

• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

May Number

New Series, Vol. 8, No. 5.]

[Toronto, May, 1891.



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FEATURES PECULIAR TO THE MASSEY-TORONTO MOWER.

The Massey-Toronto Mower is the most Popular, 30,692 having already been sold and being now in actual use.



OVER A STONE—KNIFE IN FULL MOTION.

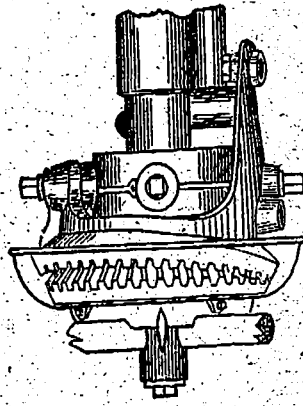
SIMPLE.

THE Splendid Driving mechanism used on the MASSEY-TORONTO Mower is one of the great inventions of this age. The wonderful differential gear which converts the rotary motion directly into reciprocal motion is a marvel to scientists in mechanics. Nothing more simple can be imagined, and at the same time there never has been a more powerful driving mechanism discovered. Two cog wheels only constitute the device, and these but the size of a dinner plate.

ELEVEN

of these cogs are in mesh at one time; other gears have three only.

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The Wonderful Differential Gear

draft rod attached to the main frame connects with a sliding device on the pole, thus connecting the horses directly with the cutter bar.

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For steady, even, clean and powerful cutting no mowing machine has ever been designed that can equal the MASSEY-TORONTO Mower. It is made exceptionally strong, and for rough land its rival is not known. It is often used on new land, where it would be most unsafe to venture with any other style of machine. It can even be used for underbrushing a swamp. The MASSEY-TORONTO Mower is the only machine which practically admits of the cutter bar being raised to an upright position with the knife in full motion. No stopping required with the "Toronto" in passing obstacles.

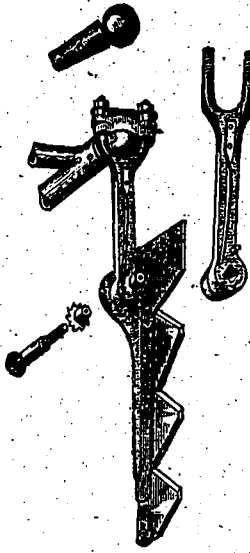


OVER A STUMP—KNIFE IN FULL MOTION.

POWERFUL.

In every detail this celebrated mowing machine will be found to excel. The Pitman connection are ball and socket, and all slack from long wear can easily and quickly be taken up by simply turning a nut. No mow-er extant has such perfect adjustments to adopt it to all circumstances.

The "Toronto" is not drawn from the pole. A



Admirable Patented Pitman Connections.

road for miles without the slightest danger of injury to the machine, as when out of gear the only two cog wheels on it are thrown wide apart and the machine is like a sulky, and with the fine spring seat rides almost as easy. The Guards are of tested malleable iron, fitted with ledger plates of steel made at our own works. The Sections are made of best English steel, specially imported by ourselves for this purpose. These, as well as the Ledger Plates, are made by ourselves. Our new Knife and Bar Department is thoroughly equipped and constitutes a large industry in itself. The Cutter Bar is of steel, and is thoroughly tested before being fitted with guards and knives. A lead wheel in the inside cutter bar over inequalities of the land.

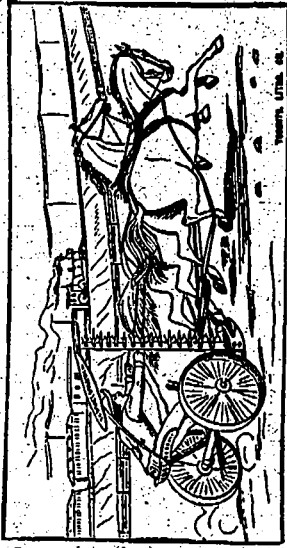
EASIEST OPERATED.



PASSING A TREE—KNIFE IN FULL MOTION.

DURABLE.

ALWAYS READY.



LET HER GO! NO HARM CAN COME.

30,692 Massey-Toronto Mowers have already been sold and are in actual use, many of them having cut 13 seasons.

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO., TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

[New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY, 1891.

[Vol. 3, No. 5.]

Original in MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.]

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The Wreckers of Sable Island,

BY

J. Macdonald Oxley.
Author of "Bert Lloyd's Boyhood," "Up Among the Ice Floes," and
"The Chore Boy of Camp Kippewa."

IN SIX CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER V.

A WEARY WINTER.

FOR a few moments the hut was a scene of wild confusion, as its bewildered inmates, so suddenly aroused from their sleep, and some of them still stupid from deep potations of wine, stumbled about in the semi-darkness. But Ben, who was not easily excited, soon restored order by striking a light, and making it clear that whatever may have been apparent to Evil-Eye's drink-distorted vision, there was certainly no cause of alarm discernible by any one else. Whereupon with many a malediction upon the cause of this untimely dis-

turbance, the most of them returned to their bunks and went grumblingly off to sleep again.

A few had their wits sufficiently about them to think it worth while to see what was the matter with Evil-Eye, and of these Ben was the chief, for little as he loved the scoundrel, he could not find it in his heart to let him end his miserable life in that way, if his rude doctoring could be of any avail. So under his direction the writhing creature was lifted out upon the floor, and cold water dashed in his face, while his arms and legs were held that he might not injure himself in his violent contortions.

These measures were not without effect. In a little while the patient's strugglings grew less vio-

lent, the awful purple hue left his face, his breathing became more natural, and presently with a great sigh he fell into a heavy sleep, from which he did not waken for many hours.

Although plied with questions upon his recovery as to the cause of his extraordinary conduct, he for some time refused to give any explanation. But two things were too noticeable not to excite remark.

In the first place he was much more moderate in the use of wine, taking care not to drink to excess; and in the second place his attitude toward Eric underwent a curious change. Instead of regarding him with that former look of hungering hatred, he now seemed to have a feeling of superstitious fear concerning the boy. He shrank from his proximity, and avoided him in every possible way, treating him in fact much as a dog would a man who had been especially cruel to him.

Both Ben and Eric noted this change and were grateful for it, but it was not until sometime afterwards that they learned the secret. It seemed that on the night when Evil-Eye had acted so strangely, he had wakened from his drunken sleep about midnight, and was tossing about in his bunk restlessly when the moonlight, drifting through the uncurtained windows, revealed to him a strange presence



THEN OFF WOULD HE GALLOP, WITH PRINCE BOUNDING BESIDE HIM.

in the room. The form was that of a woman, clad in elegant garments that were dripping with seawater and soiled with sand. Her face was pale with the pallor of death, her hair hung lank and wet upon her shoulders. Looking steadfastly at Evil-Eye, whose blood seemed to congeal before her awesome gaze, she held up her left hand, and pointed at it with her right. The third finger was missing!—it had been roughly hacked off close to the palm, and the blood seemed still to be dropping from the ghastly stump!

Whether he would or no, Evil-Eye had to look, and for a moment she held him spell-bound with his eye fastened upon this gruesome token of his brutality. Then letting her maimed hand fall to her side she turned and pointed to the bunk where Eric lay sleeping beside Ben in sound unconsciousness. Her face took on a threatening look, her lips moved, though no words were audible, and Evil-Eye, whose wits seemed preternaturally sharpened, understood at once her meaning, for he well knew how close was the relation between the woman whose body he had despoiled, and the boy Ben had saved from his murderous clutch.

As the spectre stood before him thus with outstretched hand and menacing look, the spell that locked his lips was broken, and shrieking out the words that have already been recorded, he knew no more until at broad daylight he found himself lying weak and miserable in his bunk.

Winter on Sable Island is not like winter on the mainland. The nearer presence of the Gulf Stream prevents any long continuance of cold. The snow comes in violent storms, and fills the valleys with drifts which soon vanish again. There is more rain and fog than snow, even in mid-winter, and the herds of wild, shaggy, sharp-boned ponies that have scampered from end to end of the Island for two centuries past, have no difficulty in finding plenty of nutritious fodder in the grass and vetches that grow rankly in every sheltered spot.

These ponies were a great blessing to Eric. But for them and the rabbits, which were even more numerous, the winter, weary and dreary as it was, would have been utterly intolerable. But as long as it was fit to be out of doors at all, he had a constant source of amusement in these creatures.

The wreckers had captured a score or more of the ponies, and having broken them in after some sort of fashion, for this strangely-assorted group had in it men who were familiar with the half-fishermen, half-farmer life common to the Nova Scotian coast, kept them near the hut in a large corral made with the drift-wood that came so abundantly to hand. Now if there was one manly accomplishment upon which Eric prided himself more than another it was his horsemanship. He had ridden to hounds at Oakdene ever since he was twelve years of age, and there was not a lad in the country with a firmer seat in the saddle, or a more masterful touch of the reins. The saddles and bridles at Sable Island were of the rudest description, and the ponies themselves about as wicked and vicious as animals of their size could be. But Eric was not daunted in the least. With Ben's assistance a pony would be caught and saddled, and then off he would gallop with Prince barking and bounding along beside him.

Often Ben would keep him company, for there was an old black stallion that was equal to the task of bearing his big frame, and then Eric really felt happy. The hated abode of the wreckers would be left far behind, and with the keen, wintry air making his cheeks tingle, and bringing out their roses brightly, he would scamper off at full speed for mile after mile while Ben lumbered along more

slowly in the rear. Then, halting for his friend to overtake him, the two would canter along quietly, amusing themselves by startling the rabbits in their burrows, or disturbing herds of ponies grazing in the grassy dells.

On other days they would take their guns, and wage war against the rabbits. Then was Prince in his glory. Had he been born a grey-hound instead of a mastiff, he could not have entered more heartily into the sport. To be sure he was upon the whole rather more of a hindrance than a help, but no suspicion of this dashed his bright spirit, and Eric would not for the world have hinted it to him. His chief usefulness lay in retrieving, for he had been diligently taught to fetch and carry, and soon learned to apply this accomplishment to the victims of the hunters' muskets. The rabbits were not killed in the mere wantonness of sport. There was always an active demand for them at the hut where their succulent flesh made a welcome addition to the daily pot.

But the ponies and the rabbits were not the only objects of interest. The common harbor seal was at the island before him, and in January the Greenland seal came in great herds to bring forth, later on, its funny little whelps which seemed so like amphibious puppies. Eric was so taken with the seals that he was not content until he had one for a pet. Ben accomplished this for him, creeping carefully upon the pack one day, and grasping a fine fellow about a year old by the tail before he could make his escape. After a couple of weeks' confinement in a pen, and constant attention, the captive became so thoroughly reconciled to his new mode of life that he was allowed his liberty, and showed no disposition to run away, evincing great fondness for Eric, who taught him quite a number of amusing tricks.

So long as the weather was fine, therefore, Eric had many antidotes against depression of spirits, but the proportion of fine weather to foul on Sable Island is very small. For a week at a time the sun would be invisible, and storms that lasted for days were of frequent occurrence. Fortunately there was a resource at hand for stormy weather also. Among the spoils of the *Francis* was a leather-covered box so handsomely made that one of the wreckers, supposing that it contained something valuable, brought it ashore to be opened at his leisure. When he did break it open he was much disgusted to find that it contained nothing but books, and flung it from him with an oath, saying that he "had no book-larnin' and what's more didn't want none."

Eric afterwards picked it up and was delighted to discover that the contents were a complete set of Shakespeare in beautiful binding and perfect preservation. He stowed the box carefully away at the back of his bunk, and thenceforth whenever compelled to stay in doors, was never without a volume in his hands, reading those marvellous tragedies, comedies, and poems with inexhaustible relish. He even got Ben interested, and read many of the plays aloud to him, the wrecker taking especial pleasure in those that were full of wars and fierce conflicts.

But despite all this alleviations of his lot, Eric was far from being happy or content. His one thought was deliverance from his strange position, and he could not disguise from himself how deeply shrouded in uncertainty was his future. He had no doubt that Ben would do his best for him, but while Ben's protection availed well enough so long as he remained upon the island, it would be a different matter with regard to his leaving the place,

for then not only Evil-Eye, but all the other wreckers, would undoubtedly in their own interest see to it that in some way there was no fear of his becoming an informer, and bringing the strong hand of the law down upon them.

They often spoke of going to Boston, and Eric gathered from their conversation that with the coming of spring they looked for the advent of a schooner sent out by confederates at that port to take themselves and their booty ashore. This schooner was the supreme object of Eric's hopes. In it he saw his best, if not his only hope, of deliverance, and many an evening when he seemed to be deeply immersed in Shakespeare, was he, in reality, with strained ears and throbbing pulses, listening to the wreckers discussing their plans for the future. Tax his brains as he might, he could invent no scheme that seemed in the least degree feasible. More than once he tried to talk with Ben about the matter, but whether Ben had no clearly defined plan himself, and did not wish to confess it, or whether he thought it best not to excite hopes which perhaps might be impossible of fulfilment, at all events he steadfastly refused to be drawn into conversation on the subject, giving his eager questioner no further consolation than was implied in the words:

"We'll see, my lad, we'll see. I'll stand by ye, never fear," and with this Eric was fain to be content, and bide his time.

It must not be supposed that life passed peacefully in the wreckers' hut on Sable Island. This could hardly be when so many men who feared neither God nor man, were gathered together in a place where the law had no power. Not only were many of them men of fierce and unrestrained passions, but drinking and gambling were carried on to an extent that could not fail to be productive of bickerings and strife. Again and again did violent quarrels take place in which the flash of steel, and click of pistol spoke peril to human life, but somehow, although more than ugly wounds were often given, there was no actual tragedy.

This was due more to Ben than to any other cause. As has been already mentioned, he had carefully abstained from excess in wine ever since he became responsible for the safety of Eric, and his unflinching coolness combined with his enormous strength had been the means of warding off fatal consequences, although it seemed at times as though the floor must run with blood, so furious would be the wreckers' conflicts.

They were an ill-assorted crew. The English portion, who hailed from New England and the shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were quick to make common cause against the Frenchmen from Ohezystcook, Arichat, and the Bay de Chaleur. The hut was in fact divided between two factions, either of whom would have been quite ready and willing, did good opportunity but present itself, to wipe the other out of existence, in order to possess for themselves the whole of the booty that had now accumulated.

