomen squatted on the sidewalks behind the basket of stuff—I know no better name for most of it—which he or she may be displaying. The street is lined with such vendors of all sorts of goods—vegetables, oranges, bread, bits of roots for firewood, sweets, etc., and even substantial goods, as hardware (such as it is), pins, needles, combs, pieces for clothing, etc., etc.

The small scale on which these people do business is astonishing. Think of a woman going to a Toronto market-place with a basket full of vegetables she could carry on her head, to sell as a day's occupation—the proceeds not only to keep herself,

with its adjacent courts, the Turkish soldiers use as barracks, and are adding their part to the din; and now it is further increased by the chimes in the Russian Church outside the walls which have just begun to peal forth—at first very slowly and melodiously, and then faster and faster according to their peculiar custom. The noise at times—like the present instant—becomes an inharmonious mixture and does not serve to sharpen one's wits.

As you will imagine from what I have said, the scene in the open space below in front of the Tower, is a busy and lively one—and more especially so at the entrance of David Street. As seen from the hotel's upper porch, it is quite as interesting as the sight could possibly be from the balcony of a theatre. How I wish I could properly picture it to you—all kinds of people in the greatest variety of costume, buying and selling or hurrying along, or in picturesque groups gossiping and story-telling—but I will not attempt it for I would only fail.

There are the greatest variety of people in Jerusalem of any city I have ever visited. The Mongolian race is apparently the only one not represented. There are all shades of men from the blackest Nubian to the fairest European, and all sorts of languages are heard; and in costume there is an endless variety. As did the "man of Ethiopia" of old, so through the ages up to this day, people by the thousands "come up to Jerusalem for to worship" (Acts, viii. 27), from "various parts," and as Jerusalem in the time of Christ and the early Christian Church was very cosmopolitan (Acts, ii. 9-11), so it is at the present time. One cannot but be astonished at the "divers tongues" he hears in the street, most of which are unintelligible to him. To illustrate this point, upon inquiry at the Bible Depot—a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society—I found the scriptures were there kept on sale in thirty-five languages. The costumes are of all kinds, from European dress to loose flowing robes and scanty dress of the poorest native Syrian. The dress of the orientals is generally of striking colors. One meets poorly clad Turkish sol-

but perhaps a family and to help support a lazy husband! Women actually come to market here with a basket of bits of roots for firewood, which they have brought on their heads for miles and sell it for twelve and a half cents!

The clattering in the street is continually augmented by the loud shouts of donkey drivers and camel-leaders warning people to get out of the way, and in no small degree by the braying of the donkeys themselves.

At this moment the Turkish band—a large brass band—has started up in the Tower of David, which,

diers, who act as policemen, at every corner. Indeed, the regular bugle-call and companies of armed soldiers marching about gives the city quite a military aspect. The fez caps—invariably worn by Turks everywhere, in-doors and out—the soldiers also wear, and it is about the only "uniform" part of their apparel, which is an apology for a European dress.

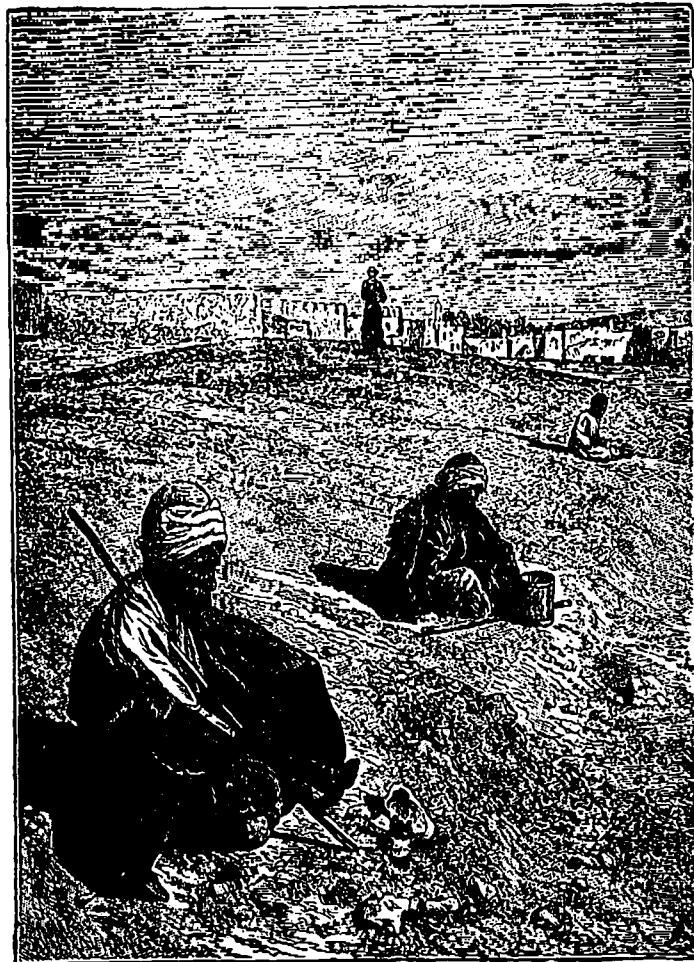
In Jerusalem, too, are congregated the greatest number of religious sects. The principal ones I have already mentioned, but these, again, are subdivided into other sects, and the large number of religious beliefs which have adherents representing them in this city is really quite remarkable.

The water supply of Jerusalem is poor and very meagre. The inhabitants have to depend almost solely on water collected in cisterns during the rainy season. It might easily be bettered, but the Turkish government is stupidly indolent and derelict in regard to improvements and such matters.

Most of these cisterns are of very ancient construction—some of them dating back to Solomon's time, when the water supply was excellent. Several of these are of enormous size—great series of caverns—and are located in various parts of the city. A loud shout at the opening of one of these largest wells, so called, will produce a wonderful succession of echoes. During the recent drought, which was only terminated a few days since by a plentiful rain, many of the cisterns were emptied, and much of the water had to be brought a long distance in skin bottles on the backs of men, women, and donkeys, and was sold as high as four piasters a large skin—about 16 cents for four ordinary pails full. Think of the effect of this on the poor; and the poverty extant in Jerusalem is appalling. Had the drought continued, pestilence was greatly feared—especially in view of the awful sanitary condition of the city, which could scarcely be worse in some parts. Were it not for the high and healthful situation in the mountains of Judea—2,600 feet above sea level—its population would long ago have been decimated by disease.

The climate is good and healthful. Great extremes are not often met with. While snow may fall during the winter, extreme cold is not suffered. The natives, however, are sensitive to chilly weather, and it is most amusing to see how dejected they look on a cold, rainy day, and how curiously they will bundle themselves up.

(To be Continued.)



LEPEROUS BEGGARS OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

## Fred V. Massey.

OCCASIONAL brief allusions to the long and severe illness of Mr. Fred V. Massey have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED, and it now becomes our painful duty to chronicle his death. Yes, this young man of brilliant promise, high education, of more than ordinary talent, and with apparently everything to live for, has been stricken down in the budding of his manhood. It seems strange indeed that one so active, so full of life, and always possessed of the best of health, and who had developed the form of an athlete, should be so suddenly laid prostrate and so terribly wasted under the ravages of complicated disease, which, after twenty weeks in bed of almost constant pain and intense suffering, brought to a close his, in many particulars, remarkable career. He died on April 17th last in the 23rd year of his age, and while his life had been largely spent in preparation for the future, it was nevertheless one of great usefulness, and it may be truthfully said of him, that he had accomplished more in his short life than would usually be expected from a man several years his senior.

We feel confident that a brief sketch of the life of Fred V. Massey—a life from which we may all learn something to our profit—will be of great interest to our readers, and we need make no apology for any space we use in this particular.

Mr. Fred, the youngest son of Mr. H. A. Massey, President and Manager of the Massey Manufacturing Co., was born in the quiet village of Newcastle, Ont., on the Queen's Birthday, May 24th, 1867—hence his second name, Victor. When but five years of age his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where Fred was in due course placed in the public schools for a few years, and later attended the Brooks Military Academy for five years. In 1882, upon the removal of the family to Toronto, he matriculated from the Collegiate Institute and entered Toronto University College. During his vacation, far from being idle he devoted his time to study when not privileged to travel—mathematics, mechanics, modern languages, music and botany receiving his special attention. He was fond of recreation at bicycling and tennis, and looked largely to these amusements for necessary exercise, but carrying neither to an excess. He, however, spent a great amount of time in manual labor at the work bench, in the garden or greenhouse, as a means of recreation, and further to carry into practice the theory of his favorite studies. At the close of his first year in the University Mr. Fred made the tour of the globe in company with his brother, Mr. W. E. H. Massey, a trip which has been made familiar to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED. Travelling is a great educator in itself if the traveller sees fit to make it so and if he be a close observer. That Fred Massey was a very keen observer every one who knew him will admit. But very little escaped his notice, and he lost no opportunity to gain information, whether by investigation or conversation with men of note and position, as his full note books will amply attest. It was, perhaps, on this long trip of nearly a year that Mr. Fred's true character was more completely developed and his manly, noble self made more plainly visible. The knowledge he had previously gained was broadened and expanded. His purposes and plans for the future were matured and perfected. His varied experiences and information acquired were treasured up for future profit.

Fred was a most conscientious fellow, and when once convinced that a thing was wrong he let it severely alone. He was a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks and tobacco and a professing Christian, and held most rigidly to his principles and profession. He would no more think of taking a glass of wine on the desert of Sahara, though parched with thirst after a long,

tiresome excursion, and not daring to drink the impure water available, or at a banquet table in London, Eng., though away from the gaze of home friends, than he would think of imbibing at a dinner in Toronto.

Fred was a jolly fellow, always brim full of life and fun and bubbling over with wit and humor, though he was far from unmindful of the serious and solemn side of life. His cheerful nature and other fine social qualities made him many warm friends wherever he went. This social disposition always made him a general favorite on board ship during his long trip, and wherever he found people of good morals and honest purpose he readily associated with them, whether they travelled steerage, second class or as cabin passengers. He was greatly disgusted with blue blood aristocracy, which makes class distinctions. The only distinction he cared to recognize was the distinction between men of good and men of evil tendencies.

Mr. Massey had two other marked traits of character, which, if we failed to mention, our brief biography would be incomplete. The first was generosity. Those who knew him could not fail to have observed his unselfish disposi-



tion and his great desire to do for others. The second was his spirit of independence. No one could more highly appreciate a loving father's and mother's indulgences and their liberal provision for education and travel than he. His home, he said during his sickness, was like a heaven to him. But it was his most earnest desire to merit all these things, and in due time to make a full return for them. How often do rich men's sons idle away their time and counting entirely on their prospects in their father's will or, even worse, become spendthrifts and squander their father's means to their own ruin. Fred seemed never to anticipate inheriting any of his father's wealth, but, on the contrary, proposed to make his own way through life, and even to repay his father for moneys advanced for his education. There was certainly something to admire in this spirit of manly independence.

Having completed the tour of the globe, arriving home in June, he at once settled down to study, and prepared to resume his course in Toronto University, where he spent another year finishing up some special studies and fitting

himself for an elaborate course in mechanical engineering.

He believed in a thorough preparation for life's duties and went at it with a zeal and earnestness seldom seen. In the course of the memorial address, his pastor, the Rev. Leroy Hooker, made the following very true remark regarding him, which is very expressive:—

"He was eager in the pursuit of all things necessary to the career of manly life. It was his cherished purpose to carry into his business activities the energy of a man, the intelligence of a scholar, and the integrity of a Christian. In his religious character he was remarkable for his simplicity, ingenuousness, and sunshine, qualities which seemed to harmonize the pleasant-ries and solemnities of life."

After the close of his last year at the University, he continued his work through the hot months of the summer, applying himself altogether too closely. In September he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston—an institution noted for the high standard of its engineering courses.

