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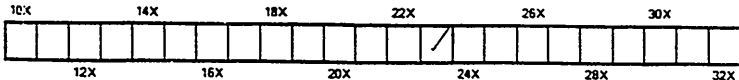
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Massey-Harris Illustrated

A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

New Series Vol. I., No. 4. | JULY-AUGUST, 1897. | [Whole Series, Vol. XV., No. 4.]



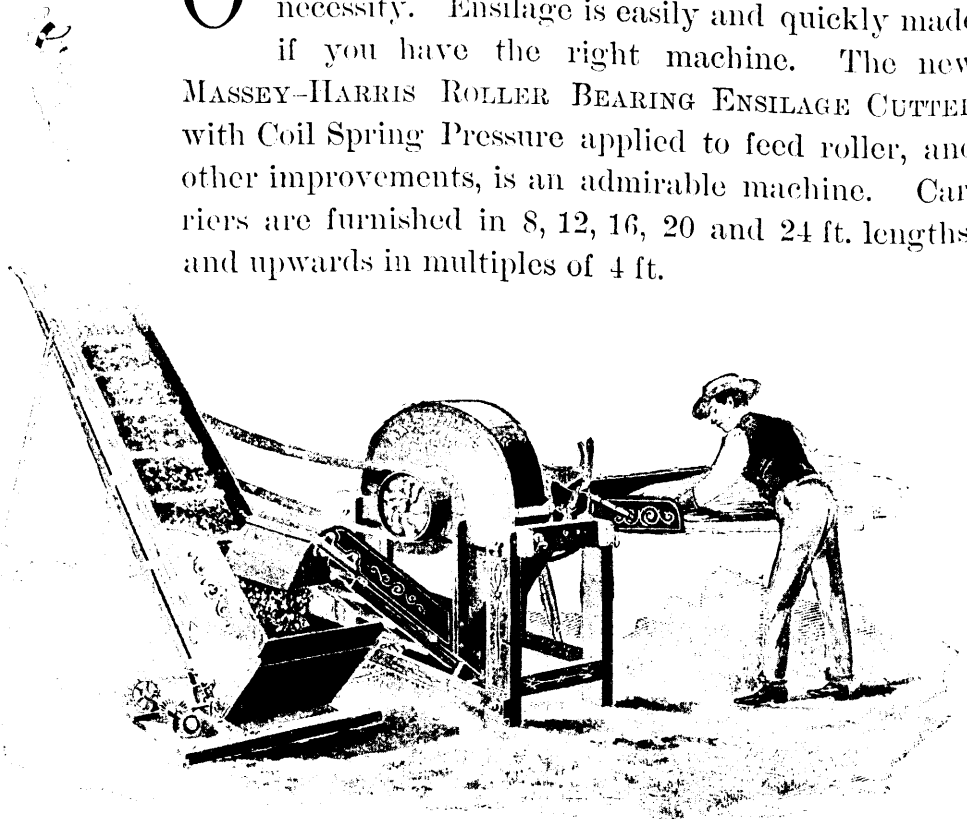
FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAR.

"CALLER HERRIN'."

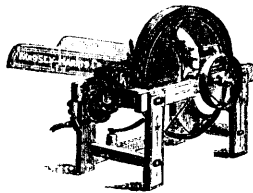
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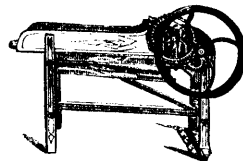
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...FEED CUTTER**

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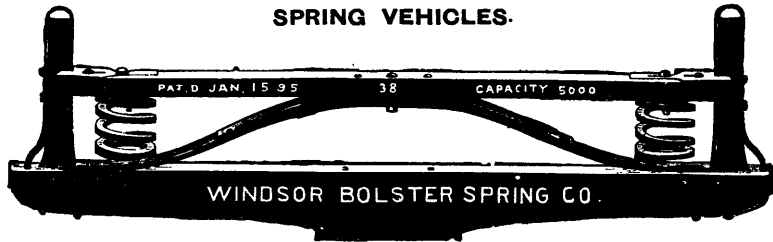
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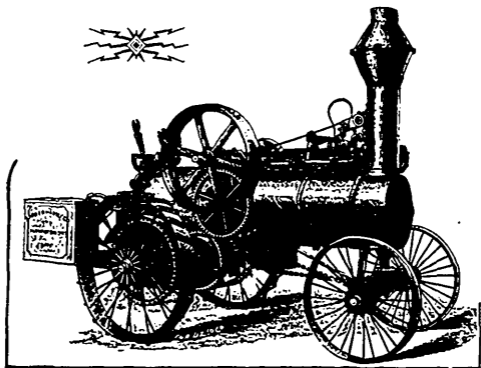
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BY MRS. E. M. JONES.

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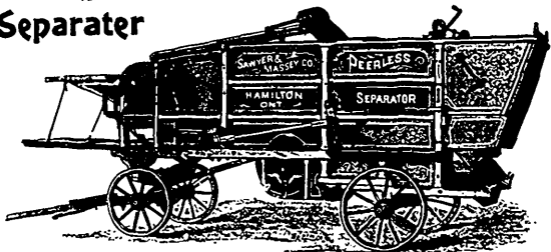
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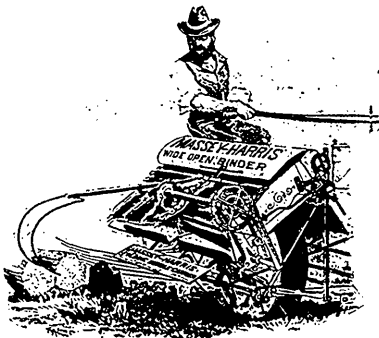


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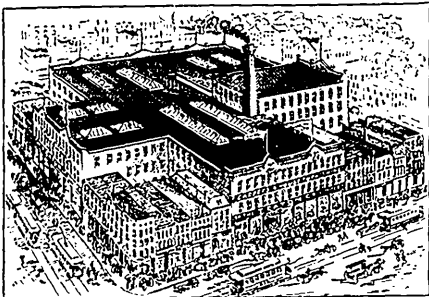
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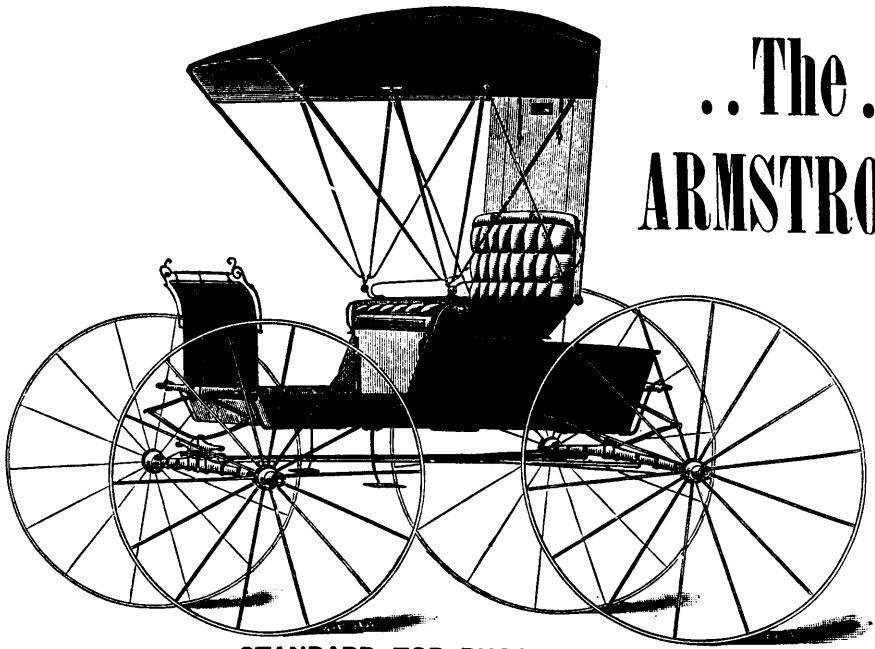
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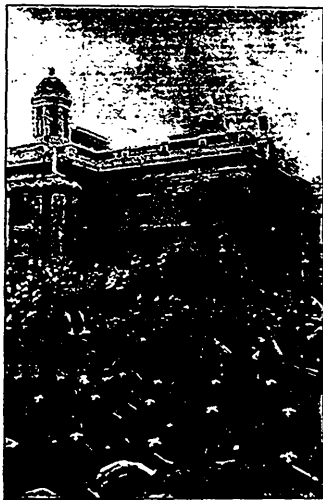
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Massey-Harris Illustrated

A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

New Series Vol. I., No. 4.] JULY-AUGUST, 1897. [Whole Series, Vol. XV., No. 4.



CANADA'S PREMIER PASSING THE FAMOUS NATIONAL GALLERY.

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OUR familiar heading may seem somewhat of a misnomer, as "Around the World" this issue consists entirely of pictorial representations of incidents or of persons connected with the Great Jubilee of the Great Queen

world." This came home with all powerful force to the hearts and minds of the Englishmen at home, and they realized as they had never realized before, how strong and yet how strangely knit are the links of the Empire, as they saw pass before them, all one errand bent, to join



TO-DAY. (THE LATEST PHOTO OF THE QUEEN IN STATE REGALIA.)

in the Great City. And yet it is not such a misnomer after all; for the domains of her in whose honor the great Jubilee was, stretch "around the world," and the most remarkable feature of the event was the great gathering of representatives of this "Empire all round the

in means of thankfulness that the Queen of them all had been spared to that day — men from every clime, the Premier of the United Canadas, whose forefathers fought against Wolfe; the Premiers of the different colonies of Australasia, the foremost men of the South African sec-

tions of the Empire; princes from India—our empire within an empire; from on further east came representatives of Hong-Kong; from the far west again, the Bermudas sent their quota to swell the loyal throng. And so it was from every spot of land over which flies the Union Jack. Englishmen learned at last

ered on the streets, and declared with their customary charming candor: "the chap from Canidy aint 'arf a bad looking toff."

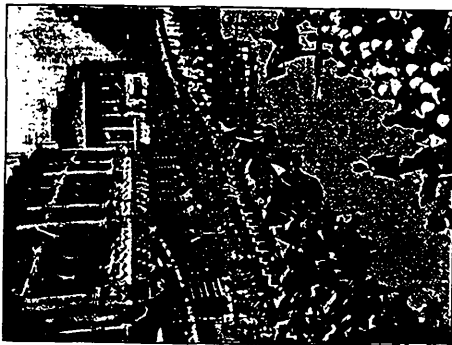
The Jubilee is not without its sad side. It reminds us that the good Queen is a very old woman, as she herself remarked, and that the day must come ere long



SIXTY YEARS AGO. TAKING THE OATH.

what the Empire is capable of. Right royally did they welcome their kin from o'er the sea, our own Premier, who in our first illustration is seen *en route* to St. Paul's, being received with warmest cordiality on every occasion by everyone from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, down to the "Arries" who gath-

when her sceptre will be laid aside. But her memory will abide through the ages to come, and well may Britons hope that in the descendants of Victoria the Good, they will have sovereigns hardly less capable of gaining the Empire's affectionate loyalty and the world's admiration and respect.



OTHER COLONIAL PREMIERS—SIR GORDON SPRING RAKE
COLONY, HON. C. KINGSTON (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

The Prince of Wales already has a deep hold upon the affections of his mother's subjects, and as he grows older his active interest in all movements making for the betterment of the people seems to grow stronger. In all his efforts in this direction he is ably seconded by the Princess of Wales, on whom has also devolved of

late years the duty of taking the place of the Queen at many of the trying social functions. It is probable that henceforth the Princess will represent the Queen on all such occasions, for it is very generally believed that with the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession, the aged Sovereign withdrew from



SIR WILFRED AND LADY LAURIE.



