

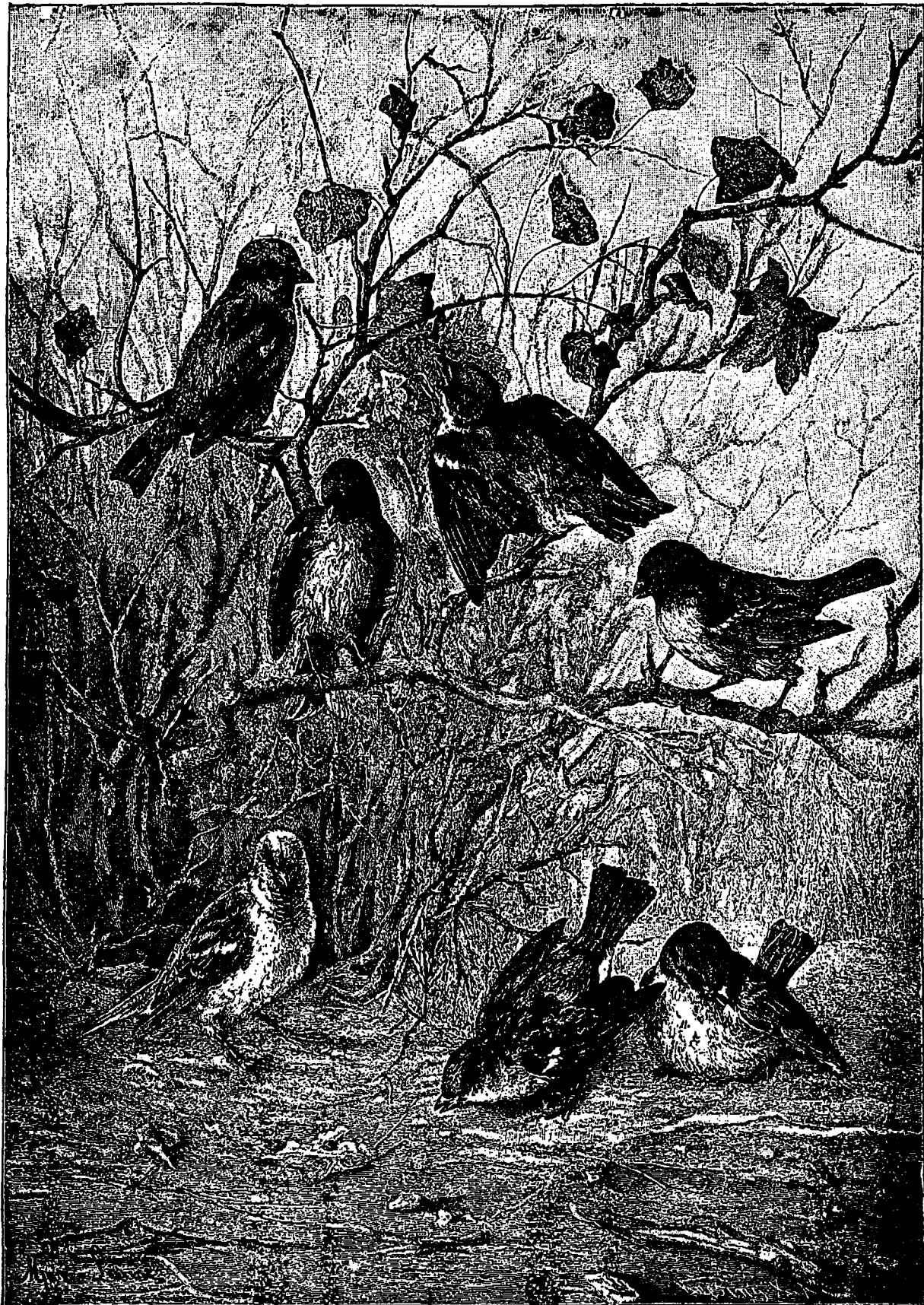
◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

October Number

New Series, Vol. 2, No. 10.]

[Toronto, October, 1890..



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c. PER ANNUM.
5c. PER COPY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE Great Australasian Field Trials

JUST ARRIVED BY MAIL.

N.B.—These are the Great Association Trials, and no "Scrub Matches" or "Farmers' Trials" are included herein, whether won by ourselves or not.

Field Trials in Victoria & New Zealand in the Harvest of 1888-89.

PLACE HELD.	1st Prizes.	2nd Prizes.	3rd Prizes.	4th Prizes.	No Prize.
Little River.....	MASSEY.	Buckeye.			
Bridgewater.....	Hornsby.	McCormick.	MASSEY.	Osborne.	
Nhill.....	MASSEY.	Hornsby.	McCormick.	Deering.	
Charlton.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	McCormick.		
Stawell.....	MASSEY.	Hornsby.	Buckeye.		
Murchison.....	MASSEY.	McCormick.	Osborne.		
Geelong.....	Hornsby.	McCormick.	Woods.	MASSEY.	
Ararat.....	MASSEY.	Buckeye.	Deering.	Osborne.	
St. Arnaud.....	MASSEY.	McCormick.	Buckeye.	Hornsby.	Deering.
(Grand National Trial)					
Ballarat.....	Hornsby.	Hornsby.	{ MASSEY. McCormick.	Wood.	Howard, Buckeye and Deering.
Albury.....	MASSEY.	Hornsby.			
Whittlesea.....	MASSEY.	MASSEY.	MASSEY.		
Romsey.....	Buckeye.	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	McCormick.	Brantford.
Oamaru.....	McCormick.	{ Hornsby. MASSEY.	Deering.	Howard.	Buckeye, Wood.
Temuka.....	MASSEY.	Buckeye.	Woods.	Deering.	
Invercargill.....	MASSEY.	Hornsby.	Howard.	Wood.	McCormick, Buckeye, Deering, Reid & Gray, and Johnston.
(Gold Medal).					

HARVEST 1889-90.

Pyramid Hill.....	Hornsby.	McCormick.	Buckeye.	MASSEY.	
Warracknabeal.....	Hornsby.	McCormick.	MASSEY.		
Nathalia.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	McCormick.		
Numurkah.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	McCormick.		
Kaniva.....	McCormick.	MASSEY.			
Charlton.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	Wood.		
Stawell.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.			
Kerang.....	MASSEY.	Buckeye.	Wood.		
Tungamah (Gold Medal)	MASSEY.	McCormick.	Deering.		
Ballarat.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	Deering.	Howard.	Hornsby, Wood, Buckeye, Osborne.
Romsey.....	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	Howard.	Wood.	
Ashburton.....	McCormick.	Brantford.	Buckeye.	MASSEY.	Hornsby, Deering, Wood, Howard, Wood (1 canvas).
Oamaru.....	Howard.	Hornsby.	MASSEY.	Deering.	Buckeye, Reid & Gray; Low Down—Buckeye, Brantford.
Invercargill.....	MASSEY.	Reid & Gray.	Hornsby.	McCormick.	Howard, Deering, Brantford.
(Gold Medal).					
Nhill.....	Deering.	MASSEY.	McCormick.		

1st Prize. 2nd Prize. 3rd Prize.

FARMERS' CLASS: Hornsby, Brantford, Wood.

For the last Two Harvests in Australia and New Zealand each Reaper and Binder stands as follows:—

Name of Binder.	No. of 1st Prizes.	No. of 2nd Prizes.	No. of 3rd Prizes.	No. of 4th Prizes.	Total Prizes.	Average Draught at Different Trials
MASSEY	13	11	6	3	33	325 lbs.
Hornsby.....	12	6	1	1	20	420 "
McCormick.....	3	7	6	2	18	450 "
Buckeye.....	1	4	4	0	9	415 "
Deering.....	1	0	4	4	8	480 "
Wood.....	0	0	4	3	7	500 "
Howard.....	1	0	2	2	5	675 "
Osborne.....	0	0	1	2	3	425 "
Brantford.....	0	2	0	0	2	500 "
Johnston.....	0	0	0	0	0	

We also got GOLD MEDAL at the Melbourne Exposition, and the GRAND OBJECT OF ART at the Paris Exposition Field Trial.

THE MASSEY M'F'G CO.

Head Office and Works:

Australian Branch:

TORONTO, CANADA.

522 Little Collins St., MELBOURNE.

• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 10.]

ORIENTAL BAZAARS OF CAIRO and JERUSALEM.

Manners and Customs of Eastern People.

(Letter to a Toronto friend by the late FRED V. MASSEY, Esq.)

*Nearing Gibraltar, bound for London,
May 4th, 1888.*

LIFE would be dull on the sea were it not for the occupation of some pleasant task, so I will endeavor to utilize the time by giving you a description of the bazaars of Cairo and Jerusalem which I have visited, as well as those of Suez, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa and Bethlehem. Cairo possesses a great

variety of bazaars which are far superior in every respect to all the others mentioned.

There is much similarity in "Oriental Bazaars," so I will confine my efforts to Cairo, where there is a more numerous and better class of workmen and salesmen; and to Jerusalem, which well represents the inferior grade of artisans' shops and wares. Several times I took my dragoman along, who acted both as interpreter and guide, elucidating the various scenes and sights *en route*, and explaining the modes and manners of the people, of whom I first must recount some facts in order to make my description the more intelligible.

Cairo is indeed a large city, containing no fewer than 375,000 inhabitants, most of whom are native Egyptians. As Cairo has representatives from all over Egypt, Syria and Europe, I can best enumerate its different people by briefly delineating the in-

habitants in general of Egypt. The various elements of the motley population of Egypt may be divided into Egyptians, who may again be subdivided into the country population—Fellaheen,—(the most numerous and important, amounting to more than three-fourths of the entire population); the inhabitants of the towns—Oolad el-Arab (these differ in many respects from the peasantry, though the distinction is not chiefly noticeable as regards the Cairenes, who consider themselves, and with some justice, the superiors, mentally and physically, of the Fellaheen—no doubt they are a mixed race, showing signs both of European and African descent, the result of the constant introduction of white and black slaves, and the wandering tribes of Bedaween or Bedouins, who are the roving Arabs living in the desert on either side or the Nile, and in the Sinaitic Peninsula); Nubians—(inhabitants of the country between the First Cataract and Khartoum; Nubia being the title under which all that district is known to us, just as the Greeks called it Ethiopia); Abyssinians and negroes—(mostly slaves); Turks—(diverse occupations); Levantines—(Arabic-speaking Christians of European and Syrian origin; many are wealthy merchants—most of the subordinate employées at the Consulates are Levantines, their linguistic acquirements rendering them peculiarly fitted for such posts); Armenians—(these form a small but important community—they are chiefly engaged in commerce and trade, especially as goldsmiths and jewellers); the everywhere-present and indispensable Jews (who make good street money-changers); and lastly Europeans, some 9,000, one-half of whom are Greeks, one-quarter Italians, the remainder being made up of French, English (including Maltese), Germans, Swiss and various nationalities in the order named.

In order to understand how the poor workmen live on such small earnings one must remember that nature does half in its mild and equable climate. Little clothing is necessary—the Fellaheen of the very poor classes, for instance, wear only a cotton shirt and a felt cap; and when at work in the fields find the cap alone sufficient.

The common people of Cairo, and such as one sees in the bazaars dress very like the Fellaheen. The dress of the fellah needs little description, consisting at the most of a pair of loose drawers, a long full skirt or gown of blue cotton—sometimes of brown woolen stuff, a white or brown cap with a tarboosh and a turban of white, red or yellow muslin or cotton; shoes when worn are pointed and of red or yellow morocco; in winter a brown and white striped cloak is worn in addition. Of course I am now speaking how the great bulk of the people dress, as there are many different kinds of apparel worn by the various Cairenes, owing to the cosmopolitan elements of the city.

In my first perambulation through the bazaars of the Turkish and goldsmiths' departments I was very much impressed with the striking appearance of the exceedingly narrow streets, or rather lanes,



TINSMITH'S BAZAAR, JERUSALEM.



MELON VENDOR, CAIRO.

which were so contracted that two or three persons would be inconvenienced in passing one another, and frequently the roofs of the buildings would converge, forming a complete cover.

I was also much struck with the primitive methods of working—the men would sit cross-legged, tinkering, hammering and sewing, or bickering and bargaining with their customers—their workshop was also their warehouse and store. Some were active and eager salesmen, while many were actually asleep, lying amongst their merchandise. It is a very common habit for the poorer classes to lie down on the street, or sidewalk, or in their business places, or anywhere, and there go to sleep as contented as many of us would in our comfortable homes. The filth and degradation of the poor people of Cairo and Jerusalem are most abject, but of this I must not now speak, as there is so much poverty, so many beggars, leprous mendicants and deformed and crippled paupers, that one could write as much or more of their miserable, low lives and despicable state as of the Irish sufferers of to-day.

In the bazaar, avenues, or passage-ways, one sees all sorts of vendors—especially water-carriers—who sell a glass of water for whatever the purchaser chooses to give, and in the case of extreme poverty, of course they exact no charge. Some, whose means admit of benevolence, pay a piaster (5 cents)—the poor frequently give a small coin, as in Jerusalem, only one-quarter or one-sixth of a cent. Usually the water-carriers who convey water for common purposes, as family supply, sprinkling the streets, etc., have a goat-skin well patched with tins and leather, a string being used at the neck to choke the flow of water, or else they use a huge earthenware vessel with a sprig of orange or a bit of sponge stuck in its mouth. Before the water-works pipes were laid in Cairo there were nearly 4,000 water-carriers—the only method of supplying the wants of the people. Most of the water, of course, comes from the Nile, and hence necessitates long transportations to the further parts of the city. In this business the indispensable and much-used donkeys are employed. It is a comical sight to see a dozen or more of these most valuable animals trudging along, each laden with two or more of these large and bulky goat-skins.

Frequently the carriers of drinking-water have

colored bottles, blue and green being the most in favor, with brass spouts; but these are more generally used for lemonade, or an infusion of raisins, liquorice or some other sweet substance. There are also, in these bazaar streets, many other vendors, as of candy, sweets, bread, pastry stuffs and other queer concoctions of cookery, nuts, fruits, particularly oranges, dates, etc. These carry their merchandise on their heads in a large basket or wooden tray, seemingly not in the least embarrassed whilst dodging the many obstructions and worming their way through the jostling crowds—for Oriental streets (being so very narrow and the shops so small, hence the greater number in the same place) are always thronged during business hours with an ever-moving swarm of human beings.

In fact the bazaar streets afford one long unceasing panorama of varying scenes.

There are cooking places where the indigent buy their aliment, if such can be called food. It consists of soups, with floating vegetables and heterogeneous substances that are enough to turn one pale in disgust and abhorrence, even at the very sight of the "truck."



LEMONADE VENDOR, CAIRO.

A great deal of sweets is sold—they are made like the celebrated Turkish delight, which bears close resemblance to our large and soft gum drops of the cheaper quality. Another visit to the bazaars was followed by a third, so great was my interest and enthusiasm over them. Let me now briefly mention the chief characteristics of the different bazaars, especially as regards their varying contents.

At the "Tunis bazaar" the natives of Algiers sold perfumeries, of which the attar of rose, sandal wood and banana scents are so famous; silks and woven materials and slippers of soft morocco, red and yellow being the choice colors; tea, nuts and spices, and cotton. The people were of a lighter shade than the coffee-black Egyptian Arabs, who are the common Egyptian natives. The Egyptian bazaar contained dry goods, silks and embroideries, groceries as peanuts, coconuts, etc., brass wares, beads, mats, caps and rugs. As the name indicates, the Egyptians are the salesmen in this department or in this lane of stores.

In the Turkish bazaar are pipes, tobaccos, crock-

ery, jewellery, silks, pistols, embroideries, rugs, drapes, slippers, inlaid woods (and spoons of all sorts made of wood, tortoise shells, rhinoceros hide and cocoonut) and even sewing machines. On the whole, the wares were miserable, cheap trash. Here and in all Cairo shops one is offered the much-taken coffee, which necessitates an acquired taste before it becomes palatable. It is served scorching hot in little Egyptian coffee cups.

The Copts, a black Egyptian race of Upper Egypt, are the goldsmiths and silversmiths, of whom the Armenians compose a goodly number as well. They make all kinds of jewellery which, indeed, is crudely manufactured. Triangular pieces, with an abundance of bangles, necklaces of chains with coins dangling from them, and bulky bracelets seem most demanded. These jingling silver ornaments are often of very pretty design, but one must be exceedingly cautious in his purchases, as many are deceived in the quality of silver. Here the visitor, if intending to buy, should never offer more than half the price asked, and often one-quarter of the first price is willingly accepted. This is more the case in Jerusalem. Having stated the general class of goods sold, I will refer now to the manufacturing part.