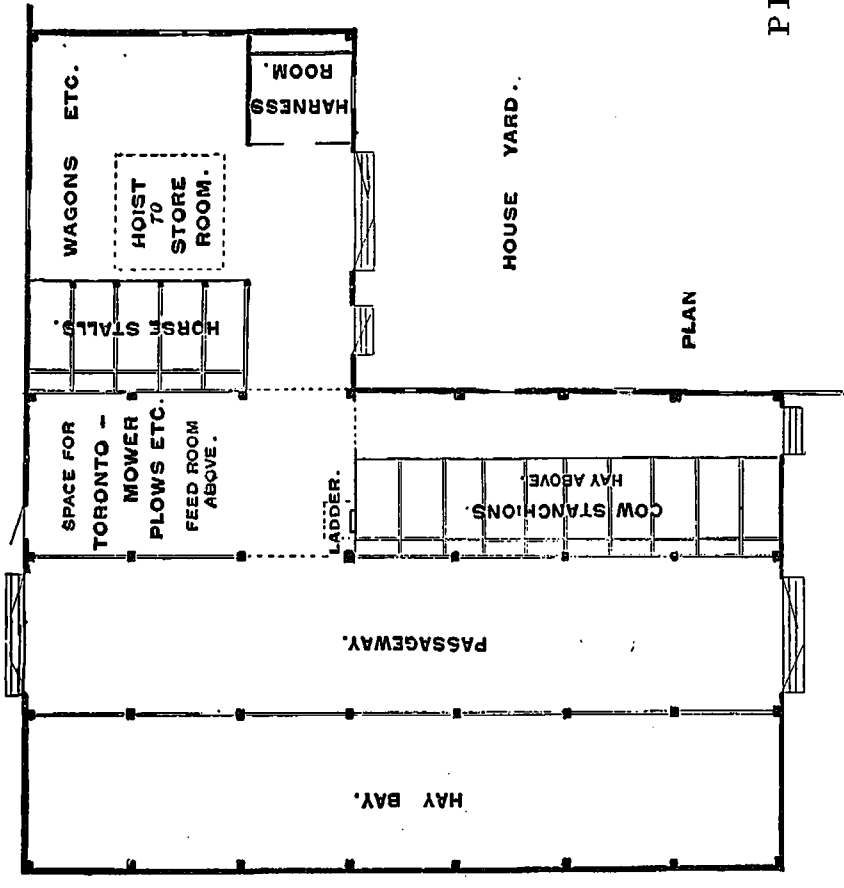
When *en route* to Boston he contracted a most severe cold, and upon arrival there barely escaped a run of fever. Apparently he never recovered entirely from the effects of this cold, though he was soon able to enter upon his work, which he took up, as he did everything else he attempted, with his whole might, mind, and strength, standing very high in all his classes. A more devoted student there could not be.

Intensity was one of his most striking characteristics, and he was in every particular a most thorough and conscientious worker. A thing that was worth doing was worth doing well in his estimation, and this principle he carried out in his every undertaking, no matter how trivial. Hence the reader will readily appreciate how such a nature would enter upon its life's work.

Having always been so strong and well, he greatly over-estimated his physical ability, which was continually being weakened by successive colds, induced by a climate wholly incompatible with his condition. Even these colds he treated with comparative indifference, trusting soon to shake them off, having always enjoyed good health. His ambition, however, greatly exceeded his physical strength and soon he felt himself giving way under the heavy strain, though he still kept on with his work, contrary to the advice of friends. Finally he determined to take a few days' rest and recuperate, and at Thanksgiving time went to visit friends at Lowell, Mass. Almost immediately after his arrival there he broke down suddenly and completely and took to his bed for the last

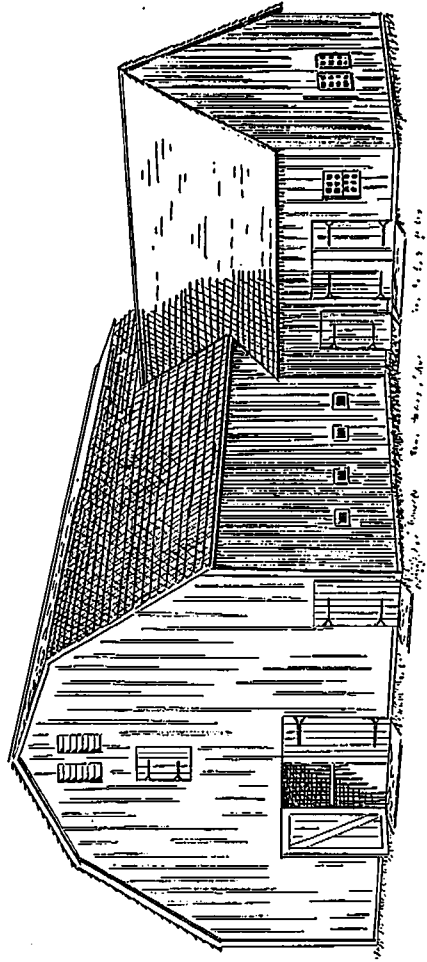
time. Imagine the surprise and grief of his scores of friends—and none were more surprised than himself, to learn that following upon a chronic sore throat due to frequent colds, bronchial trouble and a hacking cough had developed into hemorrhage of the lungs! Other and even more serious complications speedily set in, his life being despaired of from day to day, and with scarcely a ray of hope during twenty long weeks of suffering—suffering such as very few mortals are called upon to bear. During this long duration of sickness he cannot be said to have had eight hours continuous release from pain. The true Christian heroism with which he bore it all was wonderful and beautiful to see. Many a friend will testify to the lessons of patience and courage learned at his bedside, and the friends and relatives privileged to stand by his death-bed will ever hold in vivid recollection the remarkable and beautiful sentiments expressed from his inmost soul, "made perfect through suffering." The calm and ready manner with which he approached death was truly wonderful. So young and strong, so full of life and energy, inspired with noble ambitions, full of hope, with every means provided for carrying out his cherished plans of education, and with apparently everything to live for, one would not be surprised if under these circumstances the strongest-hearted had quailed at death. Not so, however, with Fred, for he believed that God was all-wise, and in his heart was written: "Thy will, O Lord, not mine, be done." His death was indeed a triumph.

Fred Massey is dead! We can scarcely believe it ourselves as we write the words, when we think of his manly form and animated spirit of a few months ago. But "to live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."



PLAN

BARN YARD.



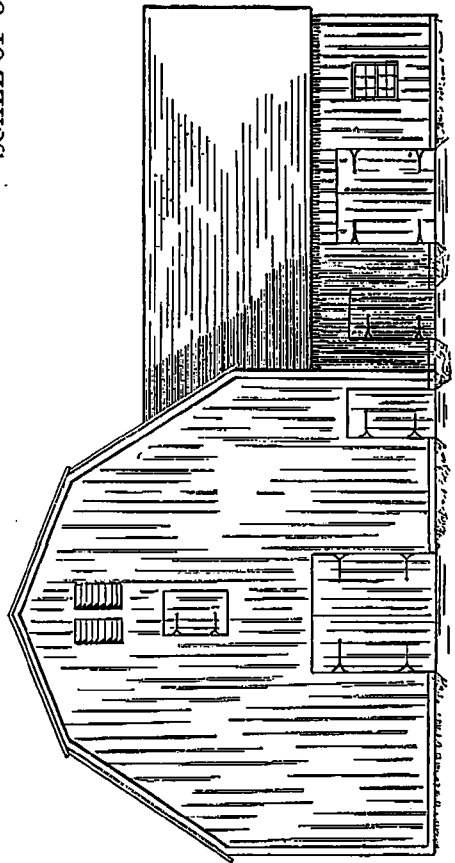
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

FIRST PRIZE  
PLAN OF BARN,

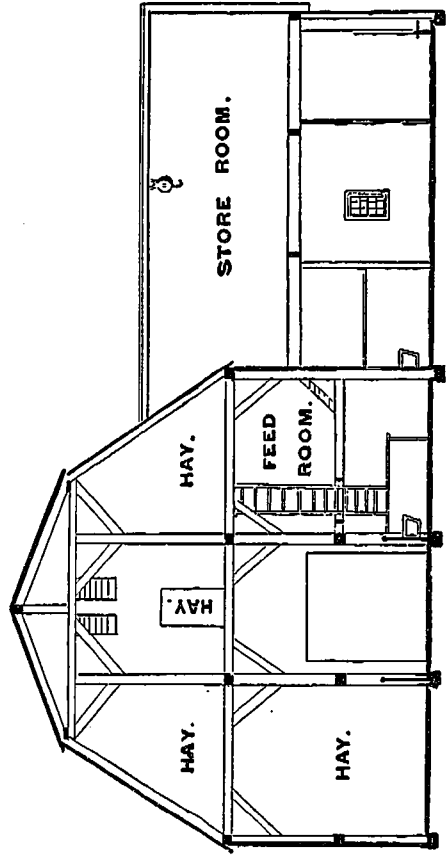
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FRONT ELEVATION.



SECTION.



### A Lesson.

A dying buttercup said to the sun;  
 "What am I good for? What have I done  
 To make life worth the living!  
 You hang aloft in the great blue sky,  
 Lighting the world with your one big eye,  
 And you—you are always giving,  
 But I bloom here in the meadow grass;  
 The babies smile on me as they pass.  
 But my life will soon be done, alas!  
 And what was the use of living?"

The sun looked down on the little sun  
 That shone in the grass; it was only one  
 Among a great many others.  
 Said he: It is wrong to thus despair.  
 The great All-Father placed you there,  
 You and your little brothers;  
 He meant that you should blossom there in the grass  
 For the babies to smile on as they pass,  
 Or to be in the bunches that each small lass  
 Carries to tired mothers.

"God hung me here in the great blue sky  
 To light the world with my one big eye,  
 And show men how they're living,  
 But he puts you down in the meadow lot,  
 The earth is fairer than if you were not;  
 Beauty and joy you're giving.  
 I must see to the work He has given me;  
 You do what the dear Lord asks of thee;  
 Then all will be as it ought to be,  
 And life will be worth living."



WE draw the special attention of our readers to our first prize plan on page 5 and first prize essay on page 10.

WE have to thank Mr. Blue, of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, for copies of the Twentieth Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, and the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, both of which contain very valuable information.

THE political cauldron has commenced to boil in earnest, and for the next five or six weeks the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec will be flooded with campaign literature and orators. The elections in Nova Scotia will take place on May 21, in Ontario on June 5, and although no official announcement has as yet (April 30) been made, it is generally believed that the elections in Quebec will take place on June 14. May the best men win.

A WRITER in the *Forum*, in an article on the depressed state of agriculture in the United States, after giving a lot of statistics sums up as follows: "The logical conclusion from the evidence offered is that the troubles of the farmer are due to the fact that there are altogether too many farms, too many cattle or swine, too many bushels of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, too many tons of hay and too great a production of nearly all other farm products for the number of consumers."

Two samples of Red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba have been submitted by Mr. John Dyke, Dominion Government agent at Liverpool, England, to some of the highest authorities in Great Britain for examination, with most flattering results. The wheat was pronounced to be the finest Red Fyfe seen in the Liverpool market, and of a quality to command a ready sale at top prices. The value of the samples was estimated on the Corn Exchange at from thirty-eight to forty shillings per quarter, and the weight was found to be sixty-seven pounds per bushel. It is by the publication of such facts as these that immigration to our fertile prairie

lands can be fostered and encouraged among agriculturists in other lands.

THE tide of immigration to Manitoba keeps advancing. During March and April large parties of settlers left Ontario

for the North-West every Tuesday, besides a much larger number than usual on the regular daily trains. The prospects in Manitoba appear to be very bright this year, and a very large acreage will be under crop. The most of the wheat crop has been already sown, and the recent copious rains will do much to give the grain an early start. On the whole the prospects in Manitoba and the North-west for 1890 seem to be better than for many years past, and it is gratifying to learn that our Canadian farmers who prefer to leave their old homes are now as a rule remaining in the Dominion. If many of those who in years gone by were deluded into settling in the Western States had followed the same rule they would not now have been forced to appeal to their friends in Canada for funds to keep them from starvation.