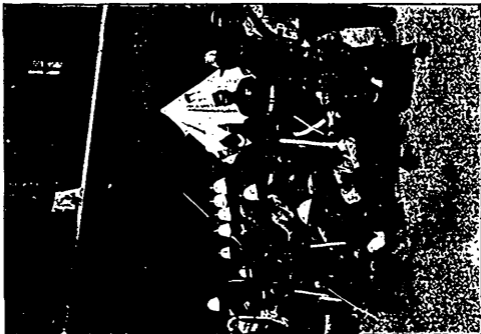
DRAGON OF ARMS PASSING ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

participation in all public or state functions, and that she will spend her remaining years in quiet retirement, giving however, the same close attention that has characterized her sovereignty, to all questions of state submitted to her; and the light which has been shed of recent years upon the insidic workings of cabinets and courts, gives us assurance that the quiet yet forceful personality of Victoria will continue to exercise a potent influence upon the politics of Europe through those channels open to her as the mother or grandmother of some member of every reigning house in Europe.

No less popular than the Prince of Wales is the Duke of York, next in line of succession. The romance in the life of the Duchess of York, Princess May, as the English people still love to call her, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. They will not have forgotten the great wave of sympathy that went out from every part of the empire nearly six years ago, when death struck down the young Duke of Clarence, the elder son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to whom the Princess May had been a few weeks previous betrothed. In course of time, Prince George, "The Sailor



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN FROM WINDSOR.

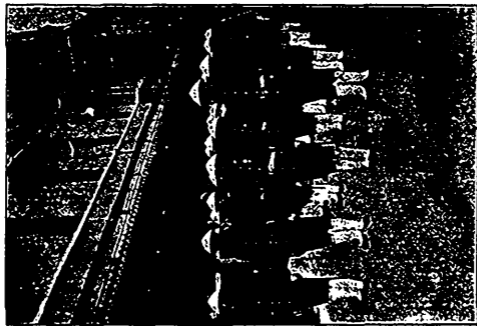


TOMMY ATAINS FROM TWENTY DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Prince," wood and won his dead brother's promised bride. No royal marriage was ever more popular with the English people. A scene in the happy home life at "York Cottage" forms a fitting end to our illustrations of incidents and individuals connected with the Jubilee.

And surely we can conclude with no more suitable words than those which greeted the Queen when her carriage arrived at St. Paul's, "IN EVERY HEART ONE PRAYER: 'GOD SAVE VICTORIA.'"

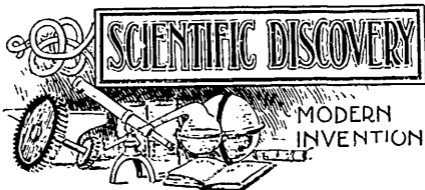
Those of our readers who are fortunate enough to visit Toronto during the Exhibition will have an opportunity of gathering a more distinct idea of the Jubilee ceremonies than we have been able to convey, for the management with commendable enterprise, and at a cost of many thousands sent representatives to England so that an exact reproduction of part of the procession thereof will constitute one of the most attractive features at the Fair.



FROM THE EAST. ESCORT OF HONG KONG POLICE.



UNTO THE FOURTH GENERATION . T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK
AND TWO ELDER CHILDREN.



MODERN
INVENTION

A NEW PRINTING TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.

A PRINTING telegraph instrument which is just being introduced, and which is as simple to operate as the ordinary typewriter, is shown in the accompanying illustrations, one of which represents a combined transmitter and receiver, and the

are readily transmitted, as against only 900 or 1,000 words an hour by the old one, a perfect record being kept of the message sent in ordinary figures and alphabetical characters, and no attention whatever being necessary at the receiver. Its simplicity and reliability especially commend it for use on railroads and private lines, no expert operator being required, as well as for all purposes where the ordinary tickers are employed. The instrument is covered by numerous patents, and is being placed before the public by



TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER—NEW
PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

other the receiver alone. It is of the class known as page printers, and prints on a sheet or roll of paper six inches wide, after the manner of a typewriter, a type of instrument which has attained considerable popularity during the past two years, but whose use has been restricted by its slow speed and the somewhat complicated details connected with its operation. By the new instrument herewith illustrated 2,200 words an hour

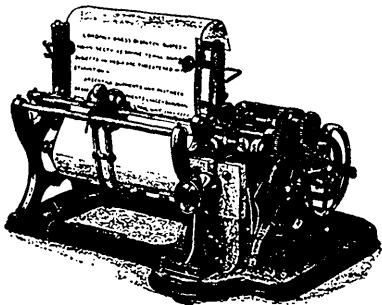
the Printing Telegraph News Company, of New York. More than thirty of the new instruments have recently been put into daily use in Chicago, and 200 more are almost completed ready for shipment for the same city, to be placed in immediate service. The instruments and switchboards are all made in the shops of the company in New York City.

The transmitter, with the generator of electricity, may be regarded as forming

one part of the system, the receiver, with the line wire, forming another part, in the transmission of messages to a distance, but these two parts are united in the combined instrument. A small electric motor takes the place of the weights and springs formerly used, and the electric power necessary may be obtained by simply attaching it to an ordinary direct current incandescent lamp socket, the current being controlled by suitable resistance, thus doing away with the care and maintenance of batteries. The transmitter sends out impulses of current—each in reverse direction to the next preceding or succeeding one—and controls the number sent out. It has a pin cylinder and a keyboard with 39 keys, the upper left one being a unison key to release the pin cylinder and allow it

until another pin on it comes against the end of the ascending lever. The revolving pin cylinder, by determining the number of impulses sent out, controls the rotation of the type wheel. The cylinder has geared to it a revolving commutator which reverses the current on the line. Each character key pressed down corresponds to a different number of impulses, and any motion in the pin cylinder of the transmitter is exactly duplicated by the type wheel shaft of the receiver.

The receiver has a type wheel with attached rotating power, an armature on the left, moved back and forth by magnets, releasing the type wheel shaft and allowing it to revolve step by step. The number of steps is determined by the number of impulses of current sent out



RECEIVER.—NEW PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

to revolve indefinitely. A lower left hand space key stops the pin cylinder at a blank point with which the printing mechanism of the receiver is brought into unison as a starting point, or zero, the other 37 keys including letters of the alphabet, figures, and a key for returning for new line. The space key is usually down when the current is on, to lock the pin cylinder from revolving. If any other key is pressed down, its lever arm, coming up under the pin cylinder, pushes back a horizontal bar latch and releases a lever then up and is itself in turn caught by the same latch and held until another key is pressed down. As soon as one lever is released and falls, the pin cylinder begins to revolve and continues

by the transmitter. The paper is stationary, and the type wheel carriage moves horizontally from left to right, being checked at each step, that a small hammer may strike the paper against the character opposite it on the type wheel. When the carriage has been moved to the extreme right the operator depresses a key, when the carriage is drawn back and the paper is fed upward a short distance for a new line of printed matter. The instruments may be set up and primarily adjusted by any intelligent person, when they may afterwards be operated by any typewriter, and without difficulty kept in operating adjustment.

—Scientific American.

A MODERN ROMEO AND JULIET.

MADGE HILTON was the latest acquisition to a once-celebrated Shakesperian touring company. Nothing was known of her save her name. No one knew how she came to join, or how she overcame the scruples of the manager towards new talent. It was her first introduction to the boards—professionally, at any rate. What a sweet little *débutante* she was! No one more retiring than she, and no one so self-discounting. She had abundant enthusiasm in her nature; but there was an entire lack of presumption. She was a painstaking artist. No matter how subordinate her part, she was never content until repeated study enabled her to fill it to the life.

Quiet and reserved as she was, she won the heart of every member of the company. But none felt her winsome power more than Henry Gilbert. His respect deepened into love. His whole soul went out to her. He was the leading man of the company, and had earned a considerable reputation in the dramatic world. Unobtrusively, but none the less effectually, he constituted himself Madge's guardian-in-chief. He always awaited her at the close of the performance, and escorted her home. During these walks he would cheerfully counsel her, and criticise the part she had played in a kindly manner. Madge was not long before she learned to value and fully appreciate his friendly offices. His tenderness touched her deeply. There could be no doubt about the depth of his devotion. He loved her with his very soul.

Then one night he determined to speak. His heart throbbled with anxiety. On her answer depended much to Henry Gilbert. She had always been kind and gentle towards him, but, then, she was so to all.

"Madge," he said softly, tightening his pressure on her arm, "you seem so different from every one else that I scarcely know how to begin what I wish to say."

At the sound of her Christian name from his lips her hand trembled on his arm.

"Oh, Mr. Gilbert—Mr. Gilbert, please—please don't!"

"Ah, you know what I would say! You must have seen it! Madge, ever since I knew you I have tried to make myself worthy of you. I know—"

"Oh, what have I done?" gasped Madge, tremulously.

"Done?" exclaimed Henry. "Nothing—only made me love you with my whole being. Madge, tell that you are not displeased—that you do not think me presumptuous! I love you, and would give my life to make you happy!"

"Oh, Mr. Gilbert," said she, chokingly. "Do not—Oh, please spare me this! Do not compel me to pain you! You have been so kind—so good to me—"

"Madge, will you be my wife?" he interrupted, passionately.

"Oh, no, no! it cannot be! Oh, what shall I say—how shall I tell you? Oh, Mr. Gilbert, I am so sorry! Oh, that I could have foreseen this!"

"And then?"

"I would have prevented you loving me. You have been a true friend to me, and I do appreciate your love, and what—what you offered me! But you do not understand—you do not know!"

"I know that I love you, and that I would give my life to hear the same words from your lips, Madge!"

"But it cannot be; I ought not to have allowed you to say so much."

"How could you help it?"

"I should have told you my secret before. I ought to have confided in you, but now it is too late! Oh, I know what it is to love, Mr. Gilbert, and I can therefore understand how deeply my words must wound you."

"Secret?" he murmured, "Secret, Madge?"

"Yes—I am—married!"

"Married!" he gasped, stopping abruptly.

"Listen, Mr. Gilbert. It is only just, after the honor you have done me, that I should tell you all. Twelve months ago my husband and I were married. I was an orphan, and his position was above mine. His people were scandalized at the alliance Frank had made, and turned their backs upon him. His allowance was at once stopped, and, without any profession on his hands, we had to face the world together. What could we do? Frank decided to become a physician. The difficulties in front of him were appalling; but with laudable determination he faced them. We had a little money by us, and Frank entered the hospitals. Applying himself rigorously to his task, he has already made much progress; but our means were exhausted. I resolved, if possible, to go on the stage that I might help him. By rigid economy, I have managed to

savo certain sums, which I have sent him from time to time. It is my intention thus to do till Frank has qualified."

"But, Madge—Mrs.—" and Henry stopped for her to supply the name.

"Scott," said Madge, noticing his pained look and embarrassment.

"Think of the risks to which you are exposed. Child, this is too much for you! But how noble—how noble!" And, in spite of himself, his eyes filled with tears.

"I have thought of everything," she replied, "and I am determined to go on. It is not right that Frank should have all to do while I stand by in idleness."

"But is there no other way of providing these necessary expenses?"

"None."

"Mrs. Scott, you have been frank with me," said Henry, "and I value your confidence. You have heard me say that I would give my life to make you happy. Your happiness is in your husband's welfare. Well, will you let me help you to promote it? You will not misunderstand me, I know. Let me—how shall I put it?"

"You have already helped me more than I can thank you for. Believe me, Mr. Gilbert, there—there is no need."

"No need?" he exclaimed. "Madge, you are pinching and depriving yourself of many things necessary to your comfort. You will, at all events, let me remain your friend?"

"No one knows how I value your friendship," she replied, "and I shall treasure it all the more now."

The light seemed suddenly to have departed from Henry Gilbert's life as he walked back to his hotel. But, though lost to him, her happiness might be furthered. By every means in his power he would help her. His heart was ready to burst with the bitterness of his own pain; but he would rejoice in her happiness.

