

Massey's Illustrated

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

November Number

New Series, Vol. 5, No. 11.

Toronto, November, 1893.



EXHIBIT OF MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD., IMPLEMENT ANNEX, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

That the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada should have the leading exhibit of such exhibits at the leading Fair in the World's history, was to be expected by those acquainted with MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY and their enterprising methods of doing business. Equally fitting was it that a firm that is able to boast being "the Largest Makers under the British Flag," the legend on their great banner, reads, should show the world that this Canadian firm heads all countries in its output of agricultural machinery, as 1 in its high quality and excellence."—*Toronto Daily Globe*, Sept. 30th.

And further we must frankly acknowledge that our Canadian concern, MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Ltd., with its office in Toronto and factories in Toronto, Brantford and Woodstock, have the largest, the fullest and the finest

exhibit in the whole building. It is hard for an American to concede so much to a foreign company, but we can do so the more readily and gracefully inasmuch as Canadians are also Americans and on the whole very good neighbors."—*Farm Implement News*, Chicago, Sept. 28th.

"The enterprise of the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY has been signally rewarded, for their exhibit has been acknowledged to be the finest display of farm machinery at the whole Fair, and the only one showing a complete line of implements. This tribute of praise has come alike from Canadians and Americans, as well as Europeans, and it is also gratifying to know that this opinion has been endorsed by American implement manufacturers themselves."—*Toronto Empire*, Sept. 9th.

"The implements are of much beauty and design, and are very richly finished. . . . The very extensive and complete exhibit made by MASSEY-HARRIS Co., as one can easily understand, is attracting much attention, especially from American and European exhibitors and experts. By its means Canada is being well advertised, and in a way that is sure to lead to good results."—*Dominion Illustrated*, August-September.

"The exhibit as a whole is not only one of the chief attractions in a great building where many marvels are to be seen; it is not only a decided credit to Great Britain and her richest daughter, but it is one of the most effective advertisements Canada has at the great Columbian Exposition."—*Toronto Daily Mail*, Oct. 14th.

FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT

BY A

CHICAGO PAPER.

In commenting on the Canadian Exhibits at the World's Fair, "The Farm Implement News" (published in Chicago), the leading Implement Trade Journal of the United States, says of the Massey-Harris Exhibit, in their issue of Sept. 28th last, as follows :

"In the Implement Annex they [the Canadians] occupy more space than any other foreign people and their exhibit attracts much attention from practical visitors, especially Americans, on account of the advanced style and excellent construction of their goods.

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

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

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A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1893.

[VOL. 5, No. 11.

THE GREAT YACHT RACES.

WE have great pleasure in giving our readers an illustration of the English yacht *Valkyrie* and the American yacht *Vigilant*.

The races between these two yachts for the cup so long held by America has been an event of great interest. Fifty thousand people afloat watched the races. From the New York press boats, every five minutes carrier pigeons were sent over the forty miles of sea with items of the race, which were read almost simultaneously in England and America.

The *Valkyrie* did not win the cup, but her record shows that Lord Dunraven was fully justified in sending her across the ocean to try and win. In some respects, at least, she is certainly the best boat afloat, triumphant *Vigilant* to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Valkyrie* made a noble fight in the third race, and but for a piece of ill-luck would have won it. When just 20 minutes from the line, and with sufficient lead to land her a winner, her spinnaker split from top to bottom. Another was quickly substituted only to give way at once. This cost the valiant *Valkyrie* her chance for the cup.

Losing the race by only 40 seconds corrected time she made the best bid for the cup that has been made since the British began seriously to compete for it, and she has done much to uphold the merits of the keel type. Her splendid thrash to windward in the first part of the last race, when she held the weather position from start to stake boat in a good smart breeze, what they call half a gale here, was a vindication of all that has been said for her and her class. Most yachtsmen regard the windward qualities of a yacht as the test of her ability. By this measure the British cutter may fairly claim first place. To be sure, all points of sailing must be provided for in yacht racing, but it was shown that though in the supreme test the cutter is better for all-round work, the American sloop has fairly held the palm. This was no ordinary race; the course was not in the tame inland waters, but clear away to ocean, stretching thirty miles from Sandy Hook, where each competitor would have to face the rude, rough waters of the Atlantic. It is pleasing, too, that from start to finish there was not a whisper of unpleasantness.

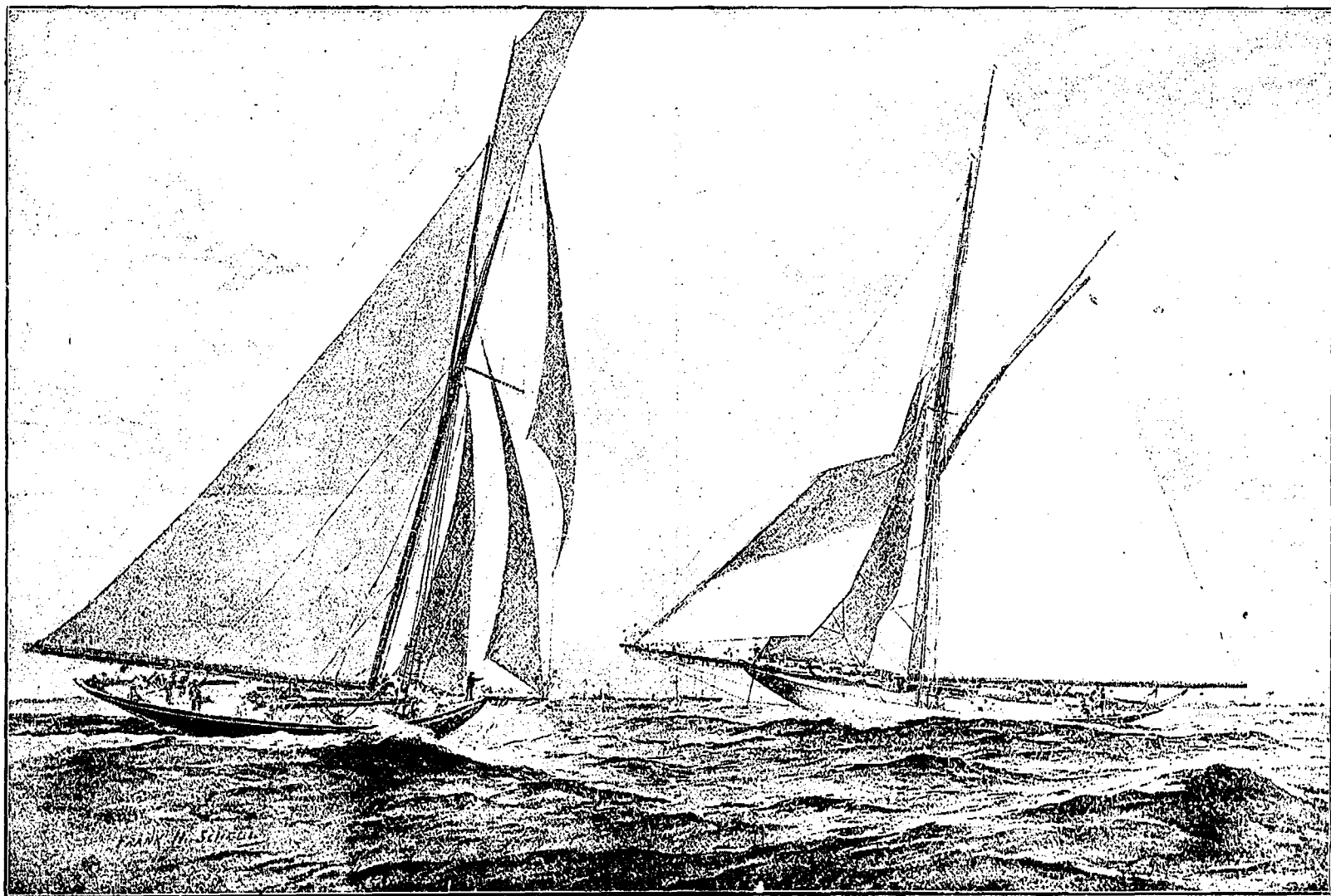
From the Youth's Companion.

LOST IN PATAGONIA.

IN FOUR PARTS.—PART III.

HEARING the Twelches in the pass below them, the young sailors began to repent of their haste in seeking such a hiding-place, for if discovered, buried up in a pile of little stones, they would be speared, with no opportunity for defence. Their only chance was to lie perfectly still; Frost had even thrown away the lance. So they lay and trembled. Rummy shook so much as fairly to make the stones rattle around him, and the drops of perspiration, driven out by terror, rolled into his eyes and half blinded him.

The savages halted, looking for their tracks, and immediately discovered traces of the fugitives in the coarse gravel of the slide. Two of them climbed on a rock hard by to look about. Curiously enough,—yet it is perhaps not strange,—they overshot their game, for seeing the traces up the side of the "shoot," they appeared to jump at once to the conclusion that the whites had climbed up the crags above, and, leaving the pass, had ascended the rocky side of the mountain.



VALKYRIE.

VIGILANT.



Three or four more Indians soon came up. They consulted for some moments. The boys could plainly hear their voices. Then the whole party passed within fifty feet of where the fugitives lay, and climbed up to the crags, planting their lances as staves in the loose mass of the slide; as they climbed, they sent the stones rattling down over the very place where the sailors lay! And once, when they ascended higher, they displaced a large boulder, which came plunging down the slide.

It was not till they had been gone out of hearing for some minutes that the poor fellows so much as dared to take a long breath. Then at length Rummy drew up his hand, brushed the stones off his face, and raising his head a little, looked around.

"Gone!" said he, in a low voice.

"What luck!" said Rummy. "I was sure they'd root us out o' here."

"So was I," said Rummy. "But we couldn't have done a better thing—if they don't come back. We'd better keep pretty still."

They lay quiet for some minutes, and then heard Frost snoring! He had fallen fast asleep. At that the two younger boys laughed.

"Good for old Pleem!" muttered Rummy.

They lay still awhile and before long they also fell asleep. If the Indians came back that way, they failed to hear them, for they slept till afternoon, when hunger waked them very disagreeably. Even then Rummy did not think it safe to uncover themselves until it should get dark. They lay and talked in low tones.

"We shall starve," said Frost. "There's not a thing we can lay our jaws to here among these mountains. We shall have to go back to the apple woods again."

"It would take more than apples to fill me," said Rummy. "I could eat a piece of pork raw," "Quit off talking about victuals," said Clum. "It makes me raving."

A NIGHT JOURNEY.

As soon as dusk had fallen, they crept out and

set off along the pass again. They hoped to get through the mountains, turn southward, and come out on the coast of the Gulf. They even hoped to reach the sea that night.

But the gorge led them steadily westward and northward, as they saw by the stars of the "cross," the bearings of which they had learned to recognize on board the brig. All that night they plodded on, often clambering over well-nigh impassable rocks, sitting down at times to rest, and in great misery from lack of food. Two *pumas*, as hungry as themselves, perhaps, followed after them for several hours, howling dismally.

Toward morning they came into pine woods, and with their knives peeled off the outer bark of young trees, and eagerly ate the "slivers" next the sap wood.

From this place the land fell off in a long slope to westward. They went through pine forests till sunrise, when they came out upon the brink of an abrupt hill, and saw open land, and beyond it a great expanse of water.

"The sea! Hurrah!" cried Clum.

"It don't look to me like 'old briny,'" said Rummy, at length. "Taint the true color; besides, look at the mountains beyond it."

"It's some lake," said Frost.

Their hearts sank, and for a considerable time they sat looking off, at a loss now which way to shape their course.

At length Clum cried, "Look a' there, down in that medder, 'twixt here and the water. What's that movin' there?"

The others failed to distinguish anything, but Clum persisted.

"Come on" said he, and started down the hill. "It's some kind of game."

They descended the hill, and went through woods, grass and bushes for more than a mile. "Twas not far from here," Clum now said. "Get your gun barrel ready, Rummy."

He cut a club for himself, and another for Frost. Then they went forward on tiptoe for a long way, finding nothing, then came suddenly

upon six or seven black and white cattle, lying in the high grass, chewing their cuds.

"There's your game," whispered Frost. "Somebody's cattle."

"Must be some farm not far off," said Rummy.

"I don't believe that," said Clum. "These are wild cattle. They look wild. But I don't care whose they are. See that calf there by that cow? That's my veal!"

They were in high grass and bushes, a few yards away from the cattle. Rummy stole forward on his hands and knees very slowly; then leaping to his feet, with a bound like a leopard, he came within striking distance of the calf, and gave it a tremendous blow. The cattle all sprung up with a snort, and ran. Dropping the gun barrel, Rummy seized the calf by the hind legs, and held fast to it.

The calf, a vigorous little animal, struggled and bawled sharply, whereupon the cow turned and charged with a vicious bellow. Seeing this, Rummy, still holding it, swerved around so as to bring the calf between himself and the cow; and so spiteful was her charge, that she actually threw her own calf over Rummy's head! Finally they beat her off. They dragged their prize off into the bushes.

"Now if we only had the tinder-box, and could make a fire!" cried Clum. But the tinder-box had been in the mate's pocket, and he—poor fellow!—was no longer with them. They dressed the calf with their knives, and then (they were so very hungry) cut little bits of the flesh, and, shutting their eyes, ate these, and felt greatly the better for it.

"I never thought I'd be brought to eat raw meat," said Frost.

"Wal, I never tasted any cooked that was better," said Rummy. "I shan't starve as long as I can get veal to eat."

ON UNKNOWN SHORES.

They took each a quantity of it, and started on again, going southward now along the shore of the lake. After an hour or two, Clum heard voices. They went forward cautiously, and discovered four native huts around in a bay, and saw several squaws and children; also a number of canoes drawn up on shore.

"We'll give 'em a wide berth," Rummy said, and set off to make a detour to landward, followed by the others. They came around to the shore again after going a mile or more, but found the walking very difficult on account of the thorny brush.

Then they came to a great number of wild cherry-trees, having cherries as large as hazelnuts, black in color, ripe and sweet. Of these they ate their fill, then lay down among the cherry-trees and had a nap. It was mid-afternoon before they waked and set off again; and they had not proceeded far, when they came suddenly upon a hut on the lake shore.

It seemed to be deserted, at least empty, nor was there any appearance of a fire since the last rain in the stone fireplace before it. They found nothing in the hut, but in a little cove close by they espied a very peculiar raft, pulled up on the sand. It consisted of two long buoyant logs, champered to a point at each end, placed about three feet apart. Over these a sort of deck was laid, rudely but very neatly done, and in the deck a mast was stepped. In short, it was a sort of native catamaran. There were paddles, also a long yard, and a sail woven or plaited of a kind of long grass.

"That's a fine craft!" cried Rummy.

"She'll sail some," said Clum.