IN our last issue we referred to the increased duties upon Canadian farm products recommended by a committee of the United States Congress, which, however, have not yet been adopted. The Dominion Government has followed suit in certain cases, the duty on cattle, sheep and hogs having been increased from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent.; bacon and hams from 2 cents to 3 cents per lb.; beef and mutton from 1 cent to 3 cents per lb.; mess pork from 1 cent to 1½ cents per lb.; other pork from 1 cent to 3 cents per lb.; salt beef, in barrels, from 1 cent to 2 cents per lb.; lard, rendered, from 2 cents to 3 cents per lb.; lard, unrendered, from 1½ cents to 2 cents per lb. On fruits and fruit trees, which were formerly free, the following duty has been imposed: Apples, 40 cents per barrel; blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, 3 cents per lb.; cherries, currants, 1 cent per quart; cranberries, plums, quinces, 30 cents per bushel; peaches, 1 cent per lb.; gooseberry bushes, 1 cent each; grape vines, 2 cents each; rose bushes, 3 cents each; apple trees, 3 cents each; raspberry and blackberry bushes, 1 cent each; peach trees, 4 cents each; pear trees, 4 cents each; plum trees, 3 cents each; cherry trees, 4 cents each; quince, 2½ cents each; seedling stock for grafting, 10 per cent. On flour the duty has been increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per barrel. But corn, to be kiln-dried for food or for ensilage or fodder, which was formerly charged 7½ cents per bushel, is now to be admitted free of duty.

WE have recently learned through the daily papers and the *Canada Gazette* that two large Cordage Associations have been formed in Canada, composed of the present manufacturers, with a capital of \$1,000,000 each, the main object of which, we understand, is for the purpose of cheapening the cost of raw materials, manila and sisal hems. During the past three years the raw fibre has been in the hands of the producers in Yucatan and the Philippine Islands, who, owing to the enormous demand for their products in the manufacture of cordage and binder twine, have very nearly been able to dictate their own prices and terms. The Canadian corporations are working in unison with the American Cordage Associations, who now practically have control of the situation, and with their combined power will undoubtedly be able to purchase their stocks against another year at much less price, and thereby cheapen the cost of cordage and binder twine to the consumer. These, we understand, are as counter-associations to those formed by the planters to uphold prices of the raw fibre. The Indian fibre, of which Silver Composite Twine is made, has also been an important factor in bringing about more reasonable prices of other materials, and it is in the farmers' interest to use as much of this twine as possible during the coming harvest, so as to lend their assistance in bringing about the harvesting of their crops at a minimum cost, and we prophesy that 1891 will see the cheapest harvesting material ever offered. The Dartmouth Rope Works Company, of Halifax, have undertaken a great responsibility, in producing this Silver Composite Twine, which is to the interest of the farmers, who, we hope, will now fully respond by using it in

preference to other classes of twine as long as it can be obtained, and thereby lend a hand in cheapening the cost of harvesting materials, an item so essential to themselves.

SOME men when they come to this country seem to think that if they fail to obtain employment in the cities and towns at their respective trades they can as a last resort go on a farm. Many have done so and have found in a very short time, to their surprise and disgust, that they were of little or no use whatever. To be a good farm hand a man requires a special training just as much as a carpenter, bricklayer or any other skilled laborer. He must know how to sharpen tools of all kinds, hang a gate and grindstone, repair harness, mend rakes and forks and put up fences. It requires more skill to build a hayrick or lay bundles of grain in a stack so that they will shed the rain than to put a roof on a building. More kinds of machinery are now used on a farm than in any ordinary manufactory, and a farm hand must understand the construction and use of all of them. He must also know how and when to plant, cultivate and harvest twenty kinds of crops, each requiring different treatment. He must be a practical if not a scientific botanist. He must know how to milk, take care of young stock, train colts and treat the diseases of domesticated animals. He must know how to shear sheep and put up their fleeces. He should know how to transplant seedlings, strike cuttings, prune grapevines, and do budding and grafting. He should know when and how to spray apple trees and potato vines in order to kill injurious insects, and understand the art of protecting vines from frost and young trees from animals. He must be a butcher, for he is required to slaughter steers, calves, pigs, and sheep, and to cut up and cure their meat. He is required to lay drain tile—a job requiring much care and skill. These are some of the things that a practical farm hand must know. Those who imagine they are heaven-born farm hands are not long in finding out their mistake when they begin to put their theory into practice. There is always a steady demand for farm laborers in this country, but they should be men trained in the business and not those who fancy that the work is simple and easily mastered and that life on the farm is to a large extent a perpetual picnic.

"To dishorn or not to dishorn" cattle has formed a fruitful theme for discussion amongst farmers in the States. The opponents of the innovation object to it chiefly on the ground of cruelty, and that it does away with one of the leading characteristics of the various breeds. On the other hand those who favor it point to many reasons why it should be encouraged. They allege that although it is painful during the operation, it is not excessively so, and that afterwards the animals suffer no pain or inconvenience; it prevents the animals from wounding or hooking each other, and keeps the hides sound and the flesh unbruised. It is also claimed that dishorned cows give as much milk and do better in winter and on less feed than before. The question has been brought prominently before our farmers by a recent action instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Montreal against Mr. J. L. Shepard, of Abercorn, Que. Mr. Shepard had his herd of twenty-five cattle dishorned and was criminally prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The case was tried before four Justices of the Peace at Sweetsburg, Que., last month, and excited considerable interest. After hearing the evidence the court dismissed the action with costs against the society. Dishorning cattle has been declared illegal in England, but we believe it is permitted by law in Scotland and Ireland. In the States it is making very rapid progress, more particularly in the West. Experiments have been made at several of the experiment stations in the States, and we quote the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Menke, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Arkansas Industrial University: "1. The operation requires some care, but is not difficult or dangerous. 2. The wounds heal favorably as a rule, although in exceptional cases and when the operation is imperfectly performed, continued suppuration and chronic inflammation may ensue and seriously interfere with the health of the animal. 3. In cases that progress normally from three to four months may be given as the time



which elapses before complete healing occurs. 4. When amputated at the proper place the horns do not return. 5. The constitutional disturbance is not severe, and is manifested by a slight and temporary rise of temperature, with probably, in most cases, a slight decline in weight and milk secretion, lasting over the first week or so. 6. The quality of the milk is not injuriously affected. 7. The operation must be considered painful, but there is no evidence that the pain is excessive after the operation is over. On calves we conclude that (1) the operation is less painful than in adults. (2) When removed as above directed, the horns do not return. (3) There is little constitutional disturbance manifested. (4) When the animal is healthy the wounds heal favorably in about six weeks or two months."

WHEN we find out the secret of the nerves we, probably, shall have discovered the secret of life. We shall then perhaps know something of the soul, and we shall be able to formulate some definite opinion in regard to immortality. Science is slowly moving onward toward that point, and seems at times to have some clue to the mystery. Then the scientists are all at sea again, and all becomes dark as before. The study of physiology, physical and mental, is little more than a study of the nerves, simply because the nerves are intimately connected with health of both body and mind. In cases of prolonged disease as long as the nervous system is not completely shattered there is hope. Nervous and delicate men and women pass safely through epidemics that carry off strong and healthy persons by the thousand. When the nerves refuse to act, the will, which is the resistant power in the human being, ceases to act also, and death finds an easy prey. There are persons attacked with what seems a mortal disorder, who obstinately refuse to die. A certain amount of nervous force comes to their relief, which acts on the physical functions and brings back the prostrate individual seemingly from the gates of death. The pathological phase is only the border land of the mysterious subject. On the phenomenon of the nerves, magnetism, spiritism and hypnotism have erected systems and theories involving a host of strange illusions, but conveying also scientific facts of supreme value. A spirit medium is only a being endowed with exceedingly sensitive nerves. A nervous subject may be hysterical, epileptic, or the victim of hallucinations or impulses of various kinds, which result in eccentric actions or abnormal physical conditions. The nervous system of some of these persons is in such an excessively morbid state that an external sensation, such as a sudden noise, the ticking of a watch, a pressure on the body, coming into contact with a warm or cold body, a breath, a ray of light, the reflection from some bright object, suspends animation. The subject passes into a sleep which lasts for a longer or shorter time, and wakes to forget everything that has passed during this period, though it may have been filled with acts and incidents, and may have continued several weeks. Similar things happen in injuries of the brain, in cases of hysteria, and even in somnambulism. Even the ordinary dreamer recalls in a dream what he has seemed to see in a former dream, though he may never have remembered it in his waking moments. It is not, perhaps, for this reason the less remarkable, for sleep with its active brain, its thoughts and its visions, remains and may always remain one of the mysteries of existence. To the doctors all these things indicate disease. Dreams are the result of an imperfect digestion. The subjugation of one person to another's will, the dual state in one of which the subject seems on the confines of another world, is caused by a disorganized nervous system. Everything that is not the dullest and plainest prose of life seems in the process of being transformed into morbid conditions of the body. Does it render a phenomenon less mysterious to prove that it is physical? An object falls to the ground by the law of gravitation. Do we understand that marvellous law better because we constantly see its operation? Chemical atoms attract or repel one another in virtue of a universal law, of whose hidden force and meaning we have not the remotest conception. But we are consoled when we discover that something in nature falls within the domain of natural. The phenomenon is classified, but has by no means ceased to be a mystery.

## CORRESPONDENCE

From an Indian Chief.

ST. PETER'S INDIAN RESERVE,  
March 22nd, 1890.

H. A. Massey, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, and I have requested our friend, J. H. Morris, Esq., Q.C., to deliver it into your hands. We reached home safe through the kindness of the Government and found all our friends well, and I told them of the wonderful works and inventions of your company. I find that many of your harvesting and other kinds of machinery is used by our people, and I believe many more will require such useful machines. Many of my Indians could not comprehend when I told them that you melted iron as lead and cut a bar of iron like a piece of cheese. I sat many a night with my friends, recounting to them the different departments of your large establishment. They said that the white men were as wise as the gods, but I told them that the Bible taught them all what was wonderful. I and my people are fast learning the results of your machinery, and it gave us such help in our hay cutting and farming that we find them indispensable, useful and required—therefore many of our people have bought them from your agents out here.

I now come to the end of my letter, and I point my pipe of peace to the rising sun and shake hands with you all. Your friend,

His  
CHIEF COUNCILLOR JOHN X PRINCE.  
Mark.

(Ian-dwa-wa—Thunderbolt.)

### Demand for Farm Boys.

Mr. Alfred B. Owen, agent for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley avenue, Toronto, writes us as follows:—

We have just distributed our first detachment of boys, consisting of 150, all carefully selected after a period of training in our English homes. They were a fine, healthy lot of lads, good material in every way for Canadian farmers, and likely to become useful, respectable citizens. The demand which we have experienced during the past two months has been enormous. Every mail has brought us in applications for boys from all parts of the country, and we could easily have placed four times the number of boys if we had had them. We have tried to secure only really good and respectable homes for our boys, where they will be kindly treated and well taught and trained, but we shall in every case look carefully after them by correspondence and visitation until they are able to manage their own affairs. We are now in constant communication with nearly two thousand lads placed out in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and we are thankful to find the percentage of failures almost insignificant, while the great majority are steadily making their way in the world a benefit to themselves and their employers. Our next party will arrive about the first of July, and we hope to have the same success in finding homes and employment for them as we have just experienced with our spring party. Our advertisement in MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED has greatly helped us and brought us into communication with some of the best class of farmers.