Many a little present did he send to her rooms afterwards. They were always something Madge was needing, and were sent with such delicacy that even she did not perceive that their intent was to save her expenditure. And then one day Madge was ill. She had taken a chill, and, in spite of all advice, refused to stay indoors. That night, Henry's quick eye detected her indisposition, and he watched her closely on every opportunity. Towards the end, she had barely reached the wings when a sudden faintness overcame her. Taking her tenderly in his arms, he carried her to her room. Placing her under a dresser's care, Henry walked back to the stage. And he it was who sent the doctor round, and gave strict injunctions that the fees were to be charged to him.

The illness continued for some days, and the company had to continue their

tour, leaving Madge behind. When Henry found she would be unable to accompany them it was a bitter disappointment. But the day previous to their departure he assured himself that a short rest would do her a world of good, and he wrote her an adieu.

"Do not risk anything by leaving your room too early," he said. "Remember the task that is dependent upon you for accomplishment. And as to your salary, you need have no fear. I will speak to the management."

Poor Henry might have said that it was already arranged. Not that he had spoken to the manager—he never intended doing so; but he himself would send the money each week.

But Madge, during her convalescence, was not idle, and she rejoined the company in Birmingham.

About a week afterwards Henry Gilbert rushed excitedly to her room one afternoon.

"Ma—Mrs. Scott," said he eagerly, "we—we are in a mess! Miss Devanant is down with influenza, and her understudy is also ill! We have no one for Juliet to-night, and the manager is in despair. You once told me you know the part."

"Perfectly—at least, I am a letter perfect, you know."

At that moment the manager was announced.

"Ah, Gilbert," said he, "you have acquainted Miss Hilton? Right. Do you think you are capable of the part, my dear lady?"

"I told you an hour ago that I would stake my reputation on her ability, Dorking! Capable! You shall see." Then whispering to Madge: "Madge, consent; you will succeed, and your future will be assured."

"I—I will do my best, Mr. Dorking," said she, turning to the manager. Then, when he had left them, she asked:

"Oh, Mr. Gilbert, do you really think I ought to attempt it?"

"Undoubtedly. I know no one better fitted for the part. Your very simplicity and want of affectation will win you success. It is not for you I fear."

"Why? Are you not feeling well?"

"Yes—yes!"

"Oh, Mr. Gilbert, I believe you are ill! Oh, how selfish of me not to have seen it before!"

But Henry protested that he was quite well. Perhaps his nervousness arose from the fact that he would openly have to make love to her, he said.

"And do not be angry, Madge," he continued; "but I feel I must tell you that every word which comes from my lips to-night will be fresh from my own heart."

Whatever doubts existed concerning Madge's ability, they were speedily dis-

pelled that night. She not only looked her part, but felt it. Her acting was superb, because it was real. She forgot the stage, forgot the audience, forgot everything but that she was Juliet.

Madge's name was made, and, when the curtain went down on the act, Henry Gilbert took both her hands in his, and warmly congratulated her.

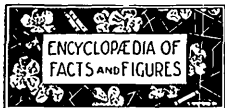
At length the last act was reached, and, as Henry bent over that seemingly inanimate form in the tomb, the whole scene seemed vividly typical of his own hopes. Was not she whom he loved better than life indeed dead to him? Ah, how real it was! His dazed stagger from that sepulchre was not simulated.

A pain, sharp and intense, shot through his heart. He drank the supposed poison, and then the audience, the stage, everything seemed to reel in front of him, and quickly to be enveloped as in a mist. His hand sought his sole, and he fell heavily to the floor. The cheering was terrific.

But when the curtain fell Henry Gilbert did not rise—he was dead!

Frank Scott is fully qualified now, and has been for many years. On the anniversary of Henry Gilbert's death, he and Madge join hands over his grave.

—Home Chat.



1897		July					1897	
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
29	30	31						

1897		August					1897	
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
29	30	31						

No part of Greece is forty miles from the sea or ten miles from the hills.

It has been conclusively proved that fish are possessed of a fairly acute sense of smell.

About 60,000 stamps are found loose in the letter-boxes of the United Kingdom every year.

The growth of nails on the left hand requires eight or ten days longer than those on the right.

The women of Iceland have full municipal suffrage, and are entitled to vote in all church and parish matters.

The song of the nightingale can be heard at the distance of a mile.

In certain parts of Syria, Palestine and Arabia, the fig trees and date palms are counted, and a tax is levied on every tree.

The pigmy swine of Australia are no larger than a good-sized house-rat, though they resemble their large counterparts in every other respect.

Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, contains large electric fish which give a violent shock on being touched. The electric organs are contained in the skin.

On Jubilee night 500 detectives in plain clothes were stationed in different parts of the City of London during the illuminations.

The ox employed by the Jews in treading out the corn was allowed to eat its fill of the grain, it being unlawful, according to the Jewish statutes, to muzzle the animal.

The best briar root from which pipes are made comes from the borders of France and Italy. Some of the roots are larger than a man's body, and weigh hundreds of pounds.

The Japanese are probably the cleanest nation in the world. Even the poorest citizen takes a bath twice a day. The 800 public baths in Tokio are said to be patronized by over 300,000 persons daily.

A mole attached by its tail to a toy cart was able to draw a load of sixteen pounds, i.e., ninety-three times its own weight. If a man had the same strength, one weighing a hundred and fifty pounds would be able to draw six tons.

On & Around the Farm.

General Notes.

Remedies for Cutworms.

EVERY year cutworms do more or less damage to nearly all crops, especially to tomatoes, cabbages and corn. Whenever sod or grassy land is left until spring before being plowed, any crop which may be planted on such land will be considerably damaged by cutworms. The reason is that the worms are nearly full grown in the spring, yet they need no good meal before forming into pupae, a short time after which they come forth as night-flying moths.

The life history of the cutworms is about as follows: The moths lay their eggs in grass throughout the summer months and after a few days these eggs hatch into small worms which feed upon the grass. The worms cast off their skin from time to time to accommodate their increase in size, and during the cooler weather of winter go deeper in the ground, being dormant for a time if the weather is very cold. Upon the approach of spring the worms come forth for a finishing touch of growth and soon form pupae in the ground just below the surface. Some time after this the moths are produced and, after mating, the females lay the eggs for another brood. With most species there is thus but one brood a year.

Most farmers are beginning to realize the many advantages of fall plowing, and where good land especially is plowed in the fall, it will greatly lessen the number of cutworms and other insects on such land the following spring. A good remedy for killing out the cutworms in the garden is to make up a mixture consisting of a quantity of bran or cornmeal moistened with water, to which is added a little paris green and a little molasses or sugar to give a sweetish taste. It is the paris green that kills the worms and this should be very thoroughly mixed with the bran so as to have a uniform mixture. A spoonful of this mixture should be placed near the plants just before night on the day the plants are set out. The cutworms work at night and will be killed by eating of

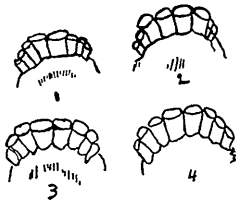
the poisonous mixture. It is much better, however, to place the mixture about in various parts of the field a few days before planting, as it will then kill off the worms before any damage is done.

SOME shade in a pasture is almost as necessary as some water and much grass. On blue grass soils, limestone loams, wood pastures, watered by running streams, furnish the ideal picnic ground for Jersey cows.

It is better to have a heifer come in at two years of age if she has been fed as she ought to be up to that time—that is, fed so as to make her grow and develop as much as possible. In that case she should be bred at fourteen or fifteen months of age. If she has been poorly kept, and is small, she should go a year longer. It is not so much the age as the amount of growth that should determine the time to breed.

Judging a Sheep's Age.

In general, the lamb has his eight small teeth for from twelve to sixteen months. At the end of this time he cuts two large teeth, as at Fig. 1, when he is said to have "a yearling mouth." At something less than two years (generally) there are four large permanent



incisors, as at Fig. 2. At about thirty months there are six permanent incisors, as at Fig. 3, and the other two come at about thirty-six to forty-two months, as at Fig. 4, when the sheep is said to "have a full mouth." From this date the age is guessed at by the amount of wear on the grinders,

In the Poultry Yard.

COCHIN OR PEKIN BANTAMS.—C. S. Powell contributes some interesting remarks to the *Poultry Monthly* on Bantams.

Cochin or Pekin bantams are now bred in five colors—buff, black, cuckoo, partridge and white. The buffs are the earliest we are acquainted with and today are the most popular. The color now most sought after is lemon buff, like the lemon buff so fashionable in the large cochins. The first cochin bantams we heard of were imported into England from China in 1850, and were obtained from the Emperor's yards during the

any other variety. The cuts herewith, from life, are good illustrations of the different varieties of the cochin bantams.

Dry food is the best for chickens.

Burying grain usually does away with fido hens.

When it can be done, it pays to grind bone for poultry.

Fowls having a good range gather a good variety of food.

Healthy fowls pick up their food quickly and relish it.

A cross of the Wyandottes and Langshans combines many good qualities that make a fowl valuable for market.



WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.



BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.



PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.



BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Franco-Chinese war. These birds were greatly inferior to the Pekins now bred in America. The cocks were a dark cinnamon in color, with white in hackles, and had brassy wings, and the hens were some shades lighter. These birds were bred in-and-in, until their constitution became weakened. Several British fanciers determined to strengthen and invigorate them by crossing with Nankin bantams, which undoubtedly improved their color, but they lost shape and became long in body, leg and tail, scantily feathered on shanks and feet, and many of them dark legged. These Pekin-Nankin crosses were then mated with the large buff Cochins, which added vigor and stamina, and then bred down to the proper size, the result being that Pekin bantams are now as hardy as

Millet seed is a good poultry food and a good egg producer. Being exceedingly rich it should not be fed to excess.

Linseed meal brightens the plumage, regulates the bowels and promotes digestion. A gill to a dozen hens is sufficient.

Oil meal, sunflower seed, hemp seed and buckwheat can all be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for exhibition.

Roup may first be detected by froth in the corners of the eyes, usually accompanied by wheezing which may be plainly heard in the house at night. This is followed often by swelling of the head and around the eyes until the

eyes are entirely closed. Warm, dry quarters and abundance of good food will usually bring them out alright, but for advanced cases such as diphtheria, canker mouth, etc., an application of a weak solution of carbolic acid, followed by an application of crude petroleum, both externally and in the mouth and nostrils is the best remedy I have found.

TO PACK EGGS IN SALT.—Use "coarse fine," cover the bottom of the tub first with three inches salt. On this place the eggs, large end down, far enough apart so they will not touch each other or sides of tub. Then cover this layer entirely with salt, follow by another layer of egg, and so on until tub is full. Keep in a cool, dry place.

The Piggery.

See that the young pigs get plenty of exercise in the sunshine and that they have a dry place to sleep. Wet bedding and damp sleeping quarters are a fruitful source of diarrhoea in young pigs.

WHEN a farmer feeds a pig beyond nine months, he is needlessly throwing away his profits. Too many are slow to appreciate this, notwithstanding the fact has been so often demonstrated and proclaimed.

SOAKED oats promote growth in young pigs very rapidly, but they are rather an expensive food, and we should observe the results closely as we go along. We do not care to raise any stock for market which will not pay for its feed.

THE mistake of keeping and using cross-bred males and materially in degenerating the hogs on many farms. The boar should be a thoroughbred, or there will be no uniformity in the offspring. There is little pleasure in raising mongrels.

PRECISE experiments have shown that it is very nearly impossible to feed in such a manner that a pound of pork can be produced with profit from any animal over a year old. To keep hogs through two winters is an antiquated method.

LARGE numbers of growing pigs should be fed and fattened during the summer months and sold alive by the feeder in the autumn, to be slaughtered at the packing houses, where the carcasses can be cut and cured in a uniformly satisfactory manner, suited to the preference of buyers at home and abroad.