Sailor-like they were much interested in it. "Sailin' ought to be as cheap as walkin' through thorns," remarked Frost.

"That's so, Pleem!" exclaimed Clum. "Let's try her a bout down the lake; the wind's fair. What say, Rummy?"

So they launched the raft, put their veal aboard, and pushing off, hoisted the sail. It filled, and the catamaran bowled along at a good rate.

"This is good!" cried Clum. "I wish we could sail all the way."

"Who knows but we can?" said Rummy.

"This lake may open into the sea."

"No, it don't," said Frost, tasting the water. "It's fresh."

This lake was four or five miles wide. They could see mountains on the farther, or western, shore; and as they got off from the hither shore, they could plainly discern the lofty heights to eastward, through a pass which they had traversed the previous night.

They stood outward to the middle of the lake and bore southward, the wind being fair, that is, northerly. For an hour or two it was a pleasant voyage; they probably made ten or twelve miles. At this distance the lake had narrowed, and a mile or two ahead, seemed to contract to a narrow strait, between high, rocky shores, which in some places were sheer precipices.

"I don't like the looks of that water," said Clum; "it appears like a rocky river. The wind's too fresh to run in there."

They had passed several small islands, and coming too, in the lee of one of these, landed. From having been up all the previous night, they were considerably fatigued, despite their nap, and finally concluded to stop here for a part of the night. Rummy, however, was in favor of going on; at length he agreed to stop till the moon rose, which would not be far from midnight. They ate some cherries and a little more of their veal, then lay down for another nap, using the sail for a coverlet. They had seen neither canoes nor Indians about the lake thus far.

As soon as the moon looked up, Rummy waked the others; but Frost was very sick and in great pain.

"It's this raw meat," he complained.

"I don't believe that," Clum said.

"Then it must be the cherries," said Rummy. "Say, Pleem, did you swallow them cherry-stones?"

"Yes, I always do," replied Frost. "They say if you don't want cherries to hurt you, you must swallow the stones."

"Wal, I knew a boy up in Middlesex County that died of eatin' cherry-stones," said Rummy, "and I'll be bound that's what ails you. They killed Al Green, anyway; doctor said so,—said there was pizen in the stones, and it came out and killed him. He was awful sick three or four days."

Frost was doubled up in dreadful pain; he could not move, and they remained there all the rest of the night.

There was wind, quite fresh, in the morning, from the north-west. Rummy and Clum determined to go on, though Frost was no better. They were obliged to assist him upon the raft, and the wind was so stiff that they shipped a great heap of stones on the deck of their novel craft, to hold her steady. She bowled away as soon as the sail filled. They stood down towards the narrow strait, thinking to lower the sail and paddle into it,—if there proved to be a passage through.

Close under their lee were two or three more small islands. Rummy was holding the sheet and they were running past, when Clum exclaimed, "See the canoes!" and immediately they saw not only three canoes, but a camp of twelve or fifteen natives with a fire on shore. The Indians discovered the raft at the same moment, and evinced a hostile disposition by threatening shouts and gestures. Several ran to launch the canoes, but the catamaran, under full sail, left them in the distance

ENTRAPPED.

"If we only had clear water, we could snap our thumbs at those fellows," said Rummy. But immediately they had to let fall the sail to clear large black rocks in the water, for they had run down to the entrance of the narrows. With the paddles they headed in and let the waves bear them forward, for there was quite a sea from the open lake to northward. Once fairly inside the strait, however, they had smooth water; for it was a singular channel, with crags fifty to a hundred feet high on both sides. It varied in width from a quarter of a mile down to no more than a hundred feet in some places; and this sort of passage continued for from three to four miles.

The Indians had pulled out from the island as if in pursuit; but they had seen nothing of them since entering the strait.

"I calculate they soon got tired of the chase," said Clum. But from this comfortable opinion they were speedily roused by a shower of stones thrown from the top of a crag, beneath which they were paddling. The stones fell all about the raft and on it. Frost, who lay well-nigh helpless, was hit very hard on his right leg and cried out dolefully.

Looking up, the boys saw a large party of natives, who had till this moment remained quiet in ambush. But now a tremendous outcry burst forth, and volley after volley of stones was hurled at the raft, which presented a fair target for all these athletic marksmen.

Dodging these rude missiles as best they could, the young sailors paddled out of reach as quickly as possible towards the opposite side of the channel. But as many as six of the Patagonians at once swam across, a little way in the rear, and came along on that side, as well. Fortunately, they had no weapons save stones; but these they threw with surprising force; pebbles as large as one's fist were launched out a hundred yards from the crags, and fell about the raft, like small cannon-shot.

After a time the Indians stopped throwing stones and ran on in advance of the raft. Rummy argued danger from this.

"They're running ahead to get to some narrer place," said he.

"They don't get me into any narrerer place than this, if I can help it!" exclaimed Clum.

They now looked to Frost; he had raised himself up a little, and was nursing his leg. The pain of that and the excitement of the attack had checked his other ailment somewhat.

"Don't get into a tight place," he advised the other boys. "Keep back where it's wide. We can stay here on the raft as long as they can stand up there on the rocks."

"I don't know about that, Pleem," said Rummy.

They soon came to where they saw what the running ahead meant. There was a passage not a hundred feet wide, with almost perpendicular rocks, at least fifty feet high on both sides! They could see Indians, lurking in the ambush, on either hand.

"What a tunnel!" exclaimed Clum.

"They'll get us foul there," said Rummy.

"If we're fools enough to run into it," said Frost.

The raft drifted against one of the high rocks and halted there.

Clum had jumped upon the rock and climbed to the top of it.

"What do ye see, Clum," Frost cried.

"More'n forty Injins," said Clum. "There's nothin' we can do, Runc, except stay here," he continued, sliding down to the raft again. "Perhaps we might get ashore and hide in the woods, as Pleem says, at least when it comes night, if it's dark enough."

"They may attack us here," said Frost.

"Wal, then, we've got to fight," said Rummy.

"What with?" exclaimed Frost.

"There's the old gun-barrel, and there's all them stones we put on the raft."

"Yes, there's the stones!" cried Clum. "I'd like to see one of 'em try to swim out to this rock!"

Just then they saw two of the Patagonians running back past them along the top of the cliffs on the west side, going up towards the lake again.

"What s'pose they're after in such a hurry?" said Clum.

"After more Indians," said Frost.

"Maybe; but I guess they've got some trick planned," remarked Rummy.

"It's their canoes they've gone after!" exclaimed Clum. "And what'll we do here when they come down on us with a lot o' canoes?"

They began to grow more alarmed at this prospect.

"Wal, now we've got to fight for it anyway," said the stout-hearted Rummy, after a time. "An' we'd better be gittin' in trim, too."

Clum and he fell to work to pass the stones from the catamaran up to the top of the rock, which, at the highest place, was nine or ten feet out of the water.

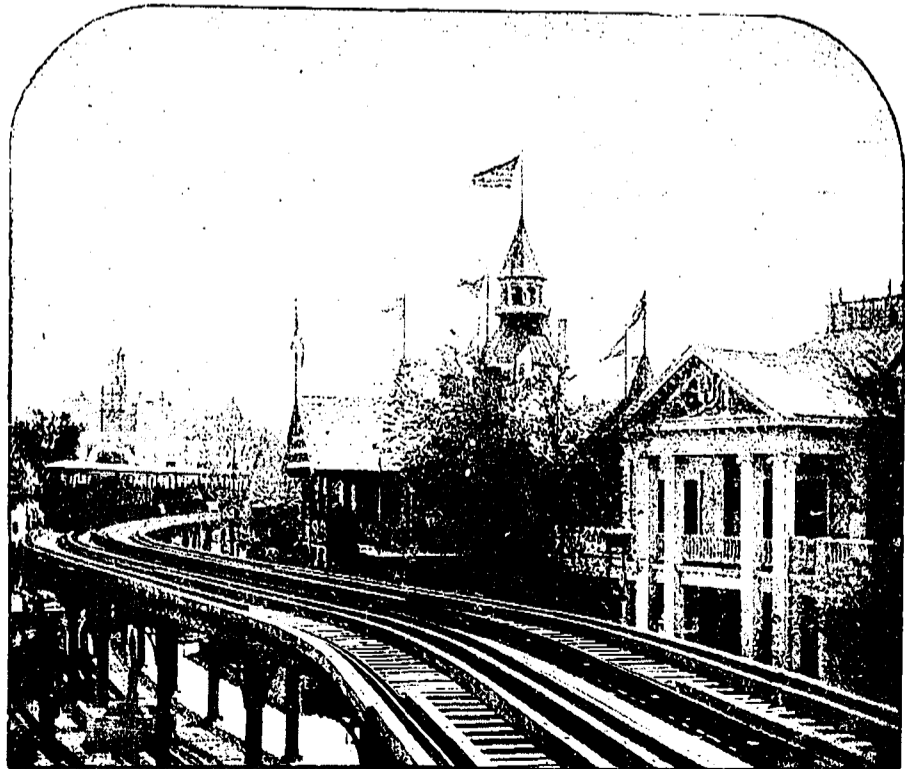
"We'll make an awful good mark for 'em all to throw at, up here on the top of these rocks!" Rummy exclaimed.

"What if we pass up some of that drift-stuff there and build a little 'callyboo' like, to get behind?" Clum said.

They not only got up the drift which was lying against the side of the reef, but towed down three or four stranded stumps from some rocks a little way above. This occupied but a few minutes, not more than a quarter of an hour, at most; and then they pulled the deck off the catamaran and hauled up the two logs, putting these on top of the other stuff.

"We can make quite a good fight from here, Rume!" exclaimed Clum, wiping the sweat off his forehead. "At any rate we can dodge down out of the reach of stones."

(To be continued.)



INTRAMURAL ELEVATED ELECTRIC RAILWAY—WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS. SEE NEXT PAGE.

Our World's Fair Views

SPECIALLY ENGRAVED FOR *Massey's Illustrated* FROM "SNAP-SHOT" PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY W. E. H. MASSEY.

WE could not all go to the wonderful World's Fair which has been a general topic of conversation for many months, but we can all enjoy looking at good pictures of the interesting features of this greatest of all great International

These great pieces of timber are akin to those found in our own British Columbia. The State buildings mentioned contain elaborate exhibits of the products and industries of each, though in most instances the various State buildings, some of which are truly magnificent, are merely used as State headquarters and as offices for officials, etc.

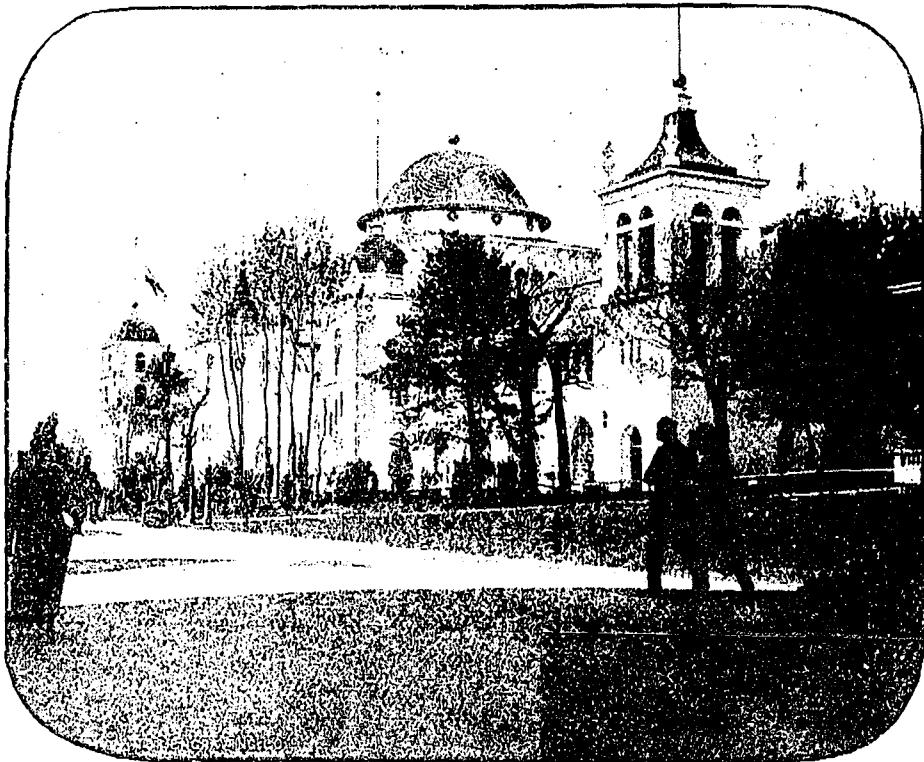
On the previous page is a picture of the intramural elevated electric railway for the trans-

style on the lake front and which encloses the the grand basin. In the grand basin at one end stands the great statue of the republic, which may be seen in the photo.

A striking feature of the large United States Government building is its large and shapely dome in imitation of the dome of the Capitol at Washington. Our view gives us a glimpse of the building as seen through the artistic colonnade of the Fisheries building.

Page 1 of the cover of this issue presents an admirable illustration of the much-talked-of exhibit of the MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd. We reproduce it by the kind permission of the *Farm Implement News Co.*, of Chicago, who own the copyright, the original having been taken by the Exposition photographer. The splendid description of the exhibit which accompanied this illustration in the columns of the *Farm Implement News* should be read by every loyal Canadian. It goes a long way to prove the high standard of Canadian implements. It says:

"Considering the fact that the Canadian manufacturers are substantially barred out of the United States by heavy duties, we think they have made very creditable displays at our great exposition. In the Implement Annex they (the Canadians) occupy more space than any other foreign people and their exhibits attract much attention from practical visitors, especially Americans, on account of the advanced style and excellent construction of their goods. And further we must frankly acknowledge that one Canadian concern, MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Ltd., with head office in Toronto and factories in Toronto, Brantford and Woodstock, have the largest, the fullest and the finest exhibit in the whole building. It is hard for an American to concede so much to a foreign company, but we can do so the more readily and gracefully inas-



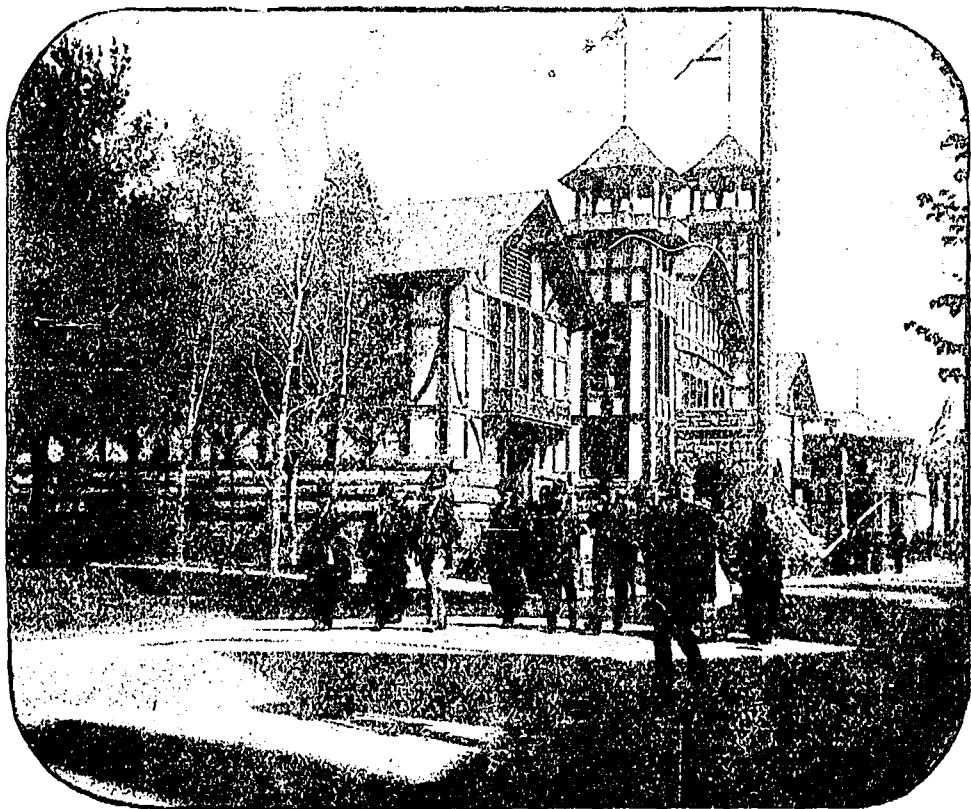
THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.