Eric took the utmost care to be out of the way whenever a fight became imminent. Indeed, if he was not quick to move, Ben would be sure to whisper in his ear:

"There's a row coming. You'd better cut."

And cut he would, not returning to the hut until order had been restored. This entailed sometimes long and weary watches outside in the dark and cold, but even that was better than being cooped up in the room with men inflamed by drink and greed to the point where a thrust with a knife or shot from a pistol came as easily as a blow of the clenched fist.

After this fashion the winter wore away. Much to Eric's satisfaction there were no more wrecks, or at all events none that came within the wreckers' reach, for he dreaded being made witness to scenes such as he felt confident must have taken place at the wreck of the *Francis*.

As spring approached, signs of excitement and eager expectation became visible among the wreckers. They spent the most of the day upon the highest points of observation the many-hillocked island afforded, peering out across the serried ranks of billows, in search of the anxiously-awaited schooner. They had no definite idea just when to expect her appearance. Indeed, had a fixed time been set, they would not have been able to know when it arrived, for destitute of both time-pieces and calendars, they were fain to measure the flight of the hours by the sun, and the months by the moon.

The days grew longer and warmer and yet no schooner appeared. Hope long deferred did not tend to render the undisciplined tempers of the wreckers any more amiable, and Eric, worried as he was with his own troubles, found life harder than ever to endure. Moreover, a new danger presently made itself apparent. It has been already mentioned that the majority of the wreckers manifested entire indifference towards him. He and his big dog were Ben's belongings and so long as they got in nobody's way they were left undisturbed. But when day after day and week after week slipped by and the schooner was not forthcoming, Eric became conscious of a change in the demeanor of those surrounding him, not very marked at first but soon only too evident. Hostile threatening looks were cast upon him, glances dark with dreadful meaning were exchanged. Beyond a doubt the peril of his position was having alarming increase.

The explanation was simple enough. Like men of their class, the wreckers were intensely superstitious, and the wily villain, Evil-Eye, shrewdly seized upon the delay of the schooner to get at Eric indirectly. He suggested to his associates that the boy's presence was accountable for the vessel's non-appearance. He had brought them ill-luck, for not a wreck had come their way since his life had been spared, so much against his (Evil-Eye's) better judgment, and now he was playing them another scurvy trick, and by some witchery preventing the fulfillment of their plans.

The evil seed so craftily sown took root at once, only the curious feeling, half-fear, half-respect, they bore for Ben, saved Eric at the first from falling a victim to their mad superstition, and even his influence would not have availed much longer had not the welcome cry of "A Sail! A Sail!" rung out from a watcher on the highest hill one bright May morning, and the broad sails of a schooner soon afterwards become visible to all as she tacked to and fro on beating up towards the island.

Everything else was forgotten in the joy occasioned by this sight, and Evil-Eye, once again foiled again in his base design, snarled savagely at Eric, and swore to himself that he would have his own way yet.

The schooner lay to at a distance of about a mile from the shore, the water being too shallow to permit of a nearer approach, and fired a gun to announce her arrival, although this was hardly necessary under the circumstances, all the inhabitants of the island being already on the beach, eagerly awaiting her. Presently a boat was lowered, and three persons getting in it, was rowed swiftly ashore, the passage of the breakers being skillfully managed with the aid of a number of the wreckers who

dashed into the surf, and drew it up high and dry upon the beach.

The new-comers were very heartily, if somewhat roughly, greeted, and after the first excitement was over, Eric noticed them regarding him with looks of curious inquiry, which Evil-Eye made haste to answer in an inaudible undertone, whereupon they shook their heads as though to say:

"Oh, no! that can't be done. That won't do at all."

Eric's heart sank when he saw this, and divined its import. There were but two alternatives before him. Either he would be left behind alone on Sable Island—a terrible possibility; or, he would be taken to Boston, and there got rid of somehow, and in such a way that he could give no trouble to the wreckers. Of the two, the latter, surrounded as it was with uncertainties and dangers innumerable, held all his hopes. It offered some faint chance of ultimate deliverance. The other meant nothing more nor less than a living burial. But would they take him on board the schooner?

(To be Continued.)

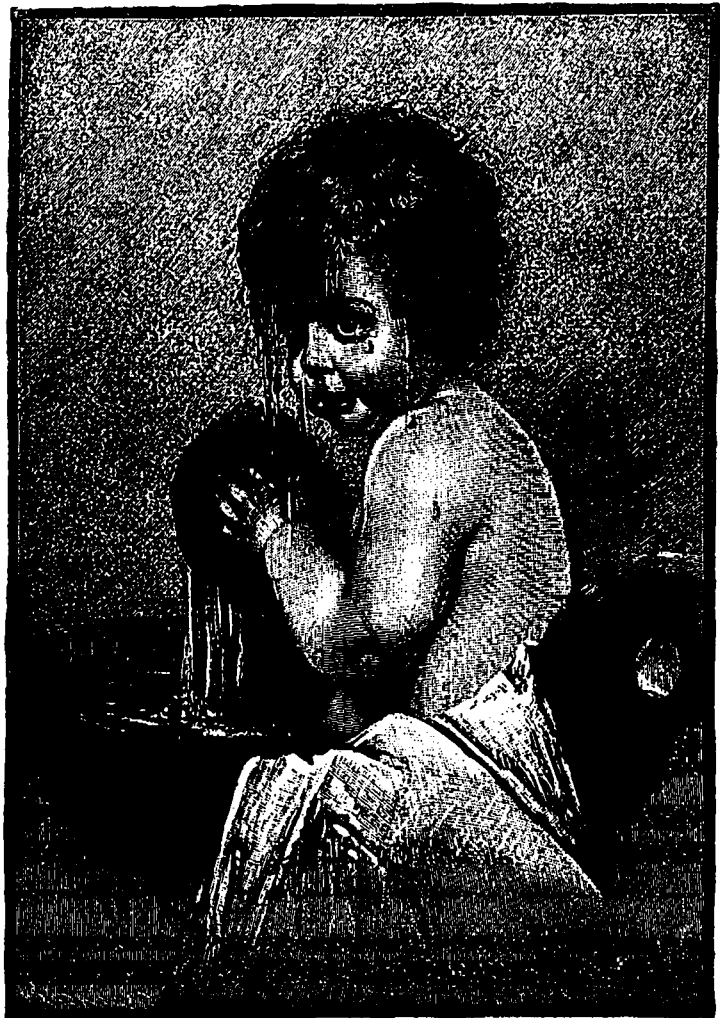
Alcoholic Patent Medicines.

By PROFESSOR SCRUB.

WHY DO PEOPLE UPHOLD SUCH FRAUDS?—A WARNING.

We doubt if there are any greater frauds which go unpunished than some of the patent medicine fakes that are imposed on the public; and the worst of it is, that they are not only tolerated, but encouraged by the patronage of certain classes of people. True, there are many proprietary articles which have genuine merit,—which are beneficial and useful,—and which have grown into favor and are well known to be good. These are frequently used by physicians. However, the majority of patent medicines are rank frauds and do not have

the curative powers they are advertised to possess; on the contrary, by their cunningly-worded and very attractive and very widely distributed advertisements, the makers of these goods actually persuade people into thinking they are sick. When persons are over-worked, tired out, or for any reason nervously depressed, they are easily made to think they are sick, or that something is the matter with them. Patent medicine men take advantage of this state of mind that results from depression, and point out no end of symptoms which foreshadow some terrible impending disease that their good-for-nothing preparation is alleged to ward off or cure. The depressed individual notes some of these symptoms to be akin to some of her ill-feelings, she is therefore frightened and led to believe there is actually something wrong with her, when possibly rest and more time in the fresh air are all that are required to restore accustomed vigor. Most likely she tries the advertised remedy. Then of course she feels no better; on the contrary, is worse, and may be, another bottle is taken. More than likely the very medicine she is taking is actually doing her harm; if not, the very fact that the "marvellous remedy" was not effectual in her case, leads her to think her case worse than she supposed, and increased mental depression may then pave the way to some disease. Physicians are realizing more and more the wonderful influence of the mind in most cases of disease to hasten or retard recovery. There is more in the "mind-cure" theory than at first supposed. Take two cases of nervous prostration which appear to be equally severe. Let the mind of one person look forward to and firmly believe he will recover, and the other as positively believe he is sure to die an invalid, whereas the one will make comparatively rapid strides towards recovery, the other will slowly if ever again get well. There is no doubt that very much evil is done by patent medicine advertisements, and that certain kinds of them, which occasion mental dejection and



cause untold miseries, are actually criminal, and we think should be suppressed by law.

Again, much harm results from taking remedies wholly unsuited to the condition, and which perhaps even aggravate the case. A man having some ailment or disease decides that the symptoms mentioned in the circular of some specific patent remedy are analogous to those of his case, and takes the remedy only to make a bad matter worse. When people are sick they should see a physician and not waste their money on quack remedies and take the chances of ruining their health.

The patent medicine business is extraordinarily profitable, hence so extensively advertised and so vigorously pushed. We know of no line of business in which such exorbitant profits are made. When in New England last fall we visited one of the large proprietary institutions and were quietly informed that the contents of a bottle of one very popular remedy (?) which sold at \$1 per bottle, only cost *six cents!*—this is sold largely in Canada. The people apparently like to be fooled, and no wonder there are men who are ready to do it.

We have not yet, however, drawn attention to the worst feature of many patented mixtures, which are palmed off on the public in nicely done up parcels, handsomely labelled; it is the fact that they are largely composed of alcohol. We fear many a fallen man, and possibly woman too, may trace the development of the cursed appetite to some well-advertised patent medicine. To some of our readers this may be news, but read the article following, which we quote from the *New York Independent*, a fearless journal, devoted to religion and morality.

The majority of our newspapers and journals receive such vast sums of money for advertising these goods, that they allow their mouths to be padlocked. Even our religious journals are not as particular as they should be to exclude them from their columns.

Our readers must certainly have noticed that our advertising columns have been free from this class of advertisements. Though we have more than once been proffered such advertisements, we have always declined and stuck rigidly to the principle we laid down at the beginning. While we have lost money, we fully believe our readers have appreciated it. As previously stated, we do not wish to condemn *all* patented medicines, for good ones there certainly are. But be careful to know what you are buying, and consult a physician before you take it.

"NON-ALCOHOLIC" BITTERS.
(*New York Independent.*)

The public health is seriously jeopardized by the wholesale use of certain patent medicines against which individuals and the public should be more on their guard. Besides other evils, there is abundant evidence that some of them contain alcohol in some of its forms, which should not be thus administered. It ranges in quantity from twenty to forty per cent.

In the report on nostrums, proprietary medicines, and new drugs, which was read before the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates (1889), is found in the appendix the following list of the results of the analyses of a large number of well-known patent medicines, which is of interest not only to the physician, but to the student of human nature, in view of the readiness with which charlatanism can hoodwink persons who in other matters are supposed to have the ordinary quantity of common sense:

	Per cent. of Alcohol.
Dr. Buckland's Scotch Oats Essence.....	35.
(Also $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. morphine to the ounce.) A more insidious and dangerous fraud can scarcely be imagined, especially when administered, as this is recommended as the cure of inebriety or the opium habit.	

	Per cent. of Alcohol.
The "Best" Tonic.....	7.66
Carter's Physical Extract.....	22.
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic.....	20.7
Hooftand's German Tonic.....	20.3
Hop Tonic.....	7.
Howe's Arabian Tonic. "Not a rum drink.".....	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic.....	19.6
Liebig Co.'s Cocoa Beef Tonic.....	23.2
Parker's Tonic.....	41.6
"A purely vegetable extract. Stimulus to the body without intoxicating. Inebriates struggling to reform will find its tonic and sustaining influence on the nervous system a great help to their efforts."	
Sohenok's Seaweed Tonic.....	19.6
"Distilled from seaweed after the same manner as Jamaica spirits is from sugar-cane. It is therefore entirely harmless and free from the injurious properties of corn and rye whisky."	
Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters.....	20.2
L. F. Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	22.3
Moses Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	17.1
H. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.....	16.6
Boker's Stomach Bitters.....	42.6
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	19.7
"Perfectly harmless. Not a substitute for whisky."	
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25.2
Carter's Scotch Bitters.....	17.6
Colton's Bitters.....	27.1
Copp's White Mountain Bitters.....	6.
"Not an alcoholic beverage."	
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	33.2
Flint's Quaker Bitters.....	21.4
Goodhue's Bitters.....	16.1
Hartshorn's Bitters.....	22.2
Hooftand's German Bitters.....	25.6
"Entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic stimulant."	
Hop Bitters.....	12.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.....	44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters.....	20.5
"Contains no alcohol." (In fact it contains no sulphur, but 20.5 per cent. alcohol.)	
Kingley's Iron Tonic.....	14
Langley's Bitters.....	18.1
Liverpool's Mexican Tonic Bitters.....	22.4
Pierce's Indian Restorative Bitters.....	6.1
Z. Porter's Stomach Bitters.....	27.9
Rush's Bitters.....	35.
Dr. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.....	47.5
"Three times daily or when there is a sensation of weakness or uneasiness at the stomach."	
Secor's Cinchona Bitters.....	13.1
Shony's German Bitters.....	21.5
Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters.....	29.
Thurston's Old Continental Bitters.....	11.4
Walker's Vinegar Bitters.....	6.1
"Free from all alcoholic stimulant. Contains no spirit."	
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters.....	35.7
Warner's Bilious Bitters.....	21.5
Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters.....	18.8
Wheat Bitters.....	15.6
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters.....	20.3
Dr. Williams' Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.....	18.5

From these and other considerations it is wise to claim that the internal administration of any form of medicine should either be based on a knowledge of its contents and general effects, or upon the skill and knowledge of a physician familiar with the quality and effects of the substance he is administering. No one knows so well as the physician how unsafe it is to administer a remedy, merely on the ground of the name of a disease. While symptoms are sometimes to be dealt with somewhat irrespective of their cause, it is never true that a disease should be treated merely by its supposed name. Those who have the best means of knowing are fully satisfied that more are injured than benefited by that promiscuous prescribing which always attends the use of patent medicines. Good food, good air, exercise and right living do so much for health that we incline to prescribe these far more, and to leave the use of medicines for that class of cases in which skilled and experienced practitioners have learned how to relieve certain diseases by equally certain remedies.

