

◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

March Number

New Series, Vol. 2, No. 3.]

[Toronto, March, 1890.



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• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 3.

ROUND THE WORLD,

A Run through the OCCIDENT, the ANTIPODES, and the ORIENT.

(Extracts from a series of letters written to the employes of the Massey Manufacturing Co., by W. E. H. MASSEY, Esq.)

PALESTINE.

Eleventh Letter, dated Atlantic, R.M.S. Iberia, bound for London, May 7th, 1888.

A small Russian steamship, manned by Russians throughout, took us from Alexandria to Jaffa. We were two days and two nights on board, calling at Port Said *en route*. On board in the steerage were a lot of Russian peasants, who had come from a remote part of Russia and were making the pilgrimage to Palestine via Alexandria. I had often read and seen pictures of the poor Russian peasantry, but the reality was worse than I could have imagined; poor, ignorant, superstitious, miserably clad, and filthy in the extreme. The men wear their hair long and trimmed off square at the ends; their clothing was dirty, the outer coat a sort of long frock coat heavily padded, or of greasy skin, the wool still on. Their foot gear was exceedingly heavy, the boots being either of felt or thick leather. The women were hard-looking and dressed very

much like the men. The stuff they ate was something awful—musty dark sago bread or sloppy concoctions of horrible appearance. They were dirty and filthy to a repulsive degree. They were, however, very devout and thoroughly in earnest, too. They might frequently be seen crossing themselves and praying. According to my way of thinking, though, a few less prayers and a little soap and water instead, would have shown more piety.

We anchored off Jaffa in the early morning, and fortunately it was calm, for landing in rough weather is not possible, and is quite bad enough in smooth water.

Though Jaffa (ancient Joppa) has through all ages been the port of Jerusalem, it possesses no harbor, and one has to be rowed ashore through the dangerous rocks in a small boat. Sometimes there is something approaching an adventure in landing or embarking. When we came away it was rough, and we only ventured out after considerable deliberation, and fortunately we escaped both accident and a wetting, though the boat-load ahead of us barely escaped the former and got a good deal of the latter. We had scarcely set foot on land when an insolent Turkish official stepped up and demanded a passport in a haughty manner. Passport we had none, being told it was unnecessary, though we had its equivalent and more than should have been re-

quired, as we were afterwards informed. But no, he must have a *Turkish* passport. I tried to explain matters through my dragoman (interpreter and guide, whom I had brought from Egypt) and get him to allow us to go to the hotel and get breakfast till he could see the British Consul—a claim I had a perfect right to make, since he could not leave his post to go to the consul at once. However he would scarcely listen to me and threatened to send me back to the boat. To be so insolently treated by a petty Turk put my control over my temper to its fullest test. Finally he consented to allow our dragoman to go to the British Consul while we were kept in the guard-house for over an hour, an armed Turkish soldier sitting by our side! The first time we have ever been incarcerated! In due time our dragoman returned with the British Consul, who came to the rescue with his whole retinue of servants. The manner in which the consul opened up his batteries of Arabic upon the Turkish official was very pleasing to my ears, and we were released very shortly. The Turks are becoming more and more insulting to tourists—my experience being nothing unusual—and it is high time something was done. A British passport alone is not sufficient, but it must have a *Turkish* passport attached, and must be presented at every port or town of any considerable size one enters.



JAFFA, AS APPROACHED FROM THE SEA.

They are putting the screw on resident foreigners tighter and tighter. They have forbidden the further building of schools and churches, and have done all in their power to stop mission work now in progress, resorting to every means they dare. Once or twice recently they have had the insolence to send in a notice to Miss Arnott to close her cele-

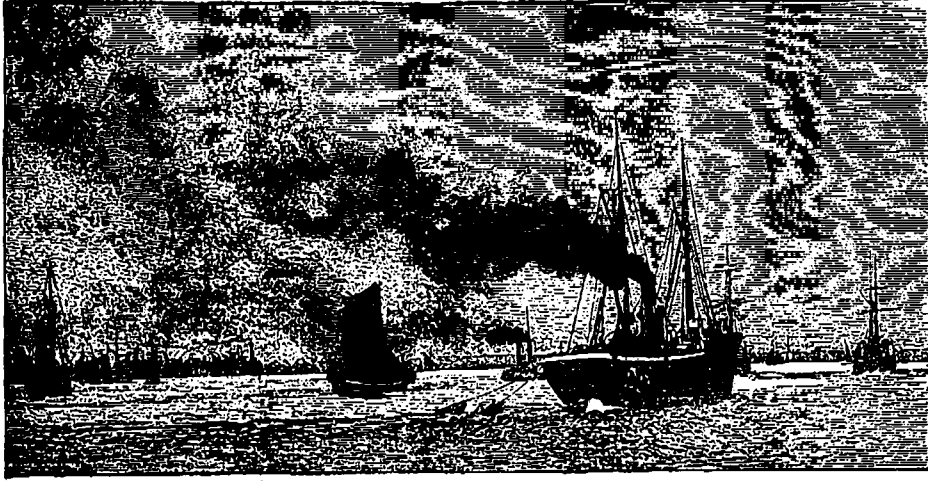
just ripening, in others the wheat was only half-grown and beautifully green, while yet other fertile fields were being ploughed.

Here, too, we saw primitive farming operations going on—and things were quite as primitive as the methods in Egypt. I went into one field and tried my hand with a Syrian plow, which had an ox

While their definite locality may not be known now it can be approximately. If one looks carefully about him, he will see scores of sights that will bring passages of Scripture to mind, and further that will help to elucidate illustrations otherwise difficult to understand. One writer draws attention to several such points. The simple plow, for instance, which merely scratches the ground, is guided by one handle, and so "No man having put his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of heaven" (Luke, ix. 62). The ploughman in his other hand carries the goad spoken of—a long spear with a sharpened point for touching up the cattle. "It is no use for refractory oxen to raise their heels when the goad touches them—the driver is safely behind the plow and out of reach. One thinks of the voice saying to Saul of Tarsus, 'It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks,' that is, the goads (Acts, ix. 5); and of 'Shamgar, the son of Anath, which slew of the Philistines six hundred men with an ox-goad; and he also delivered Israel' (Judges, iii. 31)." I had noticed at intervals a few stones—three or four—carelessly piled one above another, and upon enquiry found they marked the boundary of the fields, for there are no fences or hedges of any kind. It would be a small matter to scatter them all, but "it is written," "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark" (Deut. xxvii. 17). "Ruth went gleaning in the field after the reapers, she had no ditches to scramble over, she only passed the boundary stones of a large field, similar to those in the Plain of Sharon, 'and her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging to Boaz' (Ruth, ii. 3)." The author quoted has also well said that "time would fail to tell of a tithe of such scriptural associations as a day's journey in Palestine would call to mind."

The Arabs one meets on the road are almost invariably armed with either gun, pistol, sword, or dagger, and generally a combination of these, and if no other weapon, a heavy club with a round bulb at one end, which has been used through all time, probably from the days of Cain. Naturally one does not experience much pleasure at first in meeting Arabs thus armed, but these weapons are carried for defensive purposes; the miserable government providing no police protection, the heavily-taxed farmers have to guard themselves against the roving and mischievous Bedaweens.

We lunched at Ramleh, a pleasant village of



LEAVING PORT SAID FOR JAFFA.

brated school in Jaffa within a given time! I heard, too, of other similar instances. If Mahomedans think thus to stop the progress of Christianity they have a rather hopeless task before them. Though they profess so much piety and boast in a belief in the One true God, they would do well to heed the counsel of the wise Gamaliel to the Jewish Council of old, lest haply they, too, "be found to fight against God" and bring upon themselves a like condemnation (Acts, v. 34).

Jaffa, as seen from the sea, is pretty and picturesque and, like most Syrian villages, "distance lends enchantment." The houses appear as though built one above another in terraces, the whole forming one great pile of oriental dwellings and buildings at the very water's edge—the site being a commanding hill.

As one wends his way up through the very narrow streets from the landing he sees sights and bazaars not unlike those of Egyptian towns, though the buildings are more substantial, being mostly of stone, and further he sees native Syrians who differ in appearance (being somewhat fairer) and in dress from the Egyptian Arabs.

The Jaffa market place is always busy and is the rendezvous of the townspeople for business, gossiping, and social concerns, and hence is, of course, a curious and interesting place. We passed camel after camel laden with boxes of oranges to be shipped away, the district around Jaffa producing excellent fruit and very abundantly.

But a short distance from the landing-place is the reputed house of Simon the Tanner, where Peter lodged and saw the vision (Acts, x). This famous old port has seen many a hard fight and undergone many destructions and rebuildings. We drove on at once to Jerusalem, leaving a more thorough look through Jaffa till our return.

For a long distance after leaving the port the road runs through a series of orange groves and is bordered with cactus hedges. The perfume of the oranges filled the air and the heavily-laden trees were beautiful to look upon. Oranges bring from thirty to eighty cents per 100 in Jaffa according to the season. Leaving the groves we sped on over the lovely and fertile Plain of Sharon. It was a charming drive, the air so fresh and bracing after the heat of Egypt, and on either side were beautiful, well-cultivated fields. In some fields the grain was

and a donkey yoked to it. The plow was easy to manage certainly, but the beasts I could not without the use of the "goad," which was too cruel a means of inciting activity to suit me. Ere long some of the crude tools—the old reaping-hooks—used on the Plain of Sharon, are to be laid aside, and in their stead Massey Harvesters will harvest its golden products, while Arabs look on in gross astonishment at the unwonted intruders; for while at Jerusalem I had the pleasure of appointing an agency and selling the first Massey Harvester in Palestine, which was to be used on one of the beautiful farms on the Plain of Sharon. This will probably be the first modern reaping machine used in the vicinity of Jerusalem.

As one passes over this great highway between the Holy City and its seaport—a way which was so oft trodden by Bible characters—the kings, the prophets, and the saints of old; over which Roman armies, crusaders, and pilgrims by thousands have marched—his thoughts can but carry him back to historic scenes. Here and there were places and villages mentioned in Scripture—the sites where events recorded in the Holy Bible were enacted.



THE MASSEY HARVESTER AT WORK ON THE PLAINS OF SHARON, PALESTINE.

about 4,000 inhabitants. Its chief object of interest is an ancient tower, twenty-five feet square at its base, diminishing by graceful offsets until it attains the height of about 100 feet. It was evidently originally the campanile of a Christian church.

As we entered the mountains of Judea we frequently saw shepherds watching and leading their sheep. How different this scene to those we had witnessed on the great "sheep runs" of New Zealand and Australia! There the enormous flocks were driven from place to place by their caretakers and with the aid of trained sheep dogs, but in Palestine the shepherd tends his small flock of sheep and goats with tender care, as in ages past. He leads them into the "green pastures" and they follow him, and know him as he calls them on, the foremost of them scarcely a foot from his heels. "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me." (John. x, 27.)

Crossing the valley of Ajalon we climbed over the "hills of Judea" and, darkness coming on, spent the night in their midst, at one of the small *khans* by the roadside. It was a glorious, clear, moonlight night, and a weird experience. The sights we looked upon—the old and barren mountains, so beautifully outlined against the sky, casting their black shadows into the deep valleys, were dreamy subjects. To think, too, of the scenes they had looked upon!