Amongst the silversmiths are perhaps the most interesting workers. The ordinary size of their combined shop, wareroom and manufacturing department is about 10x8 feet, and generally not sufficiently high for one to stand erect in. The room, or complete "business house," is always made of stone, or rarely brick, with a rickety old wooden door front that would scarcely sustain the siege of a snowball onslaught, so common at public schools in Toronto. In fact, all the bazaars are in a dilapidated state. Repairing is seldom known, for the buildings seemed beyond all reparation. The only light comes from the limited space between the roofs of the buildings, and when they converge into a covering over the street, a few square skylights, of crude construction, are inserted. So in winter working hours are comparatively short, for very few can afford a candle, much less a lamp. So you see these are merely stone "commercial grottoes," square in shape, with no window or other means of light than what can peep in at the open front. Here the workers sit—usually only two, with a small boy as onlooker and slight occasional helper, and an old man, most likely the father,



WATER CARRIER, CAIRO.



MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED

GROUP OF FEMALE VENDORS, JERUSALEM.

retired from active life, who seats himself Turkish fashion in a corner, smoking the much-used *nargheli* or pipe, hour after hour, in happy laziness. Chairs are used only for strangers, and seldom then. One of the two silversmiths works a bellows, which is a goat skin, so valuable in many ways to the Egyptians. Even shepherds make coats and mats out of it. The other workman heats his silver in the charcoal fire and forms and fashions the metal on an iron block, which bears some resemblance to an anvil. In the uncomfortable and cramped-up posture of sitting cross-legged, one cannot

produce very perfectly formed articles; notwithstanding, these artisans, with their tiny and rough instruments, do very fair work. This description does better justice to the inferior class of silversmith, who usually has a composition metal with a seasoning of silver and makes ornaments for the poorer people.

Machinery work is quite unknown in Egypt amongst bazaar workers, unless it be an occasional sewing or stitching machine, a hand lathe, or the like simple contrivance. Brass turning is very primitively done by these clumsy, unskilled laborers. A small lathe, with a roughly formed spur and chuck, is driven by a bow and string—the cord being wound around the brass to be turned so as to enable the turner to chisel or shape the brass by a backward and forward motion. The more advanced artisan uses a wooden pulley for his bow and string. Hammered brass work is quite extensively carried on. The tray or article to be worked is placed in the lap and, in the same sitting posture as before, the hammerer follows the chalked lines of the design and punches and hammers merrily away with his tiny instruments. The details are not accurate; however the whole presents a pretty

effect. Scroll and figure designs are gracefully and artistically marked out by the designer, and any one could soon learn to handle the punches dexterously enough to do very creditable work. Somehow these fellows do not know how to go at their work, being uneducated, dull of comprehension and slow to profit by experience; they are awkward in action and a long time accomplishing their object.

The weavers had a somewhat complicated loom, driven by foot power. The strings or threads converged towards a small circle, and when the machine was in operation the weaver would dexterously move his shuttles of various colored threads in and out through the warp.

I enjoyed watching the embroiderers making diverse designs of gold and silver threadwork. But they are too fond of cheap tinsel work, which for a time looks quite as good as the real gold and silver, though soon fades and tarnishes.

It would require a book to tell you half what one sees in these bazaars, and rather than be too prosy and lengthy, I shall avoid expatiating further on Cairo sights and immediately proceed to recount

some things of Jerusalem, which relate more or less to the bazaars.

I would call the Cairenes wholesale merchants in comparison with the petty vendors of Jerusalem, which has 50,000 inhabitants, one half of whom are Jews of the most abject kind. Here one meets daily in the streets no fewer than 30 to 35 distinct nationalities; thus Jerusalem is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. It is also the most mixed or promiscuous, having nearly every shade of human being except the Mongolian type. This is due to the intermarry-



MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED

BREAD VENDORS, CAIRO.



TURKISH DELIGHT VENDORS, JERUSALEM.



TORONTO: E. H. CO.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED

GROUP OF MALE VENDORS, JERUSALEM.

ing in decades long past, and even now of the foreign elements, with the various Syrian and Egyptian natives. So Jerusalem has all complexions, from the pale-faced American to the jet black Nubian, upon whom a piece of charcoal would make a white mark, as a wag suggested.

Walking down the bazaars along St. David street, one observes a dozen or more money-changers who are merely petty bankers, having fifty to seventy-five dollars in various silver and metal currencies.

Gold, especially that of England or France, is held at a good premium, is always of a standard value, and these money changers gladly give 20 shillings for a sovereign or 20 francs for a Napoleon; then, too, the current money, which is Turkish, varies extremely in value, particularly the smaller coins, which are often depreciated 15 to 35 per cent., and sometimes even at a greater discount, so that there is much opportunity for the shrewd Jew to make his coveted profit.

These insignificant bankers transact their business over a roughly-made stand in which there is a small glass case containing the specie. His bank outfit is often only this stand and a chair, in the open air, but sometimes he has a small 7x9 stone room with open front; this is the rendezvous of the "business men" who resort here to "drive bargains" or talk and gossip over the topics of the day. Here is a constant jargon all day long. Along here, too, are the street vendors, who have portable stands, or in most cases only a box, containing their goods, which they spread out on a cloth on the stone pavement—there are, of course, no sidewalks. I was so amused at the limited stock displayed by one of these vendors, that I took an inventory of his goods, which was as follows: Iron razors in wooden cases, padlocks, firecrackers, flint stones, three tin forks, wooden spoons, a few spools of thread, colored marbles, spectacles, brass rings, mirrors and various heterogeneous substances in small quantities.

This list well represents what most of these trinket vendors sell. Two dollars would probably buy out the whole lot. In the market streets, most of which are enclosed or arched over with dirty skylights sufficiently numerous to let in light enough to reveal detestable sights, the gloomy and filthy aspect, and the close and disagreeable odors are beyond decent description. In the meat bazaars (all stores of this nature are called bazaars in the Orient), one is disgusted and amazed to find food sold in such a filthy manner. The butchers handle the meat with dirty hands, on unclean blocks, never thinking of wrapping it up in paper, but allowing the purchaser to take it away exposed to dogs and cats, liable to be rubbed up against passing camels or donkeys, and soon covered with dust caused by some thoughtless sweeper, of which class there is not a few. Other edibles (?) no more appetizing are sold here. A mixture of chopped meat and vegetables, worse than our minced meat sausages, looked like green speckled hash; a stringy paste resembling macaroni; sour milk and cheese like hard cakes of raw dough; sheeps' heads for soup; spices, flour, etc. Nothing but the bones and the skin of a sheep is rejected by the people; how they can eat such vile trash in despicable degradation and filth is beyond my imagination of human endurance.

The Jews are ruining Jerusalem, morally and financially, their lives are so low, so abject. They are content with 1 per cent. profit on their business transactions, while others want 10 per cent. to enable them to support their families. Three or four fried, or even raw eggs, and a few chunks of

bread is a sufficient meal for a Jew family of four or five.

A sheep will be meat enough to supply a small family of Jerusalem Jews the whole winter.

It is a pitiable sight to see a poor, wretched-looking peasant woman selling her basketful of firewood, roots or branches, for only ten or fifteen cents, when she has been obliged to bring it upon her head or back so far; as often wood, being very scarce round about the city, is brought from even as far as Bethlehem, six miles distant, where, too, during water famines, occurring occasionally at Jerusalem, the water carriers go, fetching skins of water to the city and selling them at 15 to 25 cents apiece. Women, too, help in these droughts, one of which happened when I was at Jerusalem. People must have water, and imagine the pestilence that would soon spread amongst the filthy poverty-stricken poor who cannot afford to pay more than a piaster a skin, 4 cents in Turkish value, 5 in Egyptian money. This might be avoided were the Turks more prudent and less lazy. It makes me mad to see such a rotten Government over the Holy Land. I will cease ere just causes lead me on, in my hatred and antipathy towards them, to severer accusations.

In the shoe bazaars, one is particularly attracted by the Bedouin shoemakers, who make clumsy box-shape boots, with very stiff thick camel skin soles, which are about as inflexible as boards. None but Bedouins would ever think of wearing them.

The gun makers are as poor workmen as ever I saw. Their chief business is to repair Bedouins' pistols and guns, which I would be very loth to use as fire-arms. One day at Bethany, a small village near Jerusalem, I asked a Bedouin to fire off his gun, as if desirous of seeing its merits tested, and so become a prospective purchaser. A piece of flint tied on the trigger, when pulled, strikes against a bit of steel, making a spark which sets the loose powder on fire, and hence, through the vent, ignites the powder within the barrel and causes a loud report like a small cannon. He pulled the trigger seven times unavailing, while all the time I was in terror of an explosion. His useful and "*semper paratum*" gun failing, another Bedouin successfully fired his over my head, with all the gusto of doing military honors, for which I was not at all eager.

There are scores of things I have omitted, as time and space limit me, but I fear you will find this tedious reading already.

The Wonderful Storm King.

From England to Melbourne in a Life Boat.

A BRAVE AND A CLEVER MAN—SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT—A DARING VOYAGE.

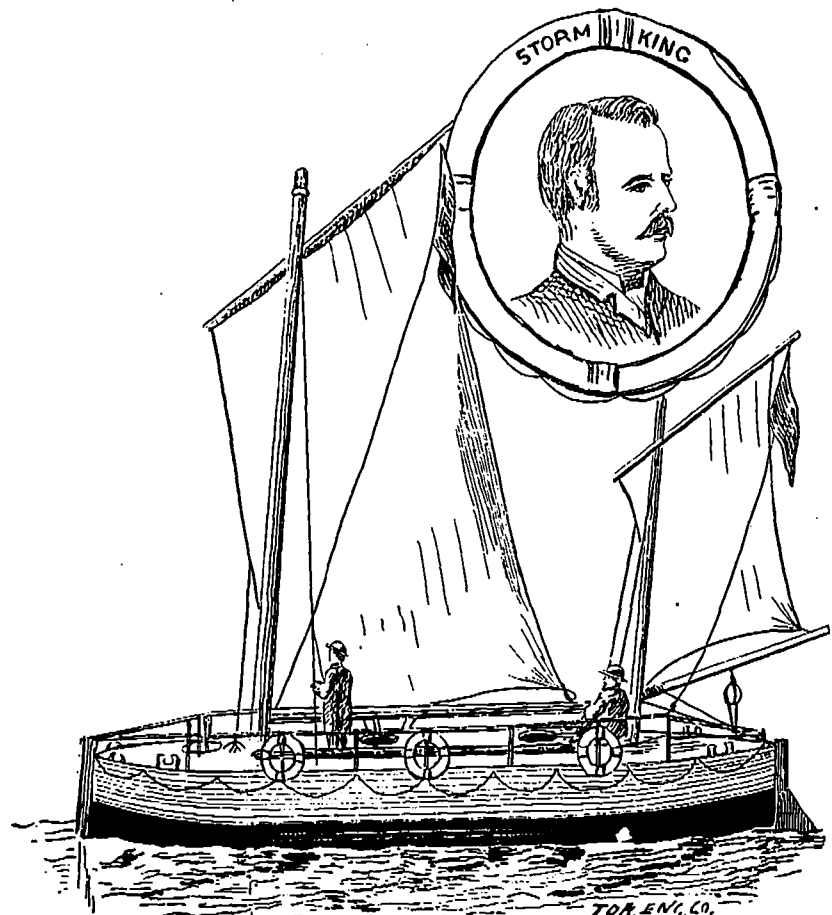
(From our Australasian Correspondent.)

Long ere this reaches the readers of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, they will have been informed of the success of the daring voyage undertaken by Captain Jorgensen, who left London on September 5th, for Melbourne in a life boat. The voyage is a thrilling one, and the success one to be gloried in by every inhabitant of the civilized world, and more especially those men, who "go down to the sea in ships." The wonderful life boat invented by Captain Jorgensen is appropriately named the "Storm King" and when the little craft with the brave captain and the mate, Mr. Neilson, rode quietly in the waters off Albany, Western Australia, on June 30th, after nearly ten months of a voyage, it may be said that an incalculable benefit was then bestowed on all mankind. Did any one ever before hear of a journey over 17,000 miles of stormy and treacherous sea in a life boat, a little craft that could be knocked hither and thither by the angry waves with as much ease as the battledore would move high into the air the shuttlecock!

Captain Jorgensen, at the time I write, had arrived at Adelaide, but frequent opportunities have arisen for interesting chats with him as to events that took place during the progress of his remarkable venture. With all the stories by me, and strong in the belief that the good people of Canada will read with interest the narrative of this daring sailor may I ask your readers to draw round me while, as Shakespeare hath it

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current roaring loud
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear.

This gallant little craft left the West India Docks



THE STORM KING AND HER CAPTAIN.

on the 5th of September last, and as hands were shaken and good-byes said to the two brave men, many a heart was heavy and sad, for few there were who dreamt for a moment that the little boat would ride the waves in safety and reach the port for which it sailed all in due time.

The details of the boat itself are simple. The "Storm King," which has by this time made itself most familiar all over the world, is nothing more than that the watertanks of a vessel are so constructed as to form a boat. Each tank may form a separate contrivance or they may all be connected together into one. It is only necessary that the tanks should be fitted with false bottoms so that ballast may be carried. This is necessary in order that, when they are tumbled over into the sea, they will right themselves at once and be ready for the passengers. The top portion of the boat forms the portion for the passengers and provisions. The water under the false bottom, not only acts as ballast, but provides a supply of fresh water to those on board. Then again, the false bottom is an additional safeguard, as it acts as a second bottom in the event of the real one being stove in by some accident or another. The whole of the water tanks can be so fitted as to be immediately brought together, in which case, they would form a large boat capable of giving refuge to about 120 people. If there was not time for this, then each tank could be thrown into the sea and would be a perfectly safe life boat at once without any alteration whatever, but to run the water out of the top compartment. This remarkable "Storm King" is six tons measurement, 30 feet in length by 8 ft. in beam and 6 feet 6 in. in depth of "hold." Three tanks could be fitted into one boat in three minutes, and although sails and oars are not necessary to the passengers' safety, they are provided. This particular little craft runs at between five and six knots an hour in a fair breeze.

Briefly, that is all what Captain Jorgensen's invention is, but what a world of pleasure his successful voyage must give. No more shall we read of appalling shipwrecks, nor shall we hear of tales of sorrow and distress, told by friends and dear ones, of those who have travelled in ships that never returned. It would be too much of a mercy to suppose that the use of this contrivance is at once to do away with shipwreck, but it is reasonable to suppose that, where these tanks are properly fitted, the passengers will sail with lighter hearts. Instead of the fearful confusion, the heartrending cries of women and children and the blanched faces of fathers and men, when there is the loud crash and the shivering timbers that tell too plainly the horrible tale that the good ship has struck on a sunken rock, we may expect order and quietude as the tanks are thrown overboard, and the people on board at least know that their lives are safe.

How many "over true" tales do we not read of to-day of ships that have left port, and men that have left friends, never to return again. A crash, a heartrending cry to Heaven from the voyagers, a prayer for deliverance, and then the sudden swirl of the waters, as the brave vessel is sucked down into the scorching gulf by the waves in their fiendish glee, tell too true and too often the tale of many a good old ship that is now marked "Missing at Lloyd's." And surely it is not too much to hope that with these vessels properly fitted with the easily convertible water-tanks, we shall not witness many more of the sickening sights presented by a ship homeward bound, but reaching sight of land to become a wreck, and tear away friends and relations when they were almost in one another's embrace.

Here on the Australian Coast we have had instances of this, and I can remember having to write up a wreck that took place when the lights of the Queen City of the South were almost in sight of the passengers. There the vessel had been dashed on to the rocks, and a hundred lives lost, within a stone's throw of land. This would not have happened if ready assistance in the shape of boats, like these of Captain Jorgensen's, had been available.

And now a few words anent this remarkable voyage. Can your readers fancy this little vessel breasting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans! We have the word of Captain Jorgensen himself for saying that, time after time, the seas swept over the little craft, but "she shook them off like a goose would the water off its back." In very truth, to use the expressive words of Lord Byron, this gallant little craft, day after day, walked

The waters like a thing of life
And seem'd to dare the elements to strife.

Time after time this life boat was in the midst of seas that ran mountains high—seas that would have brought terror into the hearts of the bravest of captains of any of the olden ships of oak.