Expositions. Those who did go will remember how thoroughly fatigued they got, and how in jostling through the crowds and seeing so much they often became too wearied to appreciate what they did see; so that they, too, will now be glad to sit down quietly and look at good views of the marvellous and beautiful features of the "White City" at Chicago.

Of course the finest and best pictures to be obtained are well-taken photographs, and the best possible engravings are "photo-gravures" made directly from photographs. Indeed "photo-gravures" are themselves photographs made on metal for use on printing presses.

Hence it is that our World's Fair illustrations, specially engraved for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED from Mr. Massey's photos, are so realistic and true to the original. They have been specially admired by visitors at the Fair who are well able to judge of their merits.

This month we reproduce pictures of some of the State Buildings as well as a few general views. The largest State building is that of Illinois, which is said to have cost \$800,000.00. Its slender tall dome is conspicuous from every part of the grounds. The second largest State building is that of California. The quaint architecture of the building is in imitation of the famous old Missions of the Pacific coast, like that at Santa Barbara and other historic points. The State of Washington has an odd building which attracts a good deal of attention. The foundations and lower portions of the structure are made of logs of enormous size, thus forming an exhibit of the timber products of the State.



THE WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING

portation of visitors from one part of the ground to the other. As the Park is over a mile in length this intramural railway is largely patronized. Some of the curves are pretty sharp as illustrated in our picture, which shows a portion of the road amongst the State buildings. The train is seen approaching at full speed.

On the next page is a view of the grand peri-

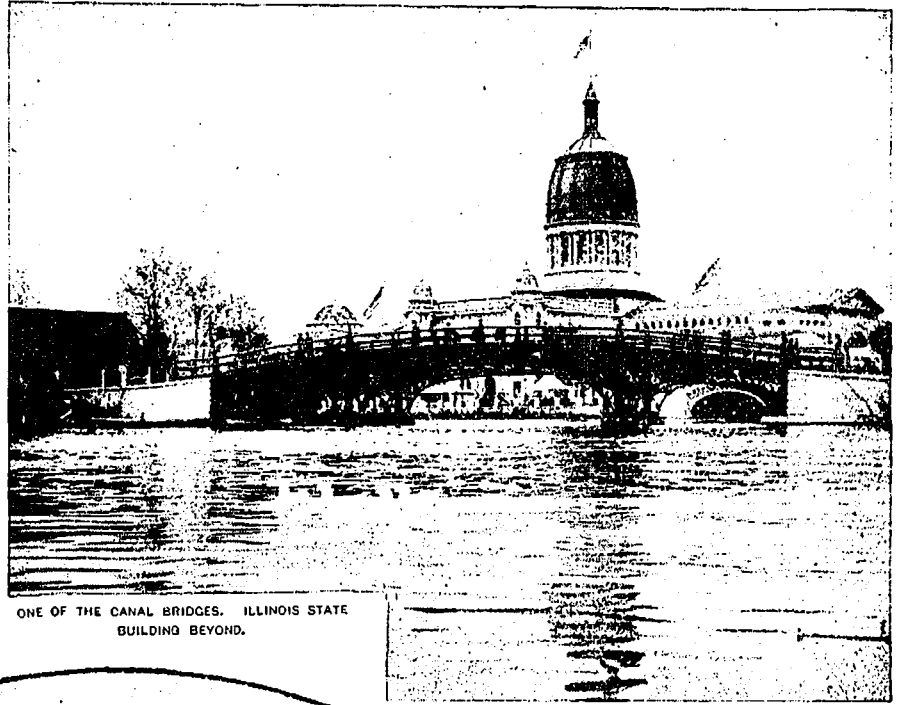
much as Canadians are also Americans and on the whole very good neighbors.

"This Company's grand display of farm machinery has a central and prominent location, being near the north front of the annex and along the central main aisle, and it occupies the spaces designated by columns marked I 3, I 4, G 3, and G 4. The inclosure, or court, is splendidly fitted and furnished, and admirably arranged for showing to best advantage

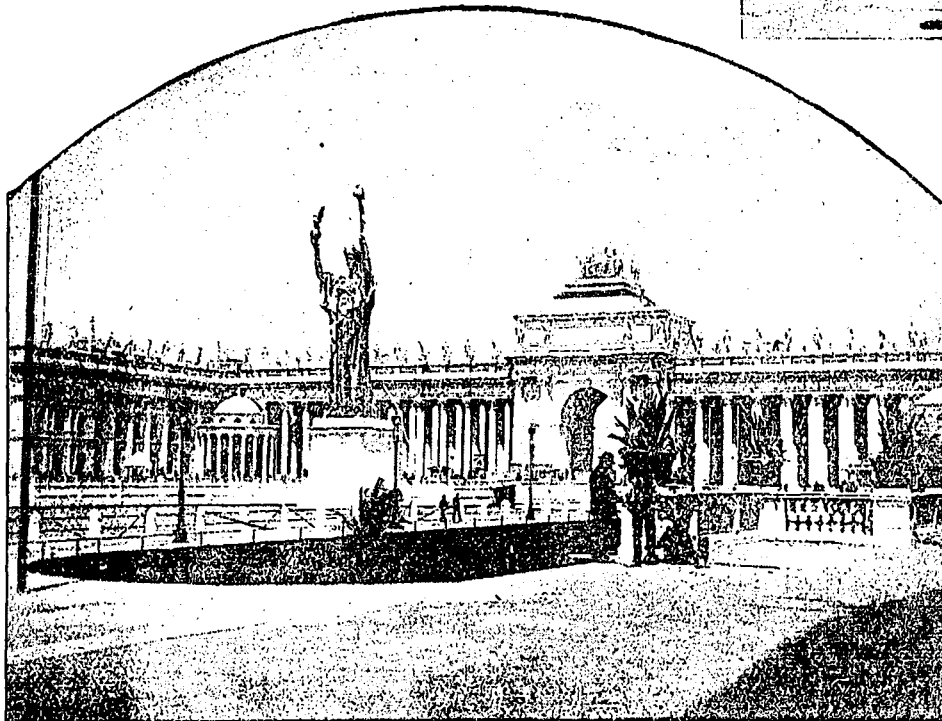
the really magnificent machines and implements on exhibition. The body of the office, standing in the center, is built of native Canadian woods, highly polished. The panel on the east side is ornamented with samples of knives and sections, on the north end with gray iron castings, on the south end with malleable iron and steel parts of their machines, and that on the west side is composed of plates of thirteen varieties of native woods, all highly finished, and ingeniously and artistically arranged. The windows are of plate glass, richly draped, and the crown or cresting is made of gilded sickle beams or bars, with teeth projecting upward.

"Grouped upon the tastefully carpeted floor is a full assortment of the latest style of improved machines and implements, representing every class in ordinary use upon the modern farm; in fact it is the only complete exhibit of agricultural machinery in the annex. There are binders, reapers, mowers, hay rakes, plows, cultivators, seeders, grain separators, etc., and a pyramid of binding twine, besides a full threshing outfit with traction engine, the threshing machinery being the product of the Sawyer & Massey Company, of Hamilton, Canada. All these machines are of fine form and finish, and upon many of them art and skill have been lavished without stint. In the construction of the latter only Canadian woods were used, and these having been chosen with special regard to their beauty, and highly polished, furnish unusually rich foundations upon which to display the elaborate trimmings in gold and silver plating.

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



ONE OF THE CANAL BRIDGES. ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING BEYOND.



STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE GRAND PERISTYLE.

are front rank modern productions throughout.

"Occupying a prominent position on the floor is also a cabinet for the display of their prizes. These consist of various gold, silver and bronze medals and decorations arranged upon the four velvet-covered sides of a pyramidal structure, the apex of which supports a splendid object of art, the grand prize awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

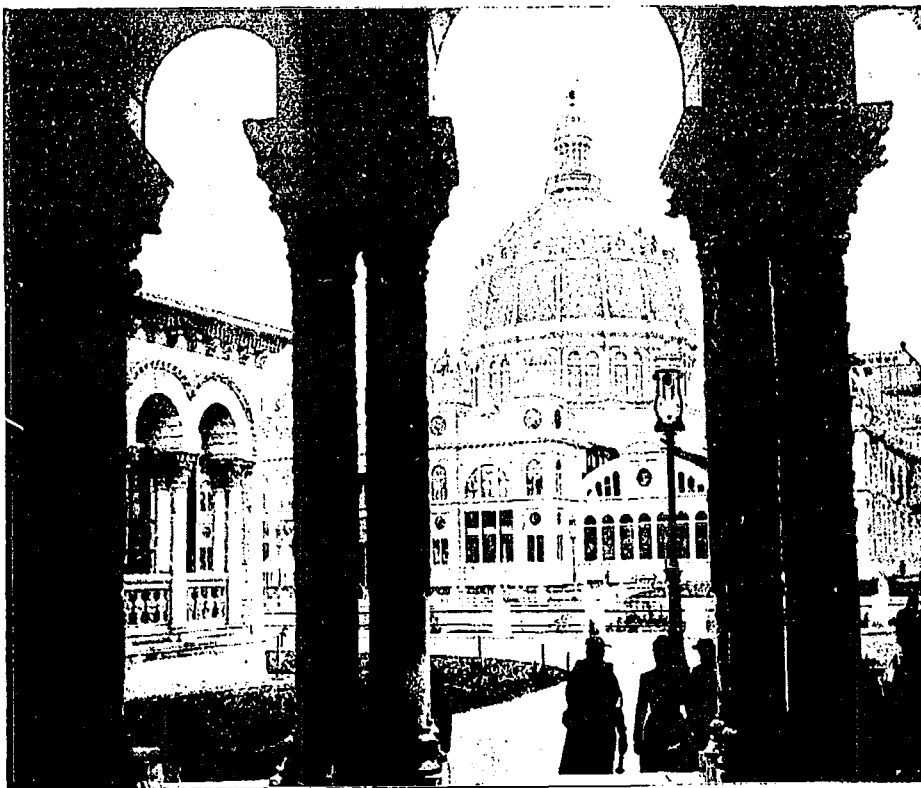
"This Canadian concern has attained remarkable success, and it is not of mushroom growth. Established many years ago, the business steadily increased until Canada became too small for it. The tariff preventing an invasion of this country, they sought other worlds to conquer, and within a comparatively recent period they determined to cross the seas

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

"An inspection of this exhibit leads one to wonder what might result if the tariff bars were taken down and such goods had an equal chance with those of our own manufacturers for the trade of this country."

The series of courts filled with exhibits from the great prairie districts are very creditable to the Executive Council of the North-West Territories. Especially striking and unique is the trophy forming one of the group of five ranged in the Canadian section of the Agricultural Building.

Their collection in the Mines Building includes anthracite, bituminous and lignite coal, the bituminous blocks being from the mines of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company at Lethbridge, The lignite blocks are from the Souris and Red Deer Rivers, and Edmonton and Esteven. Calgary and Red Deer send dressed blocks of sandstone; Banff sends mineral water, and the Geological Survey Department of Canada have a collection of tar sands and natural tar from the Athabasca River.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING, AS SEEN FROM THE COLONNADE OF THE FISHERIES BUILDING.



We Wander Back to Home.

THE world's wide path a shifting way
May open as we go,
With picture, scene and colors gay,
From fickle fancy's flow;
But as from ways, once grand and cheer,
There fades each brilliant chrome,
The eye, afar through filmy tear,
Will wander back to home.

When friendships wane—once real and true—
And coldly glimmer where
The skies have lost their deepest blue,
To bring chill shadows there,
One glinting gleam of sunshine, then,
Athwart the sullen gloom,
Will flash bright rays from childhood when
Hearts wander back to home.

Tho' all the world should kindly greet
Each footstep as we stray,
And strew, with garlands 'neath our feet,
The path 'long life's highway,
Yet will the moments brighter seem,
Where'er we, rambling, roam,
When lost in memory's happy dream
We wander back to home.—Selected.



A Well Known Farmer's Opinion.

HAVING incidentally heard that Mr. Henry W. Williams, a farmer of high reputation in the vicinity of Brantford, had paid a visit to the World's Fair, we took the liberty of writing and asking him to express his opinion frankly, as to the merits of the various implements he saw on exhibition at Chicago. Below we have much pleasure in publishing his letter. It speaks for itself, and but corroborates the statements made by many another Canadian who has taken pains to institute an intelligent comparison of the numerous makes of farm machinery. We will be glad to hear from more of our farmer friends who have visited the Great Fair.

BRANTFORD, October 13th, 1893.

GENTLEMEN.—At your request for a few facts from a Canadian farmer who has recently paid a visit to the World's Fair held at Chicago.—First, as regards to quality of Canadian farm machinery compared with American make on exhibition; and second, whether I had informed myself with the prices of American makes. I might say that that was one of the objects of my visit. While not desiring in any way to appear before the public, or see my name in print, you are at perfect liberty to use this as you see fit.