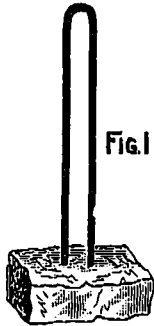
### A Summary of News for the Past Month.

- 1st.—Death of Mr. Perley, M. P. for Ottawa. . . . Mr. J. C. Chapais, of Kamouraska, Que., appointed assistant dairy commissioner on the Central Experimental farm staff.
- 2nd.—Prorogation of the Quebec Legislature. . . . By-law granting \$275,000 to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway voted on in Hamilton and carried by a large majority. . . . Emin Pasha enters the German service in Africa.
- 3rd.—Death of Mr. Hugh MacKay, dry goods merchant, one of Montreal's leading citizens.
- 4th.—Deaths of Sheriff Chauveau, of Montreal, and Sheriff Allyn of Quebec. . . . Good Friday.
- 5th.—Mr. W. C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco merchant of Montreal, informs the Governors of McGill University that he has made a bequest of \$200,000 to that institution.
- 7th.—Destructive fire at Waterford, Ont., loss \$65,000. . . . Prorogation of the Ontario Legislature. . . . The woman's ticket elected in Edgerton, Kansas, that town now having a female Mayor, Council and Police Magistrate.
- 8th.—The U.S. House of Representatives pass a bill to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the navy.
- 10th.—Boston and New York Boards of Trade pass resolutions protesting vigorously against the anti-Chinese policy of the government.
- 11th.—Death of Mr. Alexander Marling, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, at Toronto.
- 12th.—Heavy floods reported in New South Wales and Queensland, causing great loss of life and much destruction of property.
- 13th.—Serious labor riots in Rome, Italy; the mobs dispersed at the point of the bayonet.
- 15th.—Prorogation of the Nova Scotia Legislature. . . . Mr. Landry, M. P. appointed to the county judgeship of Westmoreland, N.B.
- 16th.—Lieut. Governor Angers of Quebec married to Madame Hamiel. . . . Dr. W. S. England, Montreal, appointed medical superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital.
- 17th.—Notification given that the Duke of Connaught will arrive at Vancouver, B.C., about May 24th. . . . Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, presents his budget showing a largely increased revenue, chiefly due to increased consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- 18th.—Repeal of the Scott Act carried in the Old Portland district, N.S.
- 19th.—Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, meets with an ovation on his arrival at Brussels as the guest of the King. . . . Mr. Gagnon, the Quebec Provincial Secretary accepts the sovereignty of Quebec.
- 21st.—By-law in favor of London South amalgamating with the city of London, Ont., carried by 433 to 260. . . . Harrisburg, Kentucky, almost wiped out by fire.
- 22nd.—Census just completed shows an increase in the population of Winnipeg, Man., over last year of 3,000, the population now being over 25,000. . . . Writs issued for the general elections for the Nova Scotia Assembly, nominations May 14th, polling May 21st. . . . A. M. Ross, M.P.P. for West Huroon, and Provincial Treasurer, sends in his resignation.
- 23rd.—A committee of the House of Commons reports that General Middleton's action in confiscating the half breed Bremner's furs during the North-West rebellion was illegal and recommends that Bremner be paid \$4500.
- 24th.—Serious anti-Semitic riots in Biala, Galicia; thirteen rioters killed by the military and many injured. . . . The Orange Incorporation Act receives the Royal assent. . . . Thomas Morrison, farmer, Shelburne, Ont., drowns three of his children and then attempts to commit suicide.
- 25th.—Writs issued for the Ontario elections, nominations May 29th, polling day June 5th. . . . Death of Principal McGregor, of McMaster University, Toronto, at New York.
- 26th.—Stanley, the explorer, enthusiastically welcomed back in London, England. . . . Mr. C. H. Macintosh, Liberal Conservative, elected M. P. for Ottawa to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Perley.
- 27th.—Death announced of Chief Crowfoot, the most prominent Indian in the North West.
- 28th.—Death of Thomas Morrison, the Shelburne murderer. . . . The Boston Police Board orders that after May 1st the sale of intoxicating liquors over bars must be stopped.
- 29th.—Extensive incendiary fire in Treherne, Man.; about half of the business portion of the town destroyed. . . . News received that Rev. T. A. Large, of the Methodist Mission of Canada, has been murdered by burglars in Tokio, Japan.
- 30th.—Extraordinary precautions reported taken in all the capitals of Europe to prevent violations of the law during the workmen's demonstrations. . . . The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill receives its second reading in the Imperial House of Commons. . . . Arrival of the first steamer this season at Montreal. . . . Two little girls killed by the C.P.R. express near Norwood, Ont.

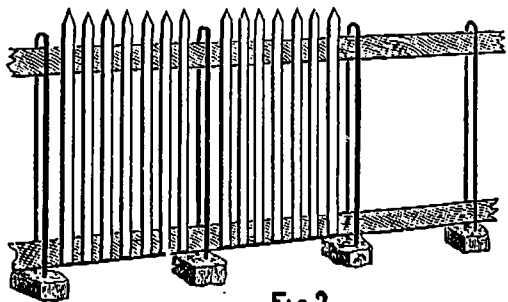


### Posts and Fences.

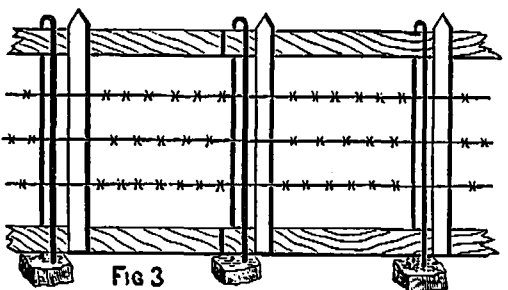
"YOUNG FARMER," Loch Broom, Pictou, N.S. writes us as follows:—Any one who has experienced the vexation of having a good fence spoiled by the posts being lifted, and heaved out of place by the action of the frost, will readily appreciate a post which is not materially affected by the capriciousness of the weather. Such a post is shown in Fig. 1. It is made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. round iron, bent as shown in



the cut, and the ends cemented in a block of stone in which holes have been drilled to receive them. Any rough stone of sufficient weight will do if not too hard for drilling. The loop is sufficiently wide to receive the ends of the two rails abreast. Posts made in this way have great stability for the small amount of iron used, and will be found strong enough for any ordinary fence. The fence can be finished in different styles, if made an all-rail fence which is the simplest. The rails "pass" at the joint in the post and gluts are fitted in to keep the rails the desired distance apart. Fig. 2 shows how



a picket fence may be made in this style. In order to have a straight face for the pickets and yet fill the space in the post, the rails are butted together at the posts, and a piece of rail nailed on the back to keep them together. Fig. 3 is a combination



fence; pieces of rails are nailed vertical to keep the top rail in place, and also to staple the wire to.

### Hinges and Hasps for a Box.

GRAIN chests and other useful boxes may be made on the farm by any one handy with tools. The farmer who has a passable set of tools and ingenuity can always find some kind of wet-weather work more profitable than sitting around the nearest grocery, talking and smoking. Our illustrations show how to make iron hinges and fastenings without recourse to a blacksmith. From a strip of hoop-iron are cut pieces three inches long, in each end of

which a hole is driven with a steel punch, and afterward reamed out to one quarter of an inch diameter by means of a three-cornered file in a bit

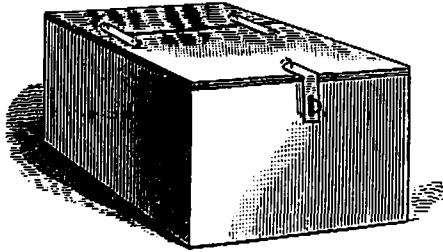


Fig. 1.—Box with Iron Hinges and Hasp.

brace. Staples are made of thick wire and one is driven in at each end of the hinge and clinched to hold it in place. The clasp is made in the same manner as the hinges, save that two holes half an

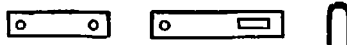
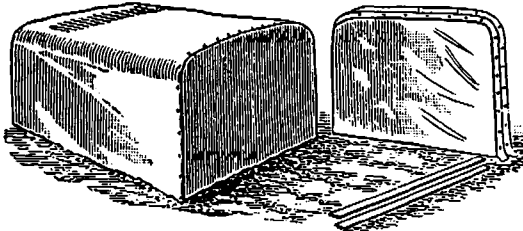


Fig. 2.—Hinge, Hasp and Staple.

inch apart are made at one end, and the slot connecting them cut with a file or cold chisel. The hasp is bent to a right angle, the upper end stapled to the box cover, and a larger staple driven so as to project through the slot at the lower end.—*American Agriculturist.*

### A Cheap Plant Protector.

We illustrate herewith a convenient and serviceable plant protector. It consists of two pieces of inch board, each ten inches wide and fifteen inches long, to the ends and one side of which is tacked a strip of light cotton cloth fifteen inches wide and a yard long. This is drawn smoothly and nailed to the edges of the side pieces, leaving a narrow flap at each extremity of the cloth, upon which earth may be placed to prevent the ingress of cold air or insects. Two narrow, thin sticks are cut to a length



which enables them to be slipped tightly into the inside to hold everything in place. When not in use, the stretchers are removed and the protector is folded together, as shown at the right hand of the engraving. A large number can thus be packed away in a limited space. Anyone can make the protector for a few cents.—*American Agriculturist.*

EVERY farm should have its shelter belt of protecting trees. It adds greatly to the comfort of every living thing on the farm, and everything that adds to the comfort of the dwellers of the farm, be they human or dumb, is a profitable institution to the farmer.

PLANTS in excess of the number needed in the rows do as much mischief as weeds. Uniformity in size and shape of bunch vegetables is the great desideratum with the market gardener. Thinning early and to a uniform distance will insure this desirable feature.

PLOWS and harrows used in orchards should be of the kind which pulverize and mellow the surface, but do not tear up the roots. A good surface harrow to keep the orchard mellow and clean, is a great benefit—especially if employed to grind up top-dressings of manure.

IN transplanting trees it is necessary to cut off and leave a large portion of roots in the ground. This operation checks the growth for a time, or un-

til new roots can be thrown out to replace the old ones. In young and vigorous trees, this renewal is quickly accomplished; and as a larger portion is secured on the young tree than on older ones, the check is only temporary. Older trees lose more of their roots when taken up, and do not restore them so soon; hence the reason that they receive a longer and more formidable check in growth. The only way, therefore, that large trees can be transplanted without seriously suffering, is to shorten all the larger roots a year or more beforehand, by cutting a trench at a proper distance around them, causing them to send out new and shorter roots, which may be removed in place of the longer ones left in the ground, when they are taken up.

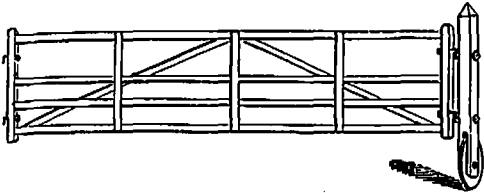
A STUDY of the methods by which three times the average yield of corn was made showed that in all there was an unusual amount of work expended in preparing the seed bed. Don't plant before the ground is thoroughly warm. By gaining a week in the time of planting you are apt to lose two weeks in the time of harvesting and twenty per cent of the crop. Drilling produces the larger yield and profit, except on very foul ground. If you have purchased such grounds you will be excused for planting in hills until you can cleanse the land. There cannot be a good crop without a good stand; and there cannot be a good stand without good seed—seed that will do more than germinate, that will produce inherently vigorous plants as well. Corn may do well on hilly land (though the crop must be uneven) but nearly always the land will lose heavily by the denuding action of rain—often so heavily as to make grass or small grain a more profitable crop. Corn should be cut for the silo just as the kernels have become glazed; and no variety should be planted which cannot reach this condition before the first killing frosts.