For four weeks the little craft was in one continuous storm. The winds blew and the seas raged in all their anger, but the little craft sailed through the waters and defied the elements, as if in simple glee at having the work to do. In the Bay of Biscay the weather was of the roughest, and past Pernambuco, for days and days, it was nothing but lightning and the crash of Heaven's artillery. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope on March 18th, the bad weather was continued. Then for a fortnight there was a spell of fine weather, and the boat danced merrily on the crest of the waves, while the sails were, in the words of Lamb, merely "brushed with the kiss of rustling winds." Another change, and cyclone after cyclone was passed through, severe gales were experienced and rough weather until Cape Leuwin was reached. One of the incidents of the run to Albany was a collision with a sleeping whale, which appeared to be terribly frightened by its unexpected midnight visitor. For many months the little craft has lived in an angry sea and the complete success of its noble commander's experiment, may be gained from the fact, that through it all the gallant boat received no injury whatever.

In a little while the boat will be on exhibition in Melbourne. Even now as I write on the 5th of August, the street boardings are covered with pictures of the vessel fighting its way through angry seas, and this brave inventor will receive a hearty and royal welcome from the people of this fair city.

A word for Captain Jorgensen himself. He states that he undertook the perilous voyage solely in the interests of science, and in no way to gain notoriety. For many years he owned the Ragna, a ship well known in the American trade, but which was lost on the coast of Brazil. He is now only 33 years of age and married to an Australian-born lady. All honor I say to his adventurous spirit, which has given to the world such possibilities of what may happen at no distant date, when sad disasters at sea will be no longer known, and all because of a properly fitted water tank. I am sure that the hearty cheers that will greet Captain Jorgenson upon his arrival here in a few days, will be heartily re-echoed in far-off Canada, and indeed for that matter by all parts of the world.

HARRY C. JONES.

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 5TH.

The Secret of the Storm.

What is the secret, O restless sea,
That hides in your bosom deep and vast,
That you moan and sigh, and heave and cast
Your waves on the beach eternally?

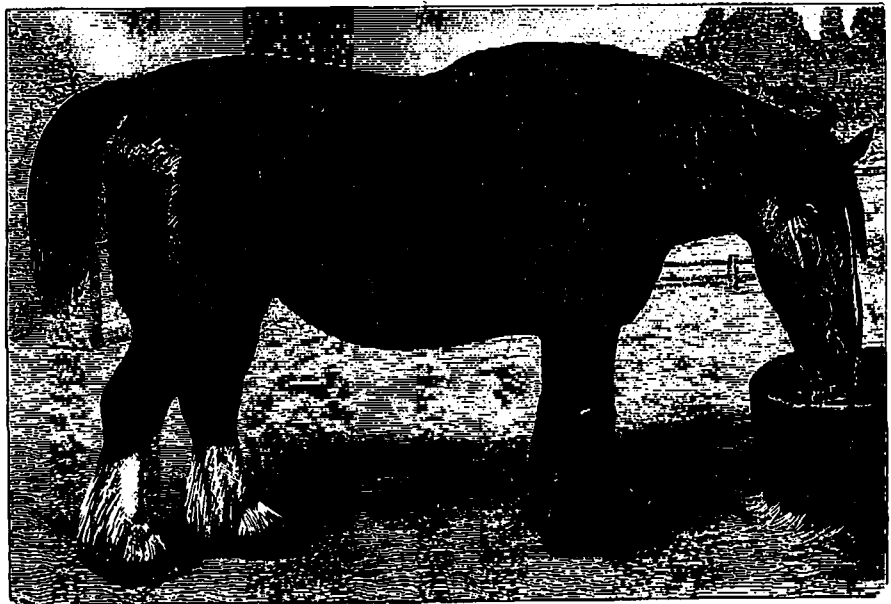
What is the secret, O mighty gale,
That you vent in shrieks to the dreary night,
As you pass my cot in hurried flight,
When I sit alone by the embers pale?

"This is my secret," the wild wind said;
"I met a ship in the ocean vast,
And I beat and crushed her till she was cast
On the sunken rocks, with a hundred dead."

"This is mine," sighed the foam-capped waves:
"There was a sailor that I embraced
And bore away through the deep green waste;
He sleeps on the floor of my coral caves."

"Your sailor's ship!" shrieked the furious gale:
"Your sailor's form!" moaned the restless sea.
This was the secret they told to me,
As I sat alone by the embers pale.

And the cold moon heard my desolate cry,
And hid her face in an ink-black cloud;
The wind and the sea kept moaning aloud;
But none in the world were forlorn as I.



THE powerful looking animal shown in the engraving is the Shire mare Starlight, winner of distinguished prizes in England, among others the sweepstakes for best mare at the London Shire Horse Show. She is a black eight-year-old, bred

by Thomas Williamson, Hales Hall, Out Rawcliffe, Lancashire, got by Sir Colin 2022, from Mettle, by Honest Tom 1105; and belongs to R. N. Sutton-Nelthorpe, Scawby Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire.



Loss and Gain.

I SORROWED that the golden day was dead,
Its light no more the country-side adorning;
But whilst I grieved, behold!—the east grew red
With morning.

I sighed that merry Spring was forced to go
And doff the wreaths that did so well become her;
But whilst I murmured at her absence, lo!—
'Twas Summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed
By burning skies that scorched my early posies;
But whilst for these I pinched, my hands were filled
With roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end
Of friendships than which none had once seemed nearer;
But whilst I wept I found a newer friend,
And dearer.

And thus I learned old pleasures are estranged
Only that something better may be given,
Until at last we find this earth exchanged
For Heaven.



SPECIAL OFFER.

WE will supply the ILLUSTRATED to new subscribers from now to the end of 1891, for the regular subscription price of fifty cents. It is admitted that the ILLUSTRATED is the cheapest monthly magazine published on this continent, and we have ample evidence of the fact that its merits are fully appreciated by its thousands of readers, not only in this country, but in other countries, as witness the following from Mr. Geo. D. Woolgar, East Grinstead, England: "I congratulate the management on producing such a paper containing as it does many practical hints and suggestions, a number of which I have followed with pleasure and profit, especially the poultry notes. My wife also sends her compliments and thanks to 'Aunt Tutu' for her very interesting articles under the 'Household' heading. Wishing you every success." That is only one out of hundreds to the same effect. Now then, friends, we want a large addition to our subscription list during the fall fairs. This liberal offer should materially help our canvassers to swell their lists and earn some valuable premiums.

WE specially draw the attention of our readers to our Clubbing List on page 16, from which it will be seen that by sending us the regular subscription price for any of the weeklies, they can have the ILLUSTRATED practically for nothing. This rare opportunity should be largely taken advantage of.

THE FALL FAIRS.

THE September Fairs have been blessed with glorious weather, and as a result the attendance has been all that could be desired. The twelfth annual exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Exhibi-

tion Association, which was open to the public from the 9th to the 19th, proved an unprecedented success. The gate receipts amounted to \$69,323.60, an excess of \$10,627.05 over the previous year, representing an attendance of over 300,000 (including children). This is a practical and emphatic demonstration of its growing popularity, and bears out the generally expressed opinion that it is the premier Fair, not only of Canada, but of the whole American continent. We extend to the

directors and officers our hearty congratulations on the successful issue. They were exceedingly fortunate in getting the Earl of Aberdeen, who is on a visit to this country, to formally open the exhibition. Another fortunate circumstance was the fact that the British farmer delegates were able to see the Fair at its best and no more favorable opportunity could have been afforded them of surveying the products and obtaining an estimate of the resources of the Dominion. The entries in all the departments were ahead of the previous year and the pressing need of increased accommodation was more than ever made manifest. One thing is certain, another grand stand will have to be erected as the seating capacity was not nearly equal to the demand, which was no doubt due in a great measure to the superior character of the special attractions. One of the finest sights of the fair was the review of the prize animals in the horse ring. Old country visitors were considerably surprised at the grand turn-out and admitted that a finer display of live stock could not be seen at their leading Fat Stock Shows. All the principal stockbreeders in the Dominion were exhibitors. The exhibit of poultry, pigeons and pets, was better and larger than on any former occasion, and the dog show formed one of the greatest attractions of the Fair, there being about 520 entries embracing all kinds of canines from the biggest to the smallest. Amongst the special exhibits were those from the West Indies, Spain, British Columbia, Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, all of which proved most attractive. In the Manitoba exhibit was a fine collection of grain and grasses from the Experimental Farm, Brandon, and different kinds of vegetables, fruit and agricultural products from individual farmers, all showing the great fertility of the soil. A squash weighing about 100 pounds was a magnificent specimen. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. A. J. McMillan, the popular Government Agent for Ontario, assisted by Messrs. W. D. Scott, J. W. Greenway and W. J. Cushing. It is not often that an opportunity is offered of seeing such a splendid exhibit of the products of the North West Territories. The Calgary exhibit was particularly attractive. It was in charge of Messrs. Joseph Maw and Howard Douglas, assisted by Messrs. George Hamilton and Sam. Livingstone, two old-timers, and James Riley. A great many varieties of oats, wheat and barley were shown, the sheaves of the oats being from 6 to 7 feet high, and what was particularly noticeable was the brightness and clearness of the straw of all the grains. There were also splendid samples of threshed wheat, oats, and barley. Samples of sweet clover, 7 feet high, Timothy grass, 25 kinds of native grasses, and wild and cultivated flax were also shown, besides potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, beets, carrots, onions, windsor beans, peas etc., all showing the wonderful productiveness of the soil. Among the

special exhibits were samples of sandstone from Mr. John G. McCallum's quarry, of which many of the finest blocks in Calgary are built; sash dressed by the Calgary Sash and Door Factory; and samples of anthracite coal from mines west of Calgary, soft coal from the Canmore mines, west of Calgary, and Alberta coal from the Galt mines, at Lethbridge. All the coal was of the most excellent quality. The exhibit was adorned by the heads of buffaloes and mountain sheep and by the following portraits: band of cattle on Major Walker's farm; Major Walker's flower garden and barns; Farmer Howard Graves driving a Massey binder; and Hill Bros' farm, Fish Creek. It is needless to say that the exhibits from our glorious North West attracted great attention and those in charge were kept busily engaged answering all sorts of enquiries and distributing literature. The minerals, fruits and vegetables and other products from British Columbia also attracted considerable attention. The exhibits of agricultural implements, stoves, machinery, carriages, honey, dairy products, fruit and flowers etc., etc., were, if anything, ahead of last year, which is saying a great deal. Altogether the exhibition was a phenomenal success. The Great Central, Hamilton; the Western London, and other fairs have proved most successful in every respect and it may be said without exaggeration that this year the "fair" business is booming.

THE Ontario Cabinet has been re-organized, the new blood being Mr. Richard Harcourt of Monck, Provincial Treasurer, Mr. John Dryden of South Ontario, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. E. H. Bronson, of Ottawa, without portfolio. Col. Gibson, although defeated in Hamilton, retains the portfolio of Provincial Secretary, as a safe constituency will be found for him. If Mr. Dryden fills his position as ably and acceptably as his predecessor, Mr. Drury, he will have cause for thankfulness as it is something to be proud of to feel that while in office you retained the confidence not only of your friends, but of your political opponents as well.

A DAKOTA farmer's lot is not a happy one. Each year he has been buoyed up with the vain hope that the tide of adversity would turn, until at last despair has come upon him as he sees nothing but poverty and starvation staring him in the face. The crops this season have been a total failure owing to the prolonged drouth, and the condition of the settlers is even worse than last year and that was bad enough. Now they are turning their longing eyes to our fertile lands in Manitoba and the North West, and the exodus, which will soon assume gigantic proportions, has already commenced. In their new environment they will soon forget the miseries of the past and gather renewed hope from the bright prospects of the future.

MOST people are unaware of the vast extent of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the information supplied by the Fort McLeod Gazette will have the effect of an eye-opener in that respect. It states that Manitoba has an area of 60,520 square miles, or larger than England and Wales which contain 58,764. The District of Saskatchewan has an area of 114,000 square miles, nearly as large as Italy which has an area of 114,410. It is larger than Colorado, which has an area of 105,818; larger than the combined States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, and Delaware, which contain 113,307. Alberta has an area of 100,000 square miles; this is larger than Illinois and Ohio, which together contain 95,369 square miles. Assiniboia has an area of 95,000 square miles, which is larger than Great Britain with 88,584. With such a vast area for settlement the future of our North-West Territories should be great indeed.

FROM an estimate of the world's wheat crop it is evident that our prediction regarding the maintenance of an advance in prices will be fulfilled. The British harvest yielded 72,105,000 bushels, or about 9,000,000 quarters. The yield is considerably below the average and leaves Great Britain dependant upon foreign supplies for 19,000,000 quarters. The total wheat crop of Europe is placed at 155,700,000 quarters, of which France will contribute 35,000,000 quarters, Russia, 30,000,000 quarters, and Hungary 17,000,000 quarters, but as the consumption of Europe reaches 175,000,000 quarters, there will remain a deficiency of 19,300,000 quarters, or 154,400,000 bushels to be made good by the United States, Canada, India, Australia and South America. Statistics gathered by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world at 725,000,000 hectolitres, and the quantity required by importing countries at 123,000,000 hectolitres. The total quantity available to meet the import demand is estimated at 148,000,000 hectolitres. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report, lays stress upon the fact that, owing to the small quantity of stored grain, the surplus is small as compared with the import requirements. As a hectolitre is equivalent to 2 5-6 bushels, the world's total wheat surplus for the ensuing year, including stocks in store, is only about 70,000,000 bushels, an unusually small supply. Towards the European deficiency of 154,000,000 bushels, the United States, according to competent authority, cannot well contribute more than 75,000,000 bushels, or less than one-half the quantity required. It will be thus seen that Canadian farmers will reap the benefits to be derived from a large and valuable crop at enhanced prices.

AT one time there was a sort of forlorn hope that the McKinley Tariff Bill would either be withdrawn or would be considerably modified when it came before the United States Senate. Such a hope has been completely shattered, for on the 6th of this month the bill will come into effect. The following table shows the duties imposed by the former tariff and by the new tariff on the chief agricultural exports from Canada to the States:—

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Horses and mules	20 per ct.	\$30 per head.
Horses worth \$150 or over	20 "	30 per ct.
Cattle over one year old	20 "	\$10 per head.
Cattle one year old or less	Free	\$2 "
Hogs	20 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep, one year old or over	20 "	\$1.50 "
Sheep less than one year old	20 "	75c "
All other live animals	20 "	20 per ct.
Barley	10c. bush.	30c. bush.
Barley Malt	20c. "	45c. "
Oats	10c. "	15c. "
Oatmeal	3c. pound.	2c. pound.
Wheat	20c. bush.	25c. bush.
Wheat flour	20 per ct.	25 per ct.
Butter and substitutes	4c. pound.	6c. pound.
Cheese	4c. "	6c. "
Beans	10 per ct.	40c. bush.
Cabbages	10 "	5c. each.
Eggs	Free.	5c. per doz.
Hay	\$2 per ton.	\$4 per ton.
Hops	8c. pound.	15c. pound.
Onions	10 per ct.	40c. bush.
Peas, green	10 "	40c. "
Peas, dried	10 "	20c. "
Peas, split	20 "	50c. "
Peas, in small packages	20 "	1c. pound.
Potatoes	15c. bush.	25c. bush.
Apples, green or ripe	Free.	25c. "
Apples, dried, etc.	Free.	2c. pound.
Linton	1c. pound.	2c. "
Poultry, live	10 per ct.	5c. "
Poultry, dressed	10 "	5c. "
Straw	Free.	30 per ct.

This practically means total prohibition in trade with the United States, and the question naturally arises, How will it affect the Canadian farmer? Time alone can tell.