First as regards the quality. In my humble opinion, after very careful inspection to and fro amongst the many exhibits that were there, we are not behind our American cousins as regards quality and workmanship, and in some lines we are certainly ahead of them. Take the walking plows. I much prefer our Canadian make with our light steel beams and long handles to the American with their short handles and long, straight, wooden beams. There were several low-down binders on exhibition, but none of them did by any means

please me; for instance, the seat for the driver was either in front of the machine close to the horses, or, on the other, hand on the extreme outside where the sheaves are discharged, and in both instances very difficult for the driver to see his machine and attend to the levers and horses. The American elevated binder seems to me heavier than our Canadian make, and certainly much higher, not nearly as compact, or as pleasant looking to the eye. And I notice that McCormick has an open back on exhibition, an imitation of the MASSEY-HARRIS one that has been built here for the last two or three seasons, which they, McCormicks, claim is a great improvement over the old style. The Mowers I could not see much difference in. I notice that the celebrated Toronto Mower is made on the other side by the White Bros. I think their Grain Drills and Hay Tedders are much the same as ours, but in two horse Cultivators there were none to compare with the MASSEY-HARRIS made by your firm. I shall not go any further into implements as those are the principal ones a farmer uses.

Now, as regards prices that we have heard so much about in the past, that if we only had free trade, we should be able to purchase so much cheaper. I found that there was very little difference, if any, among the different makers there. Prices given to me were: six foot Binder with Sheaf Carrier, \$140. Mowers according to width of cutter bar, \$50 to \$55. Grain Drills and Hoe Drills (these are much narrower than our Canadian make, such as we use in this part of Ontario), \$60. Shoe or Press Drills are very wide, \$80 to \$85. Plows were a wide range, from \$14 to \$21. Binding twine, 12½ cents per pound. These were the prices given to me by the gentlemen in charge of the different exhibits. I asked one of the McCormick men if they always got these prices. His answer was, "Most decidedly we do." I am sorry as a Canadian that the merits of the Binders were not decided, as they were in France a few years ago, when the honors came to Canada in competition with the world. I have no doubt what the result would have been again.

Wishing you and all other Canadian enterprises success.

I am, yours truly,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Certainly, contract all the debts you can. That is, contract them by making them smaller.

WITH the advent of winter it is well to remind our readers of the importance of providing warmth in the byres and cleanliness in the poultry houses.

AMONG the honors conferred upon Canadians at the World's Fair, on personal grounds, was one which will be appreciated by our farmers. It was the election of Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, to be president of the American Shropshire Breeders' Association. It adds not a little to the distinction that the honor was not conferred because of the hon. gentleman's official position, but as a tribute to his acknowledged ability as a farmer.

ONE of the best things the Canadian Government has done for a long time was to secure by granting the subsidy asked for, the establishment of the Canadian Australian steamship line. It has not only been a good business speculation, but it has won for Canada the warmest friendship and respect of all the Australian colonies.

THREE cows which have made exceptionally good records in the dairy tests at the World's Fair are the Shorthorns: Waterloo Daisy, owned by F. Martindale, of York; Fair Maid of Hullett, by Wm. Grainger, of Londesborough; and Lady Bright, by H. Bright, of Guelph. Lady Bright, who is nearly eighteen years old, must possess extraordinary powers, as she has rarely, in the whole five months, given below 30 lbs. daily and has several times been in the forties.

SELDOM has there been a more genial fall than the one which is now about closed. Bright, clear skies, and warm atmosphere favored the months of September and October and gladdened the hearts of all. The farmers got well on with their roots and plowing and wound up the outdoor work for the year in comfort. Should this month bring on the usual fall rains to be stored within the soil for use next spring and summer for the supplying of creeks and springs, then the ideal will have been as nearly attained to as possible.

It is pleasing to learn that every available room in the Agricultural College, Guelph, is occupied for the session. For the special dairy course 115 applicants have been accepted and over 20 refused. All this goes to show that the College is increasing in popularity. The equipment of the college has been vastly improved within the last few years, and there is no doubt that every department of the institution is well manned at the present time. During the past month President Mills has been repairing and painting the dormitories and class rooms, and everything now looks exceptionally clean, bright and cheerful.

A FEW words on the shrinkage of the American wheat crop will be of interest. The figures are gleaned from official sources. The condition of the wheat crop when harvested was 71 against 85.3 in 1892. This average is the lowest since 1885 when it was 72. A comparison of the State averages shows: New York, 76 or 9 points below 1890; Pennsylvania, 3 points better than last year; Nebraska, 33 points less; Minnesota, 65 to 79 points; Michigan, 80 to 81; Ohio, 98 against 81; Indiana, 88 to 83; Illinois, 60 to 79; Kansas, 42 to 93; Missouri, 64 against 85; South Dakota, 66 to 83; North Dakota, 67 against 77. This showing is all the more significant when we are told that the quality of the grain in many of the States is very inferior and yet exports are heavy, indicating, with the upward tendency of prices, a scarcity of wheat in the markets of the world.

THE evil of the middleman who comes in between the producer and the consumer, has been frequently the theme of able discussion in the agricultural press. It is doubtful if ever it can be satisfactorily settled, but no doubt in the path of modern progress the modifications of the present system will be found which will render a more equitable adjustment of values easier. How to reach the consumer with our grain, and more especially with our butter, cheese, mutton and beef is the problem, and the solution will be nearer the more the facts are kept before those concerned. Probably the co-operative system, the beginning of which we are becoming familiar with, may meet the case as far as it can be met with under our conditions of life.

It should be exceedingly gratifying for all loyal Canadians to note the flattering comments of the United States and foreign press on the grand exhibit of MASSEY-HARRIS Co. at Chicago. Our neighbors on the south make an effort to conceal the fact that they have been taken by surprise at the advanced state of the implement trade in Canada as evidenced by the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. When a journal of the reputation of the *Farm Implement News*, published in Chicago, states in its editorial columns that the MASSEY-HARRIS Co. "have the largest, the fullest and the finest exhibit in the whole building" it means something. Not only so but it further adds that "the Massey-Harris 'wide-open' binder, standing in the south-east corner of the space, is said to be the best finished and most expensive binder on exhibition, and certainly it seems as if taste and good workmanship could go no farther." These are frank acknowledgements whereof all Canadians may be greatly proud.

In the early days on this continent the American Indian sent his messages by means of crudely made pictures, usually cut on bark. The past few years "picture talking" has, it would seem, revived, and the wonderfully developed art of engraving is now used to describe current events, to depict humor, to illustrate life in all its phases, and to please with the interesting and the beautiful. That periodical becomes most popular which puts out the best pictures and a journal without engravings can scarcely succeed nowadays.

The *Quarterly Illustrator* is a worthy publication and aims to fill its pages with the best current illustrations culled from every available source. Any one number of this periodical is evidence of the marvellous progress made in this century of centuries. Price, \$2.00 per annum. Harry C. Jones, Publisher, 92 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DURING the past month Lord and Lady Aberdeen made a tour of Ontario, visiting at London, Hamilton, Toronto and other places, and receiving a welcome such as seldom been equalled in the case of gubernatorial receptions in the history of Canada. His Lordship is a very keen agriculturist and the interest he manifests in the farming community is of a decidedly practical character. It is supposed he will invest in the purchase of a high-class farm in Ontario. The Countess of Aberdeen has already given practical expression to her ruling passion, viz: work for the improving and elevating of working women by becoming the president of a Canadian society formed under her own auspices at a large public meeting in Toronto and having for its object the promotion of woman's interest generally. Their Excellencies have made a most favorable impression at the commencement of their tenure of office, and practical, philanthropic effort may justly expect much assistance from them by sympathy and active support.

THE dependence of other industries on agriculture is forcibly shown by the unprecedented depression in United States freights on the great lakes. The wheat movement, which was expected to cause an improvement in rates, has been checked by the financial situation, and the shipments of coal and iron have also been curtailed for the same reason. It is doubtful whether so many boats have ever been tied up at the docks in the history of lake traffic. A moderate estimate puts the number at 125 to 140, with a capacity of 10,000 car-loads. Owing to the stagnation of trade, a vast number of men, who made a livelihood out of the lake traffic, are compulsorily idle, and the owners of most of the boats running declare they are losing money. The freight on wheat between

Buffalo and Chicago—800 miles—is only 1½ cents a bushel, and the rate is the same between Buffalo and Duluth—1,200 miles, and even at these low figures, little is being done owing to the high rate of exchange on New York and the scarcity of money to move the crops. Still reports from nearly all parts of the country indicate that, however widespread and severe the financial stringency, farmers are in a better position to meet it than the working and mercantile classes.

AN event of interest to the farming community occurred the other day near Brantford, Ont., worth a passing comment. The sale at Bow Park farm is alluded to. The farm and stock were up for sale by auction, the upset price for the latter being \$35,000. There was no bid for the farm, and of course no sale. The acreage is within a small area of 1,000, and the soil is among the finest in the province, and in splendid condition. A visit during summer, when the crops were maturing, together with the visit to the sale, revealed careful husbandry, and fat, well cleaned, well manured fields. On the farm are houses which would have cost probably \$10,000. Deducting this sum from the upset price, here we have one of the very best farms in Ontario going a begging for a bid of \$25 an acre. There must be something wrong when such a bargain does not secure a bidder. Moreover the price of the stock was away below what the fine animals would have brought a few years ago. This is largely due, however, to the fluctuating fancy of stock dealers, with whom to-day one breed is in favor and to-morrow another. The shorthorns are not in the ascendant this season and consequently the famous herd which has long been the pride of John Hope went for low prices. Bow Park farm sale points a moral if it does not adorn a tale. It shows that the Ontario farmer prefers to handle a farm of average size than to take the risk which an extensive farm with expensive buildings would incur. It is well he does so, for a small farm well managed and made the most of, proves in the majority of cases the safer and better investment. It shows also the need of careful selection in breeds of expensive stock and the folly of depending on fancy prices when animals come under the auctioneer's hammer. The farm was owned by the late Hon. George Brown who spent money lavishly upon it and in whose day it could hardly have been secured for less than \$100,000.

It does not pay to discard an implement just as soon as it begins to have an occasional breakage. If not fully worn out, it will be money and time well invested to carefully look over all implements, months before they are to be used, and order repairs wherever they are needed. Should any portion show a flaw, or great wear, needing only an unfavorable strain to break it, do not wait until the crash actually occurs, but obtain the needed portion at once, and, if the part to be used is located where its breaking will cause injury to other portions, or can be attached only after considerable trouble, then repair before it is again called into active service. You will thus save many hours of valuable time during the busy season. By having a few tools, any farmer can repair most of the damaged or worn out wood-work of farm implements.

At the Royal Show for Ireland held recently at Dublin, a considerable sensation was made by a Canadian driving team bought at London, Ontario, by a Scotch importer. In pony driving teams the first prize winner of this team was described as "moving with great vim," and gave a splendid display, eventually awarded first prize. He went very steadily, never breaking, and well deserved his place. The next day for single drivers the mare of this team was 1st and the gelding 2nd.



2nd.—Port of Mobile, Ala., has been submerged. . . . Sanitary condition of Hamburg reported as perfect. . . . Serious strike broke out on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

3rd.—Prince Bismarck's health considered extremely precarious. . . . G. W. Childs donated his collection of rare plants to Chicago. . . . The Governor General and Lady Aberdeen were entertained at a banquet in Quebec.

4th.—An old resident of Deseronto, named Stephen Hodgeley, was kicked to death to-day. . . . Militia called out to quell the strikers at Decatur, in connection with the Louisville and Nashville railway troubles. . . . Freeman brothers' trial for murder began at London assizes.

5th.—Peace prevails in the Argentine republic. . . . Sixteen new cases of yellow fever reported at Brunswick, Ga. . . . Rev. Walter Loucks appointed curate of Christ Church, Ottawa.

6th.—Sir John Thompson spoke at Dunville, Ont. . . . Mello continues to bombard Rio Janeiro. . . . Prince Edward County teachers met in convention at Picton.

7th.—Money reported plentiful in London, Eng. . . . Ford Madox Brown, the noted English painter, is dead. . . . The British government removed the embargo against Norwegian cattle.

9th.—To-day being Chicago Day at the World's Fair, the attendance exceeded half a million. . . . Count Ferdinand de Lesseps reported moribund. . . . John A. Mills, an old resident of London, Ont., died to-day.

10th.—Mr. Mackenzie Bowell arrived at Sydney. . . . Sir John Abbott reported easier. . . . Failure of the T. Coles Engineering Company, Brooklyn, announced. . . . Mr. Donald MacNish elected Liberal candidate for the Ontario Legislature.

11th.—Four thousand people attended the Dufferin Central Fair to-day. . . . The World's Fair promoters paid themselves out of debt up to date. . . . U.S. warship *Mohican* reached Alert Bay all on board suffering from grip.

12th.—Australian cricketers tendered a reception by the Toronto city council. . . . Lord Elgin gazetted viceroy of India. . . . Large attendance to-day at the fall fair at Blyth, Ont.

13th.—Contractor David Kennedy killed at Guelph. . . . T. W. Lennox nominated as Patron of Industry candidate for South Simcoe. . . . Dr. Carl Peters, the famous African explorer, arrived at Montreal.

14th.—Fall of snow in London, Ont. . . . Sailing of steamers prohibited at all Brazilian ports. . . . The post office at Fenelon Falls burglarized.

16th.—Over 10 cases of typhoid reported at Oshawa. . . . Report prevalent that Hamilton, Ont., will have a second member in Ontario Legislature. . . . The McCreary Bill passed the House of Representatives.

17th.—The Cox Bill for better control of National Banks passed U.S. House without division. . . . Australian cricketers won in the match with Canada. . . . D. McNichol, of Bentinck, nominated for the Commons, by the Patrons of Industry of South Grey.

18th.—The Young murder trial opened at St. Thomas assizes. . . . Messrs. Foster and Augers addressed a meeting at Carberry, Man., to-day. . . . Mr. H. Montague Allan was married in Montreal, to a daughter of Mr. Hector MacKenzie.

19th.—A ministerial crisis threatened in Austria-Hungary. . . . The authorities at Lisbon declared the ports of London and Greenawich to be infected with cholera. . . . The battle monument at Trenton, N.J., dedicated yesterday with great honors.

20th.—Mrs. Seabrook died near London yesterday, aged 96 years. . . . Lord Aberdeen visited the Chicago Board of Trade. . . . The Assembly of Guatemala dissolved by the president.

21st.—Lord Vivian, the British Ambassador to Italy, died of pneumonia. . . . Wm. Ross, brother of the late millionaire, Senator Ross, died.

23rd.—Mr. Zachariah Sage, a pioneer of West Oxford township, died, aged 73 years. . . . Dr. John C. Peters, the well-known authority on cholera and germ diseases, died at New York.

24th.—Mon. E. Lenoel, vice-president of the French Senate, died to-day. . . . Bahá'í and Fénelon people organized for the prohibition plebiscite.

25th.—Street car strike at Columbus, O. ended. . . . Sir Richard Cartwright addressed his constituents at Norwich.