It is claimed that the application of salt will free land from the white grub, but it must be put on in large quantities, say one and a half tons per acre. A crop of buckwheat will certainly rid land of the wire-worm, and perhaps of the white grub. Starvation is also suggested as a remedy; collect and burn, as far as practicable, all the vegetable material upon which the larvæ could feed. If the ground has been cultivated for vegetables, gather all the stalks, stems, vines etc., together with the roots, in piles, and burn them. If the land be in grass, after feeding as closely as possible, plow thoroughly, and follow during the autumn with such additional plowings and harrowings as shall best tend to destroy all vegetable life. At this time, gas-lime, if procurable, should be applied. Repeat these operations in the following spring, and allow the land to lie fallow for a year. Compliance with these directions would not only starve out the white grub, but also whatever wire-worms, cut-worms, and other underground larvæ that might be present. Strawberries which are very liable to attack by the white grub, have been protected by burying tobacco stems in their beds, also by placing a quantity of ashes, either leached or unleached, upon the ground before setting the plants. But the best remedy is to water the plants with an infusion of burdock leaves; it does not harm the plants but it makes them so offensive to the white grub that he will not touch them. To make the infusion take green burdock leaves and stalks, run them through a hay-cutter, put them in a large kettle or tub, and mash them with an old axe or maul, adding water and pounding them to a pulp. Let it stand over night and apply the decoction strong. This is also an effective remedy for the onion maggot. To prevent the destruction of the foliage of trees by the May beetle, dust them thoroughly with air-slaked lime, applying it in the morning, while they are damp with dew. Or sheets may be spread under a tree early in the morning, and the tree shaken. The beetles will not attempt to fly at that hour, and large quantities of them may be caught, drowned and fed to swine. In the evening the beetles are attracted by a bright light, and may thus be lured to destruction. If a lantern be placed above a vessel of water upon which two or three tablespoonfuls of coal oil have been poured, many of the beetles drawn to the light and striking against it will be thrown into the water and drowned. Many other noxious insects will at the same time be destroyed.

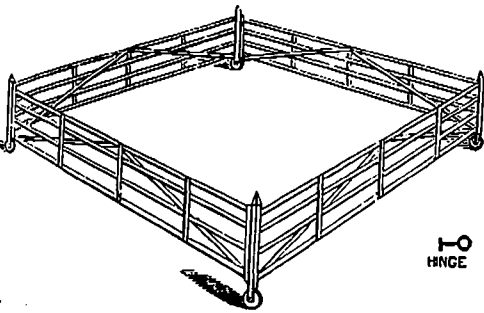
## Libe Stock.

### Handy Movable Sheep Fold.

MR. DANIEL KOCII, Amulree, Ont., sends us the following:—I will give you an illustration of a very handy movable sheep-fold consisting of 20 feet long,



in. boards nailed to 4x4 in. scantling and connecting them together with a kind of hinge as shown. One man can move it by first shoving one side about 4 feet ahead, then the other; two men can move right along at a rapid rate. It is very handy for pasturing sheep in an orchard with small trees, which otherwise they might damage.



Dimensions—20 feet square, 3½ feet high. Corner Posts 4x4 in. Wheels 8 in. diameter.

A HOG-RAISER of wide experience writes: "I find nothing so well adapted either for pig or sow as a mixture of one part bran, one of middlings, two of oats and one of corn-meal, or the equivalent in ear-corn. The oats and corn must be ground together, if the latter is ground. As soon as the pigs begin to drink give them milk with a little bran and middlings added, and as soon as possible begin with a slop of one-third each of bran, oats and corn. This ration is adapted to the stock hog period. Even if they are on grass and the extra growth obtained, the avoidance of disease and the quick returns will more than pay for the additional outlay.

As the spring advances small lumps or tumors will be found on the backs of the cattle, and in such a large white grub will be found. These grubs have different local names, but they are really the larva of a large bot-or-gad-fly which lays eggs in the skin, which it punctures or stings with its ovipositor. These flies torment the cattle in July or August; besides, the hides are seriously damaged. A day may be well spent in destroying the grubs which are now nearly ready to emerge from the holes in the skin through which they breathe. By carefully squeezing the tumor they may be forced out or killed; or a few drops of oil squeezed in from a squirt can will kill them. If this could be generally done the pests would soon be got rid of.

NOTHING affects the appearance of a horse so much as the form and carriage of his head and tail. No matter how good a horse may be, if he carries his head and tail down, or sticks them out straight, he will make a poor appearance. If he has a good head and tail well carried he will look well, though he may be in reality an ordinary plug. Of course, in breeding or buying, no sensible person would sacrifice real utility to appearance. But in selecting a sire you may as well have both. See that the horse you choose has all the essential qualities for a useful and enduring servant, and see also that, in moving, his head is carried easily and naturally high, and his tail well out in a graceful curve—not down between his legs, nor stuck out straight like a stick.

The shape of a calf may be largely changed by feeding. If kept fat it will develop a rounded body, while if fed so as to keep healthy and growing, it

may be moulded into the desired form for a dairy animal. It should have its mother's milk the first three or four days, as it is designed by nature to set the calf's system in proper condition. After it is a week old it should have sweet, skimmed milk, and be fed dry, ground oats. Eating the ground oats dry produces saliva to aid digestion, insures a healthy system and stimulates growth and good habits. After it is from one to three months old, it may be fed to develop its digestive organs. It should then have plenty of very digestible food of a kind that will aid in forming bone and muscle and add to its general growth—not of a kind that will develop fat. Thus a large deep belly will be developed, a desirable feature for a dairy cow.

HORSES should get water frequently and then they will seldom drink more than one bucketful; in fact, a horse should rarely be given more than the one bucketful to drink at one time. There is little choice as to watering just before or just after feeding but the preference is to be given to the former as less liable to produce unpleasant results. When given a considerable quantity of water immediately after a feed, especially one of grain, it is liable to wash the grain from the stomach to the intestines before it has been digested, and cause indigestion and colic. If convenient to do so, it is well to water the horse an hour before or after feeding; or if watered immediately before, feed only hay or other coarse fodder at first, and the grain a half hour or more later. An excellent plan is to keep a bucket of water always before the horse in the stable, to be refilled three times daily or oftener if necessary. The animal will drink only a few swallows at frequent intervals and there is then no danger of any injurious effects from drinking too much.

A SUCCESSFUL hog-raiser gives the following advice: Never breed a sow until she is nine months old, and twelve is better. Those bred at six, eight, or even nine months, get more or less stunted, and the result is that the pigs as well as herself, will not mature so early. A sow only nine months old has attained only two-thirds of her natural growth. That being the case, how can you expect her to give a litter of strong and well-developed pigs? The general result of breeding so young I have found to be as follows: 1st, The sow never gets as large, almost invariably will be found harder to keep, and it takes her two months to regain what she lost by suckling five or six pigs. 2nd, The pigs will not have a strong constitution and take longer to mature. 3rd, When you sell your sow and pigs you will find that they fall short in weight, in spite of the fact that you have fed them two or three months longer than you would have been required had your sow been from two to four months older.

LAMBS should have special attention given them. If one tags along behind the ewe with his back up and head down he is certainly hungry, and the reason must be discovered at once. Possibly he has not been able to start the milk, or the ewe will not stand. In the first case the ewe must be caught, and the milk forced through the orifice so that the lamb can secure a supply. If the quantity is small, the ewe must receive careful attention in the way of better food with an allowance of bran and corn and a little oil-meal. A run by herself in the orchard for a few days usually makes her lamb happy. Some young ewes are so over-anxious about their lambs that they will not give them time to fill themselves, but keep moving about. Such should be placed in a small pen in the shed, where everything is quiet, well fed and watered, until the lamb is strong enough to obtain readily its needed support. If a small opening is made into a pen on the end of the shed the lambs will run in away from the older sheep. In this little room they can be fed meal and bran and also salted, and will grow rapidly under this extra attention. If a ewe loses her lamb, remove the pelt and place it on some other lamb (one of a pair of twins), and if shut up together the ewe will soon own it and raise it finely. After shearing the sheep, the ticks accumulate on the lambs. To remove these pests, dip the lambs in any good approved preparation. Tobacco stems may be steeped in hot water for the purpose. Two weeks after shearing is the proper time. If no other dip is at hand use lard oil, two parts; coal oil, two parts; linseed oil one part. Apply with a sponge or rag to every lamb.

## The Poultry Yard.

PULLETS as a rule do not make the best breeders. The hens ought to be well-matured and for this reason it is not a good plan to sell off the breeding hens too close, and depend upon young pullets for breeding.

FRESH earth in a hen house for scratching and dusting is indispensable, as this is the only way fowls have for cleansing themselves from filth and vermin and therefore it should not be overlooked. It should be changed frequently so as not to become too filthy.

AN artificial nest for layers or sitters is a necessity, and should be made in a dark corner of a hen house, with a board or screen placed before it so that the hen will have to go behind it in order to reach the nest, or some such arrangement fixed so as to imitate her natural nest as much as possible.

MANY young chicks die because they get wet when drinking, which chills them and causes them to droop and lose appetite. Always have fountains for chicks that permit them to insert their beaks only into the water. Placing the water before them in saucers, into which they tread and get wet underneath, is dangerous.

WHEN it is desired to introduce a new breed it is generally better economy in the long run to buy a trio or pair of fowls than to depend upon hatching transported eggs. There is, moreover, a satisfaction, if not a material advantage, in seeing what the parent stock is. "An egg is an egg," and he who begins with eggs must to a certain extent "go it blind" at the start.

Now comes the time when the roosts of most hen houses are alive with the terrible little mite, the hen spider. Kerosene is a cheap and never-failing remedy. Soak the roosts with it from time to time, or still better, spray it all over the inside of the building, reaching every crack and crevice. It kills wherever it touches, and the treatment will save much suffering to the poor fowls, and money for the owner.

NOTHING is more attractive around a farm-house than a flock of evenly-marked and handsomely-plumaged fowls. They are an ornament to the door-yard, and of interest and profit to the owner, while a flock of mongrels have no beauty. If the boys and girls are allowed a small flock of fine birds, as their own, to care for and manage, you will find they will make them pay. Just try it and be convinced.

It is very easy to overfeed a brood of young chicks. This produces various diseases—dysentery, which destroys so many; paralysis, which prevents the use of the limbs and causes the chicks to flutter about helplessly and perish; apoplexy, which causes them to fall over and die suddenly, and others which kill off fully one-half of them. A chick, or a young turkey, or duck, requires food a little and often; a tablespoonful is enough for a dozen of them, and the food should be given six times a day.

AN authority on poultry is loud in his praises of what he calls "grit egg food" for the prevention and cure of diseases of poultry. He says "Just break up some old china-ware, earthen-ware, glass, or any hard substance, the sharper the materials the better. To make the best "grit egg food" use no round or smooth materials. Something hard, sharp, and about the size of a pea, is better, though the hens can eat larger pieces. Variety of substances is also excellent, as the hens can better select what they prefer.

## Our Prize Competitions.

WE are now in a position to announce the winners of our prize essays and plans.

### GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

In the first place it gives us much pleasure to congratulate the ladies upon the general excellence of their productions. Twenty-six essays were sent in and after a careful perusal they were apportioned as follows:—5 indifferent, 7 fair, 5 good, 9 very good. The nine were again critically examined and five were put aside as out of the running. The remaining four were very near each other in point of merit, the points gained by each being as follows:—Minnie D. Wasley, Queensville, Ont., 95; Mrs. George A. Forbes, Waterdown, Ont., 94; Mrs. L. Massey, Walbridge, Ont. and Mrs. A. G. Atkins, Tranquility, Brantford, Ont., 90 each. Miss Wasley, therefore, wins the first prize and Mrs. Forbes the second prize. The task of adjudging upon the merits of the essays was a very delicate one, so much so that the assistance of two ladies, thoroughly conversant with good housekeeping, had to be obtained before a decision was arrived at. So highly are we pleased with the efforts of the ladies that we will find space for as many of the essays as possible in future issues.