On our way we had passed by several tiny and picturesque villages, some of which were of historic interest, but I must not stop to mention these things. The stony and barren mountains of Judea have no interest in themselves—it is only their historic association, for they are desolate indeed, and even near Jerusalem, where once they were so beautiful, desolation reigns supreme, as it was prophesied.

In the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, however, of late years there has been a great change—the hillsides are again being cultivated and are approaching their former glory. Their peculiar formation—a layer of rock, then one of arable soil and another of rock—in steps, as it were, makes them extremely pretty when in a high state of cultivation, and the natural terraces covered with olive trees or grape vines. The fruit of the country is most excellent. I have already alluded to the splendid oranges and lemons. The grapes are something extraordinary, the bunches grow to an enormous size and attain the highest perfection. Fig trees abound. If this system of cultivating continues and becomes more extensive, as it is steadily doing, Palestine will ere long again become a "land flowing with milk and honey." Great credit is due to the well-conducted German Colonies for their efforts in this line.

If one obtains his first view of Jerusalem from the Jaffa road he is destined to great disappointment. As he nears the city he passes through a long series of new and modern buildings—residences, hotels, cafes, church properties, etc. On the right is the large Russian Quadrangle, containing none too elegant but substantial buildings—a large church and an extensive "hospice," where pilgrims are given free lodging during their stay in Jerusalem. Each of the sects has one or more such "hospices" in or near Jerusalem, for the shelter of its pilgrims. Being anxious to get a peep at the old walled city we seemed a long time riding past these numerous new structures and at last, when we came to the Jaffa Gate, the view of the city was so cut off it hardly seemed possible we had arrived at Jerusalem. But, after getting located and seeing the view from the roof of the hotel just inside the gate, we began to realize it.

These long lines of new buildings through which we came, nearly all of which have been erected within the last six or seven years, seem to be fulfilling prophecy in a wonderful way, the city being extended and laid out exactly in the manner mentioned in Jer. xxxi, 38-40.

The walks in and about the sacred city are more than full of interest to the diligent observer, and the three weeks that I spent in its neighborhood are amongst the pleasantest and most profitable I have ever been privileged to enjoy. Having already written a lengthy letter from Jerusalem to the Massey Memorial Hall Sabbath School, I will only make brief mention now of some of the more important excursions we made in its vicinity.*

To the Bible student there is infinite pleasure in rambling about the hills and valleys near the Holy City, where nearly every foot of ground has its historic association and where there are no end of beautiful walks, all so deeply interesting. A stroll around the outside of the city, following the walls, only takes about an hour and gives one an excellent idea of the commanding situation of the city, and in the higher parts affording some excellent views of the surrounding hills and valleys. Of this, however, I must not stop to write now.

On one of our rambles we visited Subterranean Jerusalem, or the subterranean quarries, which extend under a greater part of the city. Close to the Damascus Gate, in the face of the natural rock, which at that point forms the greater part of the city wall, there being but a few layers of stone above it, there is a small doorway or entrance low down, where visitors crawl into the wonderful quarries—a great labyrinth of cavernous aisles, one following upon another, formed by the cutting away of the rock for building purposes in ancient times.

* Mr. W. E. H. Massey's letter on Jerusalem will be begun in the May No. of the ILLUSTRATED.

Great natural columns or piers have been left to support the solid rock above, and, candle in hand, with an experienced guide to avoid danger—for it is dangerous—one may wander about for hours in this vast succession of caves, so dark and silent, though only a little way beneath the busy streets of the city above. The full extent of these great quarries is as yet unknown, for portions of them are filled with rubbish from the fallen cities above. They were only discovered in 1852, having been closed to the outer world for ages. Their origin is unknown, though in all probability the stones used in the construction of the Temple and the great buildings of ancient Jerusalem were taken from these very quarries.

As one wanders about over the uneven surface, and glances into the deep stone pits, he will see chisel marks, niches for the lamps, blocks of stone partly cut out or left unfinished—just as they were left by the workmen centuries ago. There, too, may be seen the little spring which still flows where the ancient quarrymen were accustomed to slake their thirst. It was one of the most interesting places I have ever visited.

(To be continued.)

Birds Transporting Birds.

"Do large birds transport smaller ones through the air?" is a question often asked. Facts prove that large birds transport smaller ones in their yearly migrations. In the East the opinion is common that cranes transport on their backs small birds across the Mediterranean and over mountains. Several ornithologists have confirmed this popular opinion by their own observations. One of them says that in the autumn flocks of cranes are seen coming from the North; as they circle over the cultivated plains of Palestine, little birds fly up to them, and the twittering of those already settled upon their backs may be distinctly heard.



THE TOWER OF RAMLEH.

Our First Prize Story

What Came of an Unexpected Meeting.

BY MAGGIE SMITH, WHITBY, ONT.

It was the day after Commencement in a popular Ladies' College, a short distance from Ontario's Metropolis. Two girls sat near one of the windows of their *Alma Mater* watching the departure of their schoolmates. They were to be amongst the last to leave, one, Lina, taking the 4 p.m. train for a northern town, and the other, Nettie, an orphan, the night train for an eastern city where she was to spend her vacation with an uncle, at whose house she had made her home since earliest infancy.

"You'll be sure to spend next summer with me, won't you, Nettie?"

"I thought you were going to Sturgeon Lake."

"So I am and I want you to come too. Why it's just lovely out at Uncle Ben's, where we boarded last summer. I'm sure you'll like it. Of course he is not my uncle, but every one calls him Uncle Ben."

"I fully intend to come, Lina, and I dare say I shall like the country well enough; but I don't suppose I shall go into ecstasies over it as you do. One would think to hear you talk that by next summer you would be ready to don a pink sunbonnet and a blue check apron and become a permanent resident in some delectable little spot adjacent to Uncle Ben's. I imagine I see you. What a precious little farmer's wife you would make! Just fancy it!"

"If either of us acts that *role* it will be you. Have you forgotten?" she added, pointing to a diamond ring "that thereby hangs a tale."

"Well, I can safely say there is no danger in this direction. I have not the least intention of wasting my sweetness on the desert air."

Just then the dinner bell rang and the girls proceeded to the dining hall.

A year has passed by; Commencement day has come and gone once more, and again Nettie is sitting by a window beneath which blossoms a bed of mignonette, and its fragrance, mingled with that of the hay which Uncle Ben is making up in a field close by, is wafted in through the open casement. The cool breeze rustling the leaves of the scarlet runners that shaded the window fanned the cheek of Nettie as she sat and viewed the beautiful landscape. "It is nice here," she soliloquized, leaning back in her chintz-covered easy chair "far better than I expected; the air is so bracing and everything is so clean and tidy; not a bit like the farm Uncle Reuben took me to once, when he went to buy a horse. I'll never forget that place nor how afraid I was of those horrid little black and white pigs that were playing hide-and-seek among the hen-coops in the door-yard. What an abode of despair the whole establishment seemed to be? But I am actually beginning to like it here. I do wonder why Lina stays so long. Oh, here she comes!"

"We are going, Nettie. Uncle Ben says we can have old Toby and I can drive."

"You stayed so long that I thought perhaps you were helping Uncle Ben make the hay. You might have done the raking with the assistance of old Toby. I tell you what it is, Lina, I almost think you made the mistake of your life when you became

engaged to that parson *en aspect*. You ought to marry a farmer, I'm sure."

"You may allay your fears on that score, Nettie, the parson, *en aspect*, as you call him, meets my views exactly, and I will leave the farmers to your tender mercies. You might do worse than marry one of them."

"Yes," replied Nettie, "for instance I might marry a parson."

"Well come, Nettie; let us get everything in order for our jaunt to-morrow. We will have to start early. It is nearly twelve miles distant and we won't be able to drive very fast."

"Don't think we can drive at all; I'd be afraid for us to go alone."

"Nonsense, I can drive well enough. I never did, but then I've seen women do it and I know how. Toby is quiet and won't run away. I asked Uncle Ben about it and he said, 'Quiet, Miss, why bless you, he won't go a step farther than you want him to.' You need not fear, we'll get along all right. I do hope it will be fine," and she glanced at a streak of gray cloud behind which the sun was just setting. "We must go to the rapids and the cave and I want to take a sketch or two, besides gathering a few Botany specimens."

Thus talking and laying plans for the morrow the two girls spent their evening.

Early next morning found our young tourists tucking the afghan around them in Uncle Ben's covered carriage, which contained beside the two young ladies a well-filled lunch basket, a tin box for botany specimens, a basket destined to be filled with petrified moss, a waterproof each, for it looked a little like rain, and lastly Uncle Ben had placed under the seat a two-bushel grain bag containing a half gallon of oats for old Toby.

"I dare say, Miss, you'll get along all right," Uncle Ben was saying in answer to Nettie's anxious inquiries as to the probability of Toby's running away. "He's not given to them sort o' tricks. I reckon you're all ready now, Miss Lina," he added, giving a tug at the breast-strap.

Hereupon, Lina gave the lines a shake and old Toby with head erect trotted down the lane. Everything went well for the first half of the journey. The weather was threatening but as yet no rain had fallen. They were going down a slight incline on the side of a hill which had been cut away, leaving a high bank rising abruptly on one side and a deep declivity on the other. They were too busy talking to notice the road and all at once to their surprise, Toby came to a stand-still. He had reached the foot of the incline where was a washout in the road over which he refused to go.

"Go on," said Lina, giving the lines a little jerk.

Toby stood still.

"I'll try to pass on the right side; some one else has; I see the wheel marks."

Lina pulled the reins, whereupon Toby began to back.

"Get up! get up!" and she tugged at the lines still harder.

Toby answering to the pull still continued to back.

"Dear me! Lina, I'm afraid he is going to upset us."

"Whoa, whoa, Toby!" screamed Lina, loosening the reins a little as she reached forward for the whip.

Toby obeyed instantly and turning his head took a look at the frightened girls.

"Couldn't you get out and take hold of his head, Nettie? You could lead him while I drove."

"Oh I couldn't! I couldn't! I couldn't go near him; see how wild he looks. Look at him now," she added as Toby began to paw the ground and shake his head impatiently.

"I believe we had both better get out and I'll try to lead him around the end of the bridge."

"Whoa, Toby! Whoa!"

"I do declare, Lina, it is dropping rain. What-ever shall we do?"

Just then they heard a step and in an instant a hand seized the bridle.

The stranger was a young farmer from a neighbor-

ing field, who, hearing the excited voices of the girls, hastened to their aid.

"Can I assist you, ladies?" The tone and manner were those of a gentleman.

"We want to go across the bridge," explained Lina.

"I will lead him over," said Mr. Hargrave.

"Thank you very much," said Lina. "I feared we would have an accident."

"Pardon me ladies, have you far to go?"

Again Lina answered, "We are on our way to Lonely Hollow."

"Then I think you had better seek shelter, as there is every appearance of a heavy shower. I live across there," he said, pointing to where some chimneys showed themselves among the trees. "My mother will be delighted to have you call," and thus urged they drove on while the young man crossed the fields toward home, to apprise his mother of their intended call and to be ready to receive them.

They were kindly welcomed by a sweet-faced elderly lady, whom the young man introduced as his mother, and who ushered them into a capacious and well-furnished drawing room.

While the rain spattered and splashed outside the three ladies chatted pleasantly.