A FEW years ago people were startled on reading a labored article in one of the monthly magazines in which the writer endeavored to demonstrate that about the year 3,286 the human hair would bid the human race an eternal farewell. He had visited the churches, theatres and other places of public entertainment of several cities in order to take a

census of bald heads with the above astounding conclusion. Not long afterwards an American scientist gravely announced through the press that about the year 5,357 man should cease to chew food, for the very good reason that he would then have no teeth. He based this assertion on the evidence obtained from the jawbone of a prehistoric mule discovered somewhere in Alaska. Then a Russian evolutionist came forward and declared emphatically that if we wickedly persist in cycling we will not only forget how to walk, but about the sixty third century our feet will have evolved into two claws; all the toes except the big toe will fade away into innocuous desuetude, and the heel will be lengthened out into a huge claw, so that one can grasp the pedals of our aerial "bikes" and sail away into space, regardless of stony paths and muddy roads. Not only this, but continued use of the machine will so lengthen our legs and shorten our bodies that in a few dozen centuries a man will resemble a pair of compasses. And now a learned French scientist is heard from. He says he has just discovered that the human mouth has a steady motion towards the left of the face which will in time bring it into the immediate neighborhood of the left ear. Man, it seems, has a tendency to masticate his food only with the teeth on the left side of the mouth, which, in consequence, wear out more rapidly than those on the right side. The result is a constant inclination of both jaws towards the left which, slight though it may be, will have the effect in the course of a few millions of years of moving the mouth from its present position to one in close proximity to the left ear. All these things, seem terrible enough at first but when we calmly consider that they will not affect us there is no reason to feel alarmed. Our posterity will have some things to be thankful for. They will have no hair to be cut, toothache will not harrow their souls and corn-curing doctors and stump orators will be unknown.

List of Fall Fairs.

THE following fairs will be held during this month:

NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.
Arthur Union	Arthur	Oct. 1 and 2.
Biddulph	Granton	Oct. 1 and 2.
Cartwright	Blackstock	Oct. 1 and 2.
Huron Central	Clinton	Oct. 1 and 2.
South Oxford	Norwich	Oct. 1 to 3.
Searboro'	Woburn	Oct. 2.
Peninsular	Chatham	Oct. 1 and 2.
West Monck	Dunnville	Oct. 2 and 3.
North Grey		Oct. 2 and 3.
Clinton and South	Beamsville	Oct. 2 and 3.
South Waterloo	Ayr	Oct. 2 and 3.
North York	Newmarket	Oct. 2 and 3.
North Perth	Stratford	Oct. 2 and 3.
North Renfrew	Beachburg	Oct. 2 and 3.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Oct. 2 and 3.
Muskoka	Gravenhurst	Oct. 2 and 3.
North-Eastern	Midland	Oct. 2 and 3.
Caledon	Charleston	Oct. 2 and 3.
S. Norwich	Otterville	Oct. 3 and 4.
South Grimsby	Smithville	Oct. 6 and 7.
Euphrasia	Rocklyn	Oct. 7.
Eldon	Woodville	Oct. 7.
Greenock	Pinkerton	Oct. 7.
Brock	Sunderland	Oct. 7 and 8.
North Brant	Paris	Oct. 7 and 8.
Walpole	Jarvis	Oct. 7 and 8.
S. Simcoe	Cookstown	Oct. 7 and 8.
E. Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 7 and 9.
Howard Branch	Ridgetown	Oct. 7 to 9.
Woodhouse	Port Dover	Oct. 9.
Chesley		Oct. 9 and 10.
Dufferin	Orangeville	Oct. 9 and 10.
Halton	Milton	Oct. 9 and 10.
East York	Markham	Oct. 8 to 10.
Central Wellington	Elora	Oct. 9 and 10.
Embro	Embro	Oct. 10.
World's Fair	Rockton	Oct. 14.
East Riding Peterboro	Norwood	Oct. 14 and 15.
East Luther	Grand Valley	Oct. 14 and 15.
Norfolk Union	Simcoe	Oct. 14 and 15.
King	Schomberg	Oct. 14 and 15.
Burford	Harley	Oct. 16 and 17.
West York	Woodbridge	Oct. 21 and 22.



- 1st.—Eighty miners killed by an explosion at Boyslar, Galicia. Opening of the Dominion Rifle Association's annual prize meeting at Ottawa.
- 2nd.—Death of Col. MacLeod Moore, Grand Master of the Masonic Knights Templar of Canada, at Prescott, Ont.
- 3rd.—Quebec Legislature called for the despatch of business on November 4th. Destructive fire at Point Levis, Que., loss \$16,000.
- 4th.—Great loss of life and destruction of property by floods in Austria.
- 5th.—The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, England, vote on the question of having the working day of eight hours made compulsory by Parliament and it is carried by 181 to 173. Passenger train deliberately wrecked on the New York Central Railway; several passengers injured but no lives lost.
- 6th.—S. J. Dixon, photographer, Toronto, crosses Niagara river on a cable seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The New York State Farmers' League incorporated, its object being to unite the farmers of the State for political action.
- 8th.—Arrival of the British farmer delegates in Montreal. Announced that Stanley, the African explorer, will lecture in London, Ont., on January 7th.
- 9th.—Death of Canon Liddon, of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng. The New Zealand House of Representatives decline to nominate delegates to the convention to be held to consider the federation of the Australian colonies. Prince George of Wales enthusiastically welcomed in Montreal.
- 10th.—The United States Senate passes the McKinley Tariff bill by a vote of 40 to 29. Opening of the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church at Montreal.
- 11th.—The citizens of Montreal give a grand ball to Prince George of Wales. New South Wales Legislative Assembly adopts the scheme for an Australian federation.
- 12th.—The Governor General visits the Toronto exhibition. Strike of the New York Central Railway employees practically over.
- 13th.—The Maryland law school decides to admit no more colored students. The population of New York city is given as 1,513,501, an increase of 25.47 per cent. since 1880.
- 15th.—The Methodist General Conference re-affirms the principle of federation by a vote of 171 to 76. Mr. T. A. McKinnon of the C. P. R. accepts the position of general manager of the Concord and Montreal railway.
- 16th.—The citizens of Quebec give a ball in honor of Prince George of Wales. Resolution re-affirming the strong position taken by the Methodist church on the prohibition question passed by the general Conference without opposition.
- 17th.—Returns of the assessors show Montreal's population to be 233,000, and suburbs 50,000. Lord Wolseley succeeds to the command of the forces in Ireland.
- 18th.—Consternation among Irish Land Leaguers caused by the arrest of Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien and other Nationalist members of Parliament on a charge of inciting tenants not to pay their rents. More trouble reported among the Grenadier Guards at Bermuda; several cases of insubordination severely dealt with.
- 19th.—Advices received of the foundering at sea of the Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul and over 500 of her crew drowned. Passenger train wrecked near Reading, Pa., and between 40 and 50 persons killed.
- 20th.—Election in Victoria County, to fill the place of the late Mr. Hudspeth, fixed for Oct. 11th.
- 21st.—Excursion train run into by a freight near Chicago, and forty people killed or injured. Opening of the Anti-Slavery Congress at Paris, France.
- 22nd.—The trial of J. Reginald Birchall for the murder of F. C. Benwell opened at Woodstock before Mr. Justice MacMahon and a jury.
- 23rd.—The steamer Keewatin lost on Lake Winnipeg and three members of the North-West Mounted Police drowned. Sir Hector Langevin banquetted at Winnipeg.
- 24th.—Three young men drowned while crossing Stony Lake, Ont., in a sail boat. Destructive fire in Odessa, Ont.; loss very heavy. Immense destruction of property by heavy rains and a waterspout at Hot Springs, Ark.
- 25th.—R. M. Meredith, Q. C., appointed Judge in the Chancery Court of Ontario, to succeed Mr. Justice Proudfoot. Senator Sherman's proposed reciprocity clause in the U. S. Tariff bill regarding Canada struck out.
- 26th.—Death of Bishop Farand of Athabasca. A public meeting in Ottawa, Ont., condemns the Government policy in regard to the Oka Indians.
- 27th.—Another unsuccessful attempt is made upon the life of the Czar of Russia. The entire business portion of Kinmount, Ont., destroyed by fire.
- 29th.—J. Reginald Birchall found guilty at the Woodstock Assizes of the murder of F. C. Benwell, the young Englishman, at a swamp near Eastwood, Ont., on Feb. 17th last, and sentenced to be hanged on November 14th. Mr. Joseph Savory elected Lord Mayor of London, England.
- 30th.—Messrs. Harcourt and Dryden, the new members of the Ontario Cabinet, returned by acclamation. Col. Herbert, now military attaché at St. Petersburg, appointed commandant of the Canadian militia.



Ice Houses.

THERE are two distinct modes of building and filling ice-houses, namely, constructing them with single board or plank walls, with a foot of sawdust between the walls and the ice; or with double walls with the space filled in with sawdust. The former is simpler, more easily managed, and less liable to have air crevices in the sawdust than the latter. Fig. 1 represents a vertical section of such

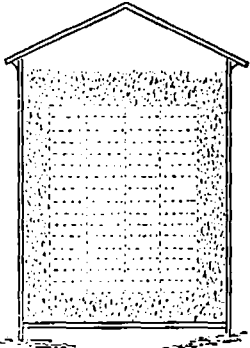


Fig. 1.

an ice house, the contents being built of solid blocks of ice, and the sawdust being compactly filled in as this ice structure goes up. The ice rests on sawdust, and is covered with it of equal thickness. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. If the mass of solid ice is thus incased on its four sides and top and bottom with compact sawdust, and has good drainage below and free ventilation at the top, there will be no difficulty in keeping ice, whatever the walls may be built with, provided they hold the sawdust in place. The simplest board shanty will answer, provided it holds the sawdust well, and drainage and ventila-

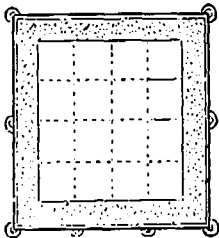


Fig. 2.

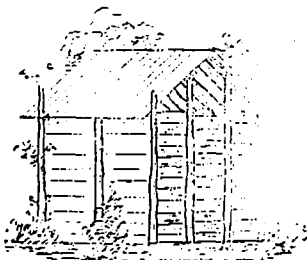


Fig. 3.

tion above are fully secured. Fig. 3 represents a cheap and simple ice-house built in this way, the plank siding resting on the inside of the stout posts, and left open above for ample ventilation. A more ornamental effect is shown in Fig. 4. The most finished and elaborate structure will fail to

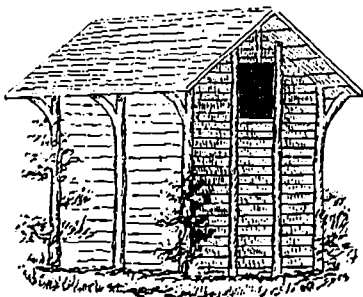
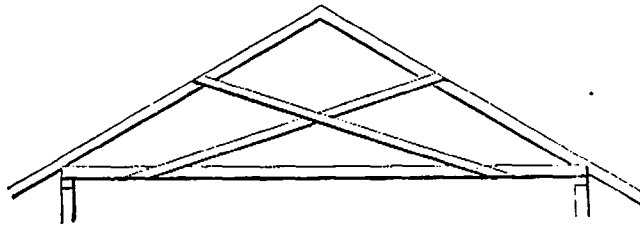


Fig. 4.

keep ice, if the three requisites are absent—compact casing of the ice on all sides with sawdust, perfect drainage, and ventilation overhead. A needless amount of sawdust is often used. A uniform thickness of a foot or 15 inches well applied is quite sufficient; two feet is needless, whether in double or single walls.

A Good Support for Roofs.

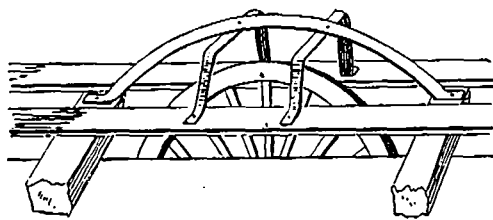
A VERY cheap and strong arrangement for preventing the weight of either steep or flat roofs spreading apart, giving the building the most undesirable appearance of a "broken back," is shown in the accompanying engraving. After the rafters are in position, take stiff board stuff, one by four inches, and nail one end to the rafter about one third of the distance from the top, nailing the other end to the beam, or, in absence of a beam, to the studding or



joists. Where these rafter-ties cross each other they are also securely nailed. These ties, placed upon every second or third pair of rafters, make the most solid kind of a roof, that will never sag even when covered with slate, heavy snow, or tried by the wind. This is far preferable to the common one of simply nailing a strip from one rafter to the other; this plan, as shown, adds strength to the entire structure, costs but little, and would be more used if known.—*American Agriculturist.*

New Use for Old Wagon Tires.

OUR engraving, represents one corner of a wagon rack for hauling hay, corn fodder or other forage. The rack is made in the usual manner, with transverse pieces of four-by-four scantling supporting inch boards extending lengthwise of the wagon. The wheel guard is made of pieces of worn-out wagon tire, cut, bent and drilled without heating. The



ends of the longest piece are held in place by bolts four and a half inches long, with nuts below the scantlings; the shorter pieces by inch and a half bolts. The irons are riveted together at their intersections. The device is cheap, effective and durable.—*American Agriculturist*

THE whitest, choicest potatoes will be injured in a short time in any cellar where one can see to walk around. They will look yellowish when cooked, and their fine quality is gone. They must, therefore, be kept in the dark, which is the only proper way. If you cannot make one room of your cellar absolutely dark, see that your home supply is kept in tight boxes or barrels, and well covered.

The way to make good cider is as simple as it is supposed to be that of making good bread by the good housewife. Take good, sound, ripe apples, wash them, grind, press and store into clean, sound barrels. If barrels are new, they should be soaked well to draw the tannic acid out of the wood. Before filling, clear the cider by repeated racking, and exclude the air from the cider all the time.

MANY a farm contains a deposit of unexpected value in the form of a deposit of muck, in what has been looked upon as a swamp hole. Make an exploration of such places. Learn the depth and character of the deposit. If there are more than one such deposits, see which can best be approached by animals and vehicles to draw away the deposit; which can be most readily drained in order to facilitate the digging. This month will usually afford favorable spells for digging the muck and

placing it in heaps on higher ground, to drain and become more or less dry, so that it can be taken to the barnyard and added to the manure heap.

PUTTING tools in order in the autumn, when they have been variously worn and injured during the summer, accomplishes a two-fold object—the tools are rendered more durable, and they are more efficient and do more work when they are used. The iron and steel portions should be cleaned and rubbed bright, and then receive a thin coating of grafting wax, tallow, or any substance which will prevent rusting. The parts made of wood will be rendered more durable by a copious application of petroleum if they have been unpainted, or if the paint has worn off, and afterwards one or two coats of paint will complete the work of protection. It must be borne in mind that petroleum is useful only by entering the pores of the wood, while the paint stays outside; and both together, the oil for the pores, and the paint for a casing to hold the oil in, form a very complete protection. In putting on the petroleum, take special pains to let it run freely into the joints and cracks.

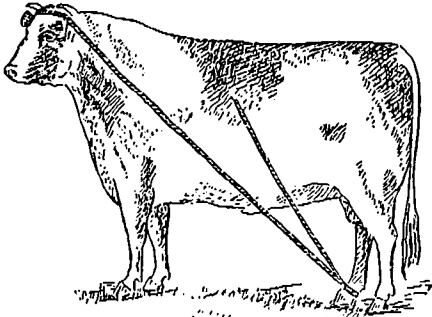
PEOPLE are frequently met who are suffering from the effects of slight wounds received in ordinary farm work, and as it is the treatment in most cases that causes the trouble, the following advice will be found useful: A cut will heal at once if it is closed and the air is kept from it; but the closing should be done instantly before any poisonous germ from the air can gain access to it. Salves, etc., are only useful in protecting a wound from the air, and stimulating applications only as destroying injurious germs which inflame the raw surfaces. If a cut is instantly drawn close and covered with a strip of sticking plaster and bandaged to keep it so, it will heal, as the doctors say, by the first intention. To keep the cut parts still so as not to disunite them for two days, will generally cause a cut to close and heal. No person need be afraid of a cut unless some artery is severed. A bruised cut requires different treatment, as the injured tissue will slough away, and the discharge must be permitted. Carbolyated vaseline is the best dressing for such a wound, and the part should be kept still and without movement.

It is a common practice to store large quantities of fruit in the cellar of the dwelling house, and a great deal of discomfort and unpleasantness are caused thereby, the source of which is not suspected. Farmers who make a scientific and intelligent study of their surroundings have detached cellars, or those under some outbuildings, where the fruit is stored. Where large quantities are kept, a pit is dug in the earth below the frost line, and some of the later pears and apples buried there with straw until February or March. This is a good practice with those who can afford the space and time for the work; but many have to keep the fruit in the house cellar, if they keep it at all. To them a few hints may be the means of preventing much discomfort and even sickness in the family. During the month of February stored fruit ripens more rapidly than earlier in the year, and more of the poisonous carbonic acid gas is given off as a result. This gas must not be allowed to permeate the dwelling house; it must be turned off in some other channel. If there is no chance to communicate the cellar with the chimney, and a flue thus opened, the poisonous exhalations must be carried away by thorough ventilation. If the flue can be opened a current of air can be kept in motion at all times, and the poison may be readily removed from the building; but if this is impossible, the doors and windows of the cellar should be opened on every mild day. A thermometer should be kept hanging in the storeroom or cellar, and when the mercury is four or five degrees above the freezing point, ventilate freely, taking care to shut up before the temperature falls. Wherever possible, fruit should be stored in cellars away from the dwelling house, as it was never meant to be kept in the latter place.