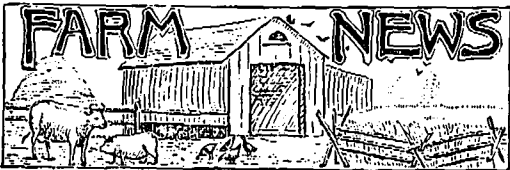
26th.—Earl of Dunraven arrived in England after New York boat races. . . . Bituminous coal trade in Pennsylvania reported duller than usual.

27th.—Hurontario canal scheme thrown out by the Executive Committee of the Toronto city council. . . . Lady Aberdeen elected president of the Canadian Women's National Association.

28th.—Public reception by Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Toronto. . . . Mayor Harrison of Chicago shot.

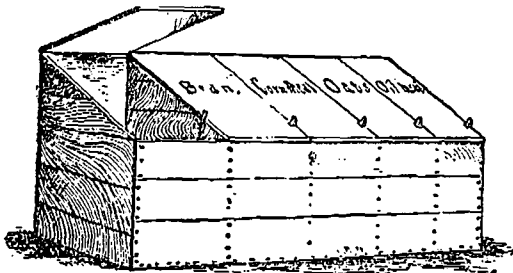
30th.—Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen brought their first official visit to Toronto to a close. . . . Sir John Abbott died.

31st.—Unveiling of portraits of Senator John Macdonald and Wm. Gooderham, at Victoria University, Toronto. . . . Halloween celebrated in Canada.



A Safety Feed Chest.

Those who have noted the numerous losses of valuable horses, cows and other animals, caused by gorging themselves at a meal chest carelessly left open, or have perhaps lost valuable animals themselves from the same cause, will appreciate a contrivance that will make such a disaster almost an impossibility. It may be urged that feed chests should be kept closed, and that animals should not have a chance to enter the barn floor, or the room where the feed is kept. But accidents will occur, and carelessness will sometimes appear, even in well-regulated stables, which makes important some device that will mechanically and

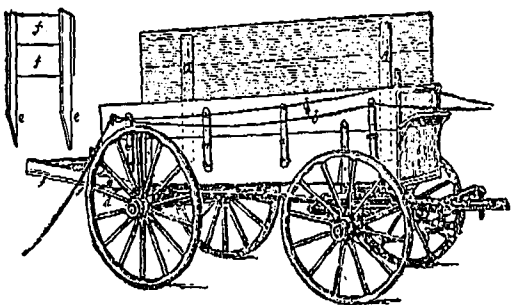


A SECURE FEED CHEST.

automatically render accidents or carelessness impossible. The illustration shows a feed chest with numerous compartments, each cover hinged at the rear and arranged against the side of the wall so that it will not remain open except while held open. If, with the chest close to the wall, the covers still stand open, balanced upon their hinges, a narrow strip of board nailed to the wall above the chest will obviate the difficulty. Then each cover must be held open while feed is being removed—a condition that will keep the covers always closed. It happens, however, that some animals will raise such covers and help themselves. To guard against this, a spring catch at the side of each compartment holds each cover until released by the hand.

Husking Wagon.

In husking and gathering corn from standing stalks, the work is greatly facilitated by placing two boards on the far side of the wagon box, as shown by the dotted lines in the illustration, engraved from sketches by J. Whildin, of Kansas. These are fastened together by four brackets, two on each side, two of which are shown at *a*, which pass down astride the far side of the box. This enables the husker to



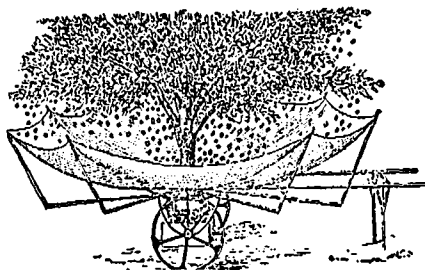
IMPROVED HUSKING WAGON.

throw the ears of corn quickly without watching their passage. In this method of gathering corn it is customary for the team to walk on the rows already husked, but just alongside the unhusked rows. As the husker advances, he

calls to his horses to go on, which they do with unguided lines until spoken to; but they frequently do not stop promptly at the word, and if allowed the habit of disobeying they often get beyond his reach, when he is obliged to run to catch them, which leads to, and often causes, a runaway. This difficulty can be avoided by passing the lines, *b*, loosely through the loops at the tops of the standards and tying to them a long rope, to be trailed on the ground, a part of which is shown trailing. When the team gets too far beyond the driver, the rope is yet within easy reach, which he grasps and pulls, speaking to the team at the same time. A few lessons of this kind, promptly administered, make the team stop at the word. In unloading ear corn from a wagon, different methods are used to enable the operator to pass the scoop under the corn on the upper surface of the floor of the wagon bed. One of these devices is a wide scoop board, placed on the end gate and passing obliquely downward until it rests near the center of the floor of the wagon. In another method, the floor of the bed extends about twenty inches beyond the tail gate. In another, the tail gate is hinged at the bottom so that it opens downward until held by supporting chains on a level with the floor of the wagon box. All these devices are unhandy, having to be carried along and in position before the corn is loaded, and with the last method it is difficult to keep the box sufficiently tight to hold small grain, which is necessary where much of the grain is drawn to market, not in bags, but loose in the wagon bed. A superior device is shown in the illustration which represents a wagon with the seat and brake removed, showing how the scoop board, *e, f*, is made and applied. Select a two-by-four inch scantling, *e*, and bevel it eighteen inches back on one edge to a point on the opposite edge. Place it with beveled edge upward on the side of the rear end of the box, and on the projecting end of the cross bar, *d*, with the sharpened point resting under the projecting end of the bolster. Cut off the other end of the scantling two feet behind the wagon box. Bevel and cut from the remainder of the scantling a similar board and place it in the same manner on the other side of the wagon. Then with small nails fasten a wide board across the top of side pieces for a temporary stay. Now draw this frame out from the wagon, lay it upside down on the ground, and with three and one-half inch wire nails, firmly nail two boards, one by twelve inches, across the back end of the side pieces, as shown at *f, e*. Remove the temporary stayboard, save the permanent ones, *f*, even with the outer edge of the scantling, and the scoop board is complete. To unload, place it in position, raise the end gate, stand on this platform and scoop away. If the end gate opens backward with hinges it may strike the platform before it is quite open. To remedy this obstruction, cut a little of the upper side of the end of the cross bar, *d*, or cut a notch in the bottom of the scantling, or both.—*American Agriculturist*.

An Apple Picker.

The illustration here shown is taken from an advertisement in a California paper. It will illustrate the principle on which several pickers



AN APPLE PICKER.

are made. It is like an inverted umbrella on wheels, with a box below it. It is pushed under the tree. The fruit is shaken down into it and rolls into the box.

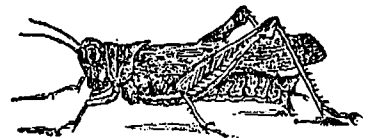
Our Two Most Injurious Species.

Melanoplus femur-rubrum, the red-legged grasshopper, although not known ever to become migratory, from its being the more abundant of the two is probably chargeable with a greater aggregate amount of injury to gardens, fruit-trees and crops than the *M. allanisi*. Both of these species belong to the same genus with the Rocky Mountain locust, and resemble it closely in life-history and habits. The three are so much alike in appearance that a close inspection by an ordinary observer would only show that *M. spretus* of the West is the better



THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST. *M. SPRETUS*.

fitted for long flight by its considerably longer wings. *M. allanisi* was confounded with *M.*

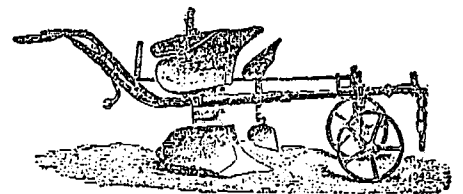


RED-LEGGED LOCUST, *M. FEMUR-RUBRUM*.

femur-rubrum until within less than twenty years ago; it is hardly separable except by comparison of the last segment of the abdomen. Until lately, and up to the present by some writers, the above three species and their associates have had place in the genus *Caloptenus*.—*Country Gentleman*.

A New Plow.

The English papers are now advertising the plow shown below. It is evidently designed to take the place of a sulky or reversible plow. It is easy to see how it works. After one furrow



NEW ENGLISH REVERSIBLE PLOW.

across, the plow is turned around and the share then above turned under, thus throwing the next furrow into the previous one. This makes a less cumbersome machine than the sulky and gives a lighter draft than the ordinary swivel plow

He is not a free man, who is not the master of his own work.

MANY farmers have an unsuspected mine of wealth in an ill-looking swamp, which they despise as so much waste land. Every ton of the muck may have five dollars' worth of nitrogen in it, and it will rarely have less than one dollar's worth. An acre will have about two thousand tons in it if the muck is three feet deep. When the muck is dug out the land is there still, and, being drained, will, under proper cultivation, make the richest grass meadow, good for two tons of hay to the acre. Or, it may be ditched and planted with water cress; or willows, which give a profit of several times as much as the grass. Or, if there is abundance of water in the bottom, it will make a pond valuable for ice. If a pond is made of it, it will only go back to its first condition, for every swamp has once been a pond filled up by aquatic vegetation, and it may easily be that under it is a valuable body of marl, which is worth much money as a fertilizer. It will pay the owner of any swamp to take what Nature has given to him.

Live Stock.

To feed swine, give grass, bran, peas and clover and give it in clean troughs that are scalded and sweetened with salt and lime every few days.

RINDERPEST has been prevalent in the southern provinces of Russia, being first brought from the neighborhood of the River Don, where 10,000 head of cattle were attacked.

OWING to the scarcity of pasture this fall some farmers have been feeding their cattle with more grain than usual and have found that an occasional feed of ground wheat increased the quality of the milk.

BREEDERS of sheep in the south of England have had several years of declining values, terminating last year in disastrous losses, consequent upon the absence of feed, owing to the bleak winter and unfavorable spring.

THE wool clip of 1892-93 season, in Argentina, was 326,000 bales, as against 351,000 bales in the preceding year, a decrease of more than four per cent. Though the lambing turned out well, the wool lacked its usual full and healthy growth.

CLEANLINESS is very essential in raising hogs. Whitewash is a great health preserver in the pig pen and its freer use would give better results in swine raising. A little salt and lime spread over the pens are also good disinfectants.

THERE was considerable abortion among young ewes in England, owing to the extreme wet early in the season, the ewes having wet backs for more than a month. There have been more barren ewes than usual, and decidedly fewer twins.

DURING the present ram-purchasing season, when such wonderful figures have been made for Shropshires, it is interesting to know that the highest price ever paid for a ram of any breed was at Mrs. Brunker's sale at Sidney, N.S.W., in 1890, when over 700 guineas was given by Mr. Gibson, of Tasmania, for a ram of the Merino breed.

A ONE day test at the Iowa State Fair between three cows—Maryke 3d's Gerben (Holstein), Empress Josephine 3d's Gerben (Holstein), and Golden Grace (Jersey)—resulted thus:

Cow.	Lb. Milk.	Lb. Fat.	Lb. Butter.
Maryke.....	51.237	1.628	2.031
Empress.....	48.562	1.600	2.000
Grace.....	23.137	0.8919	1.114

THE Texas Live Stock Journal says that the dairyman who is looking to the future will be wise if he plans to raise his own cows. The very best cows are difficult to find on the market, for the men who have them usually know enough to keep them. If for sale at all, it is at a price that the commercial dairyman considers practically prohibitive, but when you are raising your own cows for your own dairy there is no reasonable expense which cannot be afforded in order to have the very best. A good bull, good feed, good care are the items of expense, but if these are distributed among a number the cost upon any one animal is not very great. To pursue the business of dairying with profit or satisfaction, you must have the cattle which are adapted to it.

Now that the pastures are no longer available it is well to supplement the food of the cows with corn fodder, or green feed of some kind, which has been grown for the purpose. Perhaps there is nothing better than corn drilled very thickly, letting every tooth run as for grain. Let it be as near the barn as possible for convenience in handling, and feed generously in the mangers night and morning.

THE Cheshire is not as old a breed as the Berkshire, yet it has been so carefully bred that it will reproduce its kind as well as any other sort. I think its having been developed in a dairy section has something to do with this. I deem milk the best food in the world for a hog. It produces not only symmetrical development, but likewise constitutional vigor. The Cheshire passes on his abounding vigor to his offspring. Crossed with any other breed, the offspring will resemble the Cheshire much more than the other parent. Breed the purest bred Berkshire or Poland China to a Cheshire, and every pig will be white; not one black hair could be found on a thousand of such progeny. In the few instances in which I have heard of Cheshire sows being bred to a black boar, the rule has also held. Every pig was white. If one does not want white hogs, he must use no Cheshire blood.—C. W. DAVIS.

The Poultry Yard.

FEED wheat to your poultry; it is heating and egg-producing.

IN raising poultry for the table we would recommend Plymouth Rocks.

IF the pullets are to produce the eggs during the coming winter, they must have the best of care and feed.

DO not crowd your stock too much now the cold weather is coming on. Sell or kill off your culls and keep only the best. Overcrowding causes disease.

HENS have been dying in large numbers in England, from the effect of the heat and drouth. The birds seemed to be overcome by a sort of apoplexy, dying very quickly.

WARM food once a day, with some stimulant, is what is needed to induce laying. Parched oats and corn are excellent food at this season, also corn and oats boiled together and fed warm.

Now is the time to make your fowls comfortable for the winter; batten up all the cracks, mend all the broken panes of glass, and feed on warm feed once a day at least.

IT is a great mistake to think that more eggs will be the result if pullets are allowed to run with the male birds. On the contrary they only harass the pullets and retard their growth and fewer eggs are the result.

THE falling leaf serves other purposes than "to point a moral and adorn a tale." It, with its many companions, should be gathered to serve as litter in the poultry houses. Store the leaves away in some dry and sheltered place, and in cold weather sprinkle them thickly over the floors to scatter the grain among, and induce the fowls to scratch for a living.

SMALL potatoes may also now be secured, and these boiled soft and mixed with corn meal make a good growing and a good fattening food, useful for a morning feed, especially when fed warm. These cheaper, coarser foods give a needed distention to the digestive organs, and though analysis does not show them to be of a high nutritive value, yet they actually possess more worth than analysis indicates, and induce larger and more rapid growth, when fed in connection with other feeds, than can be attained from more concentrated foods fed alone.

THE cool nights that are the rule now, owing to the great difference in the temperature of the air at noon and at midnight, may produce colds or lead to a mild attack of distemper in the chickens. The coolness of the nights, also, may induce bowel complaints. Usually these attacks are very mild and need no special treatment, though it is not a bad plan to add sulphate of iron (copperas) to the water the fowls drink, just enough to give the water a brackish taste. This acts as a tonic and tends to check any diarrhoea which may appear.