Original in MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.

"Popular Proverbs."

BY A COUNTRY BOY.

CHAPTER NO. 2.—ON EXPLODED PROVERBS.

SAY, kind reader, did you read my last chapter, then here is another, and my text is

"A BURNT BAIEN DREADS THE FIRE."

Now, Mr. Proverb Coiner, is this really true. You said it, and people have been saying it ever since. Do burnt children dread the fire? It may be so in the city where a servant's whole time is fully occupied in restraining an ambitious urchin from reaching the grate or stove. If you had lived

in my country home, you would have learned that time was too valuable to station a maiden in the region of a stove, for the sole purpose of hindering one solitary specimen of depraved humanity from reaching a school of science, where behind a metal door, Professor Coloric was teaching all new comers the useful lesson "Fire burns." You just let your household pet alone for one current week, and you will find a blister on the back of one hand, another on the thumb, an out-of-date blister on the cheek, a scab on the chin and a scar on the forehead. All are ornamentations secured in the same way, and at the same place, and every one of them a standing argument against the truth of the proverb, "A burnt bairn dreads the fire."

I knew a beautiful girl, healthy and happy, the pet of our country school play-ground. She was visited by a young village swain, insolent, indolent and vain. He won her heart and got her hand. She was soon the wife of the young hotel-keeper, and in course of time she was the drunkard's slave, and soon after the widow of a departed sot. Old Farmer A—m rented his farm to his only son, and went into town to live. The son wasted his spring time, had no harvest, harnessed his fast horse, visited the race track and became a sport. He courted the young widow, she became his bride, she trusted him with her heart, life, and money. He spent his last dollar on the race track, and after a scene of revelry, on his way home was thrown from his rig and died from injuries sustained. She was now left the penniless young widow of a fast jehu. That was burn No. 2. But youth is still on her side, the marks of former beauty still linger, and attract a young man whose impressible spirit succumbed to her fascinations. She is soon again the wife of a good-natured, lazy man, and manager of the indolent man's home. His home was soon in other hands, and the wolf of want is howling at the door of their rented cottage. Burnt first by a lazy man, burnt second by a lazy man, burnt third time by a lazy man. A burnt child does not dread the fire.

Mark the gambler's course, or the career of the drunkard, or the misfortunes of the spendthrift, or the sorrows of a backslider, or the course of a law-breaker or transgressor of any order and say, "does a burnt child dread the fire?" Every time he exclaims, "when I shall arise, I will seek it yet again."

In a western township lived a good natured farmer. Having saved some money he sought an investment and soon found a "built-on-the-sand" loan company. He accepted their security, believed their prospectus, and was soon minus his hard earned cash. Accumulations again brought him into possession of another amount, and the high-sounding prospectus of a "Colonization Company" with its "two per cents," "three per cents," "preferred stocks," "scrip," "millions in it," and the unsophisticated farmer invests. The dreams of being an inflated syndicator, with coach and livery, haunted him by day and by night. Calls frequent, and dividends "non est com-at-i-bus" awakened his suspicions, dispelled his delusions, and he settled down like Cain, "a tiller of the ground." Economy and good harvests left him in possession of some spare cash, and again he signed notes for the village landlord, and fast life founded his fortunes and left the honest farmer to cash the notes. Again his economy and good crops left him in possession of a competency, which he willed to his pet boy, who with his young wife turned the old man penniless adrift, and he wandered round among his friends a standing argument that you were wrong, Mr. Proverb Maker, when you said "A burnt child dreads the fire." I wish he did. Reader, be wise, and never get burned twice at the same fire.



How to Cover Books.

MANY persons regard books as among their choicest possessions, and handle them with loving care, but who can refuse to lend a book? and who knows what treatment it may receive in strange hands? Innumerable hundreds of nicely bound books are received annually into the homes all over our land, and are read, handled, passed from one to another, borrowed and lent, until in many cases, when their owners welcome them back again—if they be so fortunate as to do so—scarcely a vestige of beauty is left in the bindings that were once so tasteful and pretty with their flashes of color and glints of gold. Books in dull, worn and soiled covers are all that are left to take their places on the bookshelves.

The best way to preserve books that are to be much read is to cover them before they are ever used; with thick, soft, firm paper cover them so closely that no exposed edges are left to wear out, and so neatly that even the careless will see that they must respect the protecting paper and let it be.

Once learn to cover a book in a neat and lasting manner, and form the habit of covering every newly acquired book before it is handled at all, and one

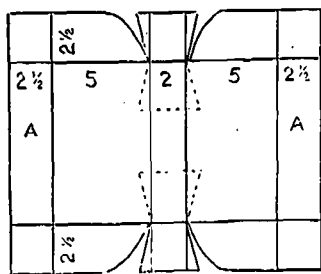


FIG. 1.

has accomplished something for which he will be thankful as long as he lives to prize the collection of fresh, nice-looking books thus rescued from dullness and tatter.

If boys and girls would begin to save the books they own, would learn to cover them securely, label them with their titles on the back with pen and ink, and number them in the order in which they were acquired, they soon would be surprised to see what a nice beginning of a library they would have, and what fresh interest in it every new book would arouse. Such a collection often forms the nucleus of a large and valuable library.

A young boy to whom it had hardly occurred that he was the owner of a dozen books was advised by his mother to begin a library. In some surprise at the idea he counted up his books, and found that he had nineteen.

Then he was told by his father that when he had twenty-five books, all nicely covered and kept, he should have a neat little book-case. This stimulated him both to increase the number of his books, and to cover them as soon as he had them.

This was several years ago; it seemed a small affair at the time, but the little library thus commenced now numbers over one hundred volumes, and its wide-awake, well-informed owner says its formation and growth has brought him more pleasure than all the rest of his possessions combined. It aroused a desire to obtain books that were worth keeping, and stimulated an ambition to earn the means of procuring some of them; the knowledge

thus gained and the efforts made will influence for good his future life.

Are there not many children and young people among the readers of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, who, if encouraged by a little help from their elders, would like to start a library for themselves? If so, the first thing to do, after collecting every book owned at all worthy of preservation, is to get a supply of thick, firm wrapping paper—like that used on the books in public libraries, or by tailors for large heavy packages; having that, a pair of scissors, a tape-measure, a pencil and a rule, we are ready for work.

We will select a medium sized book on which to make our experiments; one eight by five, and an inch and a half thick, will do. We wish the paper to fold over two inches and a half inside the book-

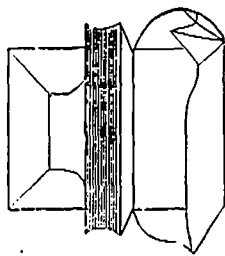


FIG. 2.

cover, so, drawing the tape-measure around the book from side to side across the back, and allowing it to project two inches and a half beyond both front edges, we find it takes seventeen inches—the measurement shown by the lines extending from right to left across Fig. 1.

Measuring the book lengthwise, allowing two inches and a half at top and bottom, we find thirteen inches are required—as shown by the perpendicular lines of the same figure; therefore from a corner of one of our large sheets of paper we cut a piece measuring seventeen by thirteen inches, and, with the rule and pencil, proceed to mark it off into portions according to Fig. 1, which plainly shows just where and how to shape the rounded corners and the ends of the two-inch back piece.

To fit the cover to the book, turn in the ends of the back piece as shown by the dotted lines, lay the open book, face upward, directly in the centre; fold the portions marked A over to the inside of the covers; close the book and crease the two front edges so they will remain smooth in position; lay the book down, turn one cover back, push the square corners of the paper in between the book cover and the paper over it, and crease it down, when it should

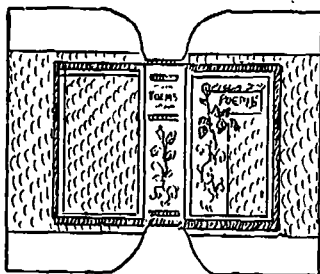


FIG. 3.

look like the upper right-hand corner of Fig. 2. The lower corner on the same side shows the same work; it has been loosened and drawn out to show how it is folded and creased; when replaced, the point is to be slipped back outside the cover. The projecting flaps now left at top and bottom are to be folded inward, and smoothly creased down, when the finished cover will look like that at the right of Fig. 2. Treat the other side of the book in the same way, and the cover is completely adjusted; write or print the title of the book and the name of

the author in plainly readable letters, upon the back with a coarse pen. The exact measurement, the underfolding at the corners, and the close creasing at the edges all combine to fit the cover so neatly and closely that, after it has been in position a few days, one would almost as soon expect to see the leaves drop out as to find the cover unfolding or slipping off. If for any reason one wishes to secure the cover so that it cannot be removed, the spot marked by short lines at the upper left hand corner of Fig. 2 shows where a bit of paste or mucilage may be applied just before folding in the end.

Having covered one book satisfactorily, the rest may be covered very quickly, let them vary in size as they may, the only difference being in the measurement taken; of course, for small books less than two and a half inches should be turned in, and for very large ones a little more.

Fig. 3 is the same as the opposite or right side of Fig. 1; it shows how the printed paper covers—duplicates of the cover designs—that often accompany new volumes nowadays may be pasted to the outside of the home-made covers if desired, making them stronger and more attractive. Such a cover usually lasts until the volume which it protects has been its rounds as "the latest thing out," and returned "an old story," when it deserves to have its soiled working dress removed (and laid away, to be donned for future journeys) and, with binding fresh and neat, find repose behind the draperies or doors of the bookcase.—*Youth's Companion*.

The Deathless Heart.

The flames ran riot o'er roof and wall
And wrapped the house in a lurid pall.
Through the glare and smoke, through the din and heat,
All eyes upturned in the crowded street
Were filled with pity and yearning fear
For the children thought to be dying there!
Just at the moment of speechless dread,
At an upper window the curly head
Of a girl of twelve in the red light shone,
Her arms in the tenderest fashion thrown
Round her weeping brother of five years old,
And her dark locks blent with his looks of gold!
The people urged her to leap in vain,
While the sparks came down like a fiery rain,
And the boy was dropped 'mid the widening glow
To the haven of outstretched arms below!
The girl rushed back through the eddying smoke
And never a word to the watchers spoke,
But swiftly again to the window came,
A babe in her arms, and her dress aflame!
She wrapped the baby in blankets tight,
And leapt at once with her burden light
To the eager hands that were opened wide,
Fronting the crest of the crimson tide!
The infant, happy and safe at last,
Was quite unharmed by the peril past,
But the sister who saved her, though breathing still,
Was beyond the reach of all mortal skill!
The fire had fed on her cheeks so fair,
Nor left the ghost of a dimple there.
No trace remained of her eyes so bright—
Those marvellous wells of truth and light,
And her hair, where the sunbeams loved to stray,
Like sudden darkness had passed away!
The doctor told her, in gentlest tone,
She must go through the Valley of Death alone,
For his healing art and his wish were vain
To bring her back to the world again!
"Oh! thank you, doctor, but don't mind me,
I know you, sir, though I cannot see.
"I've saved our Bobbie and baby too,—
'Twas almost more than I hoped to do,—
"But now I'm tired and feel some pain,
And I hear a voice like the far-off rain,
"Or is it—because I know He's near—
Oh! tell me, sir, is it Christ I hear?
"Our Saviour will take me to His kind breast
'Where the weary cease'—you know the rest."
With the words unfinished, but smiling said,
The girl sank back on the pillow—dead!
When her body was wrapped in its winding sheet,
'Twas found that the terrible smoke and heat
Had raged and revelled in every part,
But had left unscathed the stainless heart.
The watchers whispered below their breath:
"What a wonderful token of life in death."
And a poet, standing in silence near,
Spoke out in a tremulous voice, yet clear:
"The flame in reverence dared not touch
The loyal heart that had done so much.
"For more than all triumphs of earthly art
Is one grand deed of a deathless heart."

WILLIAM H. HAYNE, in *Youth's Companion*.



The Dandelion.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold!
First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and full of pride uphold—
High-hearted buccaneers—o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match in wealth!—thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be.

Gold such as thine ne'er drew the Spanish prow
Through the primeval blush of Indian seas,
Nor wrinkled the lean brow
Of age to rob the lover's heart of ease;
'Tis the spring's largess which she scatters now
To rich and poor alike, with lavish hand,
Though most hearts never understand
To take it at God's value, but pass by
The offered wealth with unrewarded eye.

Thou art my tropics and my Italy;
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime;
The eyes thou givest me
Are in the heart and heed no space of time;
Not in mid-June the golden-cuirassed bee
Feels a more summer-like, warm ravishment
In the white lily's breezy tent,
His fragrant Sybaris, than I, when first
From the dark green thy yellow circles burst.



Brain-Workers Tools.

It is not manual labor alone that is being lightened by the tools and machines which this inventive age has designed and perfected, but brain-workers are also having their labors lessened by various means. Modern genius has reduced to such a science the manufacture of paper and minimized the cost of its production, and has so marvellously improved the process of printing and publishing that costly books, which twenty or thirty years ago could not be produced to sell at less than \$10 to \$50 per volume, may now be sold from \$1 to \$5. For the cost of one good volume of fifty years ago a man may now purchase a library. Hence our students can have invaluable books of reference to aid them in their work—books which are marvellous for their completeness and utility, which the first cost of production would have prevented being brought out a comparatively few years ago, and even had they been published, the price would have been prohibitory.

Now we have the most comprehensive dictionaries and encyclopædias and other books of reference on all subjects, published at reasonable prices. And whereas in times past only in the libraries of the wealthy and of public institutions were works of the kind to be found, in these days the remotest rural student of moderate means may possess a library equipped with admirable books of reference to facilitate and lighten his labors.

One of the latest and best brain-workers' tools is the Century Dictionary (6 vols.), published by the Century Co., New York. It constitutes a complete reference library in itself—a dictionary and encyclopædia combined. It is elegantly printed, handsomely and profusely illustrated. It is pronounced thoroughly accurate and most complete by the best critics in England and America. If any of our readers are interested they may obtain a prospectus through the Canadian Subscription and Publishing Co., 821 Craig St., Montreal, Que.

CALIFORNIA has suffered a depreciation in farm values of twenty million dollars in two years, although in the meantime two millions and a half had been spent on improvements. This remarkable decline is attributed to the combinations for bringing down the price of farm products.