"You must play for me, please, Miss Bronson," said Mrs. Hargrave, addressing Nettie and rising led the way to where the piano stood.

As she made preparations for opening it, the girls busied themselves looking at some pictures on a table near by, amongst which were a number of daguerreotypes, relics of those days when picture-taking was in its infancy.

When Mrs. Hargrave turned towards them, Nettie was standing gazing at one of those pictures, a look of blank astonishment on her face.

"See! see, Lina!" she gasped. "It's my mother." "Where and how did you get it, and who is the other lady?" and Nettie turned excitedly to Mrs. Hargrave.

Mrs. Hargrave was no less surprised than Nettie. Explanation followed inquiry and Mrs. Hargrave found in Nettie the daughter of her dearest friend and schoolmate, of whom she had heard nothing since a few years after they parted. There was not time to say much then for the rain had ceased and the girls hastened on their journey, promising Mrs. Hargrave to make her an all-day visit early the next week. How Nettie looked forward to that visit! At last she had found some one who had known her mother.

Nettie had no recollection of either mother or father. Before she had reached her second year both parents succumbed to the ravages of a terrible disease and she, the only surviving child, had been taken to the home of a bachelor uncle and maiden aunt, her father's brother and sister.

One of the great longings of her life had been to know something about her mother and no one seemed able to tell her much, only that before her father married her, she maintained herself as a governess.

She had not been very kindly received by the members of her husband's family and but little intercourse existed between them.

Once when Nettie was about five years old, while playing with an old work-box of her mother's, she had found a daguerreotype of two ladies (the exact counter-part of the one at Mrs. Hargrave's) one of whom her aunt said was her mother and the other was most likely some schoolmate.

The remainder of the day was all that could be desired and was enjoyed to its fullest extent by our young pleasure-seekers.

Tuesday found Nettie and Lina paying their promised visit to Mrs. Hargrave's and many such visits were made during their six weeks' stay at Uncle Ben's.

"Farm life is not what I then thought it was. The use of the many labor-saving implements which are found both in-doors and out on every well-regulated farm, greatly lessens the work."

It was Mrs. Hargrave, the Nettie of five years ago, who spoke, in answer to a question of Lina's, who, with her husband, lately stationed as pastor of the village church near by, is visiting her friend, now mistress of Elmwood Villa.

"Do you know, Lina," continued Nettie, "it is five years to-day since we drove Uncle Ben's old Toby to Lonely Hollow and I so unexpectedly met my mother's friend."

"And also your fate," said Lina.

GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

ONE OF THE DEEPEST MINES IN THE WORLD — THE "GOLDEN CITY" AND "QUARTZOPOLIS"—HALF A MILE UNDERGROUND—THE GOLD YIELD OF TO-DAY.

[Written for MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED by our Australasian Correspondent.]

IN commencing a series of articles on matters Australian, I, a native born Australian, do not think I could do better than place before the readers of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED some facts and figures regarding the great gold mining industry in Australia, and more especially Victoria.

It is to gold that the leading colony of the Australias owes its great wealth and world-wide fame, and the colonists of the great Dominion of Canada will not, I trust, think that gold mining as carried on throughout this continent is in any way uninteresting. A visitor to these lands has certainly missed something when he or she has neglected to take advantage of any opportunity for inspecting some of the most important mines.

My fellow colonials will by a stretch of the imagination leave what has been described here only a few days ago as "Icy Canada" for the more genial climate that is to be enjoyed in Australia. Here in December Nature is at her best, the trees and the foliage put on the most remarkable and varied dress, the crops are about to be harvested, and in many parts of the colony the heat stands at about 117 degrees in the shade. In a short article, such as this must necessarily be, your readers will understand that the vast subject can only be very slightly sketched.

The first mining city we will visit is Sandhurst. For miles and miles the earth is nothing but quartz reefs, and in all mining centres the term "quartzopolis" is used to denote one of the leading mining districts in the colony. Time can only be spared to go down one mine here, and therefore we select the deepest mine in Australia—Lansell's 180. This mine is owned by an old gentleman named Mr. George Lansell, who is recognised as one of the pluckiest of fortune's favorites. His residence situated in the midst of his mines is a perfect paradise, and visitors are accorded every information and a thorough Australian welcome—frank, hearty and sincere. After an exchange of courtesies we are taken to the mine. First of all we inspect the beautiful machinery and the admirable arrangements.

Everything is as clean and bright as any workshop, and as yard after yard of the broad steel rope is payed out until the electric bell announces to the engineer that a "truck" of dirt is near the surface, no one watching the proceedings from this point would dream for a moment that everything outside was dirt. The machinery is to the visitor like other machinery. That is to say that it is only an engineer who would be very much interested in the question as to how the engines worked. Well, to get on with the story. We are invited up two or three flights of stairs or steps leading up to nearly the poppet heads and the mouth of the shaft. The poppet heads is that portion of the structure over the mine on which are placed the large grooved wheels over which the ropes going down the mine are worked.

The stairs are always referred to by miners as the "brace,"—why, I do not know. Well, there is a large platform around the mouth of the shaft from which radiate dozens of small tramway lines. For a time we watched the operations in the silent wonder. A ring of the bell and we see coming from the

shaft a large iron frame called a "cage" in which there is a truck on wheels holding perhaps a couple of hundredweight of stone. It is all stone here, and we are told that there is less trouble because everything almost can go to be crushed at the battery. With alluvial mining however, it appears that a big lot of the earth brought up is valueless and has to be trucked away into heaps until there is formed quite a miniature range of mountains.

To get back to the trucks. The cage is stopped at the platform on which we stand and the truck is run on to one of the many tramways, thence for perhaps fifty yards along a staging until it is tipped up into the heap waiting to go under the great heavy stampers, where it is crushed into sand and runs down over blankets. The gold naturally goes to the bottom, and gets either on to the blankets or the copper plates that are inserted to receive it. The material left on the plates, etc., is then taken and washed until there is nothing left but the pure shining gold.

The din of the stampers as they crush the quartz is a little too much to listen to for any length of time, and we go back to the mouth of the shaft. I omitted to say that before reaching such an elevated position we had been given some overalls and waterproof clothing.

We are invited to take our places in one of the trucks which has been run on to the cage. There is a nervous sort of feeling when you go down a mine for the first time; and when the signal is given and the cage begins to be lowered, at what appears to be lightning speed, deep down, down into the bowels of the earth it is more than probable that the curious visitor will be sorry in his heart that he came. For sometime we can see each other's faces, but the light gets less and less until we are rushing through space in perfect darkness. One of the miners with us makes some remark, but it is probably imagination that makes us think that it sounds hollow and weird-like.

The shaft is damp, and we can fancy that we hear the drip, drip of the water at the bottom long before we can do so in reality. It seems an interminable time while we are going almost we know not whither, and there is a sigh of relief when one feels the speed slackening until at last the cage stops and we are, wonders of wonders, deep down in one of the greatest of Australian gold mines, over half a mile in the bowels of the earth, and completely shut off from all inhabitants of the earth of which we formed a part. It seems lighter below than it was 1,500 feet nearer the heavens, and we are surprised to find that the air instead of being cold is actually warm—almost hot. The mine is being worked at different parts, but all on the same principle. Tramways run from the shaft far away back into the earth. The lamps show us what a busy life it all is.

The trucks with the golden quartz run along the "drives," and seated in one of these we are rushed along through pitchy darkness until we come upon a number of the miners who are working at the "face"—that is the very end of the drive. The miners are fine men, both physically and mentally, and they have many very interesting things to tell us.

We are shown the stone. It looks common enough, but when one of the miners breaks it with his pick-head, we take it up again and see a perfect vein of gold running through it. Then the reef is shown to us. It is clearly defined and forms a solid mass of stone. The way the men work it, the reef is before you all the time. The miners are stripped to their flannels, and are now working their eight hours shift—sometimes a good deal less.

No man in Victoria—or at least, no tradesman—works more

than eight hours in the day, and the work of the miners is so heavy on the constitution that many of them are only worked seven hours at a wage of eight shillings per day. The miners suffer many complaints in their search for the precious metal—one of which is the miner's consumption. A Royal Commission has now this disease to enquire into. We only go into one drive, but the manager tells us that the earth all around is honeycombed, and men are working all over the mine, some at 1,000 feet, some at 1,500 feet, others at 2,000 feet and so on throughout the shaft. Wherever there has been work done is known as a "level." The finding of rich gold at so great a depth has put an end to a great deal of controversy, as it was one time popularly supposed that no good gold would be

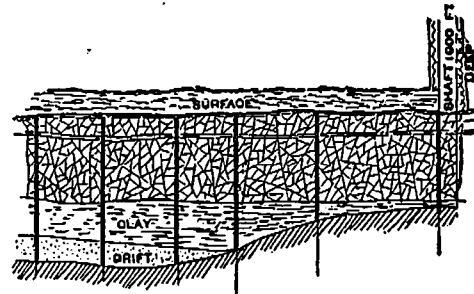


FIG. 2.

obtained at a greater depth than 2,000 feet from the surface. Now, however, Mr. Lansell has proved the contrary with a mine over half a mile deep, and others all over the colony are following suit.

We are thankful to reach the surface again. For the first time a trip down a mine is certainly a bit uncanny, but it is something to tell one's friends that you have seen where the gold comes from, and that many exaggerated ideas as to what is beneath the earth's surface are dispelled.

Mining managers are generally proud of their mines, and I can recommend any Canadian visitor to Australia to visit the leading mines before he leaves the colonies.

Perhaps the best mine in the colony to give figures about is the Madame Berry Mine at Creswick, which is in the Ballarat District. Ballarat is the greatest mining centre of the world—known everywhere as the "golden city," and justly entitled to its name. If ever there were streets paved with gold it must have been in this fair Ballarat, which in the midst of all its gold mines is also a city of trees.

Creswick is a great mining district, and the Madame Berry is one of the greatest mines. The difference between it and Lansell's 180, is that the latter is quartz while the Creswick mine is alluvial. Everything is the same with this exception, and, of course, the different measures that have to be used to treat the golden dirt.

Figure 1 is a photo of the mine, and represents most Victorian gold mines. Figure 2 will show how the "lead" or "gutter" containing the wash-dirt runs through the earth. Your readers will see how well defined it is and how different from the material on either side of it. As the miners take the whole of the "face" out the valuable and valueless portions are sent up separately. One lot goes to be "puddled" for the gold while the other is thrown away.

The lines down the figure are different "shoots" or shafts put in to cut the gutter while the lines across are the drives that run from the different shoots. Of course they are of different depths as a lead 100 feet deep in one place may "dip" very quickly and be half as deep again a hundred yards further on. At some depth or other, however, quartz reefs and alluvial leads have been known to run for twenty or thirty miles—that is the same vein of stone or dirt has been worked at different places for this distance.

The cost of timber every year in the Madame Berry Mine averages \$75,000, and the mines throughout the colony have so stripped the Victorian forests that elaborate arrangements have now been made for forest conservation.

The Madame Berry group has been working for about nine years. The yield of gold obtained up till June last was 271,924 ounces, worth \$5,439,480. The dividends paid to shareholders come to \$2,840,000, and the royalty on the gold paid to the Crown \$393,445. The dividends for three months just passed came to \$168,375. The total yield of the whole of the Madame Berry group since its first commencement is ten tons, two cwt. Surely that is something to think of.