Well Spent Labour.

A HOME-MADE CLOD CRUSHER.

THE clod crusher shown in the cut is useful both for crushing lumpy soil and for rolling and smoothing the land at the same time. Three logs as even in size and as round and true as possible



are fastened inside a framework by round spikes driven through the side-pieces into the logs so that the latter can turn freely. Where the large, carefully made land roller is not at hand, this quickly-made substitute will serve a very good purpose. It can be weighted if necessary.

LIFTING JACKS FOR VEHICLES.

THE very simplest form of a wagon jack is shown in Figure 1. It is simply a board six inches wide, and of the proper length, with two notches sawed out near the top, as shown above. For light wagons, one man can use this jack very easily, but for heavy wagons, assistance is required. The one in Figure

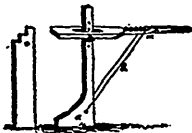


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

2 is cheap, strong and convenient. The part *a*, is made from a two-inch plank of some tough wood, and is two and one-half feet long. The lever, *m*, is three and one-half long and should be made from a tough stick 8x1 inches square, dressed to the form shown. The retaining rod, *g*, may be two pieces of No. 8 annealed wire. The upper end fastens in the serrated edge on the upper side of the lever. This will be found a most serviceable jack and will easily support half a ton weight.

...AT THE...

Editor's Desk

POLITICS in the dog days, with the mercury hovering between 95° and 100° is a refinement of cruelty which it would tax the demoniacal ingenuity of a grand inquisitor to surpass as a mode of punishment for heretical humanity. And yet the air is full of politics. Our provincial political leaders of both parties are, at the time of writing, talking here and talking there, and talking everywhere, and it says much for the self-sacrificing capacity of the electorate that they will sit in their hundreds and listen for an hour at a time to the vehement denunciations of the touring politician, the perspiration the while pouring from them as freely as invectives flow from the lips of their torturer.

Across the ocean in England our Dominion Premier is more than maintaining his reputation as an orator and a diplomatist. His "response" at the almost daily banquet contains as much food for reflection for British statesmen and the British public as the average platform oration requiring several hours for delivery.

It is politics indeed in England in these days immediately succeeding the jubilee festivities, and, looking beneath the surface, who can fail to see the tremendous political significance of the jubilee itself? That bringing together in the old historic capital of representatives of every section of the empire which comprises one-fourth of the earth's surface and whose people account for one-fifth of the world's population! Remembering that "politics" really means "the art of government," well can it be said that the jubilee pageant was the most striking political object lesson the world ever saw; and that it will have considerable influence on the politics of the different self-governing colonies is more than probable.

Back again on this side of the water and to the south of us it is "politics" of course. It always is "politics" in the Big Republic, that is, politics of a kind.

For there the word means everything, from changing the village post clerk to substituting silver for gold. There is always something to keep the politician active in the United States; the tariff and the "alien immigrant" are engaging the lion's share of his attention, however.

We remember reading some years ago an article in the *Forum* from the pen of one of the Republic's foremost men—not a politician by-the-bye—in which the writer bemoaned the fact that American patriotism was of such a negative character. This candid critic declared that his countrymen did not set up any high ideal of excellence, and strive by might and main to attain thereto, but that their chief object seemed to be to accentuate the difference between themselves and any other people. It was to him a source of much regret and considerable humiliation that the American people would sooner tolerate that which was *undesirable and evil in their national affairs*, but which was "American," than remedy the evil by adopting a method identified with another country. It was just after Grover Cleveland's election that Mr. Raussaerler read his countrymen this lecture, and, looking at the legislation and attempted legislation of more recent days, it would appear that the shallowness of national life against which he declaimed, is still the characteristic of our neighbors—our most unneighborly neighbors.

While their ambassadors in England strive hard to second the latter's efforts to cultivate the most cordial relations between the British Empire and the United States, their legislators at Washington never miss an opportunity of sowing the seeds of discord between the two countries. We thought in the Alien Labor Law and in the rejected Corliss Bill we had seen that hybid monstrosity, the "patriotism" of the American politician, at its worst. But we were premature. The restrictive "patriotism" of the American politician has now grown too big for its own country and seeks to assert itself in foreign lands, for a clause in the new Dingley tariff provides that lumber from New Brunswick may be admitted free into the United States, *if cut by American citizens.*

As the Liberal party in Canada and the leading Liberal organ, *The Toronto Globe*, have been not infrequently, and not altogether unjustly, charged with too implicit a faith in the desire of the United States to cultivate better trade relations with us, it will not be out of place to quote freely from an article from the editorial page of the *Globe* on this latest exhibition of Yankee love for Canada and Canadians:

"Practically the United States Senate is undertaking to determine who shall be employed in a Canadian province and discriminating against Canadians in their own country. Side by side with this extraordinary proceeding is the determination to drive out the Canadians employed on the Gorge Railway between Lewiston and the Falls. It is provided also by the new American tariff that goods seeking access to the United States shall meet a discriminatory duty of 10 per cent. if carried in any other than American vessels.

As an exhibition of national greed and selfishness these measures almost make one despair of civilization. Great Britain and Canada, with a patience that is admirable and a temper that is praiseworthy, have steadily sought to enjoy good trade relations with the United States, but all in vain. The United States, under the influence of the maddest protection, is organizing itself against the world and challenging the world's commercial hostility, and sooner or later the other great nations of the earth will unite in commercial hostility to the United States. Washington is legislating against the world.

It is all a pitiful commentary on our modern civilization. But it may be that nothing short of a world-wide commercial war will persuade the United States to adopt a sane and neighborly commercial policy. Some American papers blame Canada for seeking better trade relations with Great Britain. We must seek better trade relations somewhere, or submit to be absolutely cooped up within our own borders. The independent American would hold us in contempt if we did not fight for our own hand and seek honorable means of relief from the pressure of our great neighbor.

We have not failed to notice the readiness with which the Americans cultivate cordial relations with Canadians to the extent of using the latter for the disposal of the surplus not required for the U. S. market. It has often bothered the Canadian farmer to understand why certain

products imported from the United States, which he could produce more cheaply than the American farmer, were sold in Canadian cities at prices a little lower than that he required to make a decent profit.

The same anomaly has been noticed with different manufactured articles, and a certainly not unreasonable explanation is offered in a local paper by a gentleman who conducts a large manufacturing business on the border. It is, that the American grower and manufacturer, having met the demands of his own country's market, and, thanks to the high protection offered him, reaped an unnecessarily large profit, he is quite content, nay thankful, to get rid of his surplus in Canada "without a margin."

In this way not only does the American producer reduce the chances of a glut in his own market, but with characteristic "smartness" he seeks to displace the Canadian grower or Canadian made article in the Canadian market on the plea of cheapness; once he accomplished this, the Canadian producer, being unable to compete with the slaughter price of his surplus stock, that surplus stock would no longer be slaughtered. The Canadian farmer and the consumer generally, would have the pleasure of buying inferior American commodities at superior American prices.

The world-wide commercial war which the *Globe* thinks "may be" necessary to "persuade the United States to attempt a sane commercial policy" cannot come too soon. Commercially, the United States is what Turkey is politically—an inveterate nuisance and disturber of the peace. The mania with which each is respectively afflicted requires treatment on the homeopathic principle of like cures like. For the blood spiller of the Orient, the sword of unted Christendom; for the insatiable tariff and restriction monger of the West, a broadside of tariffs from the rest of the world.

At the closing exercises of the Ontario Agricultural College, our provincial minister of agriculture delivered himself of some observations which are well worth taking to heart, not only by the young farming student, but by the

hard-headed, practical farmer, who has made his pile and whose only trouble in life is "what to do with those lads of mine who won't take to farming."

"Some men took up agriculture as a business, others as a pleasure, but all were pursuing it for the same purpose, for results, and no man of either one or the other class would pursue it very long if he did not get results. Whether the results were satisfactory or not depends very much on the nature of the preparation, the draining of the land, etc., which must be continued for years before it comes to fruition. What was needed in agriculture was men with thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of it. In everything theory was necessary for success. In road-making in the province there was no theory, and the roads were being built by accident, a load of stone here and a load of stone there. If a man went about this with a theory and then worked that theory out the results would be very different from those at present attained. The same thing applied to farming; and the necessary theoretical and practical information could only be acquired at the Agricultural College, the only institution of the kind in Canada, and the most economically conducted on the continent. Mr. Dryden took up the various criticisms levelled against the college by the members of the Opposition. It was said that there were too many teachers and that they were getting too much money. He pointed out that in the high schools there are now many more teachers than in the old days, and the teachers at the college were engaged for the same reason, to make it more efficient in all its branches. Then it was said that some of the graduates did not make good farmers. We saw university graduates who turned out to be poor lawyers or doctors or teachers, but no one blamed the university for that. Such a test showed what the boys are worth, not what the college is worth. Then they asked, where are the results? but Mr. Dryden declared these would be abundantly seen in the future—this was only sowing time. It took time for young men to get settled and achieve success in farming, but give the young men a chance and the results would be seen."

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It is this failure to "give the young men a chance," that has caused so many to turn in disgust from the farm. Instil into the mind of a youth that one of the great advantages of farming as a vocation is that "you don't need much education," "you don't have to study,"

and if the lad has any spirit or "go" in him at all, his flesh will creep at the "advantages" offered him. Show him, however, what is really the case, that successful farming, nowadays, requires just as keen an intelligence as any commercial calling, offers as much opportunity for mental activity as "a profession": that farming, in fact, is not a case of "you put in your seed and it grows while you sleep," but a vocation requiring its followers to be versed in the economy and science of agriculture, and capable of applying the principles thereof. Let the farmer's son grasp this fully—and there is an abundance of proof in the numerous instances of phenomenal success following the recognition in practice of these requirements of the age: give him the opportunity of obtaining the necessary educational qualifications, bring in to his regular home-life on the farm something of the recreation which the wider social life of the city offers; and farming will cease to be a bogey to so many farmer's sons.

.

The gentlemen, political, journalistic and otherwise, who have so warmly resented Rudyard Kipling's reference to Canada as "Our Lady of the Snows" will doubtless allow their wrath to cool now that a month's boiling, broiling, tropical heat has demonstrated how justified they were in denouncing Mr. Kipling as an unconscionable libeller.

"Our Lady of the Snows," indeed. "The Bake House o'er the Sea" is the title we humbly suggest to the King of Modern Bards for the next occasion on which he honors Canada with his attention. A few stanzas in line with our suggested title would serve to remind us in the depth of winter that summer would come in time just as "Our Lady — —" at present keeps us from despair by encouraging a belief that we shall have a cooler season later on.

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The Dominion Government has undoubtedly fulfilled the command, "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," so far as the preferential clause in the new tariff is concerned. It is doubtless because this clause smacks so much of justice and fair play, that it, in particular, has excited the wrath and roused the venom of the United States Legislature, who, in common with the rest of mankind, do not like "illustrations by contrast," whereby their own short comings are thrown into such strong relief.

Recent Improvements In Farm Implements

CORN HARVESTING.

WHILE Canada is not essentially a corn territory, it has been demonstrated that fodder and ensilage corn can be very successfully grown in some of the Provinces—particularly Ontario. In the corn districts of the United States where extraordinary corn crops are raised, sometimes attaining a height of fourteen or fifteen feet, Corn Harvesters—special machines for the purpose—have been introduced for taking off the crop. The Corn Harvester, as it is termed, is not relatively so successful as the Self Binding Harvester in cutting and binding grain; in fact, the machine is still in an experimental stage. The average corn crop grown in Ontario, or for that matter in any part of Canada, can be harvested successfully with a Massey-Harris Wide-Open Binder, and it is the only Grain Binder made that can do this work satisfactorily. A few simple changes and attachments, supplied at a moderate price, are required, and these can be had promptly to fit any Massey-Harris Binder made since '92, which will convert it into a very successful Corn Harvester for the average crop grown in Canada. Not only is a great saving thus effected in the original cost in comparison with the Corn Harvester, which costs from \$130 to \$150 each, but the Corn Harvester will cut but one row at a time, even though the crop be of average height or ever so small, while two rows can be cut with the Massey-Harris Wide-Open Binder, when fitted with the Corn Harvester Attachment; and further, it will do better and cleaner work in the average Ontario corn crop.