### METHODS OF FARMING.

We cannot extend the same congratulations to the sterner sex. We only received seven essays and three of them were not at all up to the standard. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. Truman Culham, Summerville, Ont., and the second prize to Mr. Walter Hicks, Goderich, Ont.

### PLANS OF POULTRY HOUSE.

Ten plans were received and after critically examining them the judges awarded the first prize to Mr. Albert E. Brown, Teeswater, Ont., who obtained 72 points, and the second prize to Mr. A. J. McMillan, Lorneville, Ont., 71 points. Mr. Frank Howell, Woodstock, Ont., was close upon the winners with 69 points. What was looked upon by the judges as a defect in Mr. McMillan's plans was the placing of the roosts in the lower flat, it being considered contrary to the nature of fowls to go downstairs to roost.

### PLANS OF BARN.

More interest seems to have been taken in the competition for plans of a general purpose Farm Barn as sixteen plans were sent in. The first prize was awarded to Mr. G. W. Foster, Junior, a young man who is now in New York, pushing his way forward in an architect's office. He scored 80 points. The second prize was awarded to Mr. D. P. L. Campbell, Vankleek Hill, Ont., with 72 points. Mr. A. J. McMillan, Lorneville, Ont.; Mr. R. Gardiner, Fredericton, N.B., and Mr. Walter Hicks, Goderich, Ont., scored respectively 70 points, 69 points and 65 points.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking it altogether we are well pleased with the results of our efforts to bring to light the talent in essay writing and drawing of plans possessed by some of our readers. We regret that we have only space in this issue to publish the first-prize essay on "Good Housekeeping" and the first prize plan of a Farm Barn. The other essays and plans will be published in future issues as space will permit. Many of the plans both of poultry house and barn are possessed of exceptional merit and we intend to publish a few of them besides the prize ones.

## First Prize Essay

ON

## "GOOD HOUSE-KEEPING,"

BY MINNIE D. WASLEY, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

WHAT is good house-keeping? It is keeping a house in such a way that it will be "home" in every sense of the term to each of its inmates.

When a stranger enters a house, he judges of the house-keeping qualities of its mistress by the appearance of her floors, the glitter of her window-panes, and the precision with which the different articles of furniture are placed. Very well, so far as it goes; but let him study the people who inhabit that house, and then form a correct opinion. Perfect cleanliness is very necessary, but must never be obtained at the expense of comfort to one's family. "What?" I hear some notable house-wife say, "would you let your house be dirty?" No, my dear madam, not dirty, but just a little soiled if necessary.

For instance, when your husband enters with—"Mary, the grapes are ripe; I have brought you some lovely ones," and, man-like, tramps across your newly-whitened floor to give them to you, do not spoil his pleasure by exclaiming in pettish tones, "There, James, just see how you have spoiled my floor, that I worked so hard over."

By all means, have your stoves and tinware like mirrors, your carpets bright, and your dish-towels emblems of purity, if possible, but in your list of requisites place health and comfort even before that "next to godliness."

The house-keeper is responsible for the health of her family, and must therefore send to the table no partly-cooked bread nor sad puddings to challenge dyspepsia. The food must be varied, and such as will suit the natures and occupations of the family.

Meats in large quantities, and highly-seasoned foods, suitable for men occupied in energetic outdoor work, will not do for children, nor those engaged in brain-work, or other quiet pursuits. And, on the other hand, more delicate foods, such as would be best suited to the latter classes, would not be strength-giving enough for the former.

When there are so many excellent books on Hygiene now to be had, every house-keeper should not only own a copy but make herself thoroughly acquainted with the contents.

Though she may find there, put in a new garb, many hygienic principles already known to her, many things will be learnt, causing a greater interest in, and a better understanding of the subject.

Ventilation, the importance of which is being appreciated, should not be neglected.

The house should be opened each day to allow a free circulation of pure air.

If the day is windy, so much the better, for the rough but well-meaning breezes will clear from even the crevices, every particle of impure air.

Many simple devices for lessening labor in house-work can, and should be used. Soiled garments can be placed in water before wash-day, all the materials for baking collected before beginning, the stove-pipes varnished to save blacking, and many other things done, that seem trifles in themselves and scarcely worth considering, but when added to

the innumerable burdens of the house-wife may prove the last straw.

But in this, and, indeed, in every part of her work, the good house-keeper brings her bright intelligence to help her, judging how far her strength will allow her to imitate the virtuous woman of Proverbs, who "riseth while it is yet night."

What woman does not dread those semi-annual occasions called "house-cleaning," when chaos seems to reign supreme in many houses. But house-cleaning is something that is absolutely necessary, in spite of assertions to the contrary made by the "men-folks." The rooms that are used in a house should be cared for every day, and those unused, at least once a week, but from garret to cellar will need a thorough cleansing at least twice a year. Oh, no! it is not necessary to scrub the under sides of the shelves, nor is it needful to try to clean the whole house at once. Begin at one room, clean it, replace the furniture, allow time for mind and body to get thoroughly rested, then commence at another, proceeding in the same way till all are done. Then husbands and brothers will not have occasion to grumble at eating a cold lunch off a bureau for five days in succession.

"A time for everything, and everything in its time" is a motto every house-keeper should bear in mind. Each meal should be ready promptly at its appointed time, neither by means of bad calculation having the victuals over-cooked, nor by indifference, underdone. Each day, also must have its own work. Monday, with most women, is wash-day, though some prefer leaving the house longer in the condition that Saturday's cleaning puts it.

Then, closely following, is ironing and mending day, with, as a reward, the pleasure of putting away in drawers, garments beautifully white, glittering from the iron, and all rents and worn places carefully mended by the skillful needle of the house-wife.

But perhaps it is on baking day that the home talent (for house-keeping is a talent) is seen at its best, for it seems to the uninitiated nothing short of witchcraft to bring from the oven cakes light as foam, pies seemingly made of snowflakes, and bread in high, white, rounded loaves, delighting the heart of the baker.

Then, after Saturday spent in cleaning, comes Sunday's rest and peace, grateful to the heart of the weary worker and filling her with strength and courage for another week's work. House-work, well-done, is its own reward for the result can be seen, whereas so many labor not knowing but what it is in vain.

Almost all occupations call forth from the doer only one accomplishment. That of house-keeping requires many—among others, those of the cook, the laundry-woman and the seamstress. The house-keeper must also be an artist in the arrangement of the interior of her house, allowing no funereal aspect, but having everything bright and beautiful, though harmonious in color, and as costly as the purse will allow, for good furniture and pretty ornaments cultivate a love for the beautiful, especially in children, always so susceptible to outward things. Their little eyes will appreciate them, and they can with patience be easily taught to take pride in keeping them beautiful. And the home should be for the children. Can any call house-keeping an unworthy occupation when it, faithfully done, makes a home that future men and women can look back to with the keenest pleasure, not realizing how great has been its influence over their lives, but, nevertheless, unconsciously passing its benefits down to future generations?





### Johnnie's Cure.

"Mamma! mamma!" cried Johnnie, "do you know where my cap is? I can't find it anywhere, and papa wants me to go to the post office for him right away."

Mamma was busy sewing but she laid down her work to look for the missing cap. As Johnnie had said, it was nowhere to be seen.

"Where did you put it when you came from school not half an hour ago?"

"On the hat rack, I know, and now it isn't anywhere. Oh, dear! how provoking!"

After fifteen minutes diligent search shared by all the members of the family the cap was found tucked away in the owner's coat-pocket, and Johnnie ran away to do his father's errand, while the others returned to their interrupted work and tried to make up for lost time.

"Johnnie is growing more careless every day," said his mother. "I don't know what to do with him. It isn't always possible to make him look for his own things, and I'm afraid nothing else will cure him."

"Suppose we try setting a frightful example," suggested his older sister.

"Perhaps that would do," replied his mother, as the details of the plan presented themselves.

The next afternoon Johnnie rushed in from school crying, "Mamma, Mrs. Harris says the ice is strong enough to bear us, and we are all going skating; but I've just torn my coat. Can you please mend it right away?"

"Yes, if I can find my thimble. See if it is in my basket."

"Why, I don't see where it can be," said Mrs. Black, feeling in her pocket and not finding it. "Look all around the room."

Johnnie, in too much haste to think how very strange it was for his orderly mother to mislay anything, hunted diligently, but no thimble came to light.

"Go ask Jennie for hers." Jennie's was also missing. "I think you will have to stay at home; you certainly cannot wear that coat as it is."

Sore as the disappointment was, Johnnie was obliged to submit. For a week the very spirit of disorder seemed to rule the house. Every article was left where it was last used, until the once tidy rooms looked fairly cheerless with the accumulated litter. There was one exception. While Johnnie was constantly called upon to look for Jennie's gloves, or mamma's scissors, or papa's umbrella, his own cap was more frequently on the rack, his skates on their hook, his slate and books strapped together.

Finally, after an unusually trying experience, he exclaimed one day, "I never saw such a house as this is getting to be. I seem to be the only one that ever puts things where they belong."

The shout of laughter that went up at this extraordinary statement somewhat abashed the speaker, but he sturdily maintained his point; whereupon the others promised that if he would continue to set such a good example they would certainly follow it.

That week taught Johnnie a lesson he never forgot.

Boys should never go through life satisfied to be always borrowing other people's brains. There are some things they should find out for themselves. There is always something waiting to be found out.



### Driving a Hen into a Coop.

When a woman has a hen to drive into a coop, she takes hold of her skirts with both hands, shakes them quietly at the delinquent and says: "Shoo, there!" The hen takes a look at the object to assure herself that it is a woman and then stalks majestically into the coop. A man doesn't do it that way. He goes out doors saying: "It's singular that no one can drive a hen but me?" and picking up a stick of wood hurls it at the offending biped, and yells: "Get in there, you thief!" The hen immediately loses her reason and dashes to the other end of the yard. The man plunges after her. She comes back with her head down, her wings out, and followed by a miscellaneous assortment of stove wood, fruit cans, clinkers and a very mad man in the rear. Then she skims under the barn and over a fence or two and around the house back to the coop again, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for throwing, and by a man whose coat is on the saw-buck, whose hat is on the ground and whose perspiration is limitless. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate and help dodge missiles. The man vows that every hen on the place shall be sold at once, puts on his hat and coat and goes down town. The woman comes out, goes right to work, and has every one of those hens housed and counted inside of two minutes.

### He Bought a Carriage.

A YOUNG man with a baby in his arms stood on a street corner, says the *Cork Examiner*. The baby was at peace with itself, the young man who held it, and the world in general. The young man didn't appear so satisfied. He looked quite anxious and ill at ease.

He had been standing there with the baby in his arms for almost an hour, when two young men, who had been standing on the opposite corner enjoying the situation, crossed the street and walked up to him.

"I say, old chappie, where did you get the kid?"

"A young lady asked me to hold it for her a few moments while she went into a store," answered the young man, beginning to look as if he wished she hadn't.

"She did, eh? Well, the best thing you can do is to take the child up to police headquarters and report the case. The mother has deserted the baby."

"I don't believe it," said the holder of the baby, but the expression of his face seemed to belie the statement.

"You don't?" exclaimed the second young man. "I'll bet you £2 to a shilling it's a fact."

"I'll take that bet," and the money was put up.

About five minutes later a very trim little lady came out of the store with her arms full of bundles.

"Oh, John, how long I've kept you waiting! Has baby been behaving itself? Come to its mother, poor little dear. What? You've got to see a friend! All right; hurry up."