The area in square miles being worked throughout the colony by mines in June was 86,760, and the yield of gold for the quarter 115,845 ounces, valued at \$3,111,910. The total value of machinery employed is \$9,317,385. The grand total of gold raised in the colony from its first discovery thirty-seven years ago up till the end of last year was 55,035,959 ounces, or reduced to other weights the stupendous and magnificent amount of 1,981 tons of solid gold. This at an aggregate value of £4 per oz. is in Canadian coin worth \$1,112,719,180. The yield during 1888 was 625,026 ounces, valued at \$12,500,520. The dividends paid throughout the colony for the last three months amounted to \$649,354.

During the last few years the gold yield in the colony has shown a decrease, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that hundreds of miles of country almost unexplored will yet be found to contain the precious metal. Your readers have now some facts and figures of the Australian gold fields and gold yields. I trust that it will not be altogether uninteresting. At some future time I may tell you tales of joy and misery that have been the result of the gold fever, of fortunes made and lost, and many stirring incidents in the sometimes maddening search for the precious metal referred to by Hood in his well-known lines:

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold,
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled,
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very verge of the churoyard mould,
Price of many a crime untold
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousandfold.

Melbourne, Dec. 1889.

H. C. Jones.

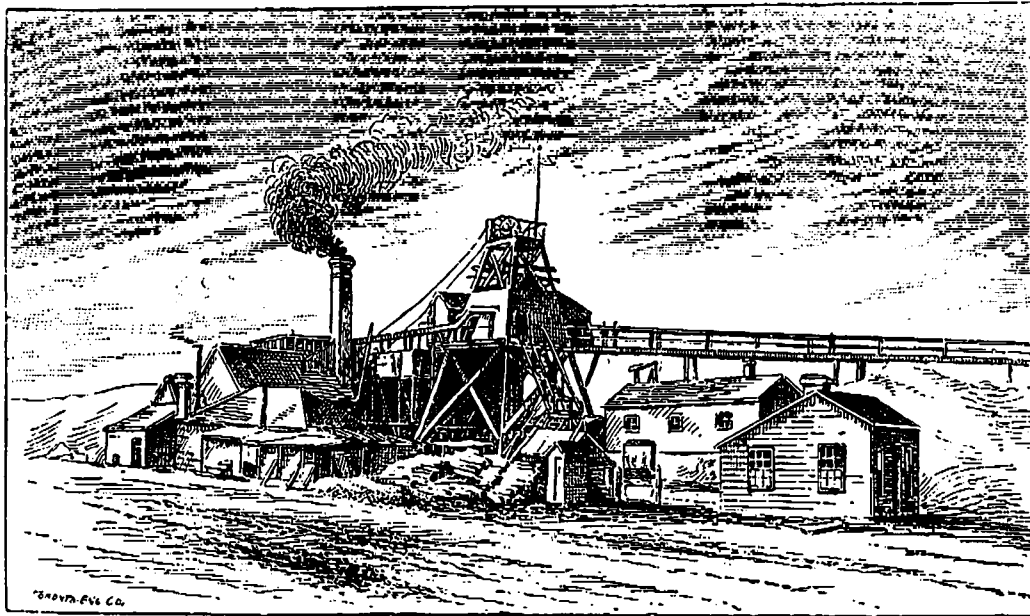
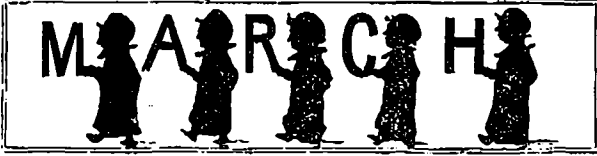


FIG. 1.—MADAME BERRY CO'S. MINE, CRESWICK.

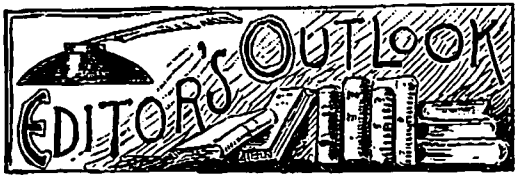


The Old Methods of Farming.

How awfully hard were the old ways of farming,
As sad recollection presents them to light.
The old iron plow that was drawn by the oxen,
Those solemn old oxen that wouldn't go right.
The planting of corn, the broadcast hand-sowing,
The cutting out weeds with a hoe from the corn.
The back-aching work of hilling up "taters,"
That made us long so for the sound of the horn.

And then came the haying with wearisome labor
Of cutting with scythe, the grass to make hay.
Of raking with hand-rake, of pitching and loading
And sweating to death as we mowed it away.
Then harvesting grain with long-fingered cradles,
The binding with straw—'twas hard and so slow,
The threshing with flails or trampling with oxen,
And cleaning from chaff when a strong wind would blow.

How different now are the methods of farming.
We turn over ground with a steel riding plow.
We hoe with a sulky, cut grass while we're riding,
Rake and load with the horses and put in the mow.
How sweet is the sound of the Toronto Light Binder
To those who remember the cradle's bright gleam,
And the noise of the thrasher, the puff of the engine,
As they turn out the grain so fast and so clean.



MR. FRED V. MASSEY, whose illness we have referred to in previous issues of the ILLUSTRATED, continues very ill, requiring constant care and attention. He suffers greatly from nervousness and periods of coughing. His greatest relief is found in hypodermic injections of morphine, which he has to undergo every two or three hours while awake.

The members of the family are very grateful for the many expressions of sympathy they receive from all quarters, and the constant enquiries regarding Mr. Fred, that are made on all sides, indicate the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

FARMERS in the North-West will be pleased to hear that the Dominion Government will spend \$20,000 in procuring a supply of the best seed wheat for gratuitous distribution throughout the Territories. Mr. McKay, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, will be entrusted with the work of distribution, and preference will be given to those whose crops failed last year.

AND now it is Pennsylvania's turn. A Pittsburg paper published, the other day, an interview with Mr. John McDowell, one of the most prominent farmers in the country, about the decline in farming, in which he says: "I have devoted some little investigation to the matter, locally, and I find that the value of agricultural property in Washington county has decreased just about 30 per cent in the last three years. In 1886 farms here could be bought only at an average of \$70 per acre, but I have followed up the Sheriff's sales since then, and from the recorded figures the depreciation will average 30 per cent. Farming does not pay in Pennsylvania. The mortgaging of agricultural land results from two causes, viz: unfair taxation first; and the want of a remunerative market for both stock and serial crops, second."

HON. CHAS. DRURY, Minister of Agriculture, was waited upon last month by a large and influential deputation representing the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario who urged that in consideration of the grants to Electoral District Agricultural

Societies being inadequate at the present time to meet the requirements, the Government should make an additional grant of \$20,000 to them for their exclusive use. It was argued, amongst other things, that by having a good prize list the public could be easily

induced to attend the country fairs thereby counteracting the attractions of outside exhibitions. Mr. Drury did not give the deputation much hope of anything being done by the Government in the direction asked. There is apparently considerable diversity of opinion in regard to Township fairs. It cannot be denied that a large number of people interested in these fairs are strongly opposed to carrying them on in the face of a yearly deficit caused, no doubt, by people preferring to attend the Exhibitions in large cities. Many look upon side shows as an evil, but all the same the fact remains that people will persist in crowding to Fairs where outside attractions are to be seen. The desire to have Fairs devoted solely to agricultural purposes is worthy of the highest commendation but when such Fairs as the Provincial, with its attractive prize list, are run at a heavy loss there is nothing for it but to succumb to the inevitable. The time may come when people will get tired of side show attractions and then the purely agricultural fair will have a good chance of financial success.

THE settlers' trains for Manitoba have started again this spring, and will continue to run throughout March and April. We learn that they are likely to be well patronized this year by Ontario farmers, who are going to settle in the West. Many of these farmers went to Manitoba last summer, looked over the country, and bought land which they will cultivate this year. In most parts of the country farms can be rented for a small cash outlay, and a new settler cannot do better than rent a place and at his leisure look over the country. Notwithstanding the fact that the crops in the North-West were light last season, the settlers have shown their faith in the country by preparing a larger acreage for crop this year than on any previous year. It is estimated that over one million acres will be sown this season in Manitoba alone. A great many cattle and sheep are now in the country and mixed farming is becoming general. In addressing meetings in various parts of Ontario this year, Mr. McMillan, the Manitoba Government Agent in Eastern Canada, expressed the opinion that, within ten years, Manitoba would be as widely and as favorably known for cattle and dairy products as it is to-day for grain, and there is no reason to doubt that this will be so. Our Canadian North-West is going ahead, and the signs of progress are both rapid and substantial. There is not a boom in the ordinary sense of the word, nor is it desirable there should be, but railroads are being built in all directions, substantial buildings both in town and country are taking the place of temporary ones, and more actual settlers are moving into the country now than ever before in its history.

WE regret that limited space at our disposal will only permit us to refer briefly to several important meetings held in Toronto last month. The Central Farmers' Institute had a three days' session at which many subjects of interest to the agricultural community were submitted and ably discussed. An address by Prof. Robertson of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on "What can Winter Dairying do for Ontario" was full of practical and useful information. In his opinion winter dairying was a branch of agriculture which the farmers of Ontario could no longer afford to neglect. If it could be developed with good judgment and persevering energy it would repair the shattered financial health of those districts which a long practice of grain selling had brought upon them. The deliverance of our farmers from ever-recurring periods of depression and hard times was in their own hands. Winter dairying would help them to do for themselves what no outside help or governmental aid or hindrance could effect. It would provide large supplies of products always in demand at remunerative prices. It would increase the fertility of their fields and give them a satisfying income the year

round. He believed that the creameries of this province might become one of the greatest factors in furthering its material prosperity through winter dairying. The other meetings were the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association, the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, the Draught Horse Association, and the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association. Satisfactory reports were read at all these meetings and at the first-named several interesting papers were read and discussed. At the last-named it was stated that the stallion show to be held in Toronto on March 13th. would surpass any of those previously held.

It is evident that the Public School Inspectors of Ontario are fully alive to the importance of teaching agriculture on the lines advocated in the ILLUSTRATED. At their annual convention held in Toronto last month they passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the Public School Inspectors in convention assembled, it is desirable that provision be made in our Public Schools' Act for the establishment of a system of advanced Public Schools more especially devoted to the interests of agricultural education; that the honorable the Minister of Education be requested to have the Public Schools Act amended in this direction, utilizing as far as possible the present Public Schools of the Province for this purpose, and that a special grant from the Legislature and the County and the Township municipalities be made to aid the Trustees in establishing these schools." The question now is what is the Minister of Education going to do about it? Has he the higher education of farmers' sons sufficiently at heart to give the matter at least a trial? The cost would not be great. A select number of school teachers could receive a special training at the Guelph Agricultural College to enable them to take charge of these advanced schools. It is not expected that they could become qualified to instruct farmers' sons in the actual practices of husbandry but they could be equipped for teaching the principles on which success in agriculture depends. We believe that an immense amount of useful elementary knowledge could be disseminated by school teachers, if they would confine themselves to principles, leaving the practice entirely to those who have spent their lives in it. The instruction a youth receives in our rural schools deals with altogether different subjects useful in their way, no doubt, and necessary, but barren of interest to youth as compared with the book of nature when properly opened and explained. Imagine a country lad inspired with a desire to know and learn about his surroundings. There is no one to help him. His early efforts, at least, must be cramped and disappointed, if, indeed, he is not altogether disheartened and dissuaded from following his natural inclination. Boys in the country must be so taught that they will take a wider and deeper interest in the things of the country if the growing tendency to crowd into the cities is to be checked. The movement to establish advanced schools in the interests of agricultural education is a step in the right direction and it is to be hoped that those appealed to for aid to carry it out will respond generously.