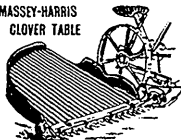
Canadian farmers do not average perhaps more than six to twelve acres of corn, and therefore should not pay as much as \$130 to \$150 for a machine to do that work, when by the expenditure of a comparatively few dollars an At-

tachment can be had for a Massey-Harris Wide-Open Binder, enabling them to cut and bind the crop with reasonable satisfaction and success, and, if it be an average crop, better than it can be done with most Corn Harvesters.

CLOVER SEED TABLE.

Much Seed is wasted in the ordinary way of cutting and gathering the Clover Seed crop, especially when the Clover is allowed to ripen, as it should do. The Massey-Harris Clover Seed Table is an inexpensive and admirable device. It consists of a Table Attachment for Mowers, as illustrated below, and can be readily attached to either a Toronto, or a Brantford Mower of 17, 19 or 21 sections. The Table is very light, yet amply substantial, and does not materially affect the draught of the machine.

MASSEY-HARRIS
CLOVER TABLE



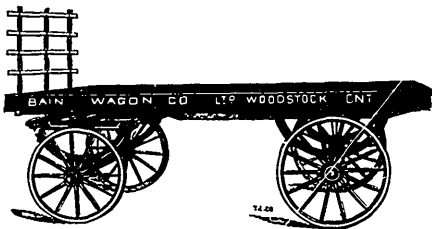
The Table is deep, and laying across it, hinged to the front at the Cutter Bar, is a rack of smooth hardwood slats. As the Clover is cut and falls on these slats, the very ripe heads and much seed otherwise entirely wasted fall between the slats into the table and are thus saved. A man following rakes off the cut clover, and lifting up the slat rack fills a bag with the ripe heads and seed.

Many farmers save as much as \$10 or \$50 worth of seed in a single season by this splendid attachment.



MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER HARVESTING CORN.

The Corn Harvester Attachments are simple and easily put on, enabling the machine to cut and bind two rows at a time.



"MOSES" FARM TRUCK.

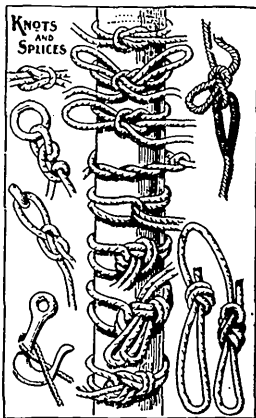
WHEN Dentonia Park Farm was equipped with appliances, in addition to a wagon and a dump cart, a "Moses" Farm Truck was ordered. When the Superintendent first saw it, he looked wisely and said nothing, but thought inwardly there was not much use for such a thing around the farm. Two months later he remarked to a bystander as the truck went past with a load of posts (twice as many as could be taken on an ordinary wagon), "When that truck first came out here I saw little use for it, but now I would not know how to farm without it. We use it for all sorts of purposes." That is just it: it can be used for all sorts of purposes, and will take a much bigger load of a good many kinds of things, than can be taken on the ordinary farm wagon.

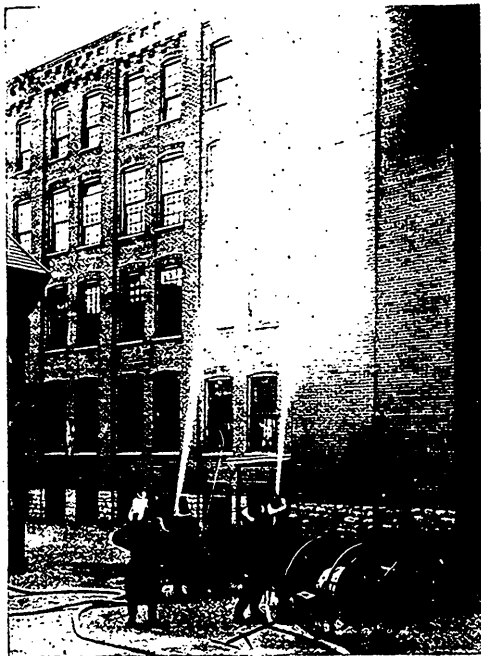
An admirable use for this splendid Farm Truck—which can be bought at a comparatively moderate price—is in handling bound corn and conveying it to the cutting box, since it will take a very much bigger load and in a shape to enable it being handled twice as expeditiously.

The farmer who raises any considerable quantity of corn cannot afford to be without one of these most useful trucks. They are made with either cast or steel skains. The platform is 14 ft. long by 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and 4½ in. deep, and made for two horses. The one-horse truck is four feet shorter. They are sold by Massey-Harris agents everywhere.

KNOTS AND SPLICES.

ONE of the things about which there is often too little known on the farm is how to handle rope, and especially knot and splice making. In using rope in connection with slings, hay carrying apparatus, polo raising, etc., much time will be saved and accidents avoided by reference to the following illustrations which are so plain as to need little or no explanation.



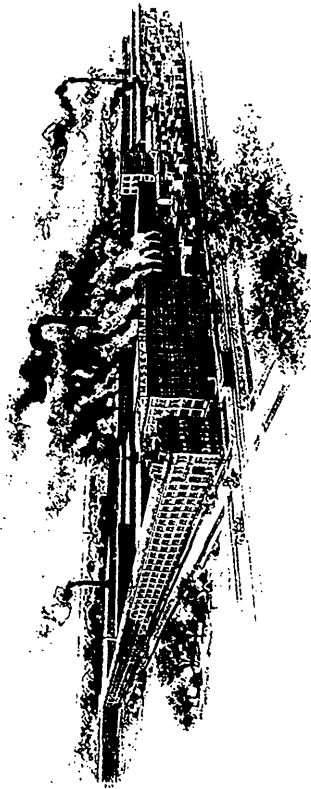


FROM A PHOTO BY GEORGE EVANS, A HOLDER IN THE COMPANY'S TORONTO WORKS.

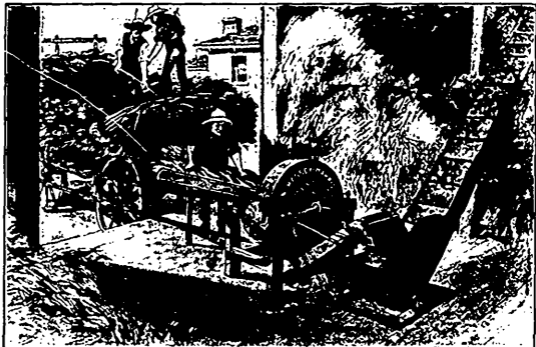
MASSEY-HARRIS FIRE DEPT AT DRILL (TORONTO WORKS).

A GLANCE at the picture of the Works of Massey-Harris Company at Toronto, shown on the adjoining page, with the large and numerous buildings, some of them four or five stories high, and aggregating many acres of floor space, will suggest that every precaution is needed against fire. No plant in Canada has such a thorough fire protection equipment. There are hydrants everywhere about the premises,

and automatic sprinklers which go off at 150 degrees of heat, are put on the ceilings of the workshops, covering every ten square feet of surface. An immense fire pump capable of throwing 1,000 gallons a minute, fed by city supply and by two enormous cisterns, gives extra pressure when needed. Besides this, there are automatic electric alarms and a complete fire alarm system to a central station, where the fire department sleep and live.]



Massey-Harris Co's (Limited) Toronto Works. View of the Works on King St West devoted to the Building of a General Line of Implements and the Making of Steel Parts.



NEW MASSEY-HARRIS ROLLER BEARING ENSILAGE CARRIER.

ENSILAGE CUTTING.

ENSILAGE making is a tedious and dangerous operation unless a substantial and properly-made Cutter is used. The character of the work is such that the machine must be heavy and strong, with well-fitted bearings, since otherwise the necessary speed and the required power cannot be obtained without danger. The new MASSEY-HARRIS ROLLER BEARING ENSILAGE CUTTER is solid and substantial, and runs very smoothly and evenly, ensuring speed and lasting qualities. The Carrier is accurately made and well fitted. Roller Bearings have been applied to both the Feed and Cross Shafts. The Feed Rollers can be instantly stopped or reversed to avert accident in a sudden emergency. The pressure is applied to the Feed Rollers by two heavy coil springs instead of the old-fashioned weight still used by some makers, which is always jumping up and down and ap-

plying the same amount of pressure, whether little or much is required.

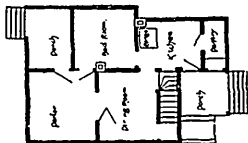
Amongst other improvements for '97, the Drive Pulley can be attached at the side of the machine, or at the end, which best suits the convenience of the operator. In the illustration it is shown at the end, thus admitting of the engine standing outside and the belt running in the doorway.

The Short Carrier is driven from the top end. The Carriers can be quickly swung into the desired position and in the readiest possible manner, it being possible to deliver the cut corn or feed straight ahead or to either side at pleasure. The Carrier is furnished in 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24 ft. lengths, and upwards in multiples of four feet. The Knives are made in the Company's own Steel Plant, and are of a better quality than anything hitherto supplied.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR \$600.

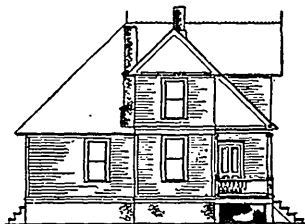
THE small farmhouse shown in the accompanying illustrations can be built for about \$600. Of course, in such a cheap structure all conveniences cannot be had, neither can it be as large as is usually desired, unless poorly constructed. No size is noted, but this feature can be accommodated to the cost of material in the locality where it is to be built. The idea is to get a suitable plan and let the farmer adapt it to his needs and circumstances.

The house is an ordinary balloon frame structure, with cellar under dining-room. The windows are single light sash, but double four or six light sash



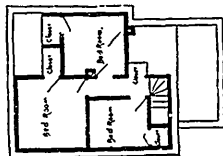
THE ARRANGEMENT DOWN STAIRS.

Closets are put under roof slopes, giving maximum floor area in rooms, with no jogs in ceilings. A linen closet off the



SIDE ELEVATION.

would be a small saving in cost. The buttresses on the kitchen chimney are capped with terra cotta, but these can be left off, as they are merely for appearance. The house is constructed with reference to compactness as well as convenience.



THE SECOND FLOOR.

upper hall is very convenient, and not often found in a farmhouse of this size. Of course, for \$600 no plumbing can be had except that of a most primitive character, and hence unsafe and out of the question. The pantry is well fitted with shelves, table, tilt, bins for flour and meal, drawers for table linen, etc. The cellar has an outside and inside entrance. A roomy back porch affords a limited drying place for clothes, seed, corn or any other purpose. As the front part of the house is used comparatively little, the stairs at back are arranged so that rooms most apt to be in constant use are warmed in winter by the kitchen range.



Baby's Nap.

How sound the little creature sleeps
Within its cradle nest!
How soft the long drawn, gentle breath
That marks its quiet rest!

One dimpled hand, with finger tips
As rosy as the dawn,
And nails like tiny seeds of pearl,
Rests on its robe of lawn.

Just look, my friend! the cherry lips
Are parted with a smile;
The face is full of innocence,
Devoid of sin or guile.

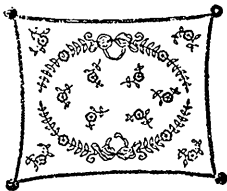
No wonder angels gather round
Its simple cradle bed;
No wonder Heaven sends blessings down,
Like sunlight on its head.