THE immigration season has opened auspiciously, and there is every reason to believe that this will be a red-letter year in the history of our North-West. Information has been received that a good class of settlers are coming from England, Scotland and Ireland, and that the Northern races will also send a big contingent.

THE Canadian Commissioners who went to Washington last month with the object of discussing the question of closer trade relations with the United States, had to return without even being heard. When they called on Secretary Blaine, they were informed that President Harrison desired to be present during the discussion of any reciprocity arrangements with Canada, and as he was about to leave Washington on an extended tour, he was unable to give his attention to such a conference, therefore it was the wish of the President that the discussion be postponed for the present. Subsequently the government was informed from Washington that the trade discussions would be held on October 12th.

THE *American Bookmaker* is an admirable monthly, published in the interest of printing and publishing by Howard, Lockwood & Co., Duane Street, New York. In connection with the *American Bookmaker*, and given in sections as special premiums for the next three years, till the whole is completed, this firm are publishing what they style the "American Dictionary of Printing," a large volume, designed to be a complete dictionary of all technical and other terms in connection with the art of printing and publishing. Judging from the first section, just received, which is splendidly printed and well illustrated, the publishers are sparing no expense to make it a complete success. It will certainly be worthy a place in any large library.

THE official returns from England and Wales of last year's harvest which have just been issued show that the yield per acre in those countries is considerably greater than the yield per acre in Ontario. In wheat the average crop per acre was thirty bushels, barley thirty-five bushels, beans fifty-one, peas twenty-nine. Taking the average yield in Ontario for some years back the results were as follows: wheat eighteen bushels per acre, barley twenty-six, beans twenty, peas twenty. In every crop Ontario was away behind, and on the whole the English farmer got forty per cent more stuff off his farm than the Ontario farmer. The gross average return per acre for England and Wales is about \$23, while that of Ontario is \$14. Here is something for our farmers to ponder over, as there is no doubt that farms here can be made to produce just as much as those in the Old Country.

A CIRCULAR recently issued by the London Home and Foreign Produce Exchange is addressed specially to Canadian cheesemakers. It states that the Cheese Committee of the Exchange have had under consideration the betterment of trade with Canada, and in their report say that, while able to congratulate the Canadian factory men on the advancement made during the past fifteen years, they cannot fail to recognize the fact that they have arrived at a stationary period, if not actually having entered upon a retrograde movement. The committee complain that last season's make of cheese has, as a rule, shown a tight, unkind curd, and a dryness which in some cases created a suspicion of skimming; that some factories have marketed their output unripe, a practice which tends to excite prejudice against Canadian cheese; that the coloring has been most erratic; that the boxing is growing worse, boxes being sometimes made of unseasoned wood, and

there have been some discrepancies in the matter of weights. Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, is evidently determined to put an effectual stop to this retrograde movement. He has sent a circular letter to cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec that he will visit them and give a public demonstration of methods for detecting the adulteration of milk.

FARMERS will be gratified to learn that the price of wheat is steadily advancing in England, and it is considered not at all improbable that fifty shillings per quarter will be reached before harvest, for the first time since 1883, as the reports from European countries generally have been getting worse and worse, particularly from France and South Russia. One well-known authority says that a deficiency of 20,000,000 quarters in France and Russia is regarded as not improbable, and there is every reason to believe that the average and yield of the crops of some other continental countries will turn out to be less than those of last year. No possible increase in the American crop over the produce of last year can make good the expected deficiency in Europe, and it may now be regarded as about as certain as anything in the future can be that the world's wheat production will be less than a year's consumption for the third year in succession, reducing reserve stocks in all countries to a minimum not reached during a very long period. The latest reports from India are less favorable than the early ones were, and it is expected that the worst has not yet been heard of the effects of rust and locusts mentioned in Indian advices. The prospects of the rye crop in Europe are generally poor, even in Austria-Hungary, where the wheat appears to be less injured than in most continental countries, which is another consideration strengthening the wheat trade, as rye counts with wheat as mainly human food. In view of the above our farmers should realize good results from their wheat this year as the prospects were never better for an abundant harvest.

MANY changes in the vegetable kingdom are now taking place under our immediate notice, whilst others are operating in secret, concealed from our observation. The grain which had been previously deposited in the earth swells, and the plant at length sprouts and gradually shoots up. As this is the beginning of all the beauties which spring and summer offer us in the vegetable kingdom, it merits some attention. Seeds are composed of different parts, according to the variety of species, the principal of whose parts is the germ. Each germ has two parts; the one simple, which becomes the root, and the other laminated, which becomes the stem of the plant. The substance of most seeds is composed of two pieces called lobes, which contain a farinaceous matter, and serve as seminal leaves to the plants. Mosses have the most simple seed, consisting only of the germ, without pellicle and without lobes. To make seeds germinate, air and a certain degree of heat and moisture are necessary. The augmented heat and the difference observable in the taste and smell, seem to denote a degree of fermentation and the farinaceous substance becomes fitted to nourish the tender germ. It has been ascertained by experiments made with colored fluids, that this substance imbibes a moisture which in conjunction with the air and heat, forms a proper nourishment till the plant has acquired strength enough to make use of the juices furnished by the root. The lobes, exhausted of their farinaceous matter, gradually dry, and fall off themselves in a few weeks, when the plant has no further need of their assistance. Certain herbs which grow on the mountains are of a particular nature. Their duration being very short, it often happens that the seed has not time to ripen; and that the species may not be lost, the bud which contains the germ is formed upon the top of the plant, puts forth leaves, falls, and takes root. When the delicate plant shoots up from the earth, it would run too great a risk if it were immediately exposed to the air and influence of the sun. Its parts therefore remain folded close to each other, nearly the same as when in the seed. But as the root grows strong and branches out, it furnishes the superior vessels with an abundance of juice, by means of which all the organs are developed. At first the plant is nearly gelatinous; but it soon acquires more firmness, and continually

increases in size. This short account of the germination of seeds suffices to shew the many preparations and means nature uses to produce a single plant.

OUR persistent advocacy of the teaching of agriculture in our rural schools has had the effect of stirring up the parties most deeply interested in an endeavor to get the Ontario government to take some steps in the matter. Since our last issue a motion was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. McLenaghan as follows: "that, in the opinion of this House, greater local facilities should be given to farmers' sons by which they could secure a better education in their own calling than is afforded them under the provisions of the law as it now stands." The mover, in an admirable speech, made some telling points in support of the resolution. He claimed that the farmers did not receive the attention that was accorded mercantile or other callings. The farmer of to-day had, educationally, very little more facilities than he had twenty years ago. The greatest interests of the country lay in the hands of the farmer, and to improve him was to do good to every other business calling. The resources of the farming industry were equal to those of all the other business callings in the country, and if the farmers were ever to assume the position in the country which their calling entitled them to, it would be when they were properly educated in their profession. He might be told that if the farmer grew up in ignorance it was his own fault, but that was not the case, because facilities were not now offered him for acquiring the special education he needed. They must remember that a necessity existed to-day that did not exist when the farms were first cleared. Then they had but to tickle the virgin soil, and it would yield bountifully. Now that virginity had been exhausted and if the farms of Ontario were decreasing in value, it was because the fertility had been destroyed and the farmers lacked the scientific education necessary to restore it. They, on the Ministerial side of the House, had joined in the cry that the farmers of the country were a ruined, down-trodden, hopeless race, but that cry was one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated. Give the farmer of Canada the opportunity he should have, and he would gallantly hold his own. The public school system of Ontario was a credit to the province, and one of the finest in the world, but it did not afford facilities for the teaching of scientific agriculture. A text book on agriculture had been produced. It was tardy, but at last it had come, and it was creditable to its authors. But the teachers themselves were not trained in the fundamental principles of the science of agriculture. As to the high schools and collegiate institutes, there was only an odd farmer here and there that could afford to send his son to them, but suppose he did go to the expense, what were the results? There were professors for everything, specialists for everything, except as regarded his future calling. Though the farmer was heavily taxed for the support of these institutions, there was not a teacher to give his son a lesson in the science of farming, which was decidedly wrong. The schools supported by the farmer should afford an education for the farmer's son. It must not be forgotten that other countries were taking action in the matter of agricultural education, countries which came into competition with them in the markets of the world. How could they keep up in the race if they did not receive similar advantages? Years ago the yield of wheat in Ontario was from 35 to 40 bushels per acre: last year it was only 14.3 per acre. After referring to what other countries were doing in the matter of agricultural education, he said he had a theory of his own that might be good or might be imperfect; he would leave the House to judge. His idea was that they would require to have something more local, more practical, and more tangible to attain the result desired. He would propose that power be given to the municipalities to establish township schools for the study of agricultural subjects. In each township there was a township hall which could be easily utilized for the purpose of a school. This school should be placed in charge of a specialist, possibly one of the young men holding a diploma from the Agricultural College, and it should be kept open three or four months in the year, or for such time as might be found desirable. It would serve the same purpose towards the Agricultural

College and the Model Farm, as the high schools did to the colleges and universities. It would stimulate a desire for higher education in this branch, and would soon lead to the establishment of other colleges. The sooner a new college was established east of Toronto, the better for the eastern section, as the present college was totally unfitted for that section. The schools he suggested would cost but very little, and the expense might be divided between those attending them, the municipality, the county, and the province. In such an important matter the province could afford to spend liberally. The Minister of Education made one of his characteristic replies. To keep his supporters in line he assumed that the general trend of the remarks of the mover of the resolution was censorious, or, in other words, that in the matter of education the government was unfriendly to the farmer. The remarks would apply with almost equal force to every other calling in the land. It might be said, what were the government doing for the education of the laborer, the domestic, the blacksmith or the seamstress? The laborer was not instructed how to handle his pick and shovel, nor was the blacksmith taught to wield his hammer. What he objected to mainly was, that the mover did not recognize the great principle that elementary education was purely fundamental, and that what was useful to the farmers was equally useful to those engaged in any other of the various callings. Agricultural education in the public schools would be misplaced. They should not fill the public schools with the "ologies" or the sciences. The whole public school system of the country was as good for the farmer as for anybody else. Whereas the doctor and the lawyer had to pay their own way in the pursuit of their professions, provision was made at the Agricultural College for the farmer to perfect his special education at the State's expense. In reply to the observations as to lack of provision being made in the High schools for the education of farmers' sons, he would like to state that agricultural chemistry was taught with special reference to farming. The specialist in this science was as well qualified to instruct the young men from the country in the principles of farming as was a professor of agriculture. In relation to the scheme which had been suggested he supposed it was new to the House. It was a matter for consideration whether municipal councils should have the power proposed. The Government would have to consider whether such a plan would be feasible. It was the privilege of the House to restrain an undue use of power as committed to municipalities and corporations. He hoped the mover would feel, in view of what he had said, that the object of his motion had been attained, and he suggested that it be withdrawn. After several members had spoken strongly in support of the object sought to be attained in the motion, it was withdrawn. The Minister of Education evidently does not understand or does not wish to understand what the mover of the resolution, who is a Conservative, advocates. To place the calling of a laborer or a blacksmith on the same plane as that of the farmer, in regard to education, is certainly not flattering to the latter. The comparison drawn by the hon. gentleman is the height of absurdity and is not creditable to his intelligence. It is quite apparent that unless the farmers sink their party differences and unite as one man in insisting upon a just recognition by the government of their rights in regard to educational matters, the government, which in this instance means the Minister of Education, will do nothing for fear of offending the laborer, the domestic, the blacksmith, and the seamstress. We will have something more to say on this subject.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, the following clause appears: A disposition having been manifested in the United Kingdom to impose on sea-going ships engaged in the cattle trade increased safeguards for life and greater restrictions against improper treatment, a careful enquiry has been made as to the incidents of that trade in so far as this country is concerned. While I am glad to learn that our shipping is free from reproach in that regard, your attention will be invited to a measure which will remove all reasonable apprehension of abuses arising in the future in connection with so important a branch of our commerce.