AN experience of fourteen years with chickens leads to the conclusion that they, as scavengers, have more good qualities than any other of our domestic animals. In every house which is the home of an average family there is enough waste from the table to keep from ten to twenty chickens, when in addition they can have the run of an orchard or a garden. There will be times when grain may be added to advantage, but where, as is general with us, every village home consists of one acre of ground, it is easy to see that the insects, seeds, &c., that will be found, provide good meat and grain rations. The table scraps consist of grain in the form of bread, mush, &c., fruit peelings and cores, meat and bones, milk, &c. These afford a variety that is ample for good health, steady growth and profitable laying.

A GOOD steamer is a valuable assistant to the egg farm, as started just at night and allowed to run for an hour or two, it cooks the food thoroughly, and keeps it at just the right temperature for use these cold mornings. Food can be utilized in this way that would be useless in a raw condition.

TO those who cannot afford a steamer and yet would like warm food, we would advise mixing what is necessary the last thing at night, with the requisite quantity of scalding hot water, then covering it up tight with old carpet or blankets, and they will find it in the morning of a nice temperature to handle and feed and the meal somewhat cooked. Be careful not to mix it too dry. Have it a little moister than you want to use it.

MANY who first try a steamer do not know that all food to be cooked should be well mixed and moistened with water before turning on the steam, otherwise they will find their food in as raw a condition in the morning as when they left it. Turning the steam on to dry feed seems to have little effect on it for some reason.

GOOD sized sheep and big clean fleeces are the only kind that return a profit.

THE farmer gets the products of the farm which he uses for his household, at cost price.

LAND plaster and wood ash mixed dry and sprinkled on the leaves when they are wet, are said to be useful in keeping bugs from garden vines.



A SUGGESTION TO TEACHERS.

If teachers mean by examination
To show the scholars' information,
Why do they carefully seek out
Such difficult things to ask about?

These are the questions, as a rule,
The teachers ask us in our school:
"What's the time in Congo State
When Persian clocks are striking eight?
"Halve the square of seventy-three,
And what will a tenth of sixteen be?"
"What was the reason Charlemagne
Sent his great-grandma to Spain?"
"Explain what came of the Gothic war,
And what the Turks were fighting for
When Venice conquered Charles Martel,
And ancient Constantinople fell."
"Name the products of Peru
And all the rulers of Timbuctoo."
"Point out the errors in the words:
'Green cheeses were not made of curds;
'Him was not the friend of he;
'He hadn't ought to written me.'"

Now, for instance, we'll suppose,
They wish to show what a fellow knows;
They'll be glad of a few suggestions
As to a set of *useful* questions,
"What did one Columbus do
In October, 1492?"
"Will some bright scholar kindly say
Which is 'Independence Day?'"
"What little girl will be so candid
As to tell us when the pilgrims landed?
The war of 1812, my dear,
Was fought in what particular year?"
"Kindly tell us, if you will,
What nations fought at Bunker Hill?"
"Who cut down a cherry-tree,
And helped to make a nation free?"
"Name a certain English queen
Who still upon her throne is seen."

If teachers only had the tact
To hit upon the proper fact,
Recitations then would be
More creditable to them and me.

—St. Nicholas.

Thanksgiving in 1863.

THE battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were fought, respectively, Nov. 24th and 25th, 1863. The country was full of soldiers, and provisions were not plentiful. In a day or two thanksgiving would be observed by the people of the North; but this did not mean much more in army life than to recall remembrances of hearty, wholesome dinners and good cheer often enjoyed at home.

However, it was my good fortune to be detailed with three others as a scouting party about that time. The victories which our soldiers had just achieved not only raised our spirits but made the country much safer for the movements of our men. For this reason we gladly undertook the work assigned, which a few days before would have been regarded as hazardous. We were all mounted and moved along leisurely, exchanging humorous remarks about various matters, until the talk naturally drifted toward the unpromising aspects of tomorrow's Thanksgiving.

The weather was altogether unlike the blustery days of late November in the North, more like those soft, semi-bright days of October, when a peaceful old age is settling upon vegetation and visions of ripe apples and yellow piles of corn are suggested. To us, however, the apples and corn ears were utterly and painfully visionary, and so we decided; but notwithstanding the barren outlook we did enjoy a really sumptuous Thanksgiving feast.

Yet such a reality just then was as remote to us as the "battle above the clouds" was to the spectators below, two days before, and therefore as a sort of substitute each fellow in turn undertook to picture a model Thanksgiving dinner. This was the best that we could do under the circumstances, and this would have been the end of it, had not one of the boys spied some bees humming round a knot hole in a hollow cypress. We suspected this was an indication that honey was stored inside, and if so, we would

not pass it by unnoticed. Making good use of the axes for a few minutes, we soon had the tree upon the ground, and discovered a large quantity of the nectar within. The bees were small and black, different from the hybrids and Italians that are now common. They were wild from the commotion, and we were obliged to leave them till night.

Hoe-cake with honey was better than hoe-cake alone, but oh, if we had the roast turkey and pumpkin pies in connection with these, what a royal feast there would be to-morrow! Not a turkey had been seen for months, but the situation appealed to us so strongly that one of the boys vowed he would have some "substitutes" before to-morrow noon or "know the reason why," and bidding us to prepare accordingly, he galloped off.

We discovered a deserted cabin near by, which we made the headquarters for next day. It had a big fireplace, but having been ransacked, contained no household utensils of use to us. Nevertheless the shelter was needed, and after cutting wood we soon had a bright fire in the big chimney and a heap of hot ashes. By this time it was dark. Leaving the eldest "boy" at the cabin, we returned to the bee-tree and secured the honey. It was a great brown dripping mass, peppered with dead bees, that we carried back in our pans. It does not matter how we managed it; the bees and litter were picked out of the best combs, and these were reserved for a superior "mess," while from the crushed combs we squeezed out the honey with our hands in

the same manner that boys make snowballs. About midnight the absent forager returned triumphant, laden with three old hens and a peck of sweet potatoes—the best he could do. We voted him a hero, and promised not to disclose the means by which he had secured his booty. The fowls had no teeth to betray their age, but on Thanksgiving morning our fire went bravely to work to take the age out of them, and this it did in four hours' time, with the aid of frequent reinforcements from the wood-pile.

It was a dinner fit for the keen appetites of four soldiers who had known little of dainty food for many months previous. Boiled and roast chicken, chicken gravy thickened with corn meal, hoe cakes, sweet potatoes and honey—what a meal! We ate long and heartily, and even boasted that probably no dinner in the land afforded as much satisfaction as our own. It is barely possible that the hens and the potatoes were secured through the help of an old colored fiddler, for that person made his appearance at the cabin in the afternoon and gave us some dance "chunes." Our knowledge of Terpsichore may have been faulty, but this did not prevent the sleepers from creaking and the rafters from rattling as the mighty dance progressed. Verily, we thought, what mortals had profounder reasons for thankfulness than we?—*Country Gentleman.*

They say that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Distance is evidently not in the banking business or it wouldn't lend anything.





With the Books.

No one need find country life lonely or devoid of culture if his tastes lead him to surround himself with books and pictures. They bring culture to his doors, and, with the abounding advantages of country life generally, make that life the most rational that can be conceived. Many homes, however, are overflowing with books, magazines and papers that they do not provide worthy accommodation for. They are scattered about in one room and another, heaped on tables or odd shelves, and exposed to such needless wear, tear and soiling, that they soon lose much of their good looks and value. It is highly desirable that one room in the house should be set apart, where all reading matter may be gathered and safely kept, always ready for use without loss of time in hunting. The room may be a combination of sitting-room and library, and made all the pleasanter as a sitting-room because of the companionship of the books and other publications. If it can have a fireplace, the charm will be complete.

Now, in providing accommodations, there are certain points to be observed if one wishes to

what heavy material, which can now be secured for small sums, "raw silk" being an example, and, much cheaper still, the various shades of denim. This is now made in four colors, blue, dull red, yellow and brown. When the "raw edge" of the color is faded out of this material, and its texture made soft by handling or washing, it is most excellently adapted for portières and bookcase curtains.

The arrangement shown needs no explanation, except of the purpose of the drawer upon the right. An "index rerum" is a name applied to a cabinet in which are gathered, in proper order, the clippings on various subjects which

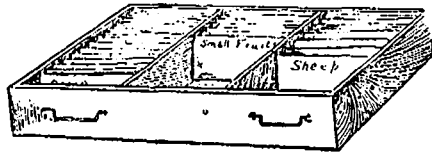


FIG. 2.—INDEX RERUM DRAWER.

have been made from the news and other papers. One sees again and again an article that he would like to preserve for future reference. With an "index rerum" this is made easy. The article is cut out, folded and placed in an envelope, and its subject marked upon the outside, or a number of articles on a general subject may be placed in one envelope. This is placed in one of the compartments of the drawer, in alphabetical order. Such a collection of clippings

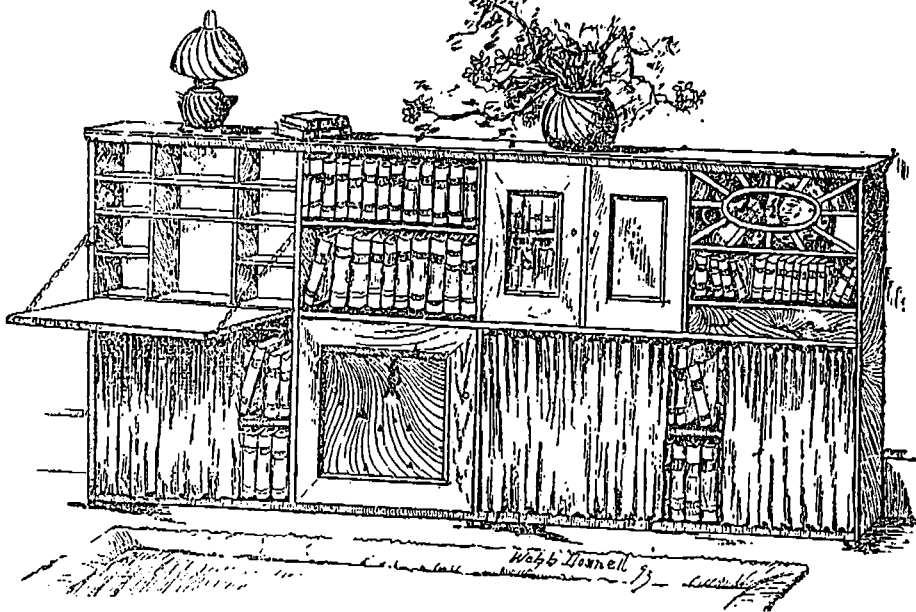


FIG. 1.—A COMBINATION BOOK-CASE.

get the most artistic and pleasing effects. The old-fashioned bookcase, running from floor to ceiling, it is to be hoped, served its purpose satisfactorily in its day and generation, but it was ugly and inconvenient, and better and more artistic notions now prevail as to book-cases and library furnishings. Cases some four feet in height, accommodating four shelves, are much more desirable, bringing all the books within easy reach, and providing large top space on which bric-a-brac, plants, vases, lamps and the like may be placed with excellent effect. But such low cases should by no means be arranged with long shelves devoted wholly to books. Such long, uniform stretches must be broken up, if one wishes to escape a severe appearance in house furnishing. The sketch of a long, low book-case and writing-desk, fig. 1, will illustrate. Here one end is devoted to a writing-desk, with books and a draw-curtain beneath. Next comes a section devoted to books exposed to view, and below is a space enclosed by a panelled door of handsome wood, which may be used for books or to store unbound magazines or other periodicals which it is desired to preserve. Another section has books protected by glass doors, and another is broken up by a shelf devoted to bric-a-brac, protected by a front of open work, a shelf for small books ("vest-pocket editions"), and a drawer, while below both sections are books protected by curtains of some-

may be of great value and helpfulness. The arrangement of the drawer is shown in fig. 2.

The library table, fig. 3, affords no small accommodation for books, and a spacious drawer for storing writing paper, envelopes and other material. Its top should be of as handsome wood as can be procured, and should be of no

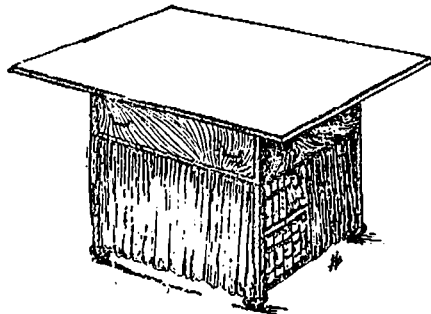


FIG. 3.—LIBRARY TABLE.

more than two pieces. The small stand, fig. 4, which is shown, tells its own story. The dictionary is always ready for reference, while below are receptacles for papers and magazines that are so com-monly found littering the tops of library tables.

Now a word as to the construction of such library furnishings. It is possible for one who

is expert with tools to do much of the work at home, such material as closet doors, open work, &c., being procured from a cabinet maker, or the whole work may be ordered from a cabinet maker. There should be an air of warmth and coziness about a room that is partially or wholly given up to books and reading, and the color of

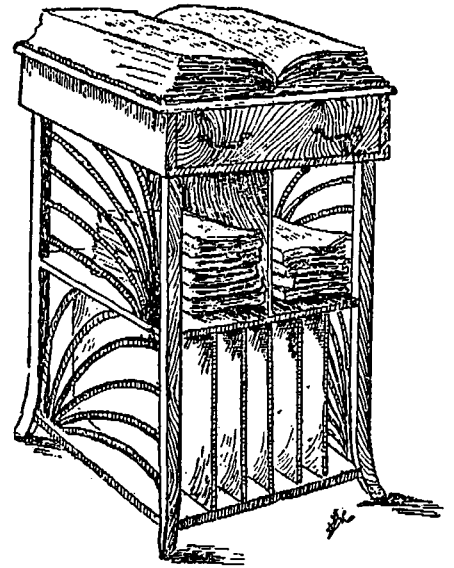


FIG. 4.—DICTIONARY STAND.

the woodwork is therefore important. Cherry or the much cheaper white wood, stained with cocobola, affords a rich color; while oak, given an antique finish, provides a rich, but expensive furnishing. For cheap wood, whitewood will probably give the best satisfaction.—*Country Gentleman*.