AN apothecary in Holland has brought out an invention which may have the effect of making doctors and druggists unnecessary. It consists of a figure of a man made of metal, divided internally into compartments, representing the heart, lungs, liver, stomach, throat, etc. In each of these is a drawer opening outward, in which there is an approved remedy for the diseases of the organ. The drawer can be opened by pushing a coin into a slot situated where the keyhole ordinarily is. The packages of pills or powders will contain full directions in regard to their use. It is proposed to set up one of these combined doctors and druggists in every public square, at the principal street crossings and at all railway stations. In country places one of these automatic medicine dispensers will stand near each post-office, church, and other public buildings. A resident or traveller, being suddenly afflicted with the toothache, pushes a sixpence or dime into a slot, opens the drawer leading into the mouth, takes out a powder, swallows it and is at once relieved of

pain. Corn plasters are taken out of the foot and porous plasters from the back. In a drawer in the forehead are remedies for various kinds of headaches. It is not necessary for a person to know how to read in order to enable him to prescribe for himself. If he knows "where he feels sick" he will know where to find a remedy for his complaint. In cities where many languages are spoken this representation of a man will be very convenient, as it will render the services of an interpreter unnecessary. It will be as easy to obtain medicine from this automatic machine as it is water from the town pump. A competent person will take charge of them, refill the drawers and collect the money deposited every day. Philanthropic motives led to this invention. The Dutchman who suggested it states what most persons believe to be true, that the profit on selling drugs is so great as to be oppressive to the poor. He thinks there should be some arrangement whereby they can obtain simple remedies at a low price. He also states that most drug stores are closed at night, when people are often in need of medicines. As to doctors, he says they are generally away from their offices and homes when the sick require their services. Every one, however, will know where to find a combined doctor and druggist when it is made of cast iron and is securely planted at a street corner.

An important Bulletin was recently issued by Prof. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, on "Barley," in which he strongly urges Canadian farmers to grow two-rowed barley for the market of Great Britain—as it is preferred to any other by the British brewers. It must ever be borne in mind he says, that on no account should the two-rowed and six-rowed varieties of barley be mixed, for when that is the case the sample is of little value for malting purposes as the six-rowed will pass through the different stages of malting from one to two days sooner than the two-rowed. To leave the six-rowed that length of time on the floor after it is ready for drying would result in decay and the growth of mould which would seriously injure the quality of the malt. For this reason no maltster will have anything to do with mixed barleys. On the question as to whether two-rowed barley can be grown in Canada he gives the results of tests made on the Experimental Farms, and those obtained by farmers in different parts of the Dominion from the samples of two-rowed malting barley which were distributed for test, and says "The results now submitted of the tests of these five leading varieties of two-rowed malting barley (Carter's Prize Prolific, Danish Chevalier, Danish Printice Chevalier, English Malting, and Beardless) over a very large area in Canada are sufficient to show that even in an unfavorable season for barley-growing there is a wide territory over which two-rowed barley for the English market can be grown with advantage, and the yield obtained from the samples sent out as well as in the field culture at the Experimental Farms would indicate that heavier crops of two-rowed barley of the varieties named could be raised than of the ordinary six-rowed barley. It is not practicable to entirely change any important crop in a single season, especially when it covers so large an area; it is better for many reasons that such a change should come more slowly, but it does seem feasible to bring this about to a very large extent within a comparatively short time." Good, pure seed is the first necessity, as so much depends on giving the plants a good start at the outset. Valuable hints are given on barley-culture such as: a moist soil is necessary to start the plants properly; a wet soil is detrimental and the land should be well-drained; a light, rich, friable loam is generally regarded as the most suitable soil for barley although it does well on a clay loam if thoroughly worked until it is reduced to a fine mellow condition; a well-pulverized and clean seed bed is all-important; early sowing is much favored, sowing as soon as the ground is dry enough to be well-pulverized; when drilled, two bushels of seed to the acre is commonly used. Barley for malting should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before harvesting, for thus only can a really mellow grain be secured. When out too early the grain becomes steely, and hence of far less value to the maltster. In conclusion Prof. Saunders says: "The importance of this subject can only be fairly seen when the

magnitude of the interests involved are considered. The total barley crop of the Dominion is probably about 30,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. While this is much larger than is produced in some countries, it falls below the average in Great Britain. Recent returns give the yield of barley in England, Scotland and Wales, for the year 1889 as 31.58 bushels per acre; in 1888 it was 33.14, showing a falling off last year of 1.56 bushels. The results of the tests given in this Bulletin show that there are great differences in the fertility of different varieties, and it is well known that favorable conditions of soil are essential to a vigorous growth. With fertile strains of vigorous seed and skilful and judicious management in the preparation of the soil there seems to be no good reason why the farmers of Canada should not be able to work their crops nearly, if not quite, up to the English standard. Such a result is worth striving for; every bushel added to the acre would amount to \$480,000 annually to the profits of the farmers, and taking the crop at 30,000,000 bushels, the yield at 25 bushels to the acre and the price 40 cents per bushel, the increase of one pound in weight to the bushel would result in an annual gain of \$250,000. With depending issues so great as this, no effort should be spared to place within reach of Canadian farmers the very best strain of seed which the world affords, and to disseminate among them all the information which can be gathered, bearing on the conditions essential to success." The Dominion Government were prompt to acknowledge the importance of the matter as on the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture they placed \$25,000 in the Supplementary Estimates and an order was cabled to England to purchase two-rowed seed barley of the best variety to that amount. It is expected that the seed will reach Canada about the middle of this month and will be immediately distributed in two-bushel bags, sufficient to seed one acre, so that at the end of the season farmers using the seed will have a good supply for next year.

CORRESPONDENCE

SUBSCRIBER, TWO RIVERS, MAN.—A hammer used for driving fence posts was illustrated and described in our last year's April number. It would be difficult for you to make a pile driver that would give you satisfaction; besides, you would be liable to infringe upon some patent or other.

A YOUNG FARMER, NEW OXLEY, ALTA.—It has been demonstrated that the best preservative for posts is to first of all soak them with petroleum, and then apply hot gas tar to the portion below the surface. The posts should be thoroughly dry, and it may be mentioned that all experiments indicate decidedly that posts set reversed last longest. We should think it would be better not to peel cottonwood posts, at least, not the part under the surface. The question of cheapness as between oil and tar need not trouble you, as both are required.

T. W., WHITEWOOD, N.W.T.—A good and cheap punch for ringing a bull is made by taking a piece of hickory about one foot long, one-half to three-quarters inch through; whittle round smooth and to a sharp point. This is preferred by many to any iron that cuts in any shape, or knife. It never makes the nose sore or inflamed.

4 CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Of Interest to every Farm Household.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED has been steadily winning fast friends during the past twelve months, and no wonder, for neither time nor money have been spared by its publishers to fill its pages with interesting and instructive matter and with the handsomest illustrations obtainable.

None of our past zeal shall be wanting in the future to make the ILLUSTRATED a journal of still greater merit.

As this journal is published in the interest of rural homes, and with a view to greatly increasing

its usefulness, we have decided to offer the following prizes for four competitions:—

FOUR CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

No. 1.—For the Best Essay on "Can our present Methods of Farming be improved upon, and if so, How?"—Open to Farmers only.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 2.—For the Best Essay on "Good House-keeping."—Open to Farmers' wives and daughters.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 3.—For the Best Plan for a General Purpose Farm Barn.—Open to any reader of the ILLUSTRATED.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

No. 4.—For the Best Plan for a General Purpose Poultry House.—Open to any reader of the ILLUSTRATED.

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

Second Prize, goods to the value of \$3.00 selected from our Premium List.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The work on each competition must be wholly original and executed by the author's or designer's own hand, and evidence furnished to this effect if asked for.

The manuscript or plans entered for competition shall all become the property of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, but will be returned if they do not care to publish them.

First and Second Prize Essays, and Plans, and others if of sufficient merit, will be published in the ILLUSTRATED, and if found desirable will be fully illustrated. Author's and Designer's names will be published unless we are specially requested not to do so.

Work on each competition must be in promptly at time specified below, and must be accompanied by author's or designer's full name and P.O. address.

All communications must be addressed to—Massey Press, Massey Street, Toronto. Any enquiries requiring an answer must be accompanied by a 3c. stamp.

Special Conditions.—Competitions Nos. 1 & 2.

There will be three judges, one of whom will be Mr. Chas. Morrison, one of the editors of the ILLUSTRATED (ex-Editor Toronto Daily Mail), and two others, who have no connection with MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED, and who will be duly appointed and announced. Their decision will be final.

Essays will be judged on the following basis:—

General Appearance, handwriting, etc.,	maximum, 10 points.
Grammatical Construction and Spelling,	" 20 "
Knowledge of Subject,	" 20 "
Originality of Theme and Argument,	" 20 "
Treatment,	" 30 "

No manuscript must contain less than 800, or more than 2000 words.

Special Conditions.—Competitions Nos. 3 & 4.

There will be three judges, one of whom will be Mr. W. E. H. Massey, who has from youth had much to do with building and the drawing of plans. Another will be a professional architect or draughtsman, and the third a competent and practical judge of the requirements and utility of farm barns and poultry houses.

Plans will be judged on the following basis:—

Neatness and Accuracy of Drawings,	maximum, 20 points.
Exterior Design	" 20 "
Interior Arrangements,	" 20 "
Adaptability to General Purposes	" 20 "
Cost of Construction, compared with merits of Design	" 20 "

All Plans should be carefully done up before being posted, to prevent their being lost in transmission.

When Manuscripts and Plans must be sent in.

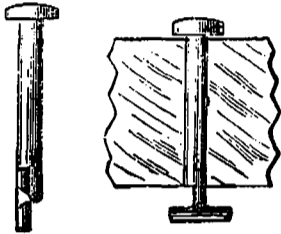
The sooner work on each competition is handed in the better, but the following are the latest dates upon which manuscripts and plans will be received—

Competition No. 1—	up to 6 p.m. on March 14th next.
" No. 2—	" " " March 14th next.
" No. 3—	" " " March 14th next.
" No. 4—	" " " March 14th next.



Wagon Coupling Bolt.

Mr. C. R. Notman, Warton, Ont., writes us:— I have a wagon coupling bolt which has given me great satisfaction for the past two years and has saved me the price of a good many of some other design. Before I had this one made I lost three of the other kind most generally used by wagon makers and farmers. I have never seen a bolt like it before and it may be worth illustrating in your farm notes. It is made thus:—



Pruner for Thorny Bushes.

EVERY spring and fall the question arises how to cut out and remove with least labor the tough, prickly canes of the blackberry and other thorny bushes. The pruner depicted in the cut is suggested. This is an old file transformed by a blacksmith into a hook. An iron rod is welded to it and a handle fixed on the other end as shown in the



sketch. Of course the edge of the hook is kept sharp. With such a firm and comfortable hold on the tool one can work for days without the least fatigue and, if the hand is gloved, with perfect comfort. The old wood after being cut out of the hills may be left to decay or taken out and burned, which is the plan when spring pruning is practised. There will be little of it left next season.