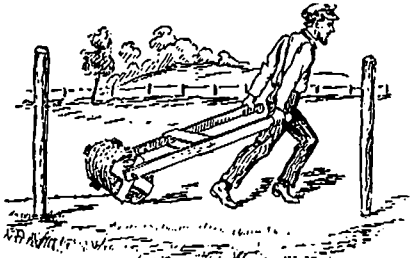


- 1st.—The great struggle of the miners of the United States for the adoption of an eight-hour work day commenced.
- 2nd.—Striking miners and the sheriffs come into collision at Morewood, Pa.; seven miners shot down and several wounded. . . . Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature.
- 3rd.—The Parnellite candidate defeated in North Sligo. . . . Attorney-General Martin resigns his portfolio in the Manitoba Government.
- 4th.—Advices received that Lieut. Grant with 80 Indian troops captured Fort Thobal, which was garrisoned by over 900 Manipuris. . . . Destructive fire in Cote St. Paul, near Montreal, loss over \$40,000.
- 5th.—Charles Hodges, foreman in Geary's dairy establishment, London Township, fatally stabs a fellow-workman named Hubbard.
- 6th.—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Hon. George E. Foster wait upon Secretary Blaine at Washington, with regard to enlarged trade relations between Canada and the States.
- 7th.—Grand Central Hotel, Listowel, Ont., destroyed by fire; loss about \$20,000. . . . Death of P. T. Barnum, the great showman, in his 80th year.
- 8th.—Three men killed by an explosion in Bradley's glycerine works, Petrolia, Ont.
- 9th.—Session of the Australian Federation closes amid a scene of great enthusiasm at Sydney, New South Wales, after adopting the Constitution bill. . . . Advices received of another brilliant victory by Lieut. Grant's forces over the Manipuris. . . . Destructive fire on King Street West, Toronto, the building occupied by the Heintzman Piano Co., and others being gutted; loss about \$40,000.
- 10th.—The French Government consents to admit Canadian hog products into the country. . . . Death of J. A. Ma sue, ex-M.P. for Richelieu, Que.
- 11th.—Conflagration in Chicago, Ill., loss over one million dollars. . . . Death of Sheriff Scarfe, of Brant, at Brantford, Ont., and of Ald. George E. Gillespie, of Toronto, at Pasadena, California; from the grippe.
- 12th.—Collision between the military and striking weavers at Bradford, England; several severely injured on each side.
- 13th.—Premier Stambouloff orders the Bulgarian army to be in readiness for active service. . . . Great excitement by the defeat of a motion to re-elect the retiring directors at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, held in London, England.
- 14th.—The Earl of Kimberley succeeds the late Earl Granville as Liberal leader in the House of Lords. . . . Employes of the Montreal & Sorel Railway, whose wages are in arrears, seize the engines and prevent trains running; five ringleaders arrested.
- 15th.—James Kane tried at the Belleville, Ont., assizes for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on May 21st. . . . G. L. Foster, of the Department of Justice, appointed warden of the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, Man.
- 16th.—Death of Captain Huntley B. MacKay, of Montreal, the distinguished young officer, in Africa. . . . Canadian mail service transferred from the Allan line to New York.
- 17th.—Prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature. . . . Death of John Elliott, a well-known contractor, at Toronto.
- 18th.—Canadian Pacific workshops at Hochelaga destroyed by fire; loss over \$100,000.
- 19th.—Large number of election petitions lodged to day in connection with the Dominion elections. . . . Death of Mary E. Gough, widow of the great temperance lecturer.
- 20th.—The 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards refuse to obey orders at the Chelsea barracks, London; several mutineers arrested and an investigation ordered. . . . The Local Government of Prince Edward Island resigns, and a new Government formed.
- 21st.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, receives a bequest of \$350,000 from a lady who died in Glasgow, Scotland.
- 22nd.—The Newfoundland delegates heard at the bar of the House of Lords. . . . Rome, the Eternal City, severely shaken and public buildings damaged, by the explosion of a powder magazine; five men killed.
- 23rd.—Death of Prussian Field-Marshal Count Von Moltke, in his 90th year. . . . Two young girls drowned at St. John, N.B., by their boat capsizing. . . . A "Jack the Ripper" commences his diabolical work in New York.
- 24th.—Hon. John Carling called to the Senate.
- 25th.—Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn, N. Y., opened for service.
- 26th.—Navigation opened at Montreal for the season. . . . Fertilizer works, Hamilton, destroyed by fire.
- 27th.—Grand Trunk Railway directors re-elected at the adjourned annual meeting in London, England. . . . Championship sculling match between McLean and Stansbury, on the Paramatta river, Sydney, New South Wales, for £400, won by the latter. . . . New C. P. R. steamship Empress of India, arrives at Victoria, B. C., from Yokohama, after a passage of 10 days 14 hours, beating all previous records by two days.
- 28th.—Narcisse Laroque, found guilty at the L'Orignal, Ont., Assizes, of outraging and murdering two school girls in October last, and sentenced to be hanged on June 4th. . . . Opening of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Peter White of Renfrew elected speaker.
- 29th.—Death of Dr. Joseph Leidy, the eminent physician and naturalist, at Philadelphia.



Building Wire Fence Alone.

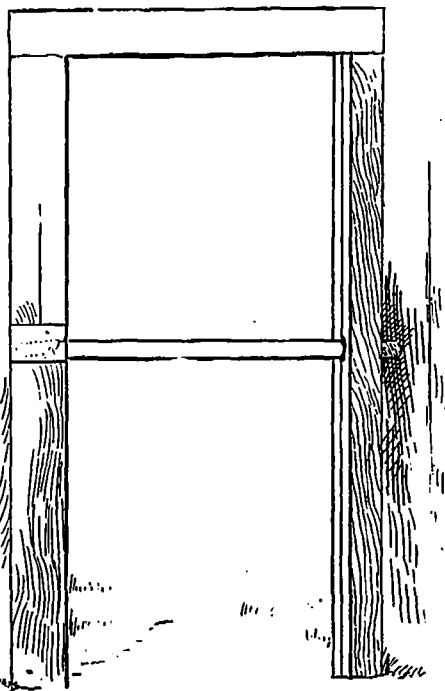
I AM indebted to a neighbor for the idea of unraveling fence wire as illustrated. As far as I know, it has never been in print; but it is too good



to be kept from the public. It can be made in a few minutes, and it lays the wire snugly and tightly. It can be used by one man without a team, and in soft meadows where a team cannot go.—A. C. CARPENTER, in *Rural New Yorker*.

The Anti-Steal Bar.

WE present the cut of a very simple yet effective contrivance for locking the stable door, which we saw on a recent trip in the country. It consists simply of a couple of pieces of strong bar-iron. The upright at the right of the door is mortised to allow the longer bar to pass back far enough for the other end to enter the upright at the left. The left end is notched as represented, and a short piece is fastened by a single bolt, allowing the notched end to play up and down. When the bar is pushed in, the catch rises until the notch is passed, when it drops into the notch in the bar, holding it firmly. To open it is a puzzle to the uninitiated. The key is simply a short piece of fence wire, which should hang near at hand. Move the bar to the left, which raises the catch, pass the key through a gimlet hole



represented just over the catch, press against the catch, holding it up, when the bar can be pulled out. An iron plate four by six inches, with a hole cut in it the size of the long bar, say, half an inch by two inches, must be fastened on the left post to hide the latch from view. The door casing hides the front view. A little experimenting will show the maker the right angle at which to cut the notches. The uninitiated invariably insert the wire key first and twist it in all imaginable ways. While the key is in, the latch is held down. Very careful instructions are necessary to enable a stranger to remove the bar. There are several advantages in this mode

of fastening. It is inexpensive; there is no trouble if the key be lost, as another can be easily made; it is effective, as it is impossible to get a horse through the door even if opened; the door may be left open in warm weather, often a desirable consideration. The device is unpatented, and may be made by any blacksmith.

It is easy to prevent cabbage worms from injuring the plants. All that is necessary is to keep the crowns filled with soil. One can walk along the rows and do it with a hoe. The earth does no harm to the cabbages, as the heads grow up from the bottom and this throws off the earth.

To keep the leather top and curtains of a buggy soft without gumming them so as to catch the dust and at the same time leave a bright, dry surface, wash the leather well, so as to make it quite clean, and let it dry over night. Then anoint it well with all the lard oil it will stand, and then rub it with a sponge. Lather it with castile soap, working it well, and rub it dry with clean unsized paper.

ALTHOUGH salt is not strictly a manure, it often serves a valuable purpose in rendering fertilizers more soluble. It is also sometimes useful in developing moisture in the soil. On some soils it appears to be of no use, and in order to determine its value in any locality the experiment must be made on the crops. It never absorbs ammonia as some have supposed. From five to ten bushels are commonly applied to an acre.

THE most practical way of applying Paris green is to stir it in water and throw the mixture in the form of a fine spray upon the plants by means of a force pump. The water should be placed in a large cask or tank upon a waggon, so that it can be easily drawn through the fields of potatoes or from tree to tree in the orchards. Great care should be taken to stir the mixture thoroughly, as Paris green is insoluble, and is much heavier than water.

THE question of relative profit, as between the use of small cuttings and whole potatoes, depends upon the cost of seed potatoes, the date at which the crop is to be harvested and sold, and the condition of the soil at planting time. In ordinary practice it will usually be found that neither extreme, as to quantity of seed used, will be found to be profitable. The safest plan is to use large, well-matured, healthy potatoes, and cut to two and three eyes.

AN English gardener recommends the following simple mixture for painting glass in greenhouses, etc., to obscure the strong rays of the sun, viz.: white lead, Brunswick green, and turpentine made into a thin paint, and applied with a brush. No oil should be added, or it will be difficult to wash off again. If done on a fine day, this paint need be applied but once in the season, and with the aid of a little soda in the water it can easily be washed off again.

WHAT is considered a perfect plan of setting a gate-post so it will not sag is to brace from the rear instead of the front of the post, using a half-inch iron rod and fastening it to a mud-sill buried deep enough to be solid. The rod may be bent around the mud-sill, but is put through the top of the post and has a thread cut on it with a tap and washer, so that it can be tightened up till firm. Braced in this way it is impossible for the post to sag, and the pressure is directly downward.

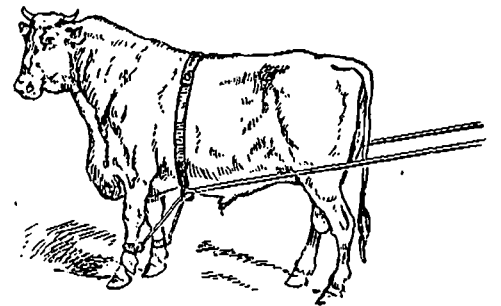
THE time to harvest any crop is when it is ripe, and the degree of ripeness depends upon the kind of crop, and the purpose for which it is to be used. If we cut wheat or oats for hay, we would cut them while in the milk, or just as the seed begins to

toughen; and corn for silage at the same stage; then why not grass for hay also? At that stage of growth there is about sap enough in the stalks and leaves to mature the seed, and if cut then we get more nutriment than if cut at any other period of growth, and it will be distributed through the whole plant. If we wait longer, much of the nutriment will be condensed in the seed, leaving the stalk nothing but straw, as in the case with wheat cut for the grain. The feeding value of hay depends a good deal upon the kind of grass it is made of; rye straw has but little, oats has more, corn still more, and timothy more than any of them; but we want hay, not straw, and we must cut it at a time when the feeding value will be distributed as equally as possible throughout the whole plant, and that time is when the stalk contains about all that it will ever get; the "little more" that it might get would better—in perennials—be left in the roots for the benefit of the next crop, and sometimes this must be done in order to make next crop a possibility.

Live Stock.

Device for Leading Cattle.

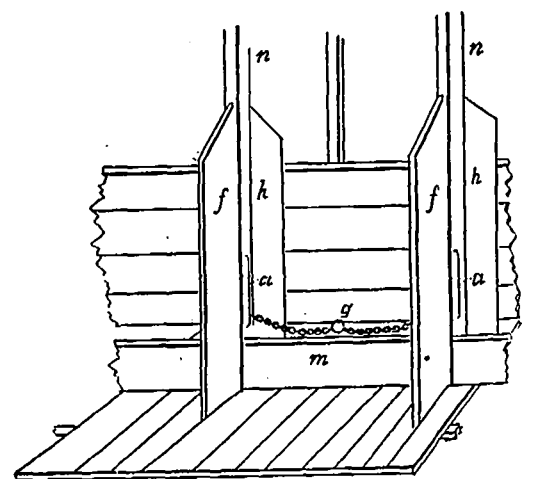
BELOW is shown an arrangement that has been found valuable in managing cattle that are "ugly" and hard to lead. It is made of a strong surcingle belted around the body, with a ring on either side



and a strong rope running through each and fastened by a strong clasp around the front foot. Whenever an animal fixed in this way starts to jump or run, if the driver having one of the ropes in each hand, gives a good pull, the beast will fall on its knees in an instant. It soon becomes tired of this treatment and is easily conquered. Always keep the ropes outside of the hind legs.

Improved Cattle Stanchions.

A PLAN of fastening cattle in the stalls that has many advantages over the common method is illustrated below. Standards, *n n n*, are placed three feet four inches apart; a platform six inches high is then built, upon which the cattle are to stand.



SERVICEABLE AND SECURE STANCHIONS.

It may also extend so as to form the bottom of the manger, or raise the floor of the manger, as desired. The front of the manger is simply a board or plank ten inches wide, firmly nailed to the standards. The boards *f* and *h* are fourteen inches wide and five feet in length, nailed to the front and back of the standards; they prevent the cattle fighting each

other. Upon each side of the stall side of the standards iron staples, *a, a*, one foot in length, are firmly secured in position; these are connected together by small chains, *g*, in the centre of which is an iron ring two inches in diameter. It is plain to all that the ends of the chain can readily slide up and down on the staples, *a, a*. A strap is placed above the animal's neck with a common snap attached to the lower part. When it steps into the stall the attendant slips the ring into the snap. The animal is thus secured, and is at the same time able to eat from any portion of its manger without being in a cramped position, and is also able to lick any portion of its body with quite as much freedom as if unsecured. It can also turn its head to one side or the other when lying down. This arrangement has been in use, with splendid success, for many years.—*American Agriculturist*.

SILAGE of clover and corn is excellent for hogs. They eat it greedily when accustomed to it, and maintain far better growth than on corn or corn-meal. Where corn silage is fed without clover, it is better to mix it with bran, for store hogs, and equal parts of bran and corn-meal, in case it is desired to keep them in a little more than growing condition.

It is a good plan to give young calves a few dry oats at midday when they are fed with milk night and morning. To induce them to chew the oats, just moisten the oats with a little milk drawn from the cow; but never throw oats in the milk, as the calves are liable to choke, and, even if they swallow them, they will not digest, as milk goes directly to the fourth stomach. To be properly digested, oats must be masticated and pass through all of the four stomachs of bovines. Slops given to cows, if too thin, do less good, because they do not go through the natural digestive channels established by nature.

The best single food for young pigs without milk is wheat middlings with both the canaille and some finely ground bran mixed. This can be made into a slop, not too thin, with water. Feed this three times a day and a little corn and oats, whole, between times. It will be an improvement to put a very little linseed meal in with the middlings, not more than half a part against three and a half of middlings. Older pigs will do well on this ration—linseed meal one part and wheat bran three parts by weight, with some corn fed extra, or one part of the ration corn-meal. Use old process linseed meal. These foods need not be cooked. Pigs, when young, must be fed five times a day. They will relish a little grass or clover, or vegetables. There never should be anything left in the troughs, and if they get dirty they should be washed out. Never allow the feed to become sour.

THERE is a difference of opinion as to whether it pays to feed grain to cows on pasture. A leading dairyman thinks it does, no matter how good the pasture may be. We can never tell exactly how much feed a cow ought to have; but it is better to err a little in the way of over-feeding than of under-feeding, as the results of the former can be more easily remedied. He believes that a good dairy cow will pay for a grain feed even when on the best pasture. If cows are kept at work up to their full capacity, there will be a greater amount of profit than if they are allowed to fall off in yield during summer, when the good pasture seems to supply all their wants, and the prices of milk and butter are so low that it appears to be a waste of grain to feed it to cows. But while this may not pay just at that time, it will pay in the better working order of the cows when cold weather and better prices arrive together.