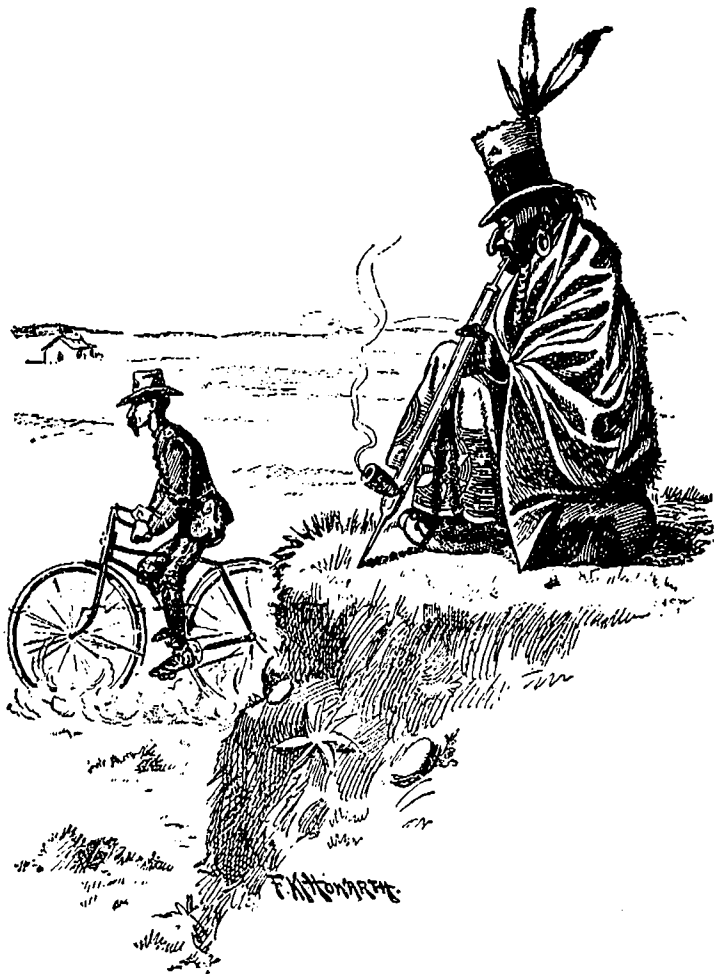
Substitutes for Apple Pie.

In an "off year," when apples are comparatively scarce, it is not usually the farmer who suffers. He and his family may enjoy them all the more. As a wise and thrifty householder he has planted for good and bad years alike; so that at the worst his own cellar is well stored, and the surplus is more valuable when prices are high than when the general abundance reduces the cost, even to town-folk, to close upon the actual expenses of handling and transportation. But the season of 1893 is an exceptional one. In many large orchards there is not a single bushel of fruit, and even on the farm apple pie promises to be a luxury. The ready housewife casts about for substitutes. For the first time in history, so far as this witness can testify, the price of quinces in the market is exactly the same as that of apples. This is highly suggestive, the quince being so much the richer and heavier fruit. Quince marmalade, in good, generous stone jars, will take the place of apple sauce to a very considerable extent. Baked quinces make a good relish, but quince pie may be hailed as a discovery. There are two good ways of making it, and either makes a fine pie.

QUINCE PIE NO. 1.—Rub the quinces thoroughly with a soft cloth, but do not pare them. Halve and remove the cores, then slice very thin and sprinkle rather liberally with granulated sugar. Bake between two crusts in a moderate oven. As with apple pie, cream is a luxury.

QUINCE PIE NO. 2.—Pare and core the quinces and stew gently with a little water until thoroughly cooked. Sift through a colander and add half the quantity of sugar. Bake in one crust of rich pastry; when almost done cover with a meringue made of the well-beaten whites of four eggs and four to six large tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar. This makes a handsome and delicious pie.

The plain cranberry tart, crossed with a lattice work of strips of pastry, is one of the time-honored achievements of our New England foremothers. It is used to be placed on show among the typical representatives of the complete mastery of the mystery of pie-craft that mustered for Thanksgiving Day.



A NEW METHOD.

MAN-AFRAID-OF-THE-SOAP (as member of Army Bicycle Corps dashes by)—Much lazy sojer. Walk sittin' down;—Ugh!



A QUERY.

"He bites the dust," the poet cries.
 When in the poem Rupert dies;
 And all of us, of plainer mind,
 To finer shades of meaning blind,
 Rise up and ask why Rupert should
 Do such a thing. Is dust so good
 He wants to eat it? Or is it
 An enemy that must be bit?
 The dust is helpless; Rupert might
 Have better bit the other knight;
 Or—but let it go. Why, oh, why,
 Must Rupert bite the dust to die?"

UNWONTED PRECAUTION.

The woman who is so "afraid of electricity" seems to get commoner every day. She took about five minutes to board a horse car yesterday, just because there was an electric car directly behind it. The conductor encouraged her all he could from the platform, but after casting startled glances at the big car standing on the track she would make an ineffectual attempt to reach the steps of the car in front of it, and when within a few feet of it she always dodged back with a little squeal, as if she thought the car would jump the track, trolley and all, for the sole purpose of running her down. It was not until the policeman saw the dilemma and took her by the arm and led her aboard that she accomplished the feat. Even then she came in muttering, "I can't help it, I am scared to death of electricity."

The only man who can outdo a lawyer lying about a suit is a tailor.

The New Special.—"Tell me candidly, is there anything original in that manuscript?" The Editor.—"Yes, the spelling."

The law is like the ocean. The greatest trouble is caused by its breakers.

These are the times when a good many of us have to sit down and think to find out where we stand.

Figgs.—"Do you think peanuts healthful?" Fogg.—"Yes, indeed; very fattening. Look at the policemen."

De Sappie.—"Have a cigarette?" Caustic.—"No; I don't smoke 'fool-killers.'" De Sappie.—"Neither would I if I were you."

Brer. Johnsting.—"How much you say dat plaster done cos?" Drug Clerk.—"Twenty-five cents." Brer. Johnsting.—"Gimme one ob dem new stamps, boss. I ain't no millymair."

A western paper says warm weather accelerates the growth of whiskers. That may be a reason why cyclones come to play with them when the summer is on.

"Papa, what is a king?" "A king, my child, is a person whose authority is practically unlimited, whose word is law, and whom everybody must obey." "Papa, is mamma a king?"

"It ain't no wonder that city people don't live long," said old Mrs. Jason. "Law, me! if I had as many neighbors to look after as folks that lives in cities must have, I'd be dead in less'n a year."

Miss. Highupp.—"I think Miss Glohetrott ought to be ashamed of herself. She says she found the paintings of the old masters dreadfully stupid." Miss Wayupp.—"So do many others." Miss Highupp.—"Yes, but she says so."

Teacher.—"Who can vote for Representatives?" Scholar.—"The people of the United States." Teacher.—"Did you ever vote?" Scholar (confusedly).—"Well—er—no, but I meant idiots and lunatics couldn't vote, too."

Applicant.—"Yes, madam, I wish to secure board, but I must inform you that I am a vegetarian, madam." Mrs. Sliindier.—"Oh, that will be all right. You will not be expected to eat the meat. None of the others ever do."

He.—"Did you ever hear me sing?" She.—"I never did." He.—"Why, I thought you were present when I appeared in concert last winter." She.—"I was."

When a man is going home at a late hour of the night and persistently tries to draw a cigar by dropping a nickel in the slot of a letter box, it does not require a doctor to tell what is the matter with him.

"Willie, did you take a strawberry from that wagon that was passing? Don't you know that is stealing?" "I didn't want to do nothin' very bad, mamma, so I just picked out the littles, 'teeniest' berries I could find."

Housekeeper.—"This is mighty sickly-looking milk." Milkman.—"Can't see why. The cows are as healthy as bronchos, and even the water is well water. Nothing sickly, about that milk."

"I have a great scheme to increase business," said the retired journalist to his new employer. "What is it?" asked the grocer, for such was the new employer's vocation. "We'll give a Jamaica coupon with each watermelon."

He.—"What a woman that Mrs. Highstrung is; does she ever obey any one?" She.—"Oh, yes, she obeys her husband implicitly." He.—"Her husband must be a very strong-minded man then." She.—"Not at all. He simply tells her to do exactly as she pleases and she obeys without a murmur."

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.

Witherby.—"You haven't seen my new boy, have you? They say he takes after his father." Plankington.—"If he takes the same thing his father takes, I'm sorry for him, old man."

UNREASONABLE.

Old Hyson (angrily)—"See here! I would like to know what you intend to make of yourself? Your college principal says he doesn't know of anything that you would be likely to make a success of." Young Hyson.—"Well, you don't expect me to answer a question a college professor can't answer, do you?"

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Our little Tommy was so sick, It gave us quite a shock, We sent off for the doctor quick, At half-past eight o'clock.

The doctor came, polite and cool, Felt Tommy's pulse, and then He said "If Tommy stayed from school, He'd be all right by ten!"

—Therry Romaine in November Godey's.

THE WAY OF IT.

A smooth confidence man has just swindled some Chicago banks out of \$50,000. It is when an honest and responsible stranger goes to a bank that the banker scrutinizes and hesitates, and asks for forty-one evidences that everything is all right. The slick stranger get wha'ever he wants.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE WOMAN'S ADVICE.

THE real estate dealer had a house for rent in an undesirable neighborhood, but he did not represent it so. A woman came to see him about renting and he told her of the place.

"How many rooms?" she asked. "Nine, madam," he replied very politely. "How much is it?" "Twenty-five dollars a month."

"Well, I'll go and look at it." "Can we send someone with you?" "No; give me the key and I'll go myself." She went away, and in the course of a couple of hours she returned.

"Do you want your rent in advance?" she asked without any preliminaries. "Oh, no, madam," and the real estate man bowed very low.

"Well, I'd advise you to rent it that way," she snapped. "I wouldn't trust a family for five minutes in a place like that. Good morning."

The agent hasn't entirely recovered yet.

A HINT TO WHEELMEN.

Look out for
 Kyphosis bicyclistarum;
 It's a bend in your spine
 Which eight times in nine
 Will give you a whole lot of trouble;
 If you wish to prevent
 This bicycle bent,
 Don't sit on your wheel in a double.
 Look out for
 Kyphosis bicyclistarum.

HARD LUCK STORY.

Ruffen.—"Old fellow, you look blue. Are you on the wrong side of the market?" Pamball.—"Market nothing! I moved yesterday; the truckman broke \$25 worth of the furniture, I lost a \$5 bill the gas company held me up for double the usual deposit, and I've just been drawn on a jury."



STRANGER—Can you tell me where Mr. Subbubs lives?

THE NEW BOY—Yes, sah! He libs right in dat house dar.

ORBLIGING, BUT CARELESS.

Rubber Belting!

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL

Manufacture the Best Threshing Machine Belts in America.

ASK THE MERCHANT YOU DEAL WITH FOR THEM, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

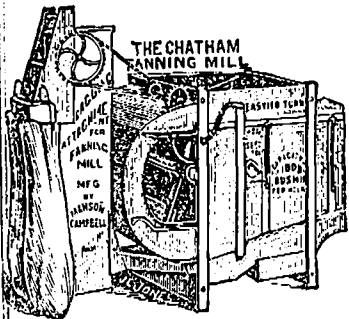
RUBBER

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Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BELTING

THE CHATHAM FANNING MILL.



1000 sold 1884
 1330 sold 1885
 2000 sold 1886
 2300 sold 1887
 2500 sold 1888
 3000 sold 1889
 4000 sold 1890
 4500 sold 1891
 5000 sold 1892

More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada put together & doubled.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Sept. 29, 1893.
 DEAR SIR,—The Mill works to my entire satisfaction, cleaning good and very fast. Would not be without the Bagger, as it saves the work of two men and considerable space of floor room. Wishing you every success, I am,
 Yours truly,
 H. W. FAIRCHILD.

34,000 Chatham Mills now in use.
 Over 10,600 Bagging Attachments now in use.

Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The Elevator Clips are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CLEANING OF ALSAC CLOVER SEED, MARROWFAT AND BLACK EYE PEAS. The Mill is fitted with Screens and Riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and Seed, and is sold with or without a Bagger, though it is not wise to be without a Bagger.

For prices and full information apply to

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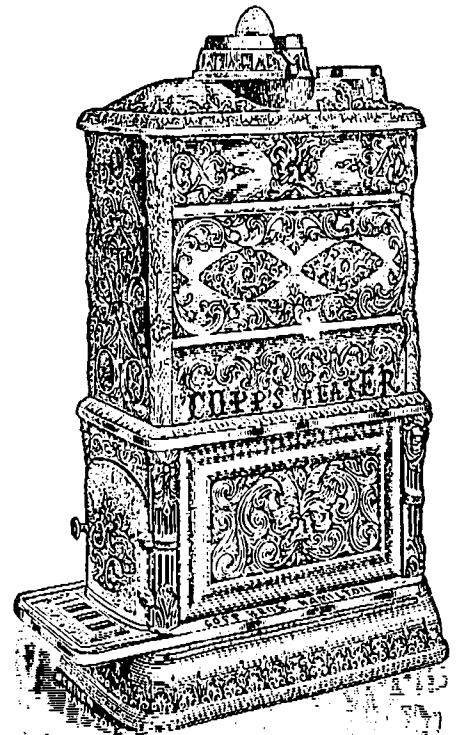
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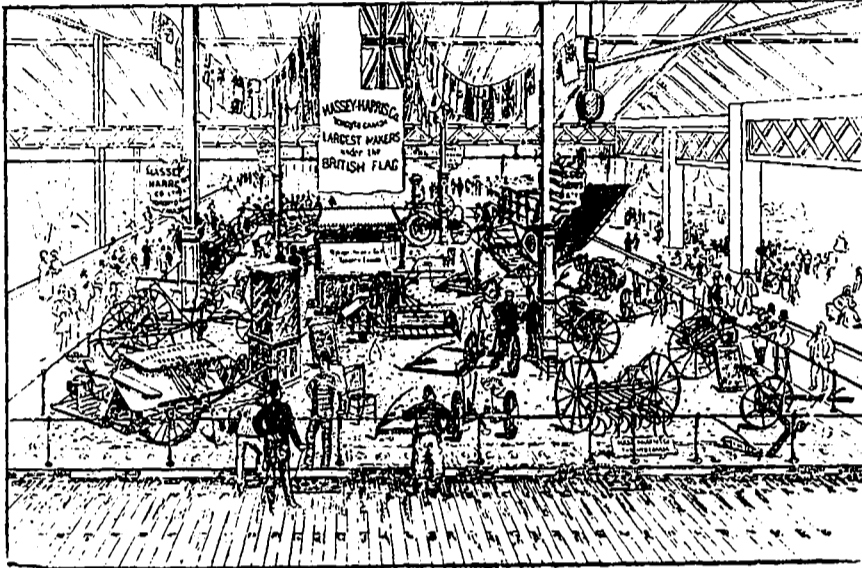
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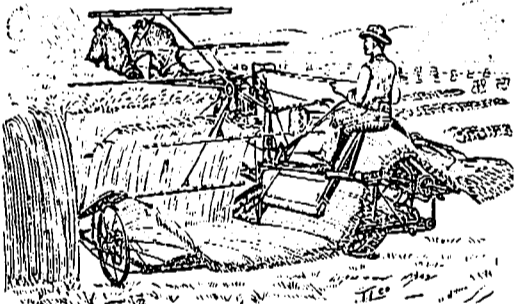
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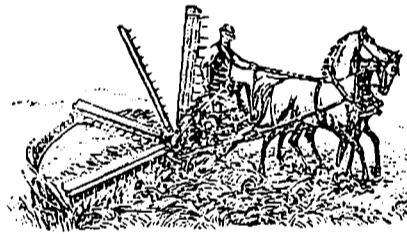


GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT EXHIBIT.