Reeling Barbed Wire.

THE following sketches of a contrivance for reeling up barbed wire when a fence is to be taken

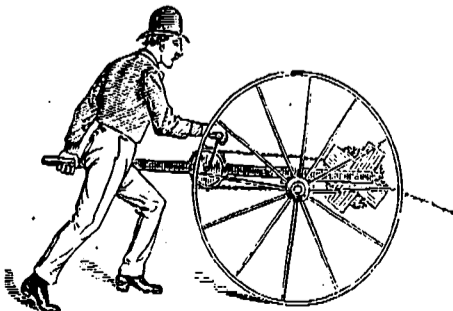


FIG. 1.

down were supplied to the *Rural New Yorker* by a correspondent. It was made of pine lumber in a

very short time. He used horse-rake wheels; the chain and sprocket-wheels were borrowed from an old binder. It is a very handy rig and can be run

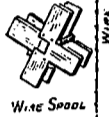
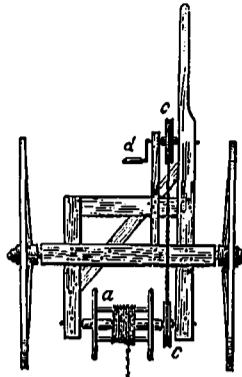


FIG. 2.

by one man. Figure 1 represents a side view while Figure 2 shows a view from above: a, spool; b, chain-belt; c c, sprocket-wheels; d, crank.

It is well always to bear in mind that the early killed is the easily killed weed, and the weed that robs the crop least.

PURCHASE only the very best seed. It is a fact that every extra cent spent for improved seed, will often bring a dollar in the harvest.

A COMMUNICATION now and then from some of our readers giving the results of their experience on any subject of interest to their brother farmers would be greatly appreciated.

The greatest care should be taken to select those varieties of corn intended for silage, that will fully mature before frost, in the localities where it is proposed to grow them; a less number of tons of mature corn being in all cases more valuable than a much larger number of tons of immature corn.

It is surprising to see what a great change a little paint will make in the appearance of farm buildings. Many of the ready mixed paints are valuable and cheap, and the painting can be done by one of the boys or hired men at odd times. A good coat of paint will preserve the buildings, add to the beauty and attractiveness of the premises and transform old run-down farm houses into neat and tasty homes.

Those who wish to increase the value of their farms at little cost, with no increase of taxation, should make the public road which passes their farms, smooth and handsome. Throw no stones or rubbish into them; leave no broken and decayed implements to occupy them; clear out the unsightly weeds which otherwise would spread to the adjacent fields; make them a continuous landscape garden—the cheapest ornamental planting you can have, for the ground thus brushed, planted and improved costs you nothing.

ON how many farms do the sons take an active part in buying and selling and planning the work, so long as the father is able to do so? Because his son was once small and helpless the stupid, blind parent seems to hold him always so and often only awakens to the truth when it is too late, and with a strong sense of wrong done him rankling in his heart the young man leaves the old farm forever, so far as interest is concerned. There is many a

farmer's son that has the natural ability at eighteen to take the home place and run it better than his father, who has never yet been allowed to sell a wagon-load of produce, a fat steer, or a horse, no matter how many are raised, and who is forced to ask "pa" for a dollar if he is "permitted" to go to the fair. A boy with any intellect must have a heart as big as an ox's not to run away from a farm when treated in that way.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

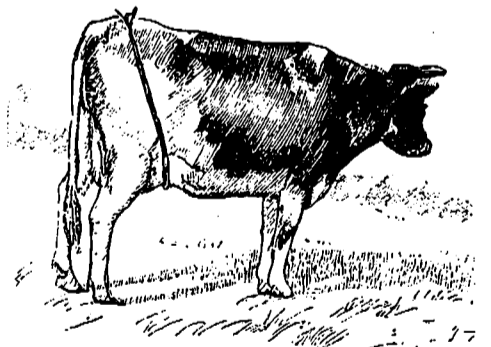
It is not always that the planter can have his choice of soil, and he can meet with fair success by adapting it as far as possible to the different kinds of trees he has to plant. Peach trees do best on sandy soil. He can lighten heavy land for them by free use of coal ashes. Cherry trees do best on the dryest, gravelly land. An excess of water makes the trees non-productive. On dry land they will need good manuring with plenty of ashes containing potash. The pear thrives best and is freest from disease on clay soils, perhaps because these preserve a more equable temperature.

A VEGETABLE garden should contain a full supply of all that can be grown in the vegetable line. Nor is it sufficient that it only have such as may be supposed to be necessary from one planting. The very thought of a vegetable garden should carry with it the idea of a constant and liberal supply of every line that may be produced successfully. Vegetables of some kinds arrive at their best condition and then commence to decline rapidly in their desirable qualities. In such cases the planting should be made at such intervals of time as will be likely to secure a succession of the product. However desirable earliness may be, nothing is gained by planting before the soil gets sufficiently warm to cause a speedy germination and a rapid development of the plant. A slow unnatural growth is very likely to produce undesirable vegetables. Success in a garden requires labor and attention, but it must be remembered that it is labor that pays for itself many times over.

Tie Stock.

To Restrain a Cow from Kicking.

OUR illustration shows a method of restraining a kicking cow. It is so simple and easy, and so quietly applied, that the cows do not seem to resent it as they do if tied head and foot, as some seem to think necessary. A small rope or large cord is passed around the body of the cow just in front of



the udder and over the top of the hips. It need not be drawn tight, just snug will do, and no cow to which it is applied will even kick. Sometimes a cow thus tethered will lift a foot as if to kick, but somehow she seems to change her mind and puts it down again.—*American Agriculturist*.

NEVER keep more than a dozen pigs in one pen, and better not that many. Let them have pure water, wholesome food in variety, dry, clean, well-ventilated pens and styes and plenty of them. Let them have exercise in the open air and plenty of grass in season, and at farrowing time give each sow a pen to herself. These are the necessary conditions to health, and consequently to financial success in handling the improved hog.

So long as a sow brings a good litter of vigorous pigs she should be kept for breeding. It is not a good plan to keep changing and using young sows for breeding. Under what may be considered the same condition, a sow that is two years old, will bring a better litter of pigs than a young sow and even with the best of breeds there must be some risks and to avoid having the risks the better plan will be found to keep sows for breeding that have proved themselves to be good mothers.

MARES in foal should have exercise and moderate work, and under no circumstances should they be subjected to harsh treatment, nor should they ever be allowed to go where they would be in danger of being frightened. Animals of vicious habits should never be used for breeding purposes, as vices are transmitted. Of two colts similar in disposition and sense, one may develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other may be everything that is vicious, treacherous and unsafe—all because of a difference in the men handling them.

CALVES should be made tame from the start; they should show no more signs of fear of you than your pet dog does. It pays to loaf around among the calves, and it pays well, too, as you will find when the calf becomes a cow and you attempt to milk her. Your cows and calves, in fact all your stock, should look upon you as their best friend. Get them to feel that way towards you, and you have made a very important step towards success. The man who looks on his cows as mere machines to turn feed into milk, and has no further thought about them, does not, you may depend upon it, get all out of their ownership that he ought to.

SPEAKING of the "general purpose cow" a leading dairy authority says: Milk-giving and meat-making are equally natural functions of every cow in natural condition. Milk and flesh alike come from the food eaten, digested and assimilated. The quantity and quality of either product will be affected by individual peculiarities, acquired or inherited, by the quantity and quality of food, and by good or bad care. Full work cannot be done in both directions at the same time. The maximum product in both is not to be expected from the same animal, even at different times. There are thousands of cows, however, representing a half-dozen breeds, or various crosses, which are conclusive proofs of the possibility of combining in one animal a merit above the average—both for the dairy and for beef-making—a combination making animals more valuable for a multitude of our farmers than would be those in which there was a special development in either direction with corresponding weakness in the other. It is well worth an effort to supply the best possible of these double-purpose cows.

THE high-bred horse is the animal nearest to man in intelligence. Horse-breeding has become a science and in France especially it has reached a wonderful degree of perfection. The French people are ardent lovers of horses and this sentiment has been kept alive amid all the turmoils of France. The government has lent its interest to secure a valuable animal for army use and has its own steeds selected with the greatest care. This fostering has resulted in wonderful progress. Over 12,000 horses have been recorded under the direction of the government. The most valuable horse in France is the French Coach. There are hundreds of mares in the Dominion which can be crossed with French Coach stallions and breed colts of double the value of the dams. In this way additional value may be added to our horses and a way opened to help the farmer lift burdens from the farm. There is a profitable demand for colts of such breeding in the States.

SAYS the *Horseman*:—The best drivers are those who are always on their guard. Many accidents occur from the capers of gentle family horses that have never been known to become frightened or to do anything coltish and for this reason have been

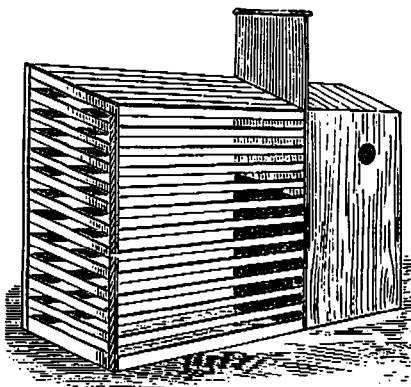
carelessly driven. People are always on guard when about horses known to be vicious, and the most dangerous kicks are from usually quiet horses which were approached without caution, and in a playful moment or when surprised, let fly without vicious intent. The lesson that all good horsemen have learned from this is to be always on guard when among horses and to never, under any circumstances, drive any horse carelessly, or neglect proper precautions for safety. The steadiest horses are sometimes coltish, and an accident or runaway may result from momentary neglect.

STARVED COWS are generally owned by men who have starved heads. They may be well posted on politics, but they certainly are not well posted dairymen. It will be generally found that with all their experience they have not learned how to breed a profitable dairy cow or how to feed a cow up to the point of profit. The dairy cow calls for high discrimination and intelligent supervision, and no animal on the farm responds so generously to little attentions as she. The function of milk-giving is maternal and is influenced by every surrounding as well as the condition of the animal herself. While the steer that is gorged with corn and is piling on fat under his sleek hide may stand considerable cold in winter without loss and with apparent satisfaction, a cow that is giving milk is susceptible to every change of weather and keenly feels the cold. Not with her as with the steer; instead of piling the surplus fat about her bones she is pouring it forth at the milk pail, and each day we take from her as milk what was her food the day previous. This constant depletion accounts easily enough for the sensitiveness of the dairy cow, and no one should be so thoughtless of the cow's comfort and carelessness of his own profits as to have this animal feel a single want. The management of cows calls for much patient, intelligent labor; such as is given in all dairy countries, notably Holland, Denmark and the Island of Jersey.

The Poultry Yard.

Hatching Box and Brood Coop.

THE hatching box and brood coop here depicted, was designed by an Iowa poultry keeper, and illustrated in *The American Poultry Journal* as something of value to every poultryman.