The Stock.

How to Throw an Animal.

It sometimes becomes necessary to throw a bull, steer, or cow for surgical or other purposes. It must be done with the least possible danger of injury to the animal. Our illustration shows a very effective and simple device for the purpose. A sound half-inch rope is secured at one end to the base of the horns. A slipping noose must not be used, but a knot tied at the extremity is drawn into a loop at the proper place. The next operation is to get the off hind foot into a large loop of the rope, which is then drawn taut between the hoof and the dew-claws. The operator now stands



close to the near hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope, he gently but firmly pulls the head towards him, at the same time taking up the slack by holding all taut with his right hand. Soon the distance between horns and heel will be so shortened that the animal will come down on its haunches, and then on its off side. All is held taut while it is necessary to hold the animal down to pick out any nails or snags from its feet, pare the hoofs and anoint for hoof-ail or any other purpose.

SHEAF oats, cut short and made into a "cut feed," with one quart of rye meal and two quarts of bran, make a splendid feed for the average farm horse.

ANIMALS are benefited by ashes and charcoal. Swine are apparently more benefited than are other animals; yet there is no better condition powder for horses than a little clean wood ashes. Every other day put about a teaspoonful of ashes in the feed box. For hogs mix two parts of ashes to one of salt, and give them all they want. They do not eat too much if they have it every day, but be careful if they are not accustomed to it. Hogs are very fond of charcoal and get much good from it. Burn brush or other rubbish, and when you have a good bed of coals drown them out, and then turn in the hogs.

THE following is a practical and economical method of breaking a bull. Take the animal at any age and put on the same harness that you would use on a horse, turning the collar the opposite side up, and hitch him into a two-wheeled cart in some large field where there are no trees. Then get in for a ride, letting the bull go where he wants to. When the bull begins to tire, continue to drive him until he is thoroughly conquered. After the first trial there will be no difficulty in working him; but always keep a rope attached to the ring in the nose, so that the animal cannot run away. Considerable care should be taken not to overload the animal for the first few weeks, for if once balky he will make trouble.

Now that horses will be stabled at night, or should be, the most perfect cleanliness should be observed. The floors, if of wood, should be frequently drenched with water, and then sprinkled with finely ground gypsum (plaster), by which the strong, pungent odor common to stables will be neutralized and absorbed. This strong odor of

ammonia, which often pains the eyes and nostrils of a man, is exceedingly injurious to horses. It rots leather and corrodes varnish, and what must be its effect on the eyes and lungs of the horses confined in it during whole nights? Foul air promotes glanders, farcy, blindness, influenza (epizootic), pneumonia, heaves, all common diseases of horses; and the acrid manure in which horses are compelled to stand causes not only this injurious vapor but rots the hoofs and irritates the skin.

WHILE roots are exceedingly useful for feeding sheep in the winter, they may be dispensed with by judiciously substituting other food, that has similar nutritious and alimentary properties. Roots are chiefly valuable for their succulence and laxative effect, thus helping in the digestion of other food. Silage has these same elements of value, and if by preparing hay and selecting grain wisely, the quality of silage can be approached, its effects may be approximated very closely. Sweet clover hay cut and wetted and mixed with ground oats and linseed-cake meal, in due proportion, will afford a fair substitute for roots. For a ewe with a lamb three pounds of hay cut and wetted, and one pound of mixed ground oats and linseed meal in equal proportions, with a teaspoonful of salt added, would make one day's ration. If any dry grain is given, it should be oats, or oats and peas together, and not corn.

A WEANED colt should be put in training as soon as it is taken from the barn, which should be when it is five or six months old. If the mare has been well fed while rearing the colt, she will not suffer in the least from this period of milking, but the colt will gain very much by it. Before weaning, the colt should be used to the halter and be tied to a separate stall when in the stable, to which it should be brought occasionally even while in pasture. Here some bran and crushed oats should be given, and when weaned the ration should be daily increased from two quarts a day to four quarts (which will be quite safe for the growing animal) of this food, but no corn should be given until the winter, when a pint to a quart may be added to the feed. Then the real training should begin. The colt should be led by the halter first; then after it has been taught to lead well, a bridle with a smooth bit should be used and after this has become familiar a harness made for the purpose should be put on it and the colt taught to draw a light cart or sled. Gradually it may be used to a saddle, and to being ridden by a small boy of light weight. During all this time the colt should be tamed and made docile by constant handling and feeding from the hand a little grain, salt and sugar, so that it will come when called and evince no fear of the owner. A horse thus trained will never be vicious nor troublesome unless spoiled afterward.

A PROMINENT dairyman says: In buying a cow for dairy purposes, and depending largely on external appearances in making a selection, it is wise to place the greatest stress on the udder, the paunch, and the appetite of the animal. There should be a well-developed udder if a large quantity of milk is to be secreted. The teats should be set well apart and generous in size. If a cow is to give large quantities of milk or butter she must be a hearty feeder. She cannot convert small quantities of food into large quantities of dairy products. The dainty feeder will give very dainty returns indeed. A large body is a fitting accompaniment to a vigorous appetite. This is the factory where grass, hay, and grain are turned to butter, and the accommodations must be ample if large returns are expected. The dairy cow should, in general terms, have a refined, feminine look, the skin should be mellow and pliable when rolled up by the hand. A wedge-shaped form, thin neck, and small head are the natural characteristics of animals that are valuable, since in their case superfluous bone, muscle, and tissue are placed where they do the most good,—farther back where the feed is being converted into milk and butter. Size of "milk veins," a golden color in the skin, and waxy horns are points well worth noting, but of more importance is the disposition, which should be gentle and not easily becoming irritable.

The Poultry Yard.

IN your intercourse with the world, always remember that the hen that cackles over night, lays no egg in the morning.

DON'T fail to utilize all the turnip tops the garden affords. They make fine chicken feed. Either throw them on the ground, turnips and all, for the chickens to pick at, or tie them in bunches with a coarse string that will not cut, and weight them down with a rock. The turnips themselves, if cooked, mashed, and mixed with bran and shorts, make excellent feed for laying hens and growing chickens.

HENS should not be fed on a concentrated food any more than cows or horses. Clover, potatoes, milk, meat, with plenty of corn, are better than any single article. It is not an easy matter to make up a "perfect ration" for a hen. If she ceases to lay regularly, corn will soon cause her to become useless, but as long as she is producing egg she will use a vast amount of "raw material" for that purpose. Milk, daily added to other food, will largely assist in supplying many elements not obtainable so easily from other sources.

MAKE sure that all leaks are stopped in the poultry house, for cold, damp quarters is the prime cause of roup and few eggs. A dry cold house is far better than a warm wet one. Secure your green clover for winter use by barreling the same and storing in your ice-house, or by curing second growth clover to the amount of six pounds to each fowl you keep for use in January, February, and March. Select the birds you are to breed now and let them grow to maturity together, and in no case allowed to get fat if you would have eggs hatch well in March.

A RATHER irritable farmer, annoyed by the fowls in his grain mows, picked up a club and slaughtered a dozen of the hens. To his wife's remonstrance he declared that the fowls caused great damage and were of so little value as to be of no account at all. The woman was, however, able to show in reply a goodly roll of bills she had stowed away as the receipts from the poultry and eggs she had sold. Chickens, as a rule, are wasted to a great extent for want of the care that might readily be given to them, and as regards the little food they may steal, this is not one-tenth as much as is stolen by rats and mice without any complaint or notice. Moreover, the waste of small grain and other food that might be turned into products, is sufficient to amount to a very tidy sum of money every year.

IN the cold periods of winter the hens must not be exposed to the open air, if the wind is in certain directions, or they will have frosted combs, become subject to colds or roup, and fall off in egg production. If, however, some kind of covered run or open shed be provided, facing the south, forming a wind-break, the hens will do well if they have litter in which to work. This is the secret of success with the farmers' fowls. They are not so much exposed as a rule as may be supposed, for the wagon shed, barn sheds, or any covered location, will be appropriated by them, where they enjoy the open air without being exposed too much. If they were cooped up in walls as closely as are some of the pure breeds, they would perish, for the more active the fowl the greater its repugnance to confinement. A fowl loves a warm place at night, free from draughts, and it will seek the most sheltered and protected spot, even in the poultry house, at night, but during the day it prefers the lightest and warmest that admits of the nearest approach to the open air. To turn them into the yard is no substitute, as they should be so situated as to be able to scratch and work all day without being affected by winds or rains. The poultry-house should really be used for laying and roosting only, and not for confining the fowls during the day in winter.

"Good Housekeeping."

BY MRS. A. G. ATKINS, TRANQUILITY, BRANTFORD, ONT.

CANADIAN housekeepers are as a rule very good, and the few remarks I wish to make on the possibility of improving them, (tho' I fear some of my country women will think me vastly presumptuous for suggesting that such a thing is possible,) may have some freshness as I view the matter by the light of two continents, so to speak—for tho' a born Canadian, and now for twelve years a Canadian farmer's wife, I spent my girlhood in various parts of Europe and always took an interest in cooking and housekeeping. Long before my "fate" overtook me, I thought I should like to be a farmer's wife, but since then I have often thought with Lord Dundreary, that many things "wanth impwoving." First I noticed how much older women in this country looked, especially farmers' wives and daughters, than those of the same age in Europe, at least in the British Isles, and how much more gold, many of them carried in their teeth than in their pockets. I think I now know why. I used to gaze in wonder, not unmixed with envy and admiration, at the amount of work some farmers' wives will get through and live, and I thought the labors of Hercules were light and easy compared to theirs, for he never had a baby to mind, while doing his little "chores," and his were more satisfactory too, for he got them all finished in course of time. The work of a farmer's wife seemed to me more like that of the other poor fellow we hear of, who kept forever rolling a stone up a hill, and as soon as it got to the top, down it came, and he had to go over all his work again, which was of no use after all. Now I think some of the farmhouse work is like that. One thing is the constant scrubbing of floors. It wears out the floor, and it wears out the woman; they should be all painted (the floors, not the women,) or oiled and varnished, a piece of tin put round the stove, and oilcloth in front of the kitchen table. Paint or oil the tables too. Don't have so many heavy iron pots, they tire the back to lift; use long-handled sauce-pans as much as possible. Don't take a clean towel to lift them, or grab the oven door, and pull out the pan of buns with your apron, and then have to wash it. Use folded paper as much as possible, and burn it when soiled. Another of the worse than useless labors, is rag carpet-making; they are unwholesome in a bed room, barbarous in a drawing-room, and regular dirt traps in a dining room or kitchen. The rags they are made of could be utilized better as dusters or lamp cloths, or to exchange for tins with the rag-man. The time could be better spent in reading, or even sleeping, and the money spent for the warp and weaving of the horrible thing would buy a decent carpet for the best room. It might be from 18 inches, to 3 feet smaller all round than the room, thus yards of carpet would be saved, much trouble avoided in lifting, and cleanliness insured round the edges of the room which should be stained or painted. But the worst work of super-erogation, is the all-prevalent pie. Too many pies, and too many pickles, are the real cause of dyspepsia. Pie at breakfast, must be an invention of the doctors and the d— combined. Fancy giving a child a slice of pie, (truly called a wedge,) to take to school, and it has to be a tough pie too. If they require something between meals, let it be a piece of brown bread, or oaten cake, with a little butter or honey. Too much pie, pickles, and cake, and

too little soup. We should have a stock-pot like the French. I have seen in many houses, bones and scraps thrown away which would have made excellent soup. When cold joints are nearly finished, cut the remaining meat off the bones, put them in your stock-pot, mince the meat in a machine, and fry in balls, or stew with gravy, adding a little flour, onion etc.; put toast round the dish, and you will have a tempting dinner. The soup may be made substantial and delicious by the addition of peas, potatoes or many other things, costing next to nothing. I would impress the point, that time should be made for reading; the mind requires it, the body requires it, for if the mind be not tranquilized the body will not rest. The age we live in requires it. We should all take MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, as a tonic after the dinner things are washed up. Every farmer should manage to afford all the labor-saving appliances for his house and his girls, that he never grudges for his boys and his fields. A washing machine is a boon, to supersede the old pain-in-the-chest-giving, and clothes-destroying washboard. I could name one or two, but fear they might say I was "an agent." The washing would be done with half the labor, and the making and mending, diminished greatly, for the clothes would not wear out half so fast. This I know for certain. I would have creamers to save washing milkpans and for other good reasons, and I would have a butter-board and roller, instead of the stupid old bowl and ladle that gives such hard work and spoils the butter, which should be washed in the churn; for fear of being invidious I will not say what churn, but not the old dash.

If one wants to pack away butter, the easiest, and I believe best plan, is to make what can be spared from each churning, into a nice roll, wrap it in wet white muslin, and immerse it in a tub of prepared brine, and so on until the tub is full of rolls. Instead of the troublesome packing of eggs in salt, etc., just drop them as you get them, in a solution of lime and salt, kept in a covered crock in the cellar. A refrigerator is a great means of saving journeys to and from the cellar and ice house, as the day's supply of butter, milk, meat, and so forth can be kept near at hand. And a carpet-sweeper, I well know, saves both woman and wool; and reduces dusting to a minimum. All these things make housekeeping less laborious, and illness less frequent, and thus in many ways provide time for the precious reading which no woman in the present day can afford to do without.

"Good housekeeping," in my idea is to make home beautiful, food wholesome, doctors scarce, and to do it all with economy of strength and money and to be ever progressing to higher and nobler stand-points of perfection and happiness.

Turpentine in the Household.

AFTER a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household she is never willing to be without a supply of it, says the *Home Queen*. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an elegant application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the drawers, chests, and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from the closets and store-rooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and it will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to all the joints of the bedsteads, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint.

Farm Repairs.

FARMERS who live some miles from mechanics' shops and hardware stores will often find it a matter of convenience as well as of economy to do their own repairing; and sometimes hours of valuable time will be thus saved. For this purpose, in addition to the common tools of pincers, broad-awls, gimlets, light and heavy hammers, screw drivers, etc., they should always have on hand a collection of screws of different sizes, copper wire, annealed wire, paint in a tight jar, copper straps, strong cord and twine, and a bottle, if not a barrel, of crude petroleum. Copper wire may be used for many purposes. In flexibility it is between twine and iron wire. A fractured thill or wagon-tongue may be made neat and strong by passing copper wire many times around it in close contact side by side, securing the ends with a short twist sunk in a slight depression so as not to project. Before beginning to wind, cut a small groove in the wood and lay the wire in this groove, so as to bring the two ends of the wire together on one side of this new copper band. If this work is neatly done, the new copper band will be an ornament rather than a defect. There are occasionally small fractures of various kinds which some persons try to mend with cord, but copper wire is stronger, neater and more durable. Next to copper wire, narrow copper straps sometimes answer an excellent purpose in mending splits in wooden surfaces, by laying the strap across the split, and screwing it to its place. Small nails will do in the place of screws, but they are less secure and are in greater danger of being drawn out. Leather straps are often used in the same way, but are still less secure. The neighbor who locked his smoke-house every night with a strong padlock to protect its valuable contents, hung the door with leather hinges, which were easily cut with a jack knife.

In the absence of copper wire, annealed iron wire may be used in some cases, and in the absence of both, strong twine will sometimes answer, if well soaked with paint or pine tar and dried. Nails are often used on wood instead of screws, and they will answer well if a hole to receive them is first made with an awl or gimlet, and clinching nails are used. (For machines and tools made of iron, screw-bolts of the right size are required.) We have seen the tongue of a sleigh which had been nearly broken off, securely and neatly mended by placing thin strips of tough wood on its four sides, extending nearly a foot each way, and nailing these strips. It would have been better to have used screws instead of nails, and still better to have first made one or two copper-wire bands slightly sunk in the wood, in addition. These four pieces, placed flat on the four sides, strengthened the pole in the same way that it should have been when set inside a tube the four all acting together.

In making any repair, never do it superficially or in a bungling manner, or it may cost more in the end than a new machine or a new part by a skillful mechanic. As a general rule, a machine which is often and continuously used, should be thoroughly and strongly repaired; one that comes into use but rarely, may be repaired in a more superficial manner. But prevention is always better than remedy, and strong, well made tools and machines should always be preferred to defective ones, even if costing considerably more; as the expense of mending and the required delay may be attended with still greater ultimate cost.