SHEEP have two functions—wool and meat, and they should be kept for both, but of the two the meat is the more profitable. Ewes should be kept as long as they are profitable as breeders, but all wethers should be sent to the shambles before they are a year old, as there is no profit in keeping them

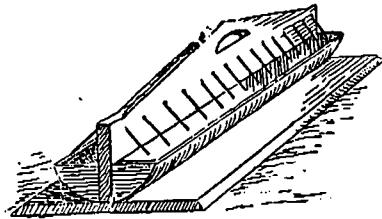
to a later date. Lambs should be dropped in March, before they leave winter quarters—those that are intended for breeders in winter have them dropped in the fall. Sheep should be kept in warm quarters and not left exposed to storms, as they are as sensitive to sudden changes as men. They should be fed clover hay supplemented with cottonseed meal, wheat bran or linseed meal, and, if being fed for fattening, corn meal. They are the best of insect destroyers, beating the pig in the orchard. They gobble every apple as soon as it falls to the ground, and they will eat all briars and noxious weeds. One sheep can discount two scythes every time; they eat everything green. Protect your apple trees by placing screens made of chicken wire wrapped round the trees, fastening them with wire; the cost is but little. A small flock of sheep should be kept on every farm.

BROOD mares, says a leading stock-breeder, should have extra care about foaling time. Moderate exercise on the road will be much better than standing in a stall. Feed upon the best of hay and sound, clean oats. Musty hay and injured oats are liable to cause slipping of foals. It is better for both mare and foal that the former does not take on too much flesh. As a rule foals from very fat mares are much more puny at birth than those from strong, healthy ones in only fair condition. Mares that are not exercised by work of some kind should have a few hours run in an open yard when the weather is suitable. It will then be necessary to look after them some, for many pregnant mares are inclined to stand still when out of doors. There are a few things which those who have the care of brood mares should be careful to avoid. One is permitting them to drink too heartily of cold water. When salt is kept constantly in their mangers, and they are watered three times a day, there is not much danger. When they are salted only once a week, and perhaps not so often, the danger is increased. Probably there are more foals killed prematurely during the winter months by their dams drinking cold water to excess than from any other single cause. Very few farmers are aware of this fact, however.

The Poultry Yard.

Shelter and Feed-Trough for Chicks.

It pays to have a good, dry, comfortable house for young chickens, whether they are kept in brooders or under hens. No brooder that stands outside in all sorts of weather will keep little chicks steadily warm and comfortable, though a good one will do it, when placed in a weather-proof building. Small chicks under the care of hens, do well enough in common coops, set outside during dry, warm weather; but a week of cold, stormy weather invariably injures and stunts them to a greater or less extent. They cannot sit on wet ground or on a wet floor, even under a warm hen, night after night, and remain healthy. Cheap, make-shift coops can, by being placed in a building or under a good shed, be



FEED-TROUGH FOR CHICKS.

made to answer the purpose of protecting a hen and her brood from cold, but they are far inferior to well-made, floored, vermin-proof coops. A really good out-door coop should have tight floor, sides, and roof, so that rain or snow cannot beat into it; be well-lighted, well-ventilated, and easily cleaned out. It should rest on low runners, so that it can easily be moved about. A pane of glass, six by eight inches, set in each side, will admit light enough; an opening three inches square, at each end, close under the roof, and covered with wire-screen, will

supply ventilation. Such a coop, eighteen inches square, with run of the same size attached, will enable a hen to keep fifteen chicks comfortable as long as they need a coop. If they are well made, painted with mineral paint, and piled up under cover when not in use, they will last a life-time. It is not a difficult matter to make such coops, and a single brood of chicks raised in one of them will pay for half a dozen.

Another thing that pays is a trough to feed the young chickens in. Whether they are kept in brooders or with hens, feed-troughs, like the one illustrated herewith, are almost indispensable as a means of preventing disease of the mouth and throat. The base and center-piece are inch-board: the troughs on each side are tin. Over the troughs are wires, which pass through the center-piece, are bent downward, and extend over the troughs far enough to prevent the chicks from getting into them. The engraving shows the form of the troughs so plainly that almost any one can make them. After feeding, the trough should be rinsed out and kept perfectly clean, which is an easy matter if attended to daily.—*American Agriculturist*.

FOWLS should have a good dust bath, where they can dust themselves at all times.

DON'T feed your chicks with too much sloppy food. Make the staple article cracked wheat, and when you do feed bread and milk, drain it so that the milk will not run.

If you want fertile eggs from your breeding pens, just see that your hens are kept busy. It is a very small task to litter the yards with hay or straw, and the good it does is hard to estimate.

ALL fowls are healthier during summer if allowed to roost out of doors; an occasional rainfall does them no harm, but is rather an advantage in cleansing and purifying their feathers. Besides, they thus escape the vermin which hot weather causes to multiply with such alarming rapidity when many fowls roost together under one roof.

CHICKS should not be permitted out of the coop until four days old, and then at first for a run of only a few hours, the time for staying out being lengthened as the chicks grow older and stronger. After the broods are old enough to take a wide range, they should be encouraged to do so, for after all there is nothing like insect food to promote rapid growth and perfect development.

LIKE every other kind of stock, the poultry that is cared for the best gives the most satisfactory results. During the spring, when we desire to get the greatest amount of eggs, it is not desirable to have our fowls fat. A fat hen cannot lay as well as one in moderate flesh, nor will her eggs be as fertile. Hence it is important that we do not give food that will lay on fat, but food that contains the greatest amount of albumen and nitrogenous principle.

Do not feed the chicks to repletion but keep them scratching and digging around for their food—or a part of it at least. Where chicks are allowed to gorge themselves it often results in their having an obstruction of the bowels, or becoming crop bound, and owing to their not being old enough to stand necessary treatment, either of the above is usually fatal. Provide plenty of fresh water. Sour milk is a good substitute for water, and is highly beneficial.

THE special foods to make hens lay are secret preparations, but the following is considered a good formula: Two pounds each of bone, corn-meal dried meat and oats, all finely ground; one ounce of sulphur; two ounces of red pepper; four ounces each of common salt and copperas, and one ounce of baking soda. Mix the whole thoroughly and allow a teaspoonful three times a week to each fowl. As the cost of these substances will be but little, quite a large quantity can be made at one time.

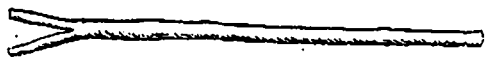


CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

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

A Clothes-Fork.

ON wash-day removing the hot, steaming clothes from the boiler is an unpleasant and, as usually performed, a dangerous operation, as most housekeepers use a short, straight stick, about which they are unable to wind the clothes when raising them from the boiler. If a forked stick is used,



A HANDY FORK.

similar to the one shown in the illustration, the clothes can be readily moved about in the steaming water, and any particular garment may be readily removed, without danger of scalding the operator, by simply twisting the stick in the hand, causing the garment in the vessel to form a ball about the forked end of the stick. The middle of the stick may rest upon the edge of the boiler, allowing the suds to drip out of the garment, after which the stick may be lowered into the pail or other vessel, from which it can then be easily withdrawn from the steaming garment. A proper length of the clothes fork is two and a half feet. The ends of the prongs should be about three inches apart from centre to centre. Any tough, seasoned wood will answer the purpose; in fact a naturally formed forked stick will do, but the tines or projections should not be too flaring, or they injure the clothes in fishing them out or in shaking from the fork.

For Needle and Thread.

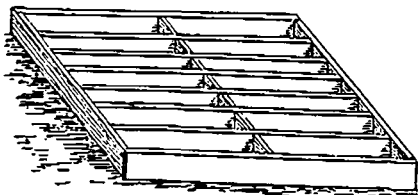


NEEDLE AND
THREAD HOLDER.

FOUR pieces of colored braids joined upon the edges by cross-stitches, and stuffed with cotton, will form a pretty little cushion for darning needles when the ends are fringed and tied with bows of narrow ribbon. The cushion here is made as described for darning needles, with the exception that strips of ribbon, about three-fourths of an inch in width, are used instead of braids. The little bag, to hold a spool of thread, is made of silk to match the ribbon used in the cushion. The ring and small ribbons may also be of the same shade.

A Lath Foot-Scraper.

NOTHING causes so much ill humor and aggravation to the neat housewife as dirt and hen droppings that constantly accumulate in the yards. These kinds of filth adhering to the foot are daily being dragged into the house, causing much labor



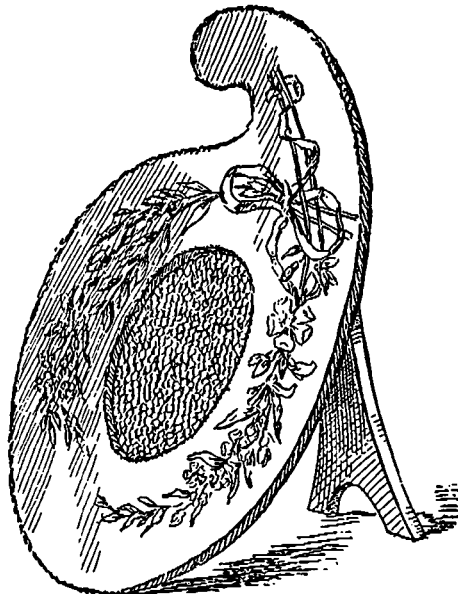
A HOME-MADE FOOT SCRAPER.

and annoyance. All this can be overcome with little work and less expense. The drawing will give the readers an idea that the scraper is not only useful but rather ornamental, and its construction

is easily understood. Take three pieces of one-inch pine, eighteen inches long and three inches wide. These are used as uprights and are called side-and-center-ribs. Cut into each alike grooves the width and depth of the lath; set the lath in an upright position in the grooves as shown in diagram. The distance between the lath should be one and one-half inches. A frame can be made around the whole, strengthening it considerably.

Photograph Frame.

THIS frame is made on a foundation of stout cardboard, cut the shape of a palette; it has an oval hole cut in the center. The card is now covered with terra cotta silk, embroidered with sprays; the stalks must be worked long and crossed, with em-



broidery worked over them to imitate a tying, and ribbon bow. The embroidery must be sewn firmly over the card, or the edges of the satin may be cut, turned in, and glued on the wrong side. For the back cut another piece of card like the front; cover it with satin and sew it by the edges to the front, leaving an unsewn space at the bottom for the photograph to be put in. The stand at the back is of double card, covered with satin; it is sewn to the frame about two inches from the top; two small pieces of elastic may be sewn to it to prevent it slipping too far back. The frame may be made any size, to fit either a cabinet photograph or *carte-de-visite*.

A Pretty Bed Spread.

HERE is an easy way to make a spread from a coarse linen sheet: Have large diamonds stamped all over it, and work them in outline stitch with dark blue Scotch linen floss. In every other diamond work one flower with leaves with blue floss. Finish off the edges with a crocheted edging.

Another way is to fringe out the linen sheet all round; make a knotted fringe. Above the fringe make two or three rows of drawn work, through which is run light-blue satin ribbon, large bows of wider ribbon of the same color being put at each corner. The coverlet part is then embroidered with sprays of apple blossoms in pink linen flosses, with dark olive leaves, outlined.

A Simple Moth Remedy.

It is reported that the nuns in one of the European hospital convents, where large quantities of clothing are stored, were greatly annoyed by the depredations of moths in a room full of feathers, which were intended for pillow-making, but which the little pests were ruining. They were finally advised to try salt, which they sprinkled liberally around, and in a short time found that the moths had disappeared. It is also recommended for use in sweeping carpets, especially in rooms that are little used.

A Simple Mouse-Trap.

THE need of a convenient mouse-trap is at times apparent, when it is not easy to obtain the article. A young housekeeper in one of our cities, however, has accidentally discovered a substitute of which she is fond of telling the story. It is nothing else but the ordinary sticky fly paper, which she places convenient to their haunt, and has not only made several captures, but has evidently frightened away the survivors, who do not seem to understand that sort of device at all.

How to Cook a Steak.

It always makes me sick to see a woman cook a steak. She invariably puts her frying pan on the stove and puts in a chunk of grease about as big as my fist; when it is hot enough to begin to crackle she puts in her beef and never thinks of covering it. The smoke and steam from it goes to the very ceiling. After she cooks it this way until it begins to look like an old rubber shoe sole, she calls it done. When you go to eat it there is no more taste in it than a chip. Now if you want a good bit of steak, have a clear hot fire, set your clean, empty pan on a spot, cover it up, then pound your steak, and when your pan is very hot lay in your steak and cover quickly. As soon as it has crisped enough to let go its hold on the pan, turn over and cover quickly. Turn again as at first, and continue to do so about every two minutes until you have turned it six or eight times. Have a hot, buttered dish ready for it and lay it in; add a sprinkling of pepper, salt and sugar and cover tightly. Now, if you wish a gravy, put a bit of butter in your pan. When hot, put in a pinch of flour, add a small tea-cupful of boiling water, let it boil a few minutes, then put in a gravy bowl, instead of putting it over your beef to draw out the juice. Now try this plan just once, and you will see you women know nothing about how to cook a good steak.—AN OLD BUTCHER.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Beet and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Pickles of some kind should accompany fish, because of its alkaline nature.

When suffering from overstrained and tired eyes, bathe them in hot water several times a day.

For cankered throats, mix equal parts of powdered borax and sulphur, and blow a little into the throat through a quill.

The fine Japanese cement is made by mixing rice flour with a sufficient quantity of cold water, and then boiling gently, with constant stirring.

Halibut is nice for broiling; the steaks should be an inch thick. Cut in small pieces and dipped in egg and crumbs, it can be fried in boiling fat.

Doctors claim that the eating of oranges before meals is not near so beneficial from a medical standpoint as eating them after meals upon a full stomach.

To keep the bread jar and cake box sweet, rinse after washing with boiling water in which a little common soda has been dissolved; then set out of doors in the sun for a few hours.

Icing for cake may be prevented from cracking when cut by adding one tablespoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg. Stir all up together, then add sugar until as stiff as can be stirred.

In using gold or any other of the bronzes never mix the medium with the powder, if you wish to obtain the best effect. In painting dip your brush first into the liquid then into the powder, keep in separate saucers.

A very large fish should not be cooked whole, as the thin part of the tail would be done in much less time than the head, and the shoulders would require. If you wish to cook it whole, shape it like the letter S, by tying a string around the tail then wind it around the body, and finally fasten around the head.



Making a Boat.

ONE of the things dearest to a boy's heart is, probably, a boat which he can call his own.

I recently saw a boat which was built by a boy, and as it was so pretty, so simple and so easily made, I resolved on the spot to describe it for *The Companion* readers.