The box is eighteen inches square and twenty-four inches high. There is a sliding door in the front the width of the box, less the width of the groove pieces in which it slides. There is a hole in each side, near the top, for the purpose of ventilation and light. In the box is placed about four inches of moist black dirt; upon this is placed cut straw. All is now in readiness for the eggs and the setting hen. She is given the eggs and the door is closed. The run is made of lath—the width and length of the box and one lath long. A combination trough, containing corn, water and gravel, is placed in front of the end of the run. Once a day the door is raised and the hen is allowed to come off, which she does, and after eating, drinking and taking a dust bath, returns to the nest. The eggs are examined by opening a small slide door in the back of the box. The hen on the nest, the doors are closed, and old biddy rests content, believing that no one on earth knows where she is. She is safe from rats and other large vermin. She is not

molested by other hens. In fact, she is as a sitting hen should be. Since using this coop I have hatched a far larger per cent. of eggs than ever before. There is nothing to prevent the hen from hatching every fertile egg. When the chicks are hatched they and the hen are removed. The box and run are thoroughly cleaned. Then it is placed in the yard and the hen and chicks put into it. It makes a splendid brood coop. In it the little chickens can be fed, and larger birds cannot enter in to share their meal or purloin it all. It gives the hen the ground in which to scratch and dust, and can be moved so as to give the hen fresh earth whenever desired.

IN managing the poultry the hens should be looked upon as a machine for producing eggs and be fed and managed accordingly.

CHICKEN houses should be comfortable but need not be expensive. To the poultry the rough boards are fully as acceptable as the finest cabinet work.

EGGS intended for hatching should not be over two weeks old. If much older it takes longer to hatch them, and the chicks are not so thrifty as a general thing.

CARE should always be exercised to make nests for sitters, as will best promote comfort, convenience, cleanliness, health and a successful hatching of the chicks.

If you have plenty of small apples that you would otherwise throw away, cut them up fine and throw them into the chicken coop. They will disappear rapidly.

AN experienced poultryman thinks the essential cause of failure in so many of the attempts to keep fowls in large numbers is due to lack of care. The farmer, he says, will rise at four o'clock in the morning to feed and milk the cows, will carefully clean out the stalls and prepare beds for the cows, and his work does not end until late, but he will not do so much work for the hens; yet the hens will pay, when properly cared for, five times as much profit, in proportion to labor and capital invested, as the cows.

LAYING hens are very fond of broken bones. They help to digest other food when they cannot get at sharp gravel, and with the strong digestive apparatus which fowls have, every part is made use of. The lime goes to make the shells, but if the bones have been only cooked and not burned, they are full of material from which the egg itself is made. The only advantage from burning bones is to make them break up more easily. The fowls certainly do not like them as well, nor are they so good for them as when broken up without burning.

If all keepers of poultry realized the advantages of having a dry bottom for the fowl houses, they would spare no effort to secure it. Proper drainage is the first necessity; the houses are better first located on a slope to the east or southeast where there is natural drainage, and where, by banking up the back, the water will be turned away immediately. The houses should not be floored over, but filled to a depth of six or eight inches with dry sand from the river beach or a bank where no clay or loam will be mixed with it, for with either it will soon pack down solid, and not be loose and soft, as it ought to be. Coal ashes work well if kept perfectly dry, but as soon as they are wet or moist they tread hard. With sand in the houses they can be raked over frequently to take up the litter and feathers which accumulate, and after the roost-boards are cleaned, it is well to sprinkle them over with the sand, to absorb bad odors. This dry floor furnishes the fowls a chance for the dust bath, which they cannot get outside in the winter time. For furnishing the hens the exercise that they need, the afternoon meal of hard grain may be pressed into the sand with the foot while feeding; then they work for what they get, and are not so liable to lay on fat, as large fowls will if they simply eat and then stand about till the next meal time.



Amusing and Instructive.

HOW FARMER BOYS MAY BECOME ENTOMOLOGISTS.

SOME difficulties beset the way of the young entomologist which are apt, at the very beginning, to lead to discouragement, if not to despair. First, there is the seeming necessity of an elaborate cabinet for his collection. Secondly, a very great deal of time and labor must be taken in the preparation of specimens, and results are very often unsatisfactory. Thirdly, museum pests make "eternal vigilance the price" of a collection. And fourthly, it is impossible to identify material as one finds it; and there is no satisfaction in the possession of any insect without a name that can be relied upon. In view of these difficulties, which are very serious, what shall the young entomologist do?

First, an elaborate cabinet is at the beginning, if not always, an unimportant matter; at any rate, no one should purchase or make an elaborate cabinet until after he has seen a number of different kinds of boxes, and has decided upon some specialty in his collecting. Pasteboard or plain wood boxes, with plain overlapping and closely fitting covers, with pith, turf, or cork lining neatly covered with white paper, are cheap, and are as good as the best for any collection. Cigar boxes neatly papered will answer every purpose for a long time. The collection, and not what it contains, is the all-important thing.

Secondly, it is true the labor of preparing specimens for the collection cannot be avoided; but in entomology, perhaps more than elsewhere, he saves more than half his time who does all his work well. It is always waste to do anything with poor specimens, except as they are unique. It is a waste, except for special purposes, to rear or prepare a mass of common material. In collecting, no imperfect specimens, save as the species is new to the collection, should be preserved. Much temptation to a waste of time and labor will thus be avoided. After the specimen is prepared, the same rule should be followed. No imperfect specimen, save it is unique to the collection, should be preserved. One will thus be forced to exercise patience and extreme care, which are, after all, the great requisites. The same care should be taken in the arrangement of the specimens. A collection of perfect specimens, well set, uniform in pins, height upon the pins, and in labels, is always a satisfaction. The all-important rule is, do all work well and for permanency.

Thirdly, museum pests are very easily controlled with a little care. Have your collection by preference in a room without carpet or rugs. Have the covers of the boxes as closely fitting as possible. Keep them in a cabinet or wardrobe with closely fitting doors. But wherever the boxes may be, if pests are found in the collection they must be destroyed at all hazards; baking the specimens is the best way, though care must be taken not to expose to a temperature much above the boiling point. Two or three good applications, two or three weeks apart, of chloroform or bisulphide of carbon will kill all living things in the boxes. Once clear of pests it is easy to keep clear. Naphthaline in cones or pinned in a paper in one corner of the box, will prevent any danger. Personally, I have found the

oil of sassafras to be as good as any, and much pleasanter in some respects than other preventives. Have a piece of sponge on a pin in a corner of the box and drop a little of the oil on it. All preventives ought to be renewed several times each year. But as long as the odor exists the insects are safe.

Fourthly, the difficulty connected with the identifying of species is no small one; but there is no satisfaction in a mass of material unarranged and unmanageable. Let the beginner determine that whatever difficulties present themselves, he is going to have his collection systematically arranged, and is going to understand why it is so arranged. Every insect must have if possible, one label, with date and place of capture; another with its scientific name, and it must be in its proper place in the cabinet.

The young entomologist should determine that he will know why insects are arranged as they are by entomologists. If he is to be anything, he must be more of a student than a collector. At the beginning collectors and students are pretty sure to be too ambitious. The insect world is much larger than most people realize. Any one who collects butterflies is supposed to know not only about all of these, but as well about beetles, and every other insect, not only in his own country, but the world over. Insects, in species, probably far surpass all the rest of the animal kingdom, and perhaps equal in number all other created things on earth. Even a genius would have to be spread very thin if he tried to cover a knowledge of all the rest of the animal as well as the vegetable and mineral, kingdoms. The young entomologist must, if he is to be anything, limit his studying and collecting to a specialty—to one sub-order at least; and if he means to do well, to one family or group, or perhaps one genus. The aim must be to have in that specialty all the knowledge possible, and a collection representing as perfectly as possible every species. One must have his "hobby" and sacrifice freely in other groups for the sake of perfection in the requirements of his specialty.

For study, get all the literature bearing upon the subject. Read, as far as possible, the current journals of your own country; note all matters of interest and by publishing or otherwise, let others have the benefit of what you learn. Make the acquaintance, by correspondence and personally, of veterans as you may have opportunity and as you have something real to ask or tell. Form a society, if none exist near you, and join any within your reach.

In getting the names of insects, one must make use of the time and brains of others. This cannot be avoided in the present state of the science. So, while you are about it, have your material determined by the best authorities, that is to say, by specialists; thus you can be able, as far as possible, to rely on what you have, though of course specialists are not infallible. You can find who the specialists in any family are from the State entomologist or from any entomological journal. Write and find their terms for the use of their time and knowledge. It is however, always understood that a specialist has a right to retain any of the material sent him if he desires it. Never forget to pay expressage or postage both ways if you wish insects returned.

In the specialty, at least, seek to have the insects in all stages of their history—from the egg to the imago.

To sum up, let the ground you attempt to cover be rather too little than too large. Demand perfection of yourself. Have no end of patience and carefulness. Do all your work well. And seek in study and collecting to have everything thorough, reliable and complete.



A Summary of News for the Past Month.

1st.—Hon. F.R. Masson, Mr. C.A. Dansereau, and Mr. Phil. Landry, called to the Dominion Senate to represent districts in Quebec.

2nd.—Destructive fire in Boston, Mass., loss \$200,000; six people burned to death.

3rd.—The London *Times* settles the libel suit brought against it by Mr. Parnell who receives £5000 as a solatium. Residence of Secretary Tracey, at Washington, destroyed by fire; his wife, daughter and a servant girl burned to death. C.P.R. sheds at Ottawa and five passenger coaches destroyed by fire, loss \$75,000. W.T. Jennings C.E. of the C.P.R. appointed city engineer of Toronto.

4th.—Death of Senator John Macdonald, Toronto.

5th.—Three young ladies and four gentlemen while holding a religious meeting in Hull, Ont., attacked by a mob and badly beaten and bruised.

6th.—About two hundred lives lost by an explosion in a colliery at Abesychan, Monmouthshire, England. Andrew Carnegie offers to spend one million dollars for a central free library and branches for Pittsburg, Pa. Immense destruction of property by floods in Oregon.

7th.—Paris excited over the arrest of the Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of the Count de Paris, for violation of the law banishing members of previously reigning families from France.

8th.—Death of Cardinal Pecci, the Pope's brother. John Morton and his wife, Miami Station, Man. shot dead by Morton's father, because of a trifling quarrel between them.

10th.—The Orange Incorporation Bill passes its second reading in the Dominion House of Commons by a vote of 85 to 69. Corner stone of Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn, N.Y. laid.

11th.—Manitoba Legislature pass a resolution abolishing the official use of the French language. Opening of the Imperial Parliament. Another disgraceful riot in Hull, Ont.; Protestant evangelists terribly beaten.

12th.—Duo d'Orleans sentenced to two years imprisonment. Thomas Kane, hanged in Toronto for the murder of his paramour. Fire in St Lambert, near Montreal, loss \$12,000.

13th.—Parnell Commission report laid before the Imperial Parliament.

14th.—Australian Colonial Conference unanimously adopts a motion in favor of colonial federation. Toronto University buildings and contents almost wholly destroyed by fire, loss about \$400,000.

15th.—Mr. Peter McLaren, the wealthy Perth lumberman, called to the Dominion Senate. Horrible treatment of Russian political prisoners reported in Siberia; one lady flogged to death, and three others commit suicide in consequence.

17th.—Opening of the Dominion Dairy Association Convention at Ottawa.