A baby fair, a baby sweet—
So fit as long, long ago,
Were we, before we drank such draughts
Of sin and care and woe.

There! cover up the little hands,
And shade the smiling face;
We can but pray that God will guide
Dear baby by His grace.

Making the Home Beautiful.

NOTHING gives a room such a dainty and home-like look as a profusion of cushions, and there is certainly no article which sells with more rapidity at a bazaar. Much time may be spent by skilled fingers in their decoration, or dainty frilled affairs may be run up with a machine in little over half an hour.



A DRAWING-ROOM CUSHION.

For this the art-worker may design and carry out a scheme of decoration as in our sketch. The less gifted maiden will buy a square at any price from any vendor of art draperies. A plainer square for the back of the cushion, in a color

which matches or contrasts well, must be provided.

Lay those squares face to face with pieces of unbleached calico of the same size top and bottom. Machine the four pieces together, leaving an opening of



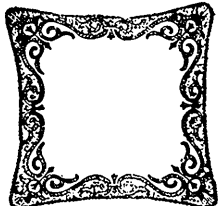
A COLLEGE CUSHION.

four inches. Turn the bag inside out, and take it to an upholsterer to be filled.

THE COST OF STUFFING.

This varies with the material used. Feathers will come to 50 cts. or 60 cts.; brown wool, the cheapest filling, from 20 cts. If the latter is used, inquire if it has been recently put through the mill, as it is apt to be lumpy.

The cushion is finished with cord, as in the picture. This cord must be drawn tightly, or it will never look neat.

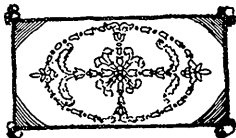


CUSHION WITH APPLIQUE DESIGN.

In making pongee silk cushions with frills, it is better to make a calico pillow first, and the cover to slip over it.

COLLEGE CUSHIONS.

These should be made of strong ma-



A DESIGN FOR JEWEL EMBROIDERY.

terials, as an undergraduate's cushions have hard wear. Our illustration is of the useful long shape. It could be carried out in the college colors, and might be embroidered with the arms of the college or the initials of the owner.

The square cushion, with a border and applique design, is extremely effective, and a novel idea for bazaar work.

A Talk with Mothers.

BITING THE FINGER NAILS.

Biting the finger nails is a very common habit in children of two years and older, and one which often continues into adult life, and ruins the shape of the nails. It is generally the expression of an innate nervousness. Many children bite their nails when excited, while others do it even while asleep. Treatment should consist in trying to relieve the nervous excitability by suitable hygienic measures, although this is often a difficult matter. The habit may sometimes be broken by dipping the fingers into a solution of some bitter substance, or, when this fails, by forcibly keeping them from the mouth. When a child is over four the nails may be manicured, which improves their appearance and arouses the child's pride to take care of them, while it also removes much of the temptation to bite by keeping the nails smooth and free from loose particles of surrounding skin.

KEEP CHILDREN BUSY.

Children should be furnished with employment, which is sometimes difficult to provide. What we call a natural love of mischief is nothing more than activity. Children are restless for employment; they must have something to do, and if they are not so furnished they will do mischief. Do not blame them; it is their nature, and should be encouraged rather than checked. In furnishing little employments you can form the habits and cultivate the tastes. What is begun should be finished. Care should be taken with whatever is done, and neatness should be encouraged.

LEMON juice and water, without sugar, will oftentimes relieve one of a sick headache in a short time, and half a gill of lemon juice three times a day in a little water is said to be good for rheumatism.

If a high fever comes on at evening, bathe the feet and wrap in a blanket, put warm irons to the feet and give aconite in water every hour until the patient is in a "good sweat," then keep well covered.

REMEMBER that potatoes grated and applied as a poultice are a quick and sure relief for scalds and burns.

REMOVE insects from the ear with warm water. Never use a probe or other hard substance for the ear lest you perforate the drum.

WHEN dust gets into the eyes avoid rubbing with the fingers, but dash cold water into them. Remove cinders with a camel's hair brush.

WHEN choking from any cause, get upon all fours and cough, if there is no one present to render the old-time assistance of "pounding on the back."

ONIONS, according to the *New York Medical Times*, are the best nerve known, and, moreover, are useful in coughs, colds and influenza. This paper says also that onions eaten every other day whiten the complexion.

The Plain Woman.

To the plain woman who is a wife, her want of beauty is sometimes a grief. She fancies she might have secured a more perfect allegiance if she had been like some more fortunate woman; she pities her husband among other men, as Sir Gawain's wife may have done, that his wife is uncomely; she longs to fill his eyes with pleasure; she would be burned alive if she might rise from her ashes fair enough to take the reproach of her uncomeliness away from him—fair enough to see his gaze follow her with rapture. She does not realize that the women who are most ardently and lastingly loved by men are seldom very beautiful women.

Prettiness wins admiration; something much deeper and more subtle inspires and retains affection. No woman need be ugly. If there is a soul in her body, it has but to begin betimes to show through. From her earliest girlhood she thought she thinks, the feelings to which she gives way, the tones she utters, the wishes she indulges, are sculpturing lines in her face that are capable of making a beauty all her own—lines whose writing will remain when bloom fades and sparkle fails.

It is in the beginning of manhood and in the beginning of old age that a man is captivated simply by a pretty face, and is in breathless haste to make the charms his own possession. The maturer man is far less subject to a mistaken infatuation.

Fashionable and Comfortable.

The mere suggestion of a tea gown is rest, and to don one after a day's shopping is a delight; one of such simple loose construction as that represented in our illustration is the height of comfort in the summer days.



A TEA GOWN.

The gown itself is composed of cashmere of heliotrope shade, just touches the ground at the back, and is not overpoweringly full. The material is gathered into the neck-band, both back and front, after the manner of a dressing gown, the side breadths only being slightly cut in at the waist. The deep purple velvet bolero is of the jaquette type, cut much after the style of an Eton, only that it falls straight at the back without seams, and indeed rejoins but in four seams, under the arms and on the shoulders. The sleeves had a puff at the top and a bias rill at the wrist. Rich lace is appliqué on the fronts and chiffon ruff at the neck and wrists complete an ideal garment.

We cannot but feel that some sort of apology is due when we present yet an-

other skirt, but really we are passing through a transition stage as regards these, and the development is so rapid that we are obliged to do our best to keep up with it.

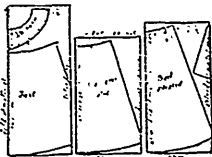
In this particular model we may trace the first dawning of a draped skirt, which we plainly foresee will soon be burst upon us in all its undisguised glory; but in the meantime we are being prepared for it in Dame Fashion's usual subtle manner. When it arrives in *propria persona*, it will bring with it a separate foundation, on which to mount its slippers; but as yet we are content to cut the lining and material alike, with the said foundation foreshadowed by the shaped circular yoke.

This, you will observe, is carried quite round to the centre-back, the long folds being joined to it, and then pleated and laid back over it.

In the diagram the pattern is laid on a forty-four-inch material, which necessitates gores being added to the front, and also in a much smaller degree to the sides. These are easily obtained from the slopings of the other pieces, and if closely stitched and pressed flat, they would never be observed.

In a wider stuff those on the sides may be avoided, and even in forty-four this would be possible by dovetailing the pieces, provided the material is the same both sides. But this would be impracticable with cashmere, which was the fabric we had in mind as peculiarly adapted for this mode of treatment.

The velvet rouleaux trimming the skirt are by no means necessary to a correct conception to the schema, which may be left plain, or trimmed in any manner that suggests itself. Despite the primary intention with regard to this design, it would be quite possible to substitute a fitted linen front and side gore.



The yoke piece would be faced down on this, and the lower drapery added. At the back the present pattern to be



A DESIRABLE SKIRT.

used alike for lining and material, and the two made up together.

Quantity of forty-four-inch material, four yards.

Household Hints.

Fat or suet will keep sweet for a much longer time if separated from the skin, finely-shredded, and mixed with flour. Keep in a dry, cool place.

If oil is spilled on a carpet, immediately scatter corn-meal over it, and the oil will be absorbed. Oil that has soaked into a carpet may be taken out by laying a thick piece of blotting-paper over it, and pressing with a hot flat-iron, repeat the operation, using a fresh piece of paper each time.

If, when ironing, you have a small board sprinkled with salt water, you will find it very convenient. Immediately the iron becomes rough, rub it two or three times over the salt, and it should be perfectly smooth. As irons are apt to get rough in the course of a heavy ironing, the value of this wrinkle will be readily perceived.

To Clean Cane Bottom Chairs.—Turn the chair bottom upwards, and with hot water and sponge wash the cane-work well, so that it may become completely soaked. Should it be very dirty you must add soap. Let it dry in the open air, or in a place where there is a thorough draught, and it will become as tight and firm as when new, provided that none of the strips are broken.

Simple Recipes for Tasty Dishes.

Stewed Bananas.—Stewed bananas are cooked till clear in a syrup made of one cup of sugar, one of water, a bay-leaf, and a stick of cinnamon. It has to be recorded that though cooked bananas are recognised as far more wholesome than uncooked, children are apt to reject them except in the latter form. Sometimes stewed bananas poured around custard cup moulds of corn-starch or rice tempt the small eaters, though not always. They have to be coaxed and encouraged—our mother encountered recently confessed to bribery—but after a few trials the taste seems to be acquired, and then stewed or baked bananas or banana fritters may become a frequent dish.

Orange Roly Poly.—Make light pastry, as for apple dumplings. Roll in oblong sheets, and lay oranges sliced and seeded thickly over it. Sprinkle with sugar, also grate orange peel over it. Then roll up, folding down the edges closely to keep the syrup from running out. Boil in a cloth for one and a half hours. To make a sauce, use six eggs, leaving out two of the whites; half a pound of butter; one pound of the juice of two lemons; and rind of both (grated). Place over a slow fire; stir till it thickens to the consistency of honey. This can be made with any kind of fruit.

Oatmeal Pudding.—Mix half an ounce of fine Scotch oatmeal with half a gill of cold milk. Be careful to see that no lumps are left in it. Pour on to it half a pint of boiling milk. Boil over a slow fire for ten minutes. Add to it half an ounce of bread-crumbs; half an ounce of warmed butter; a flavouring of lemon juice or vanilla, and one well-beaten yolk of an egg. Slightly butter a pie-dish. Put in a little jam or nicely stewed fruit. Pour the mixture on the top. Bake slowly about half an hour. Beat up the white of the egg to a stiff froth; stir in two teaspoonfuls of castor sugar, and a few drops of vanilla. Heap this up on the pudding, put back in a slow oven till a pale brown. Serve at once.

Meat Pasties.—Dainty little meat pasties can be made either with or without onions. Those who really like this wholesome, yet disagreeable vegetable, can make them with a quarter-of-a-pound of raw lean beef cut into dice, with an equal amount of potatoes; mix on a plate with one finely-chopped onion, a little parsley, thyme, salt, pepper, and sufficient water to moisten. Have ready some good short crust, and roll out a quarter-of-an-inch; then cut into rounds, put one tablespoonful of the mixture into the centre, wet the edges, and draw over the top. Brush over with an egg to glaze, and bake in a moderate oven.



Lured by the Electric Light.

LAST summer, in the midst of a warm evening, the electric lights in the city of Pendleton, Oregon, went out, and for about two hours and a half the city was left in darkness. The citizens, meantime, made many sarcastic remarks about the uncertainty of electricity, and surmises were expressed that some green employé had been "fooling with something." How far this surmise was from being correct, an explanation of the difficulty will reveal; and it will also show how much trouble a small thing may cause.