And as the couple walked off, the young gents on the corner could hear the fond father say:

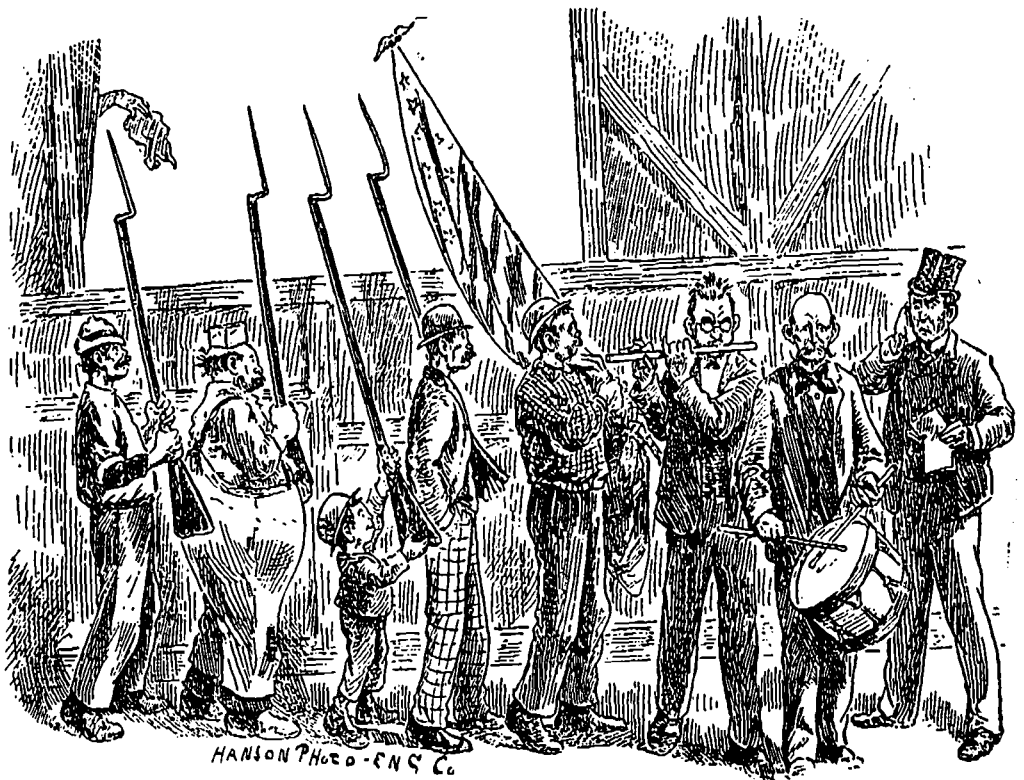
"See, it will just buy baby that carriage you wanted so badly."

Level means flat, yet the man who would feel flattered to be called level-headed would object strongly to being called flat-headed. Odd, isn't it?

### The True Inwardness of the War Drama.



HEROINE.—Ah, how noble Colonel Westpoint looks, riding away at the head of his brave fellows to battle for their country's flag. Oh, heavens, to think that perhaps we may never meet again.



STAGE MANAGER.—Go 'round twice more, lively now—git a move on you!



CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

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

**For Shoes and Slippers.**

SHOES and slippers well taken care of will last much longer than if carelessly thrown around, and look well as long as they are fit to be worn.

One of the best places to keep them is in the pockets of a strong shoe-bag, firmly fastened on the closet door. Fig. 1 shows a good design. The bag may be made of linen-twill, cretonne, or ticking in fancy stripes. The back of the bag is 25 inches wide and 36 inches long. The top is cut to a point. Two strips, each 9 inches deep and 36 inches long, are cut for the pockets. These are bound across the top with dress braid, then laid on the back with the extra fulness in plaits in the bottom, and

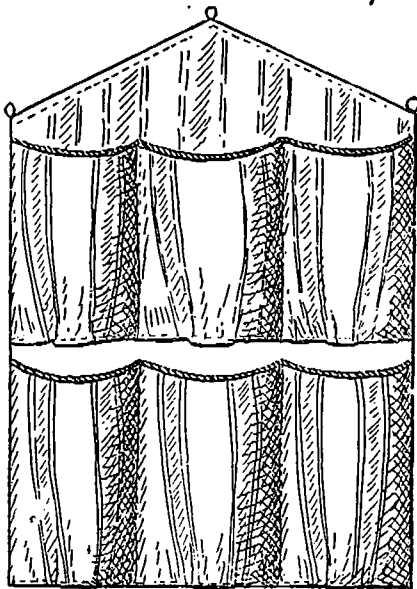


Fig. 1.

stitched across twice, making three pockets in each strip, with a box-plait in each pocket. The entire bag is bound with worsted dress braid. A small-sized brass curtain ring is sewed on strongly to each upper corner and to the tip of the point. The shoe-bag is suspended by these rings from nails, or what is better, small screws, on the inside of the closet door.

Where there are little children, such a pocket on the inside of the sitting-room closet door will prove a great convenience for house-shoes and slippers. If the lower pockets are lined with rubber cloth they will be useful for holding rubbers or overshoes. When they become damp or muddy they can be easily wiped out. The better part of a cast-off waterproof or cloak answers very well for lining the pockets.

A handsome slipper case is illustrated by fig. 2. It is designed to contain only one pair of slippers and is ornamental enough to be an addition to any bedroom. By observing the proportions a paper pattern can be easily cut. The first step is to have a piece shaped for the back out of a thin board or very heavy pasteboard, also one for the front out of pasteboard. The piece for the back should be 6 inches across the bottom, 9 inches across the top and 12 inches along the sides. The distance across the bottom and the lengths of the sides for the front piece is the same as for the back, but across the top the distance is 13 inches in a straight line

As shown in the illustration, the front is rounded across the top.

The back is neatly covered on both sides with dark brown silesia. The front is covered with golden brown felt on which a design has been embroid-

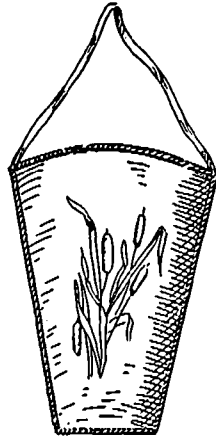


Fig. 2.

ered in outline, using dark brown crewel for the cat-tails and dark green for the leaves. It is lined with the brown silesia. The front and back is overhanded together across the bottom and up the sides, and finished with a dark brown cord which extends around the entire case. A ribbon of the same color is tacked to each upper corner, by which the case is suspended from a strong picture nail driven in the wall.

Where closets are wanting and room is an object, a very handy combination of the useful and ornamental will be found in an ottoman and shoe-box like fig. 3. Procure a good strong box—the size in which soap usually comes packed is good. Fasten the lid to the box by tacking pieces of leather hinge fashion on the back. It can then be easily raised and lowered. Cover the sides smoothly with any strong plain material. Cover the lid in

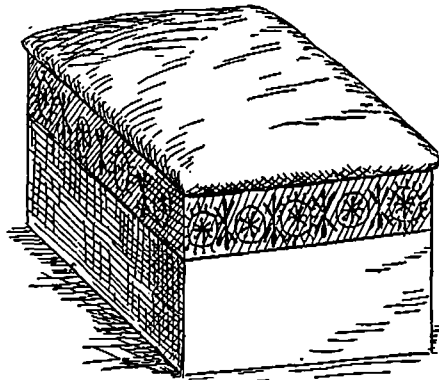


Fig. 3.

the same manner, first putting on enough excelsior or hay to make it look rounded. The ottoman in the illustration has a strip of felt worked in a simple pattern around it near the top. Inside in one corner fasten by a nail through the bottom a medium sized baking powder can, in which to set the bottle of shoe-blackening.

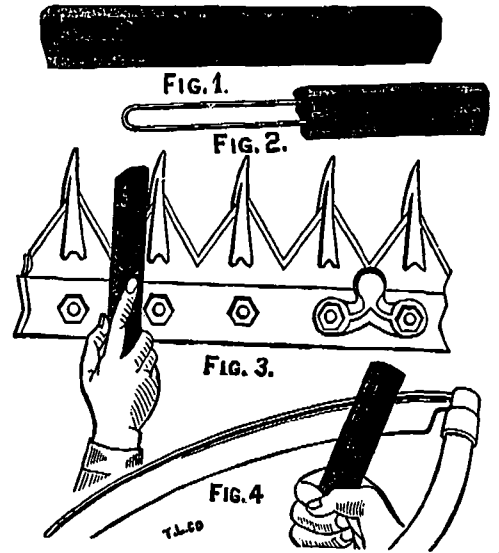
**Household Hints.**

If the fat in the frying-kettle is hot before you are ready for it, put in a dry crust of bread. It will not burn as long as it has something to do, only when it is left idle.

It is convenient to have an iron holder attached by a long string to the band of the apron when cooking; it saves burnt fingers or scorched aprons and is always at hand.

A SPATULA or palette-knife is the best thing for scraping batter, porridge, etc., from the sides of bowls or pots; it is not expensive, and soon saves its cost by preventing waste.

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SCYTHE SHARPENER.  
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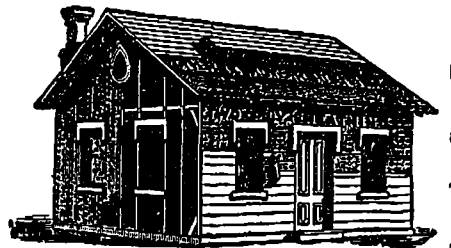
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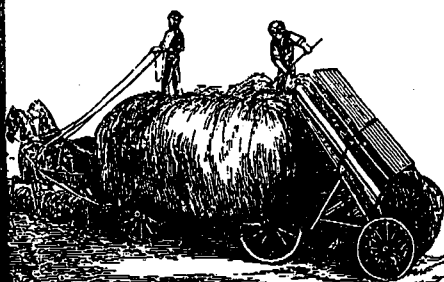
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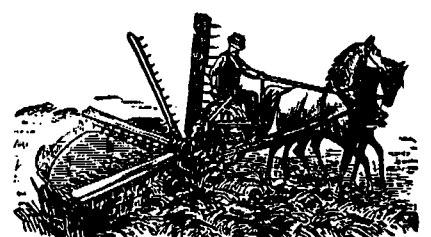
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Paris, 1889.

GRAND OBJECT OF ART.



GREAT PARIS TRIAL, 1889.

GOLD MEDAL.



Paris, 1889.

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**GOLD MEDAL** at Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, 1889.

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**SILVER MEDAL** at Royal Cornwall's Agricultural Society's Show at Helston, Eng., June 19th, 1889.

**SILVER MEDAL** at Royal Manchester, Liverpool and West Lancashire Agricultural Society's Show, Wigan, Eng., July 25th, 1889.

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**GRAND OBJECT OF ART** (Highest Award) at the great Noisiel Trials, Noisiel, France, July 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1889.

**GOLD MEDAL** (Highest Award) at Tungawah, Victorian Field Trial, Australia, Dec. 14th, 1889.

**GOLD MEDAL** (Highest Award) at Southland Field Trial, Invercargill, New Zealand (see below).

**SILVER MEDAL** (Highest Award) at Cape Town, Cape Colony, South Africa. Won in 1889 and again in 1890.

**SILVER MEDAL AND 50 FRANCS** (Highest Award) at the Argentinian Trials, France, Aug. 18th, 1889.

**SILVER GILT MEDAL** (Highest Award) at the Rethel Field Trial, France, July 28th, 1889.

**SILVER MEDAL** (Highest Award) at Oamaru Trials, New Zealand, defeating McCormick and others.

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The judging was by ballot, and resulted in the Massey-Toronto taking first place, and being awarded the elegant Gold Medal, having received 20 votes. Reid & Gray stood 2nd, getting 19 votes; Hornsby 3rd, 16 votes; McCormick 4th, 14 votes; Howard 5th, 12 votes; Deering 6th, 5 votes. The Brantford (Canada), which was present and took part in the Trial, received no votes whatever, it being also reported that the farmer who purchased the "Brantford" previous to the trial voted for the Massey-Toronto.