An illustration of the boat, as it appeared floating on the water, will be found below, as well as pat-



FIG. 1. AS SEEN AFLOAT.

terns of the various parts before they are put together.

The material should be pine, and the sides should be cut from one piece of board, since it will be found wise to avoid all the joints possible. The side should be marked out upon the board before it is cut.

Measure off the proper length, and then make a



FIG. 2. SIDE.

drawing of the upper and lower lines of the side, making them at the proper distance from each other at the middle point where the side is widest, and of the same curve throughout their whole extent—seen in the illustration.

Cut out the stern piece in the form given. The sides and stern may now be put together. Use galvanized screws for this purpose, or, if these cannot be obtained, ordinary screws dipped in white lead. Screws, rather than nails, should be used,



FIG. 3. STERN PIECE.

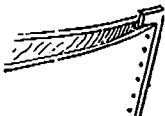


FIG. 4. BOW JOINT.

as a much closer and more permanent joint can be made with them.

The method of fastening the sides at the bow is shown in Fig. 4. A small upright piece of board is placed between them, to which they are securely screwed. This upright board should project a little in front and be bevelled, to offer less resistance in rowing. Knowing how wide the boat is to be, at various points on its bottom make braces having the same inclination as the ends of the stern board and fasten them in the positions shown in the cut. The lower edge of the sides must now be bevelled to fit evenly the bottom boards which are to be screwed to it. If the bottom could be made of one board, the liability to leakage would be considerably diminished, but, as this would be well-nigh impossible,



FIG. 5. JOINT OF KNEE.

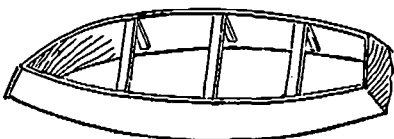


FIG. 6. VIEW OF KNEES.

two boards should be selected of a width sufficient for the purpose. If these can be "tongued and

grooved" together, so much the better, but should such a plan be impracticable, as true a joint as possible must be made.

The boat, as far as finished, can now be placed upon these two boards and an outline made of the required shape, allowing an inch or so which can be trimmed off flush with the outside, when the bottom is screwed to the lower edge of the side.

A flat rail should be placed around the top, in

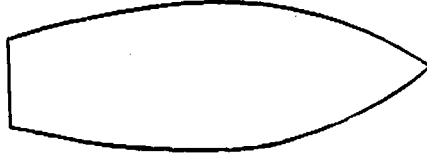


FIG. 7. PLAN OF BOTTOM.

which to fasten the rowlocks. Pins may be used and home-made oars, but the patent rowlocks and machine-made oars will be found much pleasanter to use. The oars, in either case, may be of pine, which is very light and sufficiently strong for a light boat.

The disposition of the seats can be readily seen.

Every joint should have a thick coat of white lead before the screws are put in, and every joint which is not water-tight should be closely filled in, and the whole boat painted with two good coats of lead paint, in whatever color is desired. White outside, and pale pink or straw color inside, make a very pretty combination.—*Youth's Companion*.

A Boy's Essay on Girls.

GIRLS is grate on making beleeve. She will make beleeve a doll is a live baby. She will make beleeve she is orfull sweet on another girl or a feller if they come to see her, and when they are gone she will say, "Horrid old thing!"

If ye don't do what a girl tells yer, she says your horrid. I drather be horrid than soft. If you do what a girl tells you, you will do all sorts of foolish things.

Girls can be good in school every day if they feel like it. I shud think they would git tired, and have to do sumthing wouse in a while; I know a feller does. Girls say fellers acts orfull; but when a girl gets a-going it, she acts orfler than any feller durst. They don't care for nuthing.

If a girl wants a feller to carry her books home, she ain't satisfied unless she gits the same feller the other girls want, whether she likes him or not.

Girls is grate on having secrets—I mean, telling secrets. They make a secret out of nuthing at all, and then tell it around to all the other girls, orfull quiet, just as if it was sumthing dredful. I bleeve a girl likes to make beleeve they are doing sumthing dredful.

Girls always gits their joggerfry lessons better than a feller; but if they are going anywhere, they

don't know their way a bit, and they are sure to git lost.

If a girl don't feel like doing a thing, you can't make her, no matter whether she had orter or not. If she won't she won't, and she will git out of it somehow. That is all I kno about girls this time.

There is a Boy I can Trust.

WE once visited a public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said: "That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me." We followed him with our eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. We thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. We wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by other people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment.

The Right Kind of a Boy.

WHEN I find a boy that raises popcorn, or chickens, or honey, or strawberries, or onions, I just like to take that boy by the hand and claim relationship; and when our great nation of people get to where they can offer the boys encouragement in the way of good prices, we are on the road to better things. I allude especially to the boys that go out in the fields and work for themselves under God's clear sky, instead of hanging around the factories, begging for a chance to be "bossed" by somebody.—*Gleanings in Bee Culture*.

Manners for Boys.

IN the street—Hat lifted when saying "Good bye" or "How do you do?" Also when offering a lady a seat or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with. Always precede a lady upstairs, but ask if you shall precede her in going through a crowd or public place.

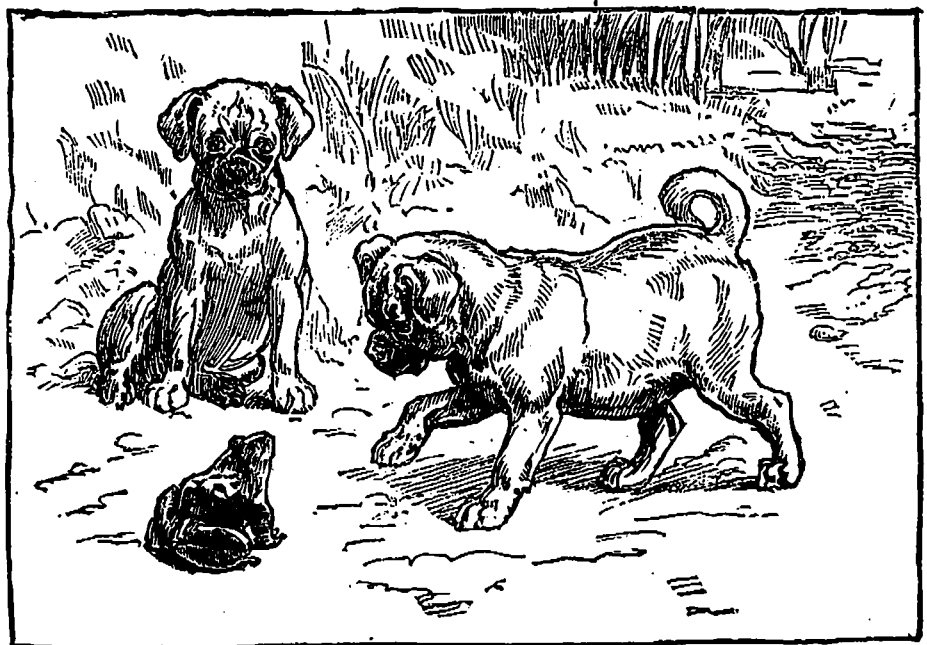
At the street door—Hat off the moment you step in a house or private office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor—Stand till every lady in the room, also older people, are seated.

Rise if a lady enters the room after you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.





A good many people with look on-the understanding seem to have lost the key.

You don't look for notes in the eye of your summer girl; you look for the beams.

It is often more difficult to obliterate traces of spilled ink than drops of spilled blood.

Silence as to a man and his deeds will do more to extinguish him than columns of abuse.

Mrs. Snidkins says her husband is a three handed man, right hand, left hand and a little behindhand.

"Is your friend a man of good judgment and education?" "You can see he is. He has very little to say."

Girls are but weak creatures, but the most othercal of them can throw a man over with the greatest of ease.

Jawkins—"That man has a face which might belong to a pirate." Hogg—"It does. He's an all night hackman."

"John, have you sanded the sugar and watered the milk and molasses?" "Yes, sir." "Then you may come into prayers."

You can get into a woman's good graces easier by pleasing her baby than by flattering herself. Mother pride is stronger than female vanity.

Husband, reading—"This paper says Jenkins will lead Miss Cuttlefish to the altar shortly." Wife—"Humph! He'll never lead her any further."

A lecturer who asserted that "slanders did not hurt him, because they could not hit him," discovered later that the same did not apply to eggs.

It has been discovered that kisses—love kisses, we mean—are full of electricity. Now we know why old maids have always called kissing shocking!

Cigar Dealer—"I am tired of that wooden Indian as a sign. What would you suggest as an appropriate emblem for my business?" Smoker—"A cabbage leaf."

An up-town man wanted to buy something he could wear and be fashionable both in warm and cold weather, so the shopkeeper sold him an umbrella.

Bobby—"There ain't much fun for a fellow in this world after all, is there?" Tommy—"Plenty of fun, but I could never enjoy it if my mother wore as big a slipper as yours."

Here lies Johnny Bevin,
He never sighs or frets,
He lived until eleven,
Cigarettes.

If a man knew as many odd, queer and mean things about others as he must know about himself, would he be apt to speak to them without considerable wear and tear of conscience?

"Study penmanship, my boy, as carefully as you know how. I lost a fortune once by bad writing." "How?" "I loved a rich girl and she loved me. I wrote and asked her to share my lot, and she—well, she thought I asked her to shave my note."

When men say millions are in a scheme,
They mean it off quite square;
They know it holds the millions named
Since they have sunk them there.

"Now, just one more game," said he gayly, "to see whether I shall have you or you have me." "All right," cried she, "if I deal." And it turned out as they hoped, a tie—an ideal tie.

Mrs. Jason—"What a poor spirited creature you are, Jehel. I wish you would either be a man or a mouse." Mr. Jason—"I wish I was a mouse. I'd make you climb the bedpost in a holy minute."

"I hear that Mrs. Barlow is disputing her late husband's will." "Why, I thought he left everything to her." "So he did, but she never let the old man have his way. It's a matter of principle with her."

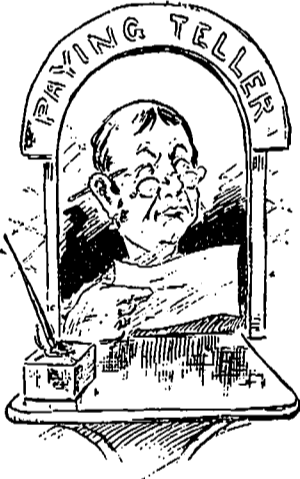
"I have loved but once, and that forever,
Unchanged by honors, place or pelf;
Loved with a strong, undying passion."
(His love was love for himself.)

She—"There! I've upset that vase and spilled the water all over myself." He (sympathetically)—"Too bad. How will you dry your hand?" She (a divine inspiration lighting up her face)—"Can't you ring it for me?"

The Transformation of a Paying Teller.



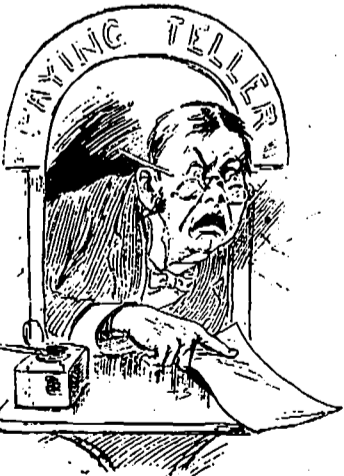
PAYING TELLER.—Good morning!



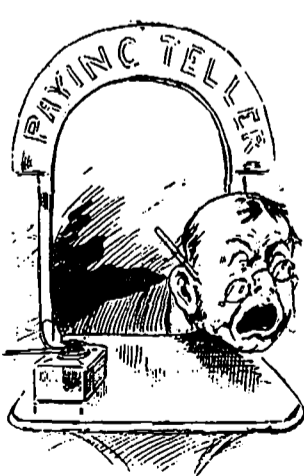
—Why don't—



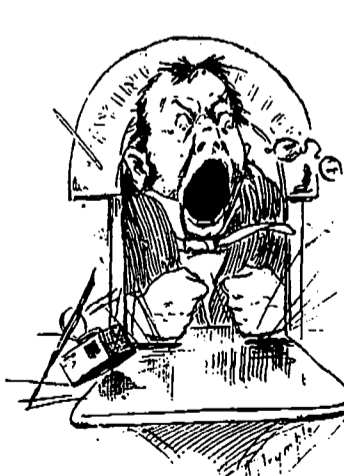
—you endorse—



—your check—



—on the—



—RIGHT END?!

CORRESPONDENCE

"A MOTHER," Brampton, Ont., writes: I would like to say something in your correspondence column about the way some parents bring up their children as it may lead others to give their ideas on such an important subject. One great mistake often made in the training of children is noticing every little fault, and continually repressing them in their childish pursuits. If a child is "in mischief," his attention should be directed to something else and not scolded, or deprived forcibly of his amusement unless absolutely necessary. The little mind is reaching out in every direction for knowledge and the little body is correspondingly restless. If the child is not carefully supplied, he is prone to trespass on forbidden ground. Give it something useful to do. Even a small child likes to "help mamma." Leaving him to amuse himself and then checking him in everything he does, is liable to make him fretful and unhappy, if not deceitful and obstinate. It requires patience and unlimited quantities of mother love to train a little soul aright; but the source of supply is never failing.

"HOUSEKEEPER," Trenton, Ont., sends the following: Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing-ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar-paper. For this reason, newspapers are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet-paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well known that ice, completely enveloped in newspapers so that all air is shut out, will keep a longer time than under other conditions; and that a pitcher of ice-water wrapped in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any room, in mid-summer, with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized oftener than they are in the care of the sick at night. In freezing ice-cream, when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only three-quarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher, it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.

\$5000 IN PRIZES to those who make the greatest number of words from the letters in the two words "CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST." 389 prizes, ranging from \$1 to \$1,000 in gold. Open until May 29, 1891 (15 days allowed after May 29 for letters to reach us from distant points). Send stamp for full particulars. Address: CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF AGRICULTURE.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

TORONTO vs. BRANTFORD, MERCER, et al.