During the evening, the men at the power station noticed that the lights were growing dim. The superintendent had gone home for the night, and no expert advice could be obtained, but the men had no great difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the wires were grounded somewhere, and that the engine was overloaded in trying to fill the soil of east Oregon with electricity.

"Shut off the incandescent lights," said the foreman. "That'll put more power into the arcs, and keep us going until the thing can be repaired."

So the incandescents were shut off; but that did not relieve the situation at all. The arcs burned fainter and fainter. Meantime the engine was seen to be acting peculiarly. The trouble, whatever it was, must be in the station, and not outside.

The engineer was appealed to, but could not make out what was the matter; but now the big driving belt connecting the engine with the dynamos was seen plainly to jump up and down and plunge back and forth, striking the stone work of the side of the building as it had never done before.

"Your electricity is on the rampage somehow," said the engineer. "There's nothing the matter with the engine, I'm going to shut her down, and you can send for the boss."

So the engine was shut down, and the "boss," who was Mr. William Burgess, the superintendent of the works, was hastily summoned. He looked matters over, and said, "How would it do to examine the belt?"

He examined it himself, and first found the body of one white "miller" or moth, and then another and another, and finally hundreds and thousands of them. They had gathered on the belt

for a ride, having first been attracted to the windows and lured into the building by the brilliant light; they had, indeed, been assisted to this "ride" by the suction of the swiftly whirling belt, until its surface was a mass of crushed millers, and it could get no hold upon the shafts.

The men said they had seen a good many millers in the station that evening, but their attention had not been particularly attracted to them; and it never occurred to them that little white-millers could stop a steam-engine! The men were all set at work cleaning the belt, and in due time the arc and incandescent lights flashed up in the streets of Pendleton.

♦♦

A Lesson in Good Manners.

WHEN General Fleury, the Fidus Achates of Napoleon III., after several years spent at Paris as Chief of the Imperial Household, was nominated to the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg, at the close of the first State banquet he attended, he horrified one of the principal dignitaries of the Muscovite court by using his fingers instead of the tong for the purpose of transferring the sugar from the silver gilt bowl to his coffee cup.

With the object of teaching the gallant General a lesson, the dietary in question, to whom the sugar bowl was handed next, took it from the hands of the servant, walked to the window which was open, and pitched it into the courtyard, commanding the servant to bring another. The General observed this, as it was intended that he should. He said nothing, but as soon as ever he had drunk his coffee he approached the window in his turn, and pitched the dainty Sevres cup and saucer, as well as the gold spoon, down into the square below.

"What on earth is your Excellency doing?" inquired the Russian dignitary in utter amazement.

"Why," replied the General, "I thought that was the court etiquette here, as I saw you a short time ago pitching the sugar bowl out of the window."

At this moment the Czar appeared upon the scene, and having heard the closing words of the General's reply asked smilingly what had taken place. His smile changed to a hearty laugh when he was made acquainted with the manner in which General Fleury had responded to the impertinence of the old court official, and from that time forth no further attempt was made to teach any lesson in good manners to the French Ambassador.

They Led Him Home.

LITTLE Johnny had been carefully trained by his teacher to take part in the Sunday School Dominion Day Entertainment and his parents took him forth with much pride.

"Now, Johnny," said his mother, "be sure you make a nice 'ow."

"You bet I will," said Johnny, with a swagger.

"And let your hands hang easily by your side, like this," and his father snuck an attitude.

"Of course," assented Johnny.

"Are you sure you know your piece?" asked his sister, anxious to have him succeed.

lot of faces, not one of which he had ever seen before, and it was lighter than any electric searchlight he had ever seen.

"Speak up now," said his teacher.

"Make your bow and say your piece."

Johnny made his bow, and the audience applauded, but he had a difficulty in finding his tongue, which seemed lost in the roof of his mouth. His hands hung down as his father had suggested, making him look like a little wooden man, and when he forgot and stuffed them into his pockets the audience again applauded. The teacher took that opportunity for a stage whisper:

"Speak up, now," and he began with the first line.

"Then Johnny said in a strange hoarse voice:

I wish I had a little cat,
To dog him on the head.

Roars of laughter and frantic demonstrations on the part of Johnny's family.

He began again:

I wish I had a little cat,
To head him on the dog.

His father rose in his seat, but this only added to Johnny's confusion.

Again this brave boy essayed:

I wish I had a little dog,
To head him on the cat.

Then the weary family took Johnny by the hand and led him home.

* * *

"AUNT," said Polly, ruefully rubbing her forehead, "that big photograph of you is a striking likeness, isn't it?"

"Do you think it is so deary?"

"Yes," said Polly. "It just fell off the mantel-piece and hit me on the forehead."

* * *

"PAPA," inquired the editor's only son, "what do

they call your office?"

"Well," was the reply, "the world calls an editorial office the sanctum sanctorum."

"Then I suppose," and the small boy was thoughtful for a moment, "that mamma's office is a spankum spankorum, isn't it?"

* * *

GOVERNESS (to Ethel, who is making famous progress in mythology).—"Now, Ethel, what do you know of Minerva?"

ETHEL.—"Minerva was the goddess of wisdom. She never married."



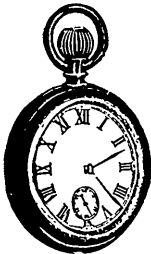
THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

"Yep," said Johnny, and he recited the first two lines:

I wish I had a little dog,
To pat him on the head.

"That's right, he'll do splendidly," remarked his mother. "You'll go on in a minute now, and we must get into our seats. Don't you be scared a bit, Johnny."

"Who's scared?" asked Johnny, who began to feel a sinking of the knees, while his heart seemed to rise until it was in his mouth, and then somebody was pushing him forward, and he saw a



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Send me the amount, \$1.75, by Post Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Letter, and I will send you by return mail a genuine Straight Line Lever Case movement, Quick Train, 240 beats per minute, American Watch, Stem Wind and Pendant Set, Finely Finished Dial, Roman or Arabic Numerals, Dust Proof Nickel Case. Each watch accompanied by the guarantee printed above. This watch should run for eight or ten years if given proper treatment, and if you are not satisfied with its looks when you get it, return it to us and we will return you money.

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The Real Value.

THE educational value of industrial and agricultural exhibitions is too often lost sight of these days in the desire merely to amuse and be amused. The pioneer exhibition—the great Crystal Palace exhibition of 1851—was conceived in the Prince Consort early perceptions of the need of such national educational object lessons.

The enterprising and ambitious young farmer who visits Toronto's Big Fair in the early days of September, will be wise to avail himself to the full of the opportunities he will then have, and will not have for another year, for acquiring a vast fund of most useful knowledge. "The bureau of Agricultural Information," with experts and government and departmental representatives in attendance, should count its visitors by the tens of thousands daily. By-the-by don't think that Farmers' Day is the only day on which farmers' interests are looked after. To the intelligent and knowledge-seeking farmer, the need of such is no less to-day; it is greater, in fact, with the changes in the methods of production and manufacture that are always taking place. It is as an educational medium that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is entitled to unstinted praise. Certainly the capable manager, Mr. Hill, knows how to provide for all classes, and his "attractions" are generally of a thoroughly enjoyable character, but several days in the different agricultural departments are necessary. Put in a day at the "attractions" if you will—they will certainly be worth it—but don't cut that day off the time you require for matters of much greater importance.

The Resurrection Clock of India.

Machinery is a monthly journal published at Johannesburg, South Africa. In one of the latest numbers received is an account of the most remarkable clock, belonging to a Hindu prince, which the editor thinks the strangest piece of machinery in India. Near the dial of an ordinary looking clock is a large gong, hung on poles, while underneath, scattered on the ground, is a pile of artificial human skulls, ribs, legs, and arms, the whole number of bones in the pile being equal to the number of bones in twelve human skeletons. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of 1, the number of bones needed to form a complete human skeleton come together with a snap, by some mechanical contrivance the skeleton springs up, seizes a mallet and, walking up to the gong, strikes one blow. This finished, it returns to the pile and again falls to pieces. When 2 o'clock, two skeletons get up, and strike, while at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap springs up in the shape of twelve skeletons, which strike, each one after the other, a blow on the gong, and then fall to pieces, as before.

One of the latest inventions is a watch the hands of which move from right to left instead of from left to right. This watch is intended for those Oriental countries in which the natives read from right to left.

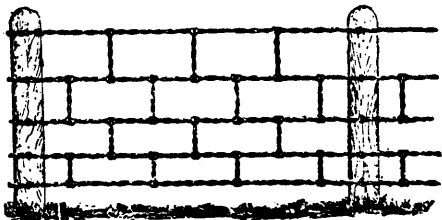
THE Court Theatre in Munich has a revolving stage, the part in view of the audience representing one quarter of a circle. A change of scene can be effected in eleven seconds by bringing to the front the next quarter of the circle.

Sell your Feathers.

IN the Province of Ontario alone there are 500 general stores and furniture dealers who act as collecting agents for the Alaska Company of Montreal; in Manitoba there are nearly one hundred, and so on in every province. They have instructions to buy all the poultry feathers that are brought to their stores, whether goose feathers, duck, hen or turkey. A schedule of prices is posted in full view in the store so that every one can see what price he may expect.

If you, reader, have any feathers for sale, and wish to dispose of them for ready money, drop a card to the Alaska Feather and Down Co., the largest collectors of geese feathers in Canada, 290 Guy Street, Montreal.

This Company also manufactures the well-known "Puritas" Cotton Comfortables, and the Elastic Felt Mattresses.



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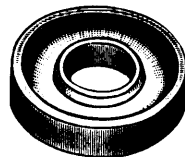
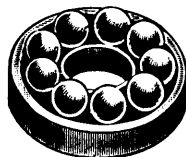
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A SAMPLE LETTER.

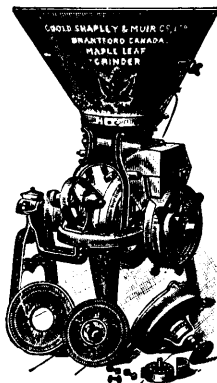
ELORA, February 27th, 1896.

Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—Have had a 12 foot wheel put up on my barn and it has more than met our highest expectations. Besides the saving of horse flesh the ease of putting it in to work for occasional use, makes it far superior to horse, or indeed, any other power for a farmer. The appliance for putting it into the wind and regulating the velocity is an especial advantage to it. The wheel is entirely satisfactory for pulping roots, for grinding grain, cutting corn, hay, or straw, and we also find that it is equal to about 6-horse power for sawing wood with the circular saw. In fact, I would not be without it under any consideration as it saves us money every day and is in every respect a satisfactory contrivance.

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"So he praised my slinging, did he?"
 "Yes, he said it was heavenly."
 "Did he really say that?"
 "Well, not exactly, but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."

"How did that beetle-destroyer go that I sold you the other day?"

"Like hot cakes. The beetles won't eat any thing else," answered the customer.

"I wrote to the editor of this paper asking what elvsa of writing paid best."

"Yes! And what did he reply?"

"Cheques!"

"Why didn't you come when I called?" asked the angry wife.

"I didn't hear you," whimpered Willie.

"That's no excuse at all. Hereafter when you don't hear me call, I want you to come and tell me."

LADY (after going over the whole stock of blankets)—You needn't show me any more. I only came in to look for a friend with whom I had an appointment here. PERSPIRING CLERK (puffing)—If you think your friend is among the blankets, madam, I shall be happy to go over them again for you.

"I hear y^o engagement wif Sam Washin^on's dum broke off."

"Yes, dat man got too fresh wif his fokin. I dum got him to bring some cold cream for my complexion, an' he sent me a box of chocolate tea cream."

SUP.—(at the play).—There's a blunder! Six months are supposed to lapse between the first and second act. HE.—Well, SIR.—They have the same cook.

MRS. WELLMAN.—Poor fellow, have you no friends? BOGGAR—(sobbing)—No, leddy; I hain't got nuthin' but relatives.