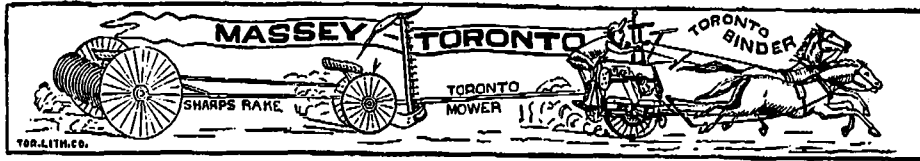
For more like this, see complete field trial list.



Back of New Zealand Gold Medal.

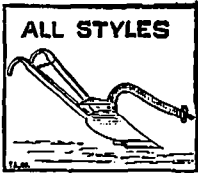
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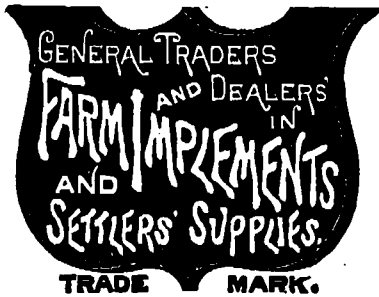


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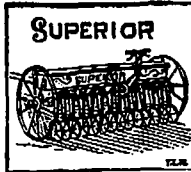
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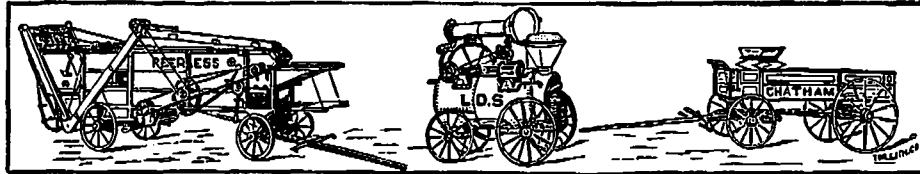
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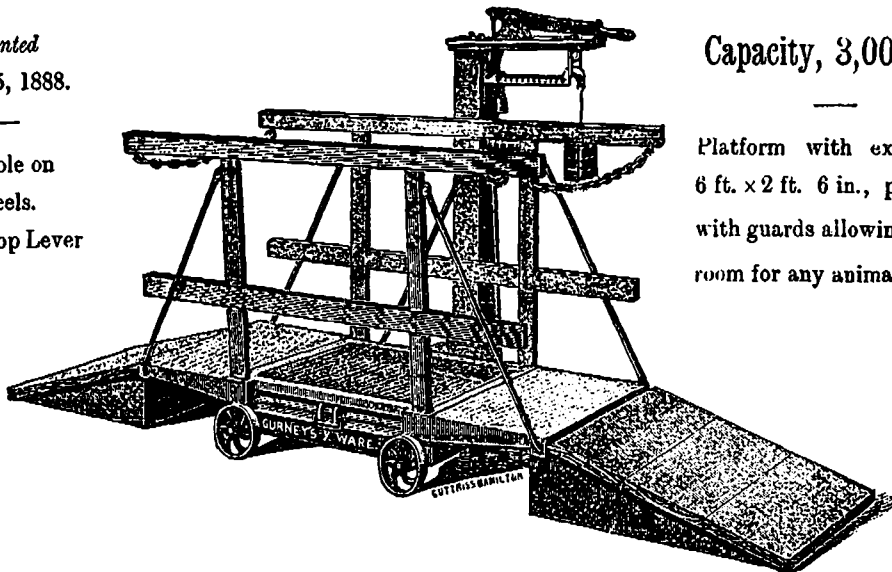
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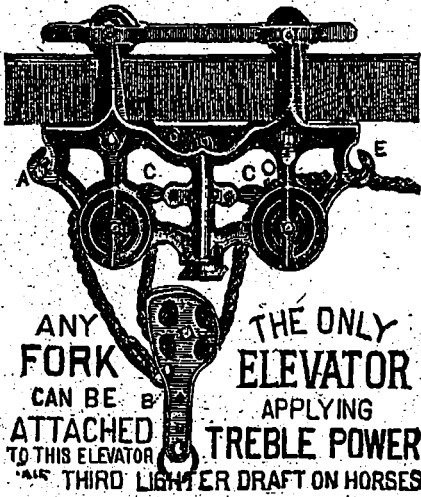
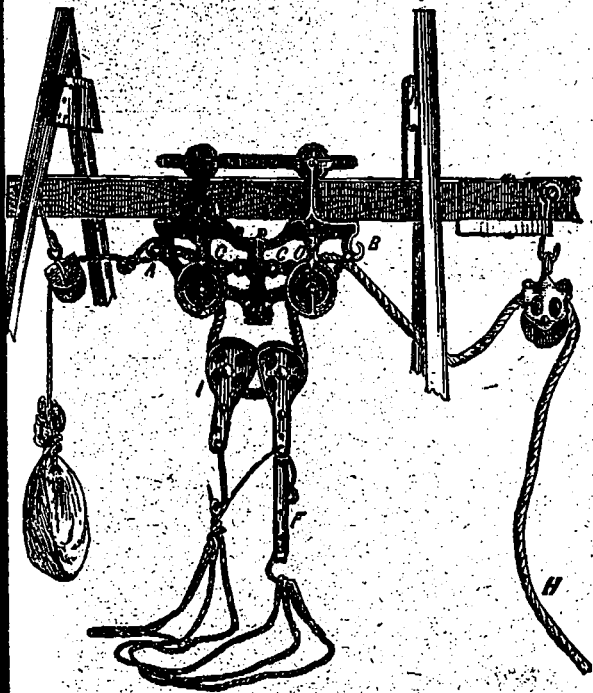
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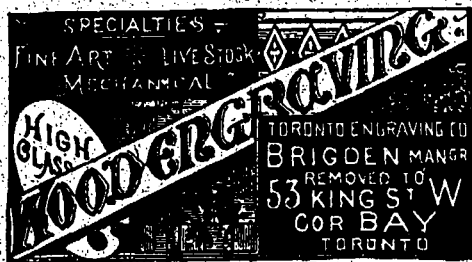
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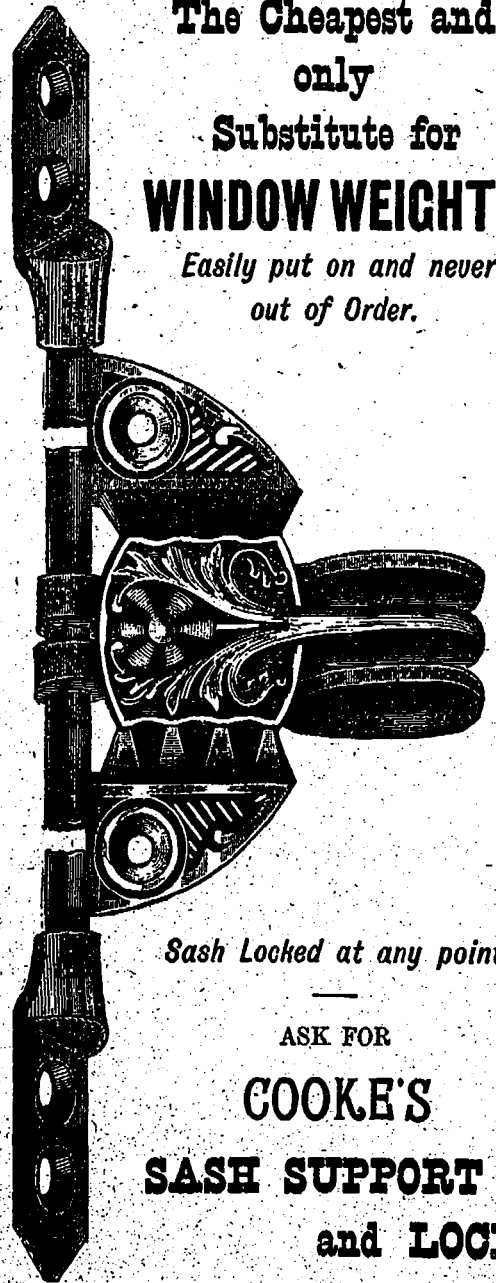
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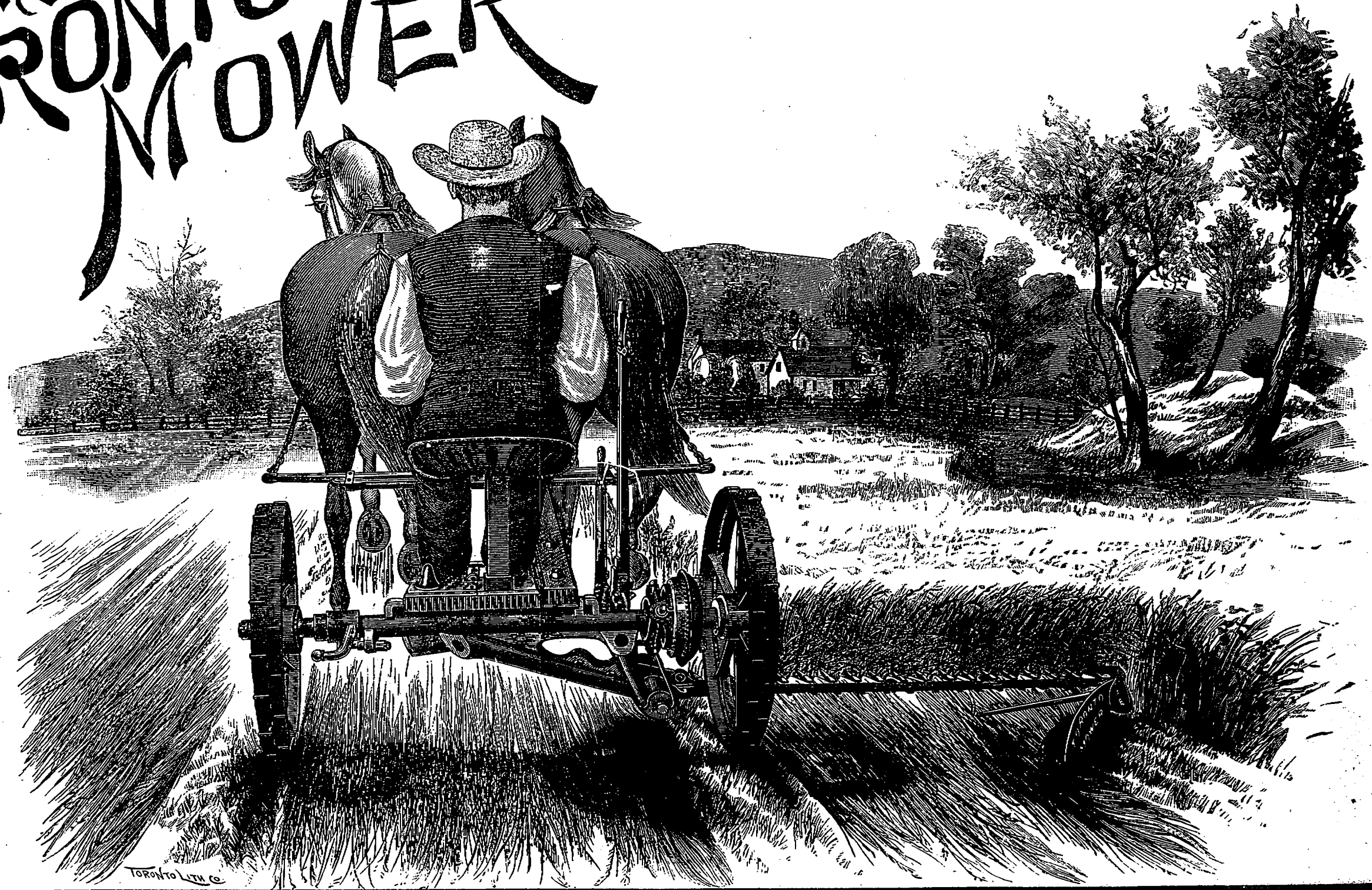
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