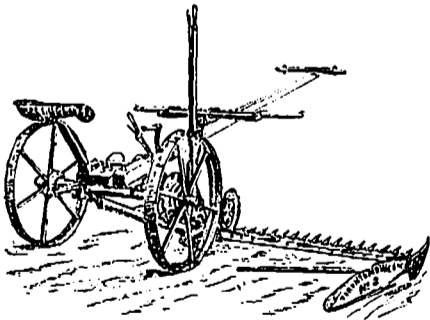
SOME OF THE MACHINES ON EXHIBITION.



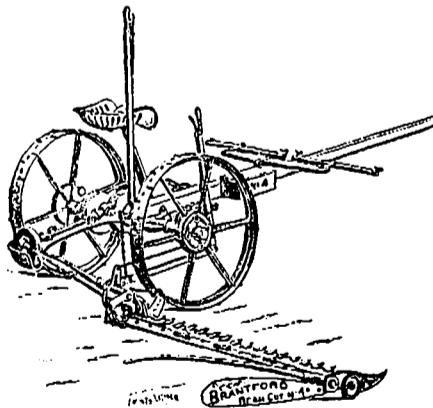
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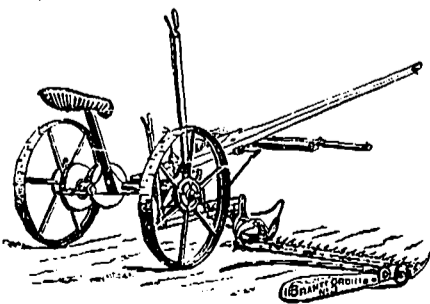
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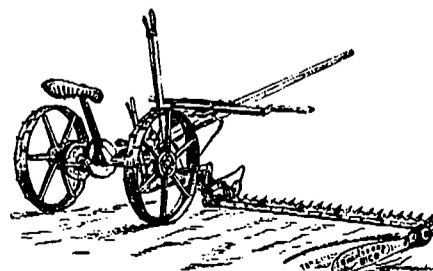
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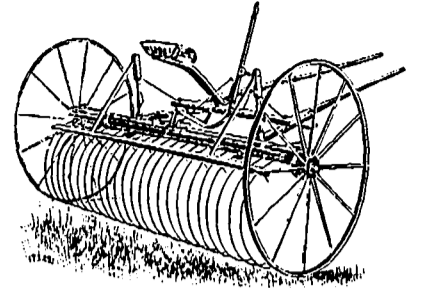
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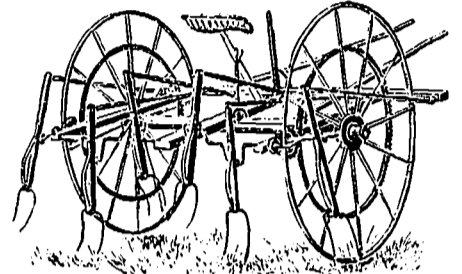
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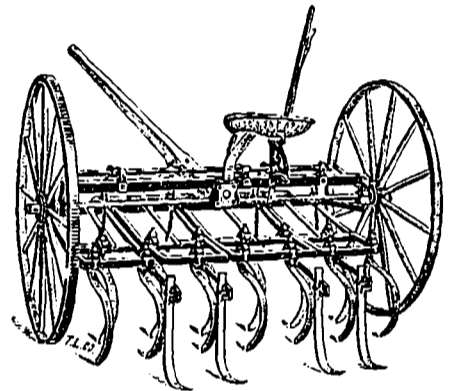
BRANTFORD BIG 6 MOWER.



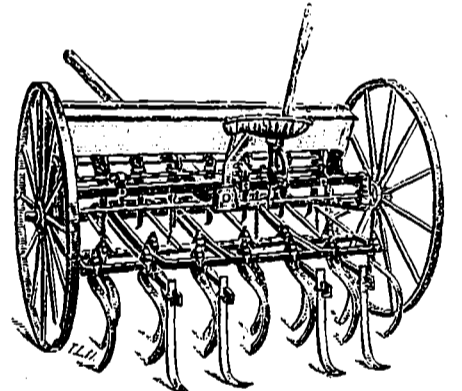
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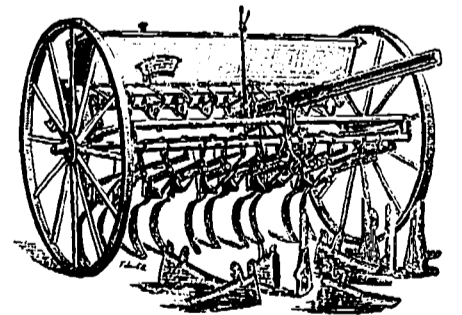
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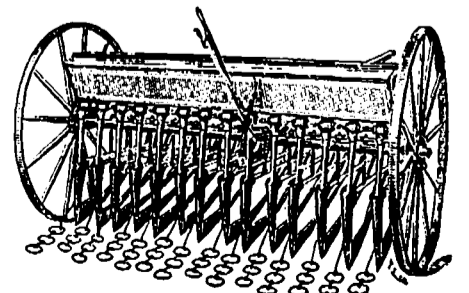
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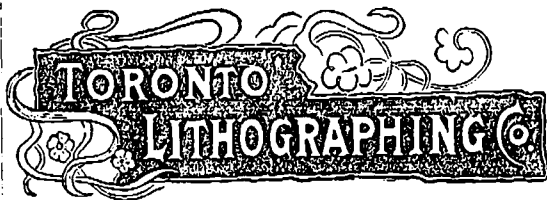
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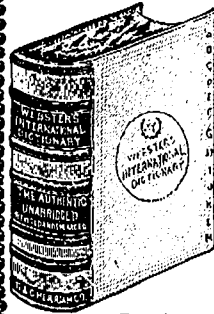
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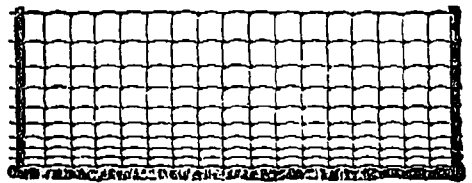
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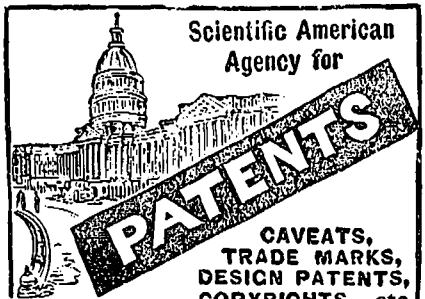
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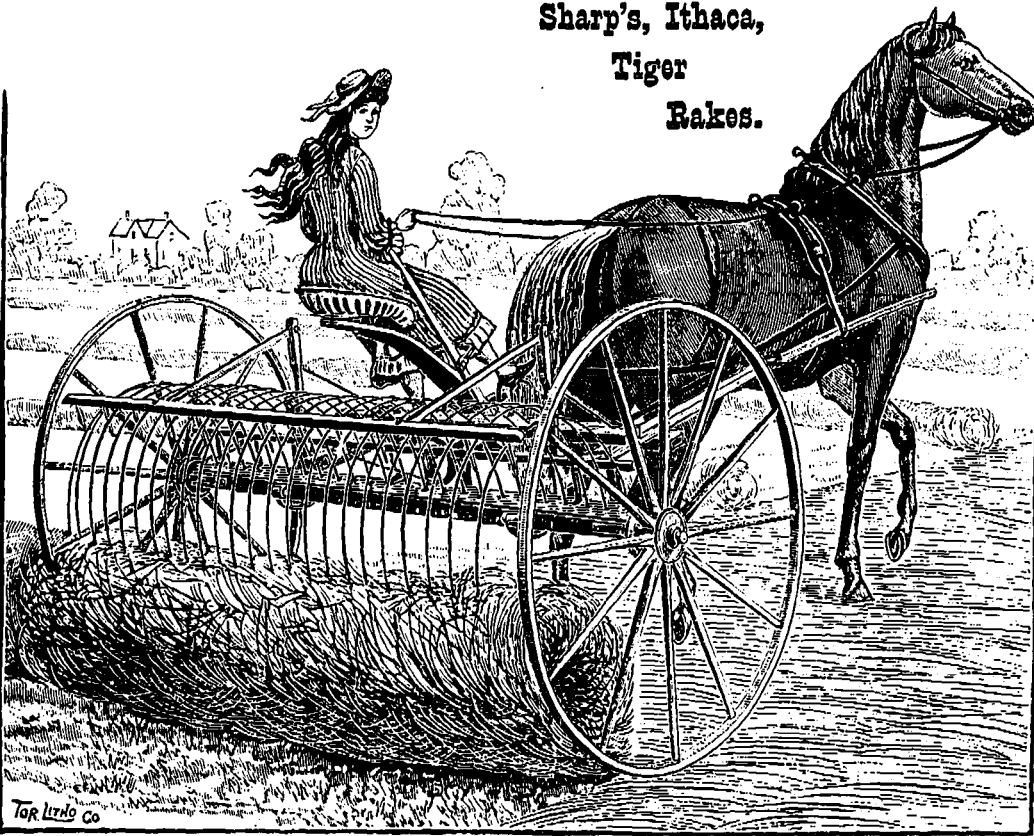
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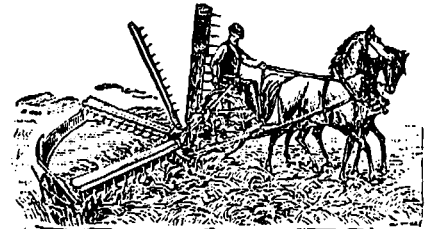
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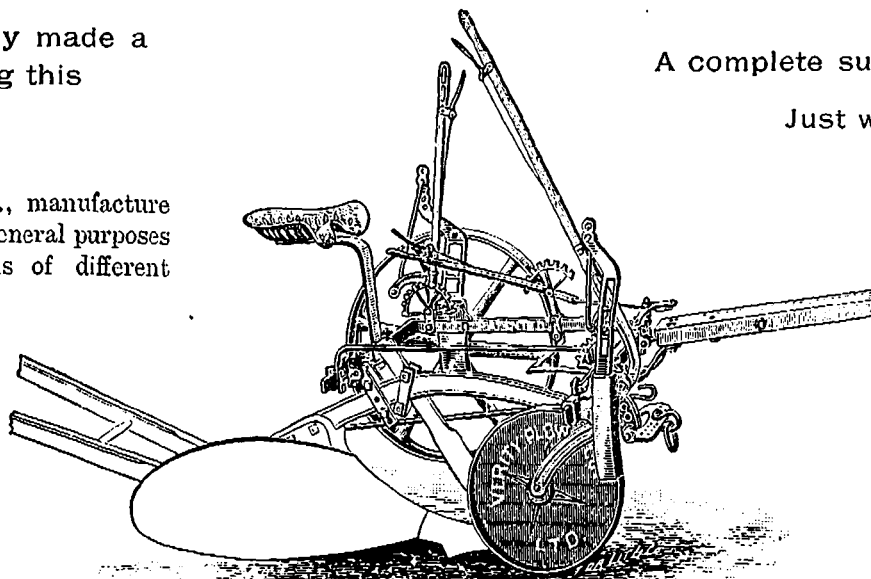
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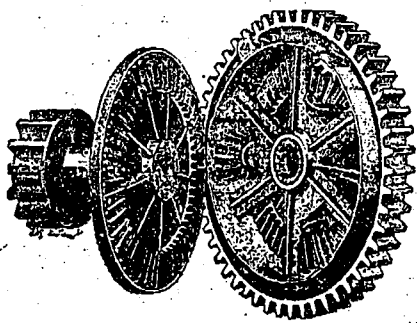
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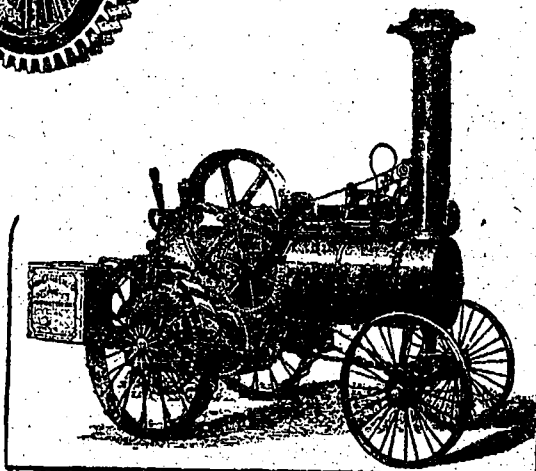
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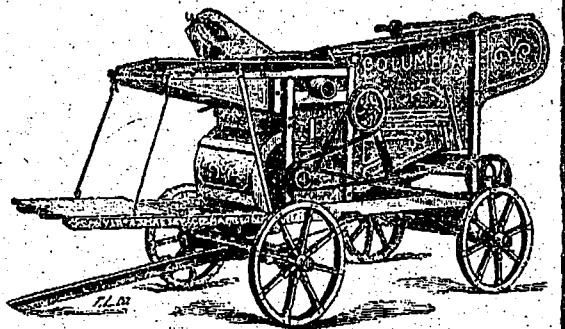
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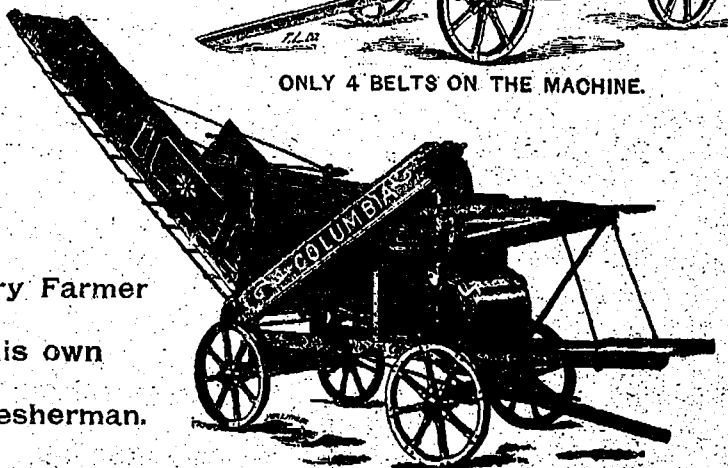
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