DOCTORS now say that boiled cow's milk is not good for babies; it is better raw. The doctors are right; a raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.



TRUTHFUL.

VOICE FROM ABOVE STAIRS (to supposed butler).
 "Thomas, what are you doing in the dining-room at this time of night? Thomas!"
 SWIFFY, THE BURLAR. "At your service, mum."



THE BICYCLIST: I'm so sorry! I hope you are not much hurt?

THE WIFE: Not at all, miss—only a few trifling dislocations. A mere leg-entle to an old football player, I assure you.—TUCKLES.

MRS. COLEBY (rushing into the room)—"Oh, heaven, it is the matter with your father that he gets so like a crazy man? LITTLE BOY (calmly)—Oh, he was just testing der cold in his feet 'n' all, and he burnt his mouf."

WORKMAN.—Mr. Brown, I should like to ask you for a small rise in wages. I have just been married. EMPLOYER.—Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. For accidents which happen to our workmen outside the factory the company is not responsible.

"HERE are the eggs, mum."

"Lay them on the table."

"I'm not the hen, mum; I'm the grocer's boy."

"I saw a man to-day who had no hands play the piano."

"That's nothing! We've got a girl down in our flat who has no voice and who sings."

FIRST DENTIST.—My work is so painless that my patients often fall asleep while I am at work.

SECOND DENTIST.—And mine all want to have their pictures taken, to catch the expression of delight on their faces.

SCHOOL TEACHER.—And now, James, do you know the significance of the weeping willow we have been reading of? JIMMY.—Yesum; we've got a tree in our yard, an' my father makes me weep wif de branches of it when I need a flickin' mum.

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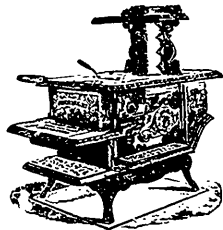
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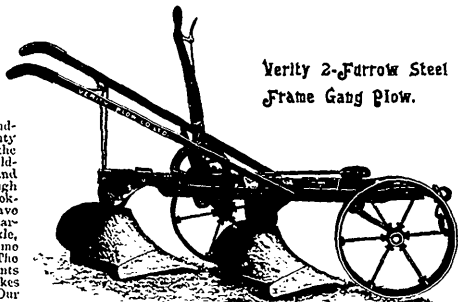
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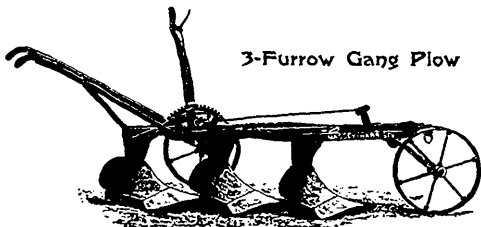
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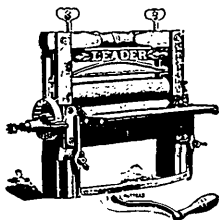
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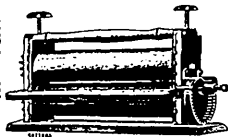
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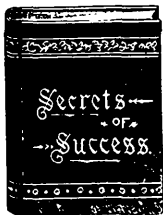
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STEEL . . .

is the staple raw material entering largely into the construction of all Massey-Harris Farm Machines.

7,137,843 pounds were actually used in the output of Massey-Harris Implements for the season of 1896, while

Over TEN MILLION POUNDS

were used in making the Goods to supply Massey-Harris Agencies for the current season.

Think of it! Over Ten Million Pounds!



John Nicholson & Sons
Montreal and Works Sheffield.
 October 24/96

To Whom it may Concern:-

We have for many years supplied to Messrs Massey-Harris Co Ltd, Toronto, Canada, large quantities of our celebrated **Red Rod Steel** & are still furnishing them with the same material. These **Red Rods** are of the highest quality & rolled with a view to the specially trying work they have to perform. Messrs Massey-Harris Co Ltd are very particular that we keep up the same high quality of steel we have always supplied them & which we are glad to do.

Yours Truly,

John Nicholson & Sons



Messrs. The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,

For some years past we have been honored with your orders for very large lots of **Crestline Section Steel** and in accordance with the terms of the Contracts we have supplied the highest quality of **Crestline Cast Steel** that is anywhere used, so far as we are aware, for making into Sections, and we feel sure no better or more reliable steel for the purpose can be obtained.

We know it is your desire that this quality shall be fully maintained, and as in the past we in the future it will always be our aim to carry out your wishes in this respect.

With this assurance,

As regards, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS LIMITED.

Wm Jessop



THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO.
 NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA

PIG IRON STEEL

RED HEAVY IRON CAST

New Glasgow, Oct. 18, 1896

TO BUYERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS--
 --A OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN--

This is to certify that for the season 1896/97 we contracted to supply Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., with between 2500 and 3000 tons of steel, consisting of:- Angles, Plates, Squares & Rounds, Finger Bars, Machinery Steel, Guaranteed & Compressed Polished Shafting. All to be of the highest possible quality of our manufacture for the specific purpose of Agricultural Implement Manufacture. The actual quantity shipped on the contract being, 2200 tons.

For the season 1896/97 we have renewed the contract for an equal quantity, and pledged ourselves that the quality shall be of the best, and such as will fully sustain our reputation.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO. LIMITED

Wm. G. Gault



CAMBRIDGE IRON COMPANY

Cambridge Steel Druggists

Johnston, Oct. 18th, 1896.

To Whom it may concern:

Greeting:-

We are much pleased to state that for the season of 1896-7 we supplied to Massey-Harris Co., Limited, One Thousand Tons of our celebrated Steels, consisting of Cold Rolled Sheets, Cutter Bars, Knife Becks, Discs, Shoe Plates, Spring Steel for Cultivator Teeth, etc.

For the season of 1896-7 we have renewed contract for the same materials, and no effort shall be spared on our part to make these steels equal in quality and finish to anything that can be produced elsewhere; our aim being to supply the highest grade in every variety of steel that we produce.

Yours very truly,

Edwards

FAO-SIMILE OF LETTERS FROM SOME OF THE STEEL MAKERS WHO SUPPLY MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED.

ABOUT WAGONS...

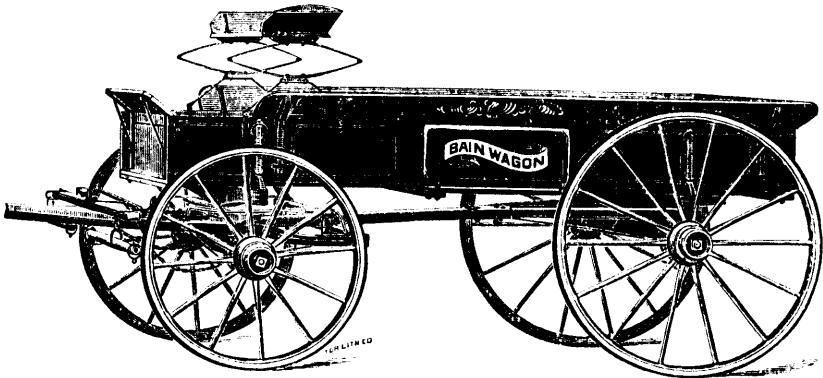
YOU can buy Wagons at almost any price, and they are made in scores of shops and so-called wagon works all over the country.

However, there is only one Bain Wagon; and that the Bain is the best Wagon has long since been proved. Further, there is only one price for a Bain Wagon, and that is a fair one and consistent with the quality of material and high class workmanship entering into the Bain's construction.

The Bain Wagon is only made in one place in Canada, and that place is Woodstock, in the best works for the purpose to be found in the Dominion.

Bain Wagons are sold by Massey-Harris Agents everywhere.

Catalogue....
on Application.



**Standard Thimble Skein Farm Wagon, with Truss Axle,
(SHELVING BOX)**

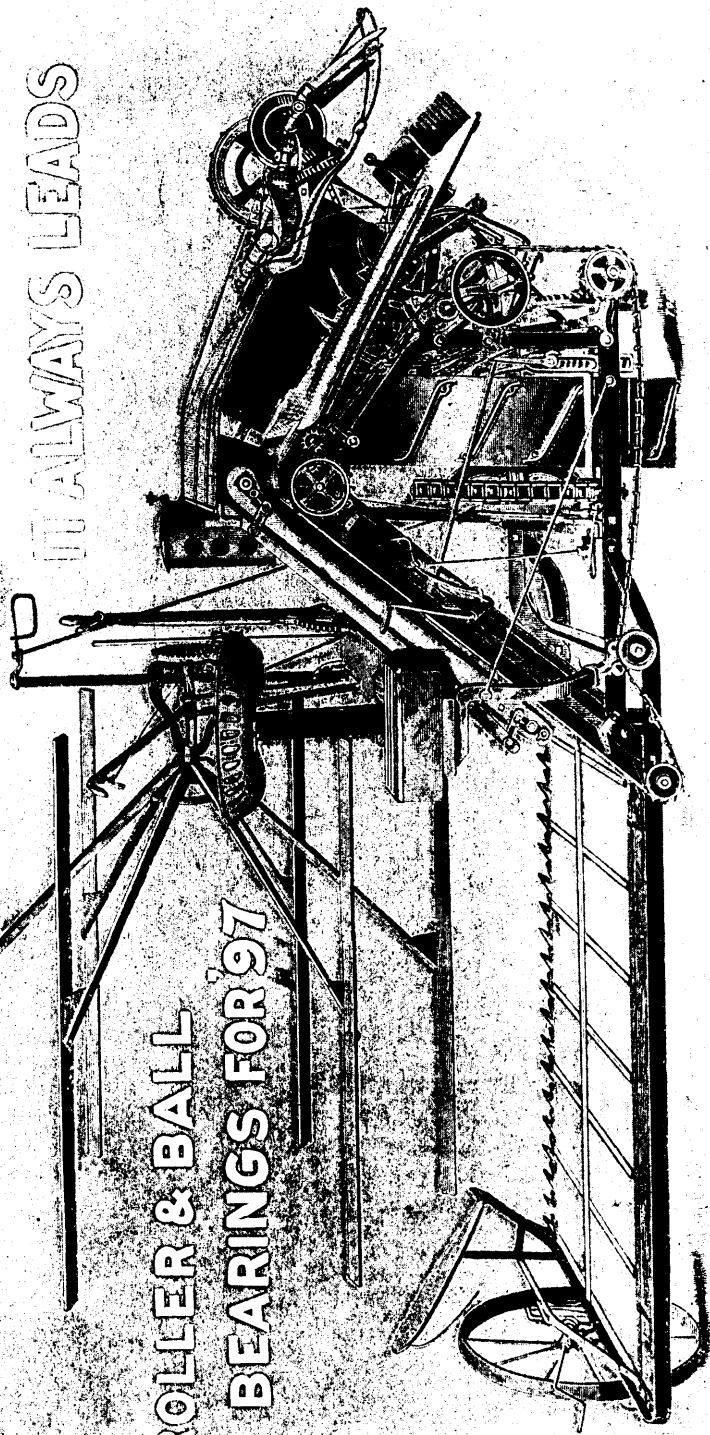
FOR GENERAL USE IN ONTARIO, QUEBEC, P. E. ISLAND, AND MARITIME PROVINCES.
SPECIAL DESIGNS ALSO MADE FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

BAIN WAGON CO. Ltd
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE BEST

IT ALWAYS LEADS

ROLLER & BALL
BEARINGS FOR '97



Massey-Harris Wide-Open Binder

A TRIUMPH OF MAN'S GENIUS. IT WILL DO ITS WORK WELL IN ANY KIND OF CROP, NO MATTER HOW TALL
OR HOW SHORT, HOW HEAVY OR HOW LIGHT, HOW TANGLED OR FALLEN AND LODGED.
IT SAVES LOTS OF THE CROP THAT OTHER MACHINES LOSE.