Judgment rendered in favor of MASSEY-TORONTO as follows the Table below being a Summary of the Prizes received at the Great Australasian Field Trials for 1891 at the hands of the Judges:—

	1ST PRIZE.	2ND PRIZE.	3RD PRIZE.	4TH PRIZE.	TOTAL.	Average Draft at Trial.
MASSEY - - -	14	18	7	9	48*	325 lbs.
Brantford - - -	2	3	2	2	9	500 "
MERCER - - -	0	0	4	0	4	Not taken.
HORNSBY - - -	8	5	8	3	24	420 lbs.
McCORMICK - - -	8	6	5	4	22	456 "
WOOD - - -	3	3	3	3	12	500 "
BUCKEYE - - -	2	2	0	4	8	415 "
DEERING - - -	1	1	2	7	11	480 "
HOWARD - - -	0	0	3	0	3	675 "

* **FARMERS, NOTE.**—The MASSEY has been awarded just Twice as many Prizes this season as any other machine in trials where it has competed.

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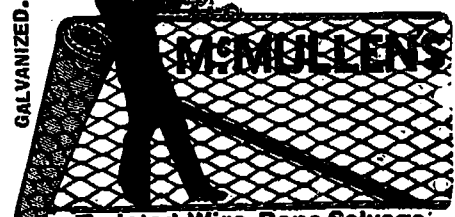
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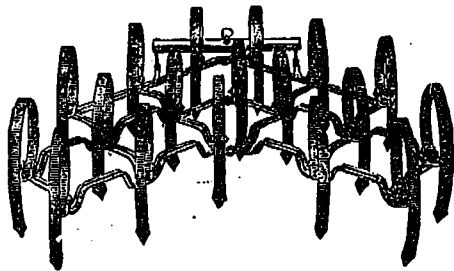
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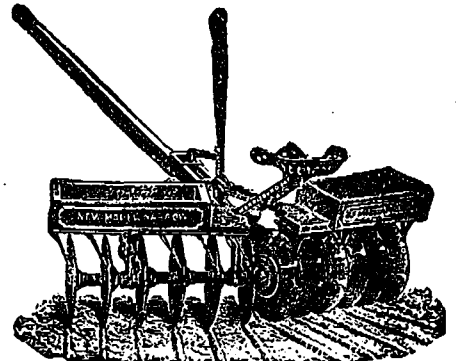
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WATERLOO, P.Q., Nov. 19, 1890.

DEAR SIRS.—In reply to your inquiry about the (Stevens) Spring Tooth Harrow I purchased of you last spring, would say, after trying it thoroughly on a very rough, stony piece of land, full of sods, I came to the conclusion it was all that had been recommended, and just what every farmer needed. The good crop realized I attribute more to the excellent work done by this Harrow than anything else. Yours truly, (Senator) G. G. STEVENS.

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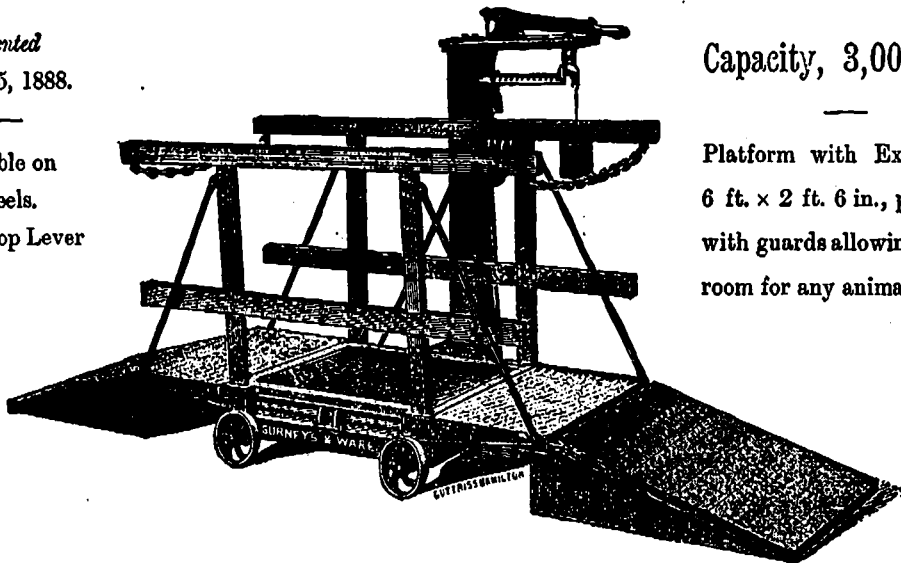
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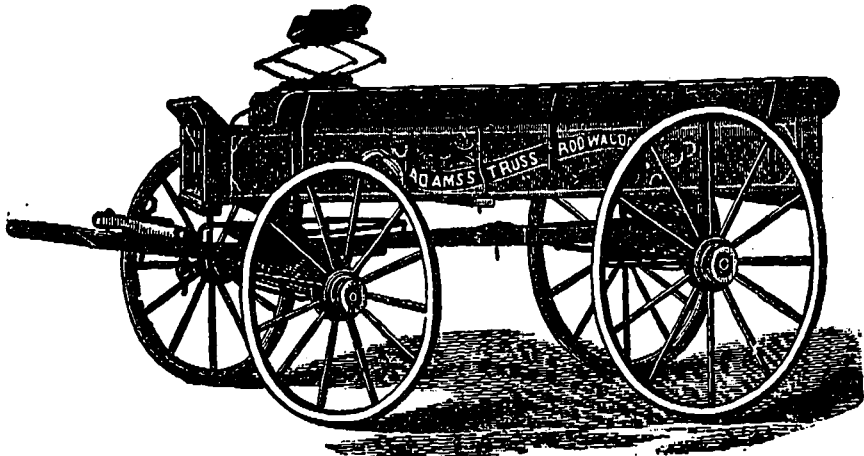
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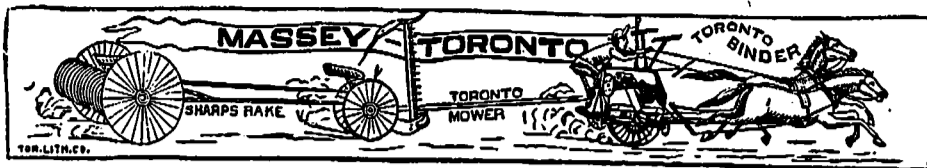
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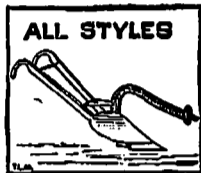
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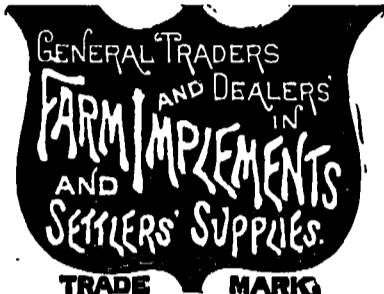
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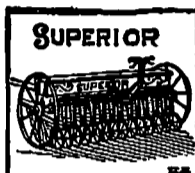
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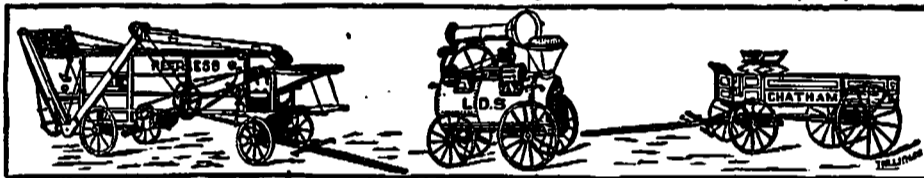
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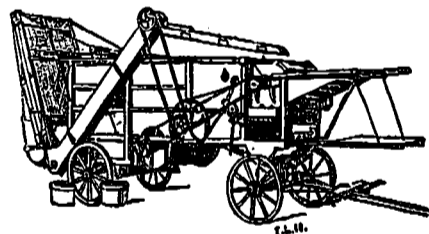
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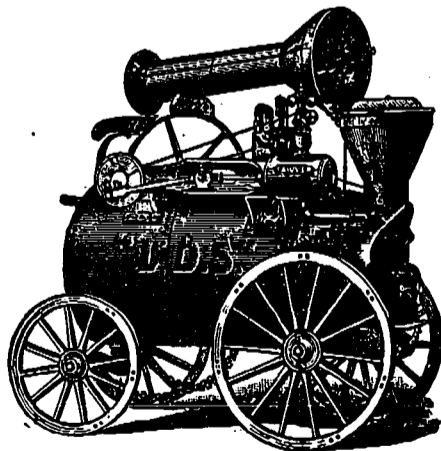
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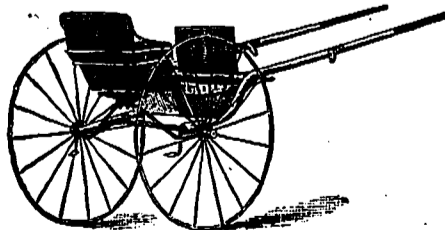
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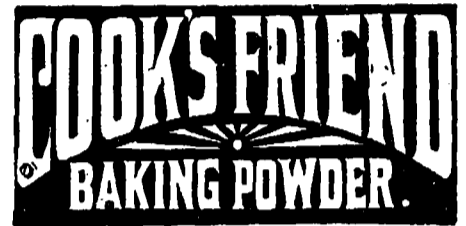
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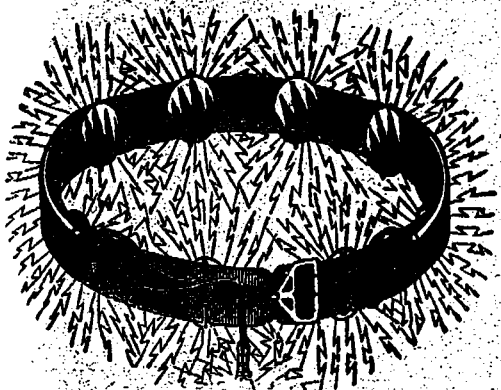
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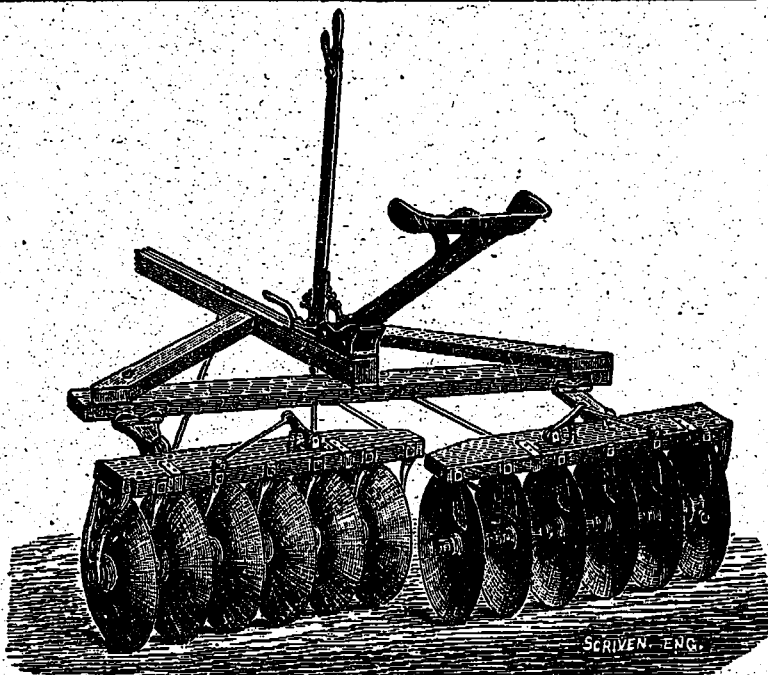
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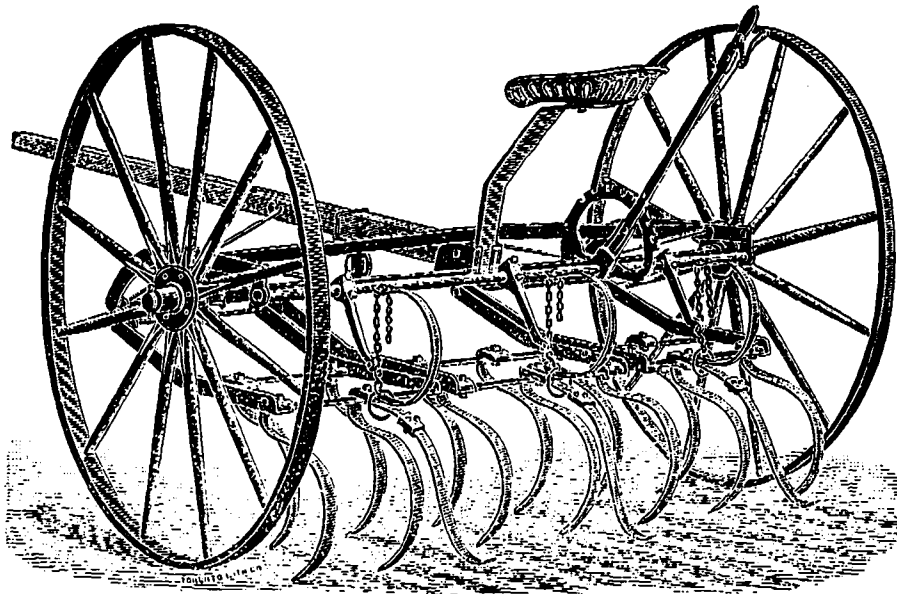


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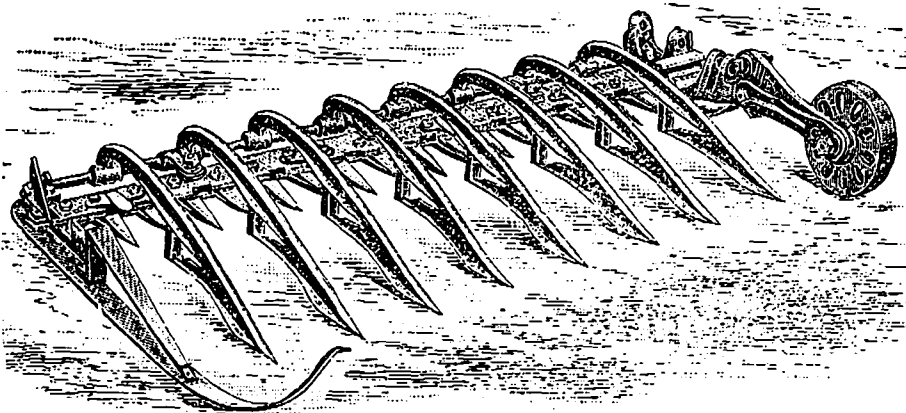
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