WORRY wears out and kills more than work.



Advice to Country Boys.

IN this busy world of ours many a man has found it an advantage to have spent part of his boyhood on a farm. There are so many little domestic arts that a farmer-boy learns, and to which the town-bred lad is a stranger. These he never forgets, and they come in handy on unlooked-for occasions. There is no reason why a farm life should not be favorable to education. That which makes an educated man is the habit of thinking about what he sees, hears, or reads. Reading alone will not do it. There were many men working in the stone quarry with Hugh Miller; but Hugh was the only one of them that thought about anything beyond his wages and his dinner. He studied to find out about the fossil animals he saw in the rocks under his hand. By the time he had worked in the quarry sixteen years he had become a great geologist, and the world was delighted to read the books that he wrote. John Bartram, a Quaker farmer in Pennsylvania, while plowing one day plucked a violet and pulled it apart. "Here," he said, "are the various parts of this flower, the names of which I do not know, nor their uses. It seems a shame that I have walked over violets and other flowers all my life without knowing anything about them." He then made up his mind that he would study botany. But as all the books on botany at that time were in Latin, he had to begin by studying the Latin Grammar. Nevertheless, he became a very famous botanist before he died, and he remained to his death a very good farmer, and did much to improve the method of farming in his time. Not every boy can be a Hugh Miller or a John Bartram, but, whether you have any genius or not, you will be a more useful man by observing these maxims: Learn how to do as many things as you can, think about what you are doing, and enquire into the things that you see. Don't be afraid to seem different from others if your seeming different comes from your being more thoughtful or your having more knowledge. Never mind, although your companions may laugh at you; men who haven't grit enough to stand that sort of thing are not apt to get on.

The Hippopotamus, or River Horse.

THIS enormous animal is a native of Africa. Its legs are very short in proportion to its huge body. Its mouth is immense and full of great broad teeth, each of which will weigh six or eight pounds.

It is a great pest to the inhabitants of its native country, coming by night out of the river, where it lies all day, and eating up or trampling down whatever crop may be growing in the neighborhood. It has a wonderful appetite and a stomach to correspond, as the latter will hold five or six bushels. But, in spite of its fierce appearance and giant teeth, it only eats vegetable food. It could not be induced to eat lambs and calves and chickens, etc., as girls and boys do. It is a clumsy and waddling creature on land, but in the water its movements are swift and easy. It can stay under the water fifteen minutes or more without coming up to breathe. The mother hippopotamus is very fond of her babies, and during the first few months of their lives they stand upon her thick neck and she carries them about with her wherever she goes.

The hippopotamuses live in herds and are harmless unless attacked. But their snortings and bellowings, as they tumble about in the rivers at night, are said to be the most frightful noises one can imagine.



In Cider-Making Time.

I LIKE the balmy days of spring when everything is new. The skies seem lifted up in dreams of tender, melting blue, The robin carols sweetly as he shows his crimson breast And bluebirds swell the chorus as they build their summer nest.

And scarcely have the ice-bound brooks their vernal chantings run

When golden dandelions smile their welcome to the sun. But yet for me the time of year that seems in sweetest rhyme Are those fair autumn days which come in cider-making time.

The summer work is over and the grain is in the shed, The frost-kissed leaves are blushing in a flush of fairest red. Upon the clear October air their glad songs are borne, As huakers in the autumn fields are harvesting the corn. There's mystic voices whispering among the forest trees And ripened nuts are falling to the touch of every breeze; The woodland dells are echoing the soft and silvery chime, The fairy bells are ringing in the cider-making time.

That is the time the orchard in its praises deep and mute Returns its thanks to nature in its red and golden fruit. The gracious meed of goodness and the thankfulness of praise Seem woven in the off'ring of the orchard's harvest days. The scent of sweetest apple blossoms hides in every pore, The fragrance of the buds of spring is prisoned in each gore, The summer's sunshine and its dews are flowing in the wine That runs from out the swelling vats in cider-making time.

And so I say that while I like the freshness of the spring And later on the pleasures which the summer time may bring—

And winter, too, which though the skies are sometimes dark and drear

Is just the time to fill the heart and home with joyful cheer— Yet I insist that of the year I like that season best That comes to man and nature as a sort of autumn rest; It seems to me there couldn't be a more delightful olime For any one than ours is in cider-making time.

A bridle party—the horse.

Wibble—"I wonder why swams sing just before death?" Wabble—"It is their last chants, I suppose."

"How is the butter I sent you?" asked a Warwick grocer of a transient customer. "Better, thanks; gains strength every day."

A lady wishes to know the best way of marking table linen. Blackberry pie is our choice, although a baby with a gravy dish is highly esteemed by many.

A tramp on the beat asked for something to eat, one day as he chanced there to stop. The kind-hearted farmer went out to the shed and gave him an axe, and feelingly said, "Now just help yourself to a chop."

Boarder (cracking an egg)—"Well, I declare!" Waiter (excitedly)—"What is it!" Boarder "Why, this egg has a double yolk." Waiter—"Pooh! that's nothin'—gen'l'man's yesterday had a chicken!"

Vegetable Courtship.

A POTATO went out on a mash, And sought an onion bed; "That's pie for me," observed the squash, And all the beets turned red; "Go away," the onion weeping cried, "Your love I cannot be; The pumpkin is your lawful bride, You cantaloupe with me."

But onward still the tuber came, And lay down at her feet; "You cauliflower by any name And it will smell as wheat; And I, too, as an early rose, And you I've come to see, So don't turnip your lovely nose, But spinach at with me."

"Ah, spare me a cress," the tuber prayed; "My cherry-ished bride you'll be; You are the only weeping maid That's currant now with me." And as the wily tuber spoke He grasped the bashful prize, And giving her an artichoke, Devoured her with his eyes.

A Bad Drouth.

"Let's see!" he said to a farmer whose wagon was loaded down with bags of potatoes, "weren't we talking together last August?"

"I believe we were."

"At that time you said corn was all burnt up."

"Yes."

"And potatoes were baking in the ground."

"Yes."

"And that your district could not possibly expect more than half a crop?"

"I remember."

"Well, here you are with your wagon loaded down. Things didn't turn out so badly after all, eh?"

"Well, n-o," said the farmer, as he raked his fingers through his hair, "but I tell you my geese suffered awfully for the want of a mud hole to paddle in?"

Law of Recompense.

DURING a fight of the two cats of Maudie A., at Hamilton, the other day, the little girl attempted to separate and punish the combatants. The cats resented the interference, and, turning upon the peacemaker, severely scratched her hand and face. Backing off to a very safe distance, Maudie drew herself up, while the fire flashed in her eyes, and said:

"You jess wait till my hand gets well an' I'll whip you."

Then the tears started. After the wounds had been anointed and bandaged the little one said: "Mamma, I won't have to go to school to-day will I?"

"No, I guess not," was the reply.

"Den," with a great sigh and a joyful look. "I dess I won't whip those naughty kitties 'cause now I can stay home."

When a man has the tooth ache, his wife is generally the one that suffers.

If thirty-two is the freezing point, what is the squeezing point? Two in the shade.

When a big boy sits by the fire toasting his feet, while his mother carries in the wood, there is evidence of something being radically wrong in that household. It is not with the boy as much as it is with the mother, either.

"I NEVER saw a greater rascal in my life, than old Smith is," remarked a farmer. "What makes you think so?" queried a friend. "Why, he said that the first sack of oats that I sold him was too light, so I put a large iron wedge in the next sack of oats just to please him, you know, and—" "Did he kick ag'inst the wedge?" "No, he would have split his foot if he had kicked against the wedge. He did worse." "Did worse?" "Yes; the old thief kept the wedge."



A Cool Proposition.

ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG SPORTSMAN: "Jump high, Dad, and I'll clear you"



CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

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

HINTS ON ECONOMY.

Strings.

ONLY a piece of string! Never mind, save it; you may not need it this moment, but before long you will be glad that the string was not lost or destroyed, for short pieces of twine are often useful.

Hang the string on a convenient hook, and do the same with every piece of cord that comes into the house on parcels from the grocery or dry goods store, or elsewhere. Save all kinds of string, and when a large number of pieces have been accumulated, sort out the different styles, and at odd moments tie together all similar pieces with firm,

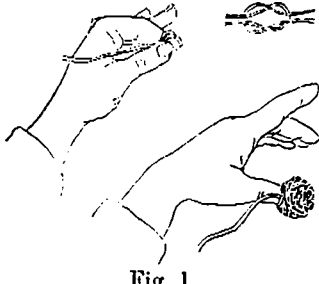


Fig. 1.

neat knots. If tied properly in a square knot—see Fig. 1—the knot will never slip. Make each different kind of string into a separate ball.

When winding the twine, allow one end of it to hang over the hand from between the thumb and first finger; then wind the cord over the first and second fingers, as in Fig. 1; keep on winding until it becomes bulky, then carefully slip the string off the fingers and place it on the thumb, as shown in Fig. 1. The ball can be held in this way until all the string is wound.

The object in placing the ball on the thumb is to keep a hole in the centre of the ball with the end of the cord hanging out of it, so that the twine can be unwound from the centre by simply pulling the depending end.

Make the string up into balls about as large as a good-sized apple.

A very pretty cover for a ball of twine can be made of four different colored ribbons, each about an inch and a half in width, sewed together in the form of a bag, with the ribbons at the bottom of the bag folded over into a point before sewing, so the divisions may be smooth and pointed at the base, where a small hole should be left for the end of the

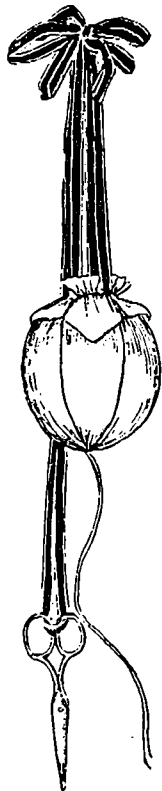


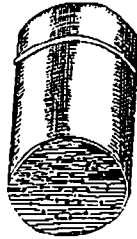
Fig. 2.

string to pass through (Fig. 2). The ends of the ribbon at the top of the bag may be turned over on the right side of the bag, and allowed to hang down in pointed flaps, the points being made by turning the corners of the ribbon in on the under side and fastening them in place with two or three stitches.

There should also be a casing at the top of the bag, and a narrow, bright ribbon run through for a draw-string. If this little ornament be hung in a handy place with a small pair of scissors attached, for cutting the string, the common twine ball will prove very useful and may save many a precious moment, which might otherwise be lost in hunting for a piece of twine.

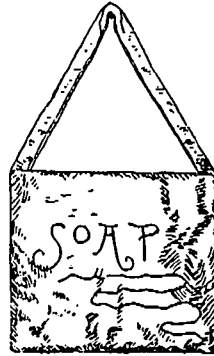
Soap.

ALL the little scraps of soap can be used, even the tiniest ones. Save the bits from the kitchen soap, and when you have half a dozen or more put by, take a small-sized baking powder can, soak off the label, and puncture holes in both ends by hammering a nail through the tin, as shown in accompanying engraving. Select a can with a cover that fits firm and close, for there must be no danger of the lid slipping off.



Drop the pieces of soap inside the can and place the lid on securely. This transforms the can into a soap shaker to be used in hot water for washing dishes, where it will prove a great convenience, and in using it there will be no danger of getting streaks of soap on the china, which is liable to happen when a large cake of soap is used in the water with the dishes.

For saving small pieces of toilet soap, make a five-inch square bag of white flannel, and use white cotton tape to form a loop at the top of the bag, so it can be hung up when not in use, as shown in engraving. Before sewing up the bag, outline the word "Soap" in fancy letters on one side of the bag, and any other desired decoration. Turkey red cotton is best to use for the lettering, as it does not fade. Hang the bag in a convenient place, and from time to time, as the cakes of toilet soap decrease in size until too small for use, drop the pieces into the bag, and when it is half-full, sew up the opening at the top, and the bath-bag will be ready for use.



Brooms.

WITH a little care brooms can be kept equal to new for a long time; as with everything else, they must be well treated to do their best work.

Always scald a new broom before it has ever been used. Pour *boiling* water all over the broom where it is attached to the handle; then stand the broom up to dry, with the end of the handle resting on the floor and the straws uppermost. This treatment renders the broom strong and pliable, making it wear better.

When a broom is not in use never stand it with the straws next the floor, for it tends to make the broom one-sided and spoils its shape. Rather stand the broom so it will rest on the end of the handle, with the straws lightly leaning against the wall; or, better still, pierce a hole through the top of the broom handle with a red hot nail, run a strong string through the hole and tie it in a loop to hang the broom up by.

Then see that the broom is always hung up clear of the floor when it is put away.

If, after a time, the broom begins to grow brittle again, subject it to the same treatment as at first,

and it will again become pliable. Or it is a good plan to put the broom into the hot suds in the boiler on washing day, after the clothes are removed, and leave it a few moments to soak; then shake it out thoroughly, and stand it up to dry.

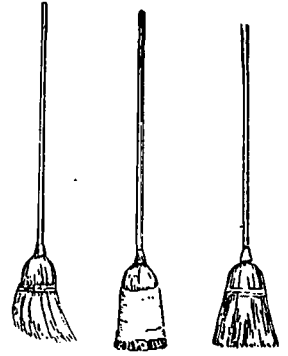


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

This will not only render the straws more pliable, but will cleanse the broom from lint or other dirt in the inside of it.

To restore a worn broom (Fig. 1), soak it thoroughly in scalding water, and be sure that every straw is well scalded; then shake out the broom, and while it is wet bend it in its proper form, so that all the straws will lie straight and even. This done, fasten a cloth band around the broom to keep it in shape until it has completely dried (Fig. 2). Next remove the band, and with a large pair of scissors clip the long, uneven straws on the edge, and you will be surprised at the improved appearance of the broom (Fig. 3).

If these suggestions are faithfully carried out, brooms will wear better, last longer, sweep cleaner, and in every way prove far more satisfactory.—*Youth's Companion.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

Clothespins boiled a few minutes and quickly dried once or twice a month become more durable.

A box of powdered borax should always be kept on the sink shelf. A little added to the water in which dish-towels are washed will help much to keep them clean, and at the same time keep one's hands soft and smooth.

If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold, salty water it will cool far more rapidly than if it stood in the water free from salt.

Silk must never be ironed, as the heat takes all the life out of it and makes it seem stringy and flabby. If, however, you wish to press out old bits of silk and ribbon for fancy work, use an iron only moderately hot, and place two thickness of paper between that and the silk.

To prevent your glass jars from cracking when putting in hot liquid, stand a tablespoon up in them. There is a prevailing idea that this process has something to do with electricity, but the true solution is that the spoon absorbs some of the heat, and also carries some of it out into the open air.

ALL cooks do not understand the different effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking. Peas and beans cooked in hard water containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable caseine. For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is the best, for it more readily penetrates the tissue; but for boiling where the juices should be retained, hard water is preferable, and the meat should be put in while the water is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.

1881. 1890.
**MUTUAL RESERVE FUND
 LIFE ASSOCIATION**

Life Insurance at about One-Half Usual Cost.

Cash Reserve Surplus, - \$2,600,000.00
 The Central Trust Co., of New York, is the Trustee of its Reserve Fund.
 Paid in Death Claims, over \$9,000,000.00
 Insurance in Force, over \$180,000,000.00

The Peer of any Life Insurance Organization Existing.

ITS FOUR CARDINAL POINTS:

HONESTY, - PRUDENCE, - WISDOM, - EQUITY.

No COMPANY OFFERS MORE ADVANAGEOUS FEATURES, OR HAS ACHIEVED BETTER RESULTS.

Deposit with Canadian Government, \$103,000.00.

Competent Men can secure Liberal Contracts.

E. B. HARPER, - President.

For Further Information, apply to

W. J. McMURTRY,
 Mail Building, Toronto,
 Manager for Ontario.

BUNTIN, REID & CO.

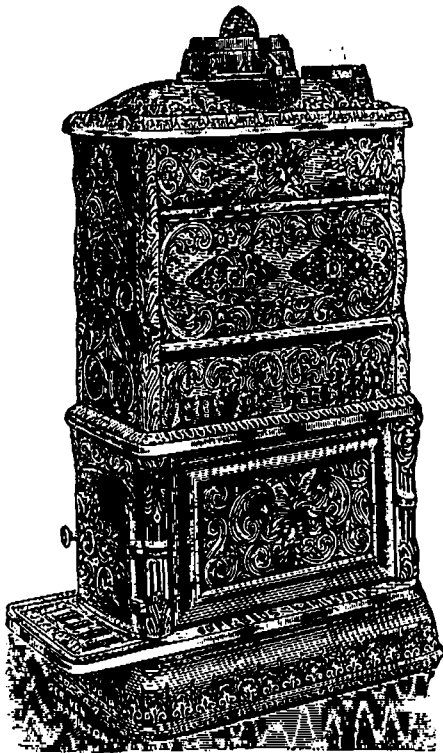
29 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
 TORONTO,

Wholesale Stationers.

Envelope and Blank Book Manufacturers.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Mills at Valleyfield, on the River St. Lawrence.



COPP WARRIOR HEATER.

A short explanation of this magnificent and powerful heater may be useful to many who do not wish to go to the expense of a Furnace, and yet obtain a like result.

The fire box, as shown in cut, is large and roomy, and will take 32-inch wood. The heat and smoke pass from it to the upper section, and are conducted through eight horizontal steel pipes, each 5 inches in diameter, with a total length of 15 feet. The passage of combustion through these entirely exhausts all heat before reaching the smoke pipe.

Cold air is conducted under the centre ring, and comes directly in contact with the several highly heated steel pipes, and then passes to the central exit at the top intensely heated. The hot air then can either pass through pipes to different rooms, or be thrown directly into the room in which the heater stands.

The powerful heating capacity, the great economy, the ease to control, and the surpassing beauty of this remarkable heater, together with its durability, makes the Copp Warrior Heater the very acme of economic and scientific household, hall, and store heating, as hundreds testify.

Your letter of enquiry will have our immediate and thorough attention.

COPP BROS., - Hamilton.

Toronto Lithographing Co.

GLOBE BUILDING.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars,

Advertising Cards, etc

also, **FINE WOOD ENGRAVING.**

BELTING.

If you want the Finest Threshing Belt made, ask your dealer to get for you the

"MONARCH" BRAND

IT WILL COST MORE AT FIRST, BUT WILL BE ECONOMY IN THE END.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

**THE CUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER M'FG CO.
 OF TORONTO.**

43 Yonge Street, - Toronto.



Every Stable should have Peerless Hoof Ointment.

ROGERS' PEERLESS MACHINE OIL is specially manufactured for Farmers' Machinery, and excels in all the qualities necessary for Farmers' use.

ERTEL'S VICTOR



HAY PRESS

Most rapid, durable and economical. So warranted or no sale. Capacity ONE to TWO ton per hour. Descriptive circulars free. GEO. ERTEL & CO., Manufacturers, LONDON, ONT.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electro Gold and Silver Plate.

ARTISTIC AND DURABLE.

Purchasers are cautioned against the worthless trash with which Canada is being flooded through pedlars and unprincipled dealers.

If you want the best goods that can be produced see that this



TRADE MARK

is stamped on each article.

Also **KNIVES, FORKS, and SPOONS** stamped **"1847 ROGERS BROS. XII."** are genuine Rogers' goods.

"BELL"

Established 1864.

The Standard Instruments of the World.

Tone Pure and Sweet, Touch Light,
 Durability Unequaled, Workmanship
 and Material First Class, Constructed on
 Modern Principles.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

PIANOS

ORGANS



LET HER RIP THIS HARNESS
CAME FROM
THE
Canadian Harness Co.

176 and 178 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.

Being the Largest Dealers in Canada in
**FINE HARNESS, COLLARS
AND HORSE FITTINGS.**

We are in a position to give you a better article for less money than any other firm in Canada. We take special pains in filling mail orders. Send for Catalogue.

We Guarantee Satisfaction or no Sale.

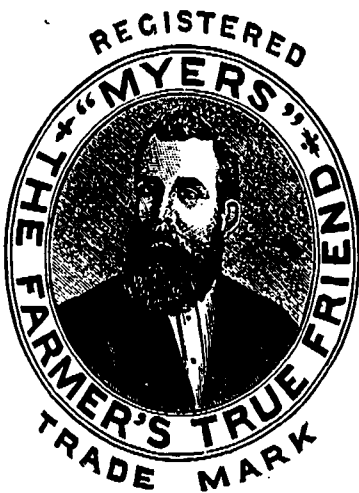
Breeders' Directory.

Cards of not less than two line space and not more than six line space inserted for one year at \$2.00 per line, less 25 per cent. discount, if paid quarterly in advance.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—My Herd at Exhibitions of 1887, '88, and '89 won all the Chief Prizes—winning more Money Prizes, more Gold and Silver Medals, and more Diplomas than were ever won at same number of Exhibitions by any herd of any breed of cattle in the Province. Young Bulls for sale. JOHN LEYS, Toronto, Ont.

DONALD C. RIDOUT & CO.,
Patent Experts.

SOLICITORS OF HOME AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1867. 22 King St. E., Toronto, Ont



Use
Myers' Spice
for your



Horses and Cattle

Which has had a run of 27 years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country

BUFFALO BILL (Col. W. F. Cody).—I have used your Condiment in my stables and found it as represented. I take pleasure in endorsing its usage by horsemen, as I now believe in it as A No. 1. (Signed) W. F. CODY.

ADDRESS—

18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.



The Great
AMERICAN HOG.

Two-thirds more raised than all breeds in the United States. Rapid growth. Most Pork for food consumed by actual test. Pedigreed. 200 FOR SALE.

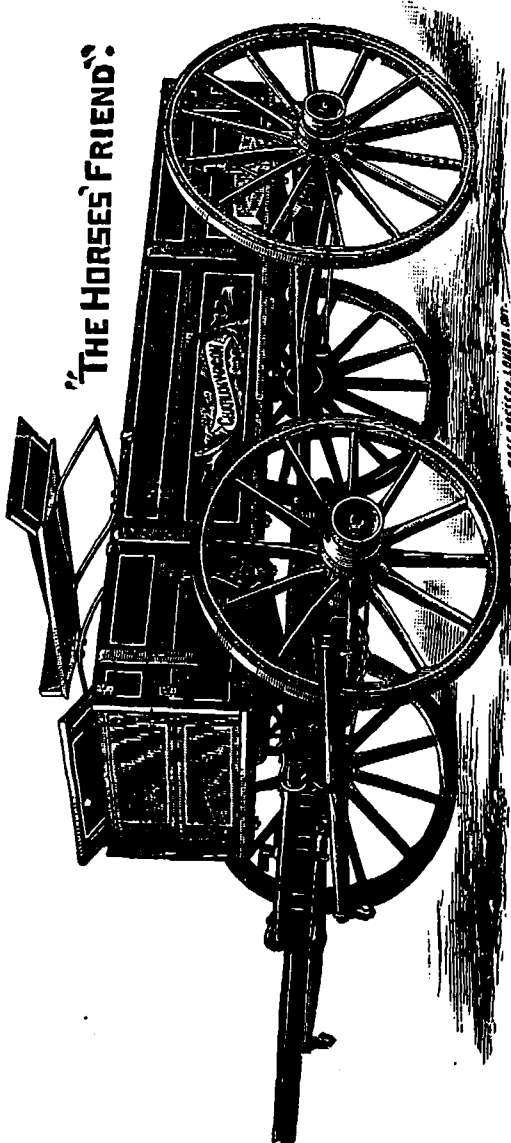


G. M. Anderson.

Tyneside, Ont.

LIVE AGENTS wanted to canvass for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED. Valuable premiums given. Sample copies and Premium List free to canvassers who mean business. See our special offer on page 6

THE CHATHAM M'FG CO (LTD.)
Manufacturers of HARDWOOD LUMBER, SHIP PLANK &



"THE HORSES' FRIEND"

THE CHATHAM WAGON, which wagon the above is a faithful cut, and which the Government of the Dominion of Canada has adopted as the STANDARD WAGON. We simply ask intending purchasers, in their own interests, to send to us for particulars of the Chatham Wagon, or if there is one convenient closely examine it before purchasing any other. We also make Railway Platform Baggage Trucks, Farm and other Dump Carts, Lorries, the Celebrated Main Bob Sleigh, the Patent Champion Hay Rack, etc., etc. Correspondence solicited.

CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

THE CHATHAM FANNING MILL

with Bagging Attachment (run with Chain Belt that will not slip) still takes the lead in all parts of Canada, as the following sales will show—



1000 sold in 1884
1330 sold in 1885
2000 sold in 1886
2300 sold in 1887
2500 sold in 1888
3500 sold in 1889

More than three times as many as have been sold by any other Factory in Canada.

GLENCOE, Feb. 27, 1890.

MR. M. CAMPBELL, Chatham.
DEAR SIR,—Having purchased one of your justly celebrated Fanning Mills, with Bagging Attachment, it has given me the best of satisfaction.
Yours truly, GEO. INNES, Box 313.

DUART, Jan. 26, 1889.

M. CAMPBELL, Chatham.
DEAR SIR,—I have tried your Fanning Mill on all kinds of grain, and I cheerfully recommend it to the farmers of Canada.
Yours truly, A. W. CAMPBELL.

For prices and full information apply to

MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham, Ont.

For Sale by all Agents of THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO. in Manitoba, N.W.T., and Province of Quebec.

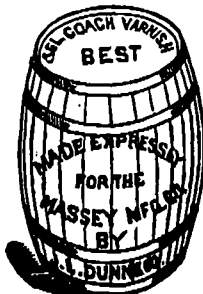
J. L. Dunn & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

VARNISHES,

JAPANS, HARD OIL FINISHES,

LIQUID DRYERS, &c., &c.



WINDSOR, - ONT.

Correspondence Solicited. Mention this paper.

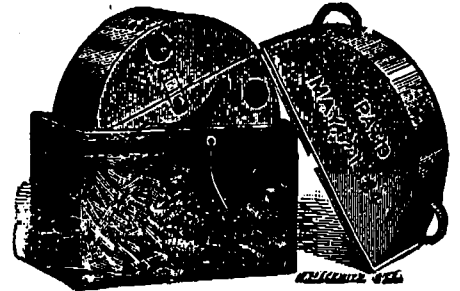
BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The managers of DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES desire to obtain good situations with farmers throughout the country for the boys they are sending out from time to time from their London Homes. There are at present nearly 3,000 children in these Homes, receiving an industrial training and education to fit them for positions of usefulness in life; and those who are sent to Canada will be selected with the utmost care, with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian farm life. Farmers requiring such help are invited to apply to **MR. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes,** 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto.

Mention this Paper.



"EAGLE" STEAM WASHERS
BEST IN THE WORLD.



Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Territory given away.

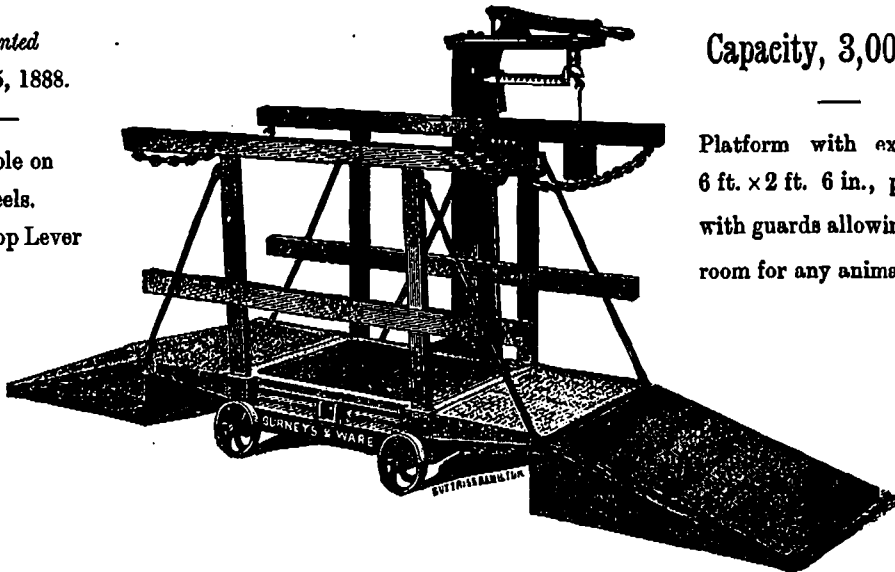
Sample Washers sent on trial to responsible parties. References required.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.
Manufactured by **MEYER BROS.,**
87 Church Street, Toronto.
Also Manuf'rs. of Wringers, Mangles, &c.

GURNEY'S FARM & STOCK SCALE.

Patented
April 25, 1888.

Portable on
Wheels.
With Drop Lever



Capacity, 3,000 lbs.

Platform with extensions
6 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in., provided
with guards allowing ample
room for any animal.

Designed especially to meet the wants of Farmers and Stock Raisers.

Made very strong, of the best material and finish. So constructed that Extensions and Guards can be uncoupled when desired, and Scale used without them.

PRICE MODERATE.

See this Scale at your nearest Hardware Merchant, or write direct to Makers.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

GURNEYS & WARE SCALE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE TORONTO MOWER

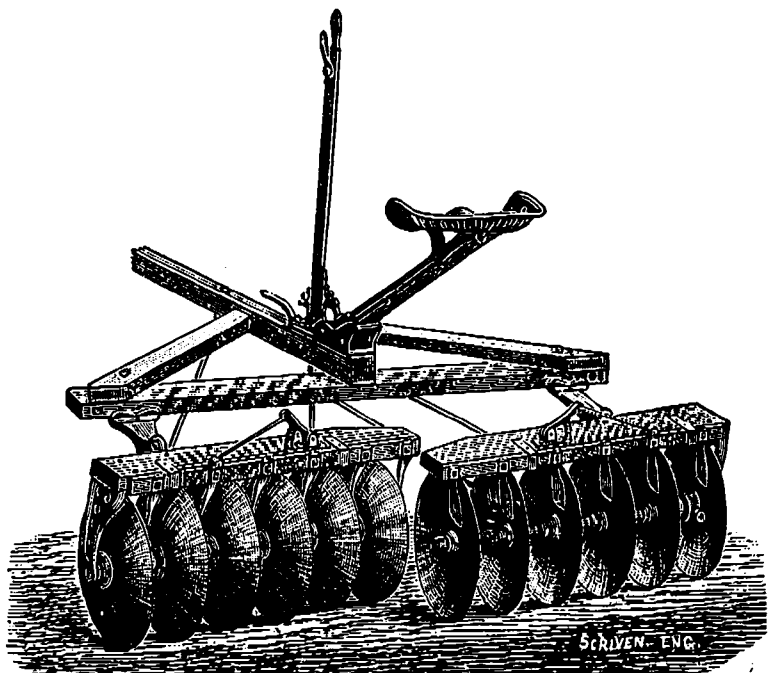
The most Serviceable Mower ever Manufactured.



THE MASSEY M'F'G CO., TORONTO, CAN.

More "Toronto" Mowers in use in Canada than all other makes combined.

HAMILTON HARROW.



This is the most complete and perfect Harrow made. It has no equal in reliability and effectiveness. It is so simple in construction that it can be set up after the Tongue is attached to the main plank without a wrench.

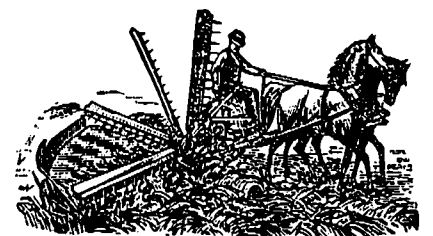
The Discs are placed one slightly behind the other, bringing the two inside Discs close together. By this arrangement there is no part of the ground left unworked, as in other harrows. The Hamilton has many other special features, for particulars of which write to

WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., HAMILTON ONT.

N.B.—Owing to press of business we will not have an exhibit at any of the Fall Fairs.

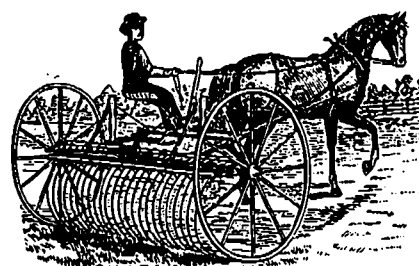
The Massey Harvester

(Self-Rake Reaper) is a well-tried machine, this being its thirteenth season. There are some 13,000 in use at the present time in nearly every grain-growing country.



The Massey Harvester is the simplest reaper manufactured in Canada, and is at the same time the strongest and most durable. Its strength is not the strength of bulkiness or clumsiness, but is attained by the use of steel and malleable iron wherever their use is necessary with that end in view. As a Light Reaper it has no rival.

THE MASSEY M'F'G CO., Toronto, Can.



Sharp's Rake.

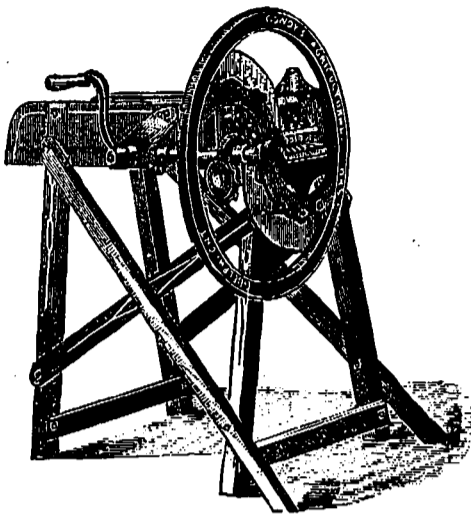
Light, strong, durable, and efficient. This is the seventeenth season for Sharp's Rake, and the number manufactured now totals up to

38,979

A child can dump it, either by foot or hand. Every tooth is independent. The self-dumping attachment is without cogs, ratchets, pawls, or other complications.

THE MASSEY M'F'G CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

**THE
"LITTLE WONDER"**



Hand Feed Cutter

Is known throughout the Dominion as the best Machine for cutting Straw by hand now in use. It runs easy and cuts fast.

**OUR
Power Feed Cutter**

Has all the latest improvements. The reversible gear is very handy. The party feeding can reverse or stop feed without changing position.

WE ALSO MAKE A

Medium Size Feed Cutter,

Suitable for either Hand or Power.

ALSO,

Root Pulpers & Slicers,

HORSE POWERS,

Plows, Fanning Mills,

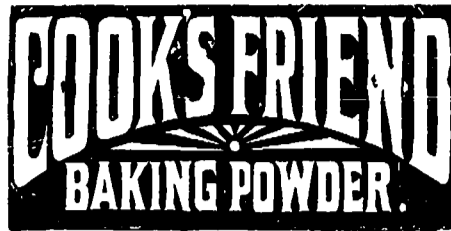
AGRICULTURAL FURNACES

&c., &c.

**THE
COWDY M'F'G CO.**

GUELPH, ONT.

McLAREN'S Celebrated



is best value to the purchaser.

It has high leavening power for its cost and contains no alum, or other dangerous ingredient.

Buy only

McLAREN'S GENUINE **COOK'S FRIEND.**

**THE MANUFACTURERS'
Life Insurance Co., Toronto.**

Issue Policies on the most favorable terms.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, President.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,
WM. BELL,
S. F. MCKINNON, } Vice-Presidents.

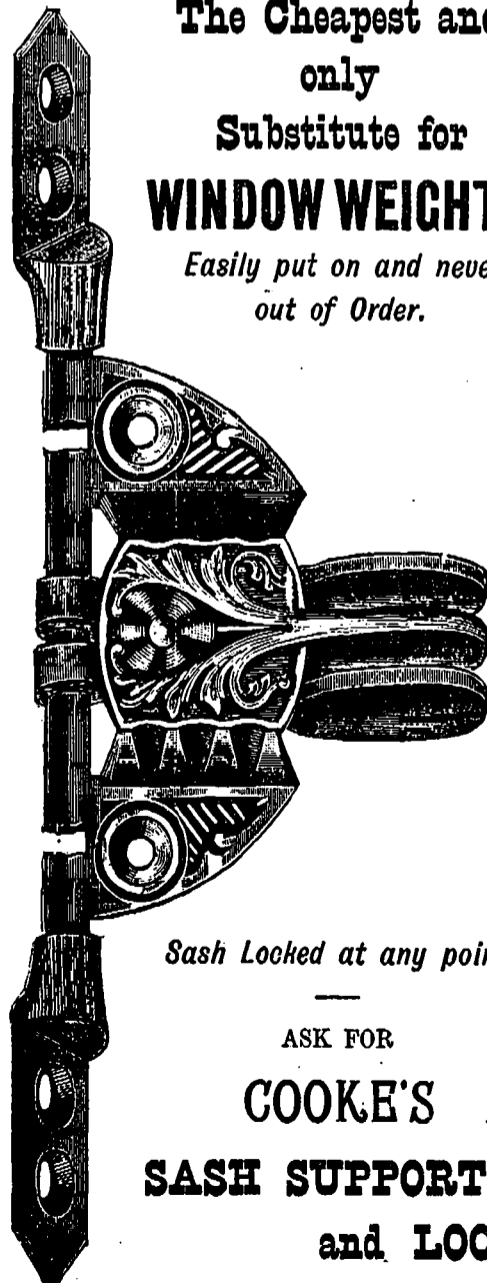
JNO. F. ELLIS, Managing Director.

COOKE'S SASH SUPPORT AND LOCK.

The Cheapest and
only

**Substitute for
WINDOW WEIGHTS**

Easily put on and never
out of Order.



Sash Locked at any point.

ASK FOR

**COOKE'S
SASH SUPPORT
and LOCK**

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED.

An Independent Journal of News and Literature
for Rural Homes.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MASSEY PRESS.

PROF. SORUB, Editor.
CHAR. MORRISON, Associate Editor and Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

To all parts of Canada and United States, only 50 cents per annum, postage prepaid.
(Good clean postage stamps received in payment of subscription price.)

Always address MASSEY PRESS, Massey Street, Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISING RATES on application.

Guaranteed Circulation, 20,000 Monthly.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED CLUBBING LIST.

Arrangements with the publishers enable us to offer MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED in connection with other publications at the rates named in the list below, which will give all an opportunity to procure their yearly publications at reduced rates.

- Weekly Globe (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Weekly Mail (\$1.00) with Farm and Fireside (75c.) and Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, for \$1.10
- Weekly Mail (\$1.00) with Farm and Fireside (75c.) and Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, with a set of Charles Dickens' works (12 volumes), given for only \$2.10
- Weekly Empire (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for \$1.00
- Montreal Weekly Witness (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Northern Messenger, Montreal, published weekly (30c.), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$0.60
- Montreal Weekly Witness (\$1.00) with Northern Messenger (30c.), and Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.39
- Montreal Weekly Gazette (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.10
- Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, for \$1.00
- Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal published monthly with (\$1.00) Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Grip, published weekly (\$2.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$2.00
- The Presbyterian Review, published weekly, (\$1.50) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.60
- The Canadian Advance, published weekly (\$1.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, for \$1.10
- The Dominion Illustrated, published weekly (\$4.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.) one year, together with a copy of Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" (Premium No. 50, Price \$1.00), given for only \$4.00
- Youth's Companion, (Boston, Mass.), (new subscriptions only, not renewals), published weekly (\$1.75), with Massey's Illustrated, 50c., one year, together with any one-subscription Premium the subscriber may select from Massey's Illustrated Premium List, given for \$1.90
- Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich., published monthly (\$1.25), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.35
- Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass., published fortnightly (\$2.50), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and any one of the "Fanny" books (60c.), given for only \$2.70
- Household Companion, Boston, Mass., published monthly (\$1.00), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for only \$1.00
- Poultry Bulletin, New York, published monthly (50c.), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.) one year given for only \$0.70
- Poultry Monthly, Albany, N.Y. (\$1.25) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for \$1.25
- Canadian Poultry Review (\$1.00) with Pigeons and Pets (50c.), both published monthly, and Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, given for \$1.30
- Rural New Yorker, published weekly (\$2.00), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and Pike's "Life of Queen Victoria" (35c.), given for only \$2.10
- The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Albany, N.Y., published weekly (\$2.50), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, together with Queen Victoria's book "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" (\$1.75), given for only \$2.75
- Dairy World, Chicago, Ill., published monthly (\$1.00), with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and Hon. John Macdonald's book "Elements necessary to the success of Business Character" (35c.), given for only \$1.00
- American Agriculturist, New York, published monthly (\$1.50) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.) one year, and Stanley's book "Through the Dark Continent" (\$1.00), given for only \$1.75
- American Garden, New York, published monthly (\$2.00) with Massey's Illustrated (50c.), one year, and Ward & Loock's Dictionary (\$1.00), for \$2.25

N.B.—Clubbing List Subscriptions cannot under any circumstance count in Competitions for Premiums of Prizes, but we will allow persons so subscribing to canvass and earn Premiums.



Binders.
Mowers.
Rakes.
Teddars.
Harrow.

MASSEY & COMPANY
LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Engines.
Threshers.
Powers.
Waggons.
Buggies.



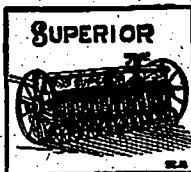
ALL STYLES

Fanning Mills.
Feed Grinders.
Grain Crushers.
Garden Tools.
Windmills.
Pumps and Tanks.
Hay Loaders.
Buckboards.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

GENERAL TRADERS
AND DEALERS
IN
FARM IMPLEMENTS
AND
SETTLERS' SUPPLIES.

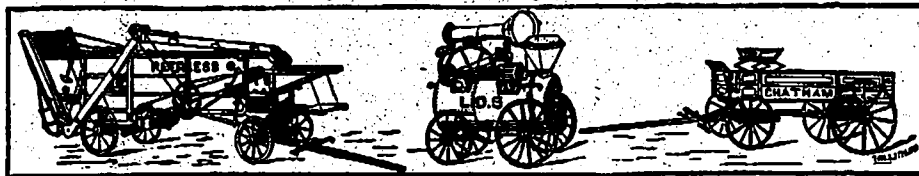
TRADE MARK.

Permanent Warehouses and Reliable Agents at all leading centres in Manitoba, the North-West, and British Columbia, from which we supply in season every kind of implement or machine used on a farm. See our Agents or write for Catalogue and Prices.



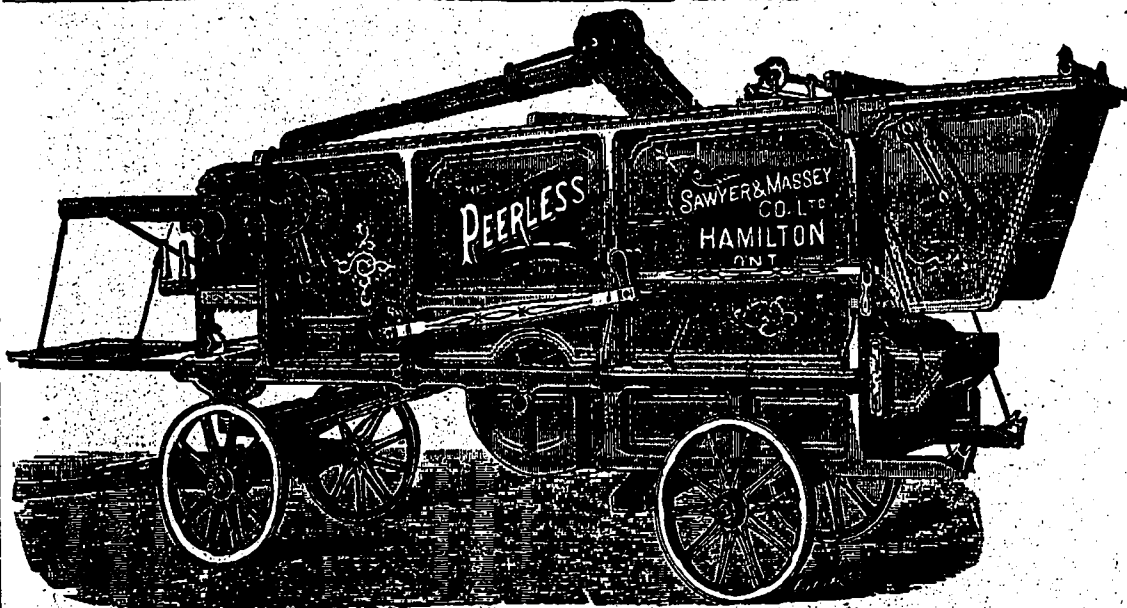
SUPERIOR

Press Drills.
Broadcast Seeders.
Land Rollers.
Disc Harrows.
Sulky Plows.
Gang Plows.
Wood Goods.
Carts and Sleighs.
Etc., Etc., Etc.



Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont

HIGH CLASS STEAM THRESHING OUTFITS OF VARIOUS STYLES AND SIZES, AND SUITED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.



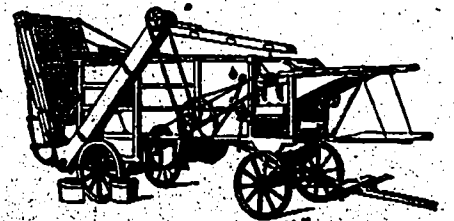
Wood and Coal Burning
Straw Burning and Traction
The Most Economical in
Fuel and Water.

ENGINES

Also Horse and Tread **POWERS** Various Sizes.
CUTTING BOXES & HARROWS.

The Best Threshing Machinery to be had.
See Before Buying.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and read what the prominent Threshermen of the Dominion say about our Engines and Separators.



Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY,

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.

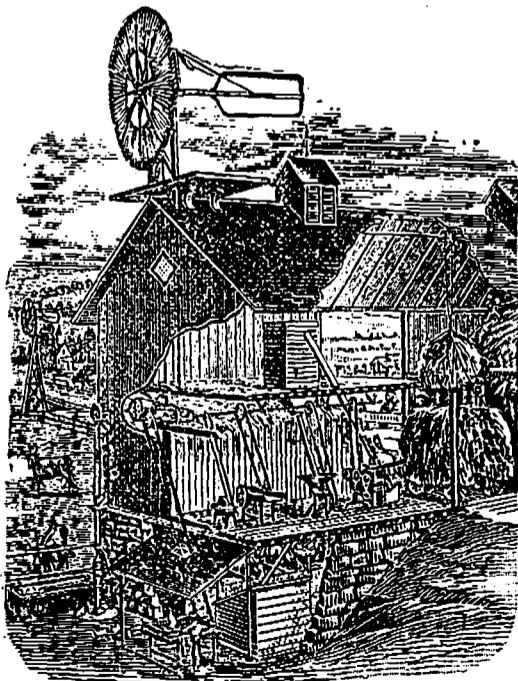
MANUFACTURERS OF

Manila, Sisal, Russian, Jute and New Zealand Cordage. Binder Twine, Jute and Cotton Bags, Etc.

PRICES PROMPTLY GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

ONTARIO PUMP CO., Limited.
TORONTO, ONT.

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MILLER.
The Best is the Cheapest. We have had 32 Years' Experience.



Use the HALLADAY Standard Geared Wind Mill and IXL Iron Feed Mill, and do your grinding at home, thus saving toil and teaming to and from the grist mill. This work can be done rainy and windy days, when outdoor work is suspended. The same Mill will run your cutting-box, churn, and grindstone, saw wood, pump water, etc.

We manufacture the HALLADAY Standard Geared and Pumping Mills, IXL Iron Feed Mills, Saw Tables, Standard Haying Tools consisting of Anti-Friction, Reversible, Swivel, and Rod Hay Carriers, Harpoon and Grapple Hay Forks, Pulleys, and Floor Hooks. Also a full line of Tanks, Tank Fixtures, and Pumps for

Farm, Ornamental, Village, and Railway purposes. Prices to

ONTARIO PUMP CO., Toronto, Ont.

THE A. G. PEUCHEN CO.,
TORONTO, ONT. LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE PARIS GREEN.

Varnish, Japans, Dry Colors, Oils, Lead Grainers, Enamel Colors, etc.

Also Manufacturers of Paints for The Massey Manufacturing Co.
ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

FARMERS, YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

By painting your Barn with PEUCHEN'S BARN PAINT, at 50 cents per Imperial Gallon. Put up in small barrels. Nice Red, Brown, and Slate Colors.

By Painting your Buggy or Sleigh with PEUCHEN'S Paint. \$1.00 will paint your Buggy. Paint and Varnish mixed in Six Shades. One tin will finish any vehicle and make it look like new. Price, One Dollar.

By painting your leaky roof with PEUCHEN'S FIRE and WATER-PROOF PAINT. \$10.00 per Barrel of 44 Imperial Gallons. One Barrel will cover 20 squares.

Keep your Implements in Good Order

by Painting your Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Seed Drills, and all Implements with PEUCHEN'S EVERLASTING VERMILLION. Put up ready for the brush. One Quart will Paint and Varnish any Machine. Only \$1.00.

For particulars write to us direct, or enquire of any Hardware Dealer.