18th.—Death of Count Andrassy, the well-known Hungarian statesman. United States Senate ratifies the British Extradition Treaty. Henry Smith of London, Ont., arrested for murdering his wife.

19th.—Death of Joseph G. Biggar, M.P. the well-known Home Ruler.

20th.—Four children of John Liston, Kingston, Ont., burned to death. Dr. Montague, elected M.P. for Haldimand beating Mr. Colter by 239 votes. Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

21st.—After a long and able debate in the House of Commons Sir John Thompson's amendment to Mr. McCarthy's Bill for the abolition of the official use of the French Language in the North West Territories, leaving the decision of the matter to the North West Assembly, carried by a vote of 149 to 50.

22nd.—Over sixty lives lost and great destruction of property at Prescott, Arizona, by a large storage dam giving way. Death of John Jacob Astor, of New York; wealth estimated at \$150,000,000.

23rd.—Rodolph Dubois, St. Alban, Que., arrested for murdering his wife, mother-in-law, and two young children.

24th.—United States House of Representatives select Chicago for the World's Fair of 1892. Motion to place seeds and grain under for the production of ensilage on the free list defeated in the Dominion House of Commons.

25th.—Resolution in favor of shortening the hours of labor defeated in the Imperial House of Commons.

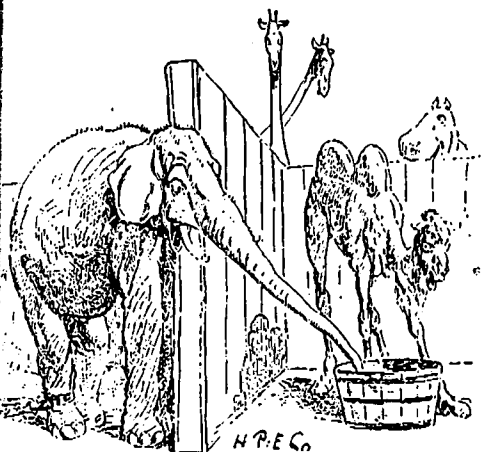
26th.—Toronto Board of Trade resolves to urge upon the Government the establishment of a two-cent postage to and from any place within the empire.

27th.—Robert A. Smith, merchant, Newmarket, Ont., murdered in his store by some unknown person. Sir John Macdonald presented by his friends and admirers with a portrait of himself. Mr. Adam Brown's bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons from traps, read a second time in the Dominion House of Commons.

28th.—Mr. Labouchere, M.P., suspended by the Imperial House of Commons for asserting that Lord Salisbury told untruths. Mr. W. R. Brock, Toronto, called to the Dominion Senate. Sir Morell Mackenzie awarded £1500 damages against the *St. James' Gazette*, London, for publishing disparaging articles in connection with his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.



Not Well Acquainted.



THE CAMEL.—Here! keep your tail out of my fodder!
THE ELEPHANT.—Well, you needn't get your back up!

He Carried His Locks Home.



THE BARBER.—How would you like to have your hair cut, sir?
THE CUSTOMER.—With scissors, sir! Did ye s'pose I wanted it cut with a table-knife?

To remove paint—sit on it.

NEVER ask a woman what she is doing when she is trying to do it.

It is to be hoped that after having had spring all winter we will not have winter all spring.

Should earthquakes be referred to as "real estate movements," or "matters in connection with ground rents?"

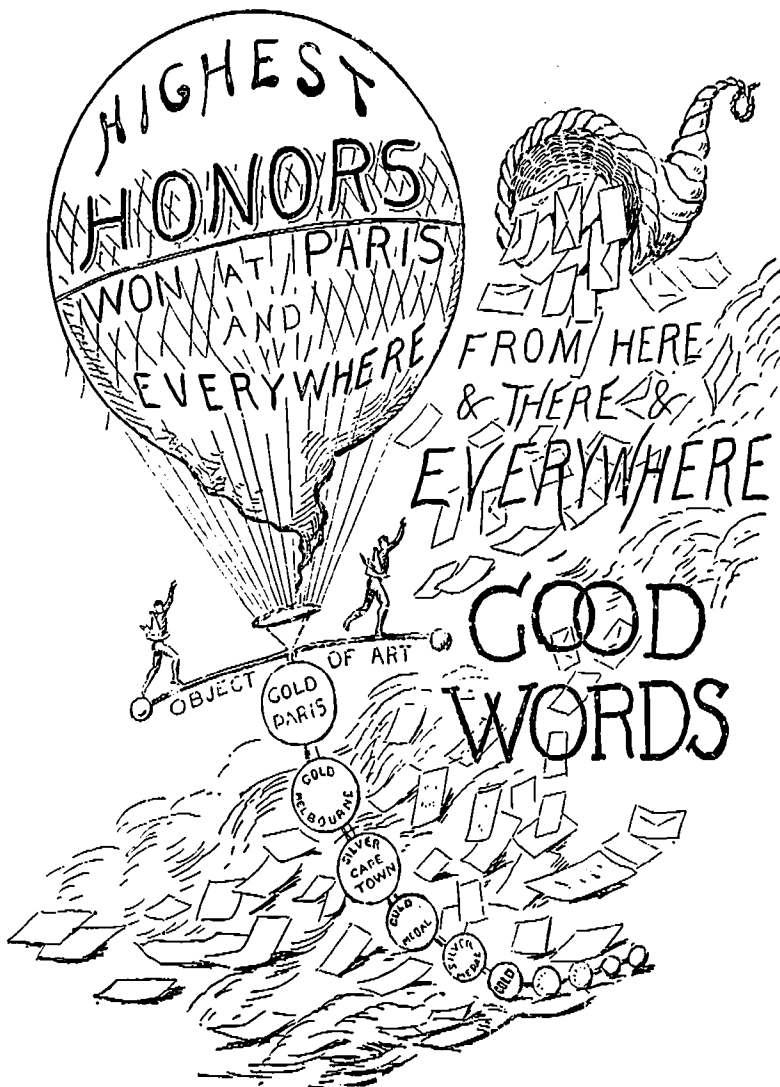
MISTRESS.—Mary, go shoo those chickens out of our yard.
MISTRESS (later)—Mary, have you shod those chickens yet?

A SHOEMAKER hung out a new sign, and then wondered at passers-by found so amusing. His sign ran as follows: "Don't go elsewhere to be cheated. Walk in here."

MASSEY-TORONTO LIGHT BINDERS.

VICTORIES IN AUSTRALIA.

THREE MORE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED



GOLD MEDAL AT MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, being the highest honor awarded, although other Exhibitors have erroneously claimed additional distinction by way of special mention.

GOLD MEDAL AT TUNGAMAH VICTORIAN FIELD TRIAL, December 14th, 1889, for best field work, strength, durability, and ease of management.

GOLD MEDAL AT CLUNES VICTORIAN EXHIBITION, 1889, for general exhibit.

Reports of the Australasian Field Trials, 1889.

KERANG, held Oct. 18th.—TORONTO 1st Prize, defeating the Buckeye and Woods.

NATHALIA, held Oct. 29th.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick.

NUMURKAI, held Oct. 31st.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick.

NHILL, held Nov. 7th.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick.

CHARLTON, held Nov. 7th.—TORONTO defeats the McCormick and Woods.

[Osborne.]

BALLARAT, held Dec. 5th.—TORONTO defeats the Deering, Hornsby, Buckeye, Howard, Woods, and

ROMSEY, held Dec. 31st.—TORONTO defeats the Howard, Woods, and Hornsby.

The Massey M'g Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HAMILTON HARROW.

This is the most complete and perfect working Harrow made. It has no equal in reliability and effectiveness.

The disk gangs are connected with the main frame by a ball and socket joint, in such a manner that each gang is free to conform to the uneven surface of the ground, and can be taken apart for transportation or storage, without the use of any tool, in one minute.

It is in all respects the very best Harrow manufactured, and will give perfect satisfaction in any case. For further information and circulars, address

M. WILSON & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

WHAT IS IT?

The best, the most useful, the strongest and cheapest EMERY STONE for grinding Mower Knives, and the only one that can be used for scythe sharpening also.

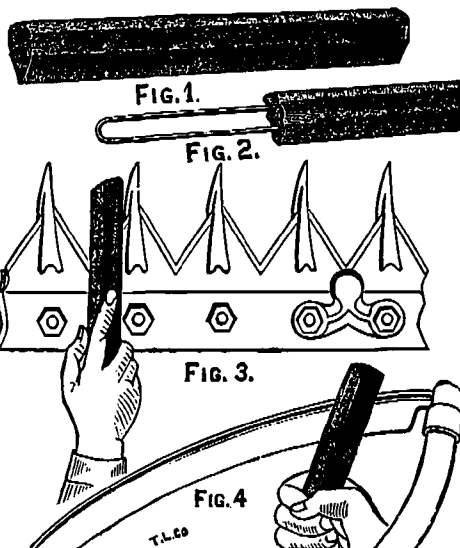
SOMETHING NEW

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Tie together three nicely formed cat-tail stalks with a bow of broad ribbon. Bronze a large, coarse woven straw hat; the woven hat requires no lining, and is consequently much lighter than a braided one. Fasten the brim of the hat at three points, that is, to each cat-tail stalk; and a pretty card basket is the result, as seen in Fig. 1.

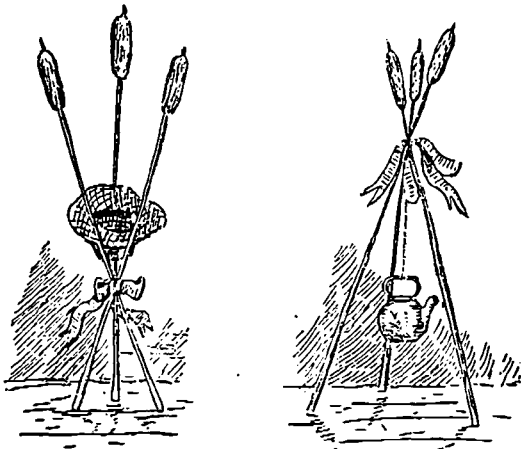


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

A gypsy camp-kettle may be represented by tying three strong cat-tail stalks together quite near the heads, thus forming a tripod. From the center, by means of a light brass chain, suspend a tiny Japanese tea-pot or a light kettle, as shown in Fig. 2. The effect will be quite pleasing in an otherwise vacant corner of the parlor. This can also be made to serve as a pretty table decoration for a five o'clock tea. But in this case the cat-tails must be quite small, nor should the stalks be more than two feet long. The kettle must be of crackled ware which will resist great heat. A small alcohol lamp, completely hidden by small pieces of wood, is placed under the kettle to keep the water boiling.

Crocheted Book Bag.

Pretty book bags, always acceptable to school girls, may be manufactured so easily by one having the least bit of ingenuity that it seems unnecessary for any child to go without one, or be obliged to carry the plain homely canvas ones so often seen. Two balls of macrame cord and a remnant of fine French sateen are all that is required for the bag as illustrated; but, if desired, a much nicer one may be produced by using satin for the lining and placing a large, soft bow of broad satin ribbon carelessly on one side. First, an oblong piece of crochet work, twelve inches wide and twenty-two inches long when completed and bordered, is made in any easy stitch. As shown here the work begins in the middle of the piece—at the bottom of the bag—with a chain about eleven inches in length, on which are worked several rows of plain double crochet, then a row of shells, then plain again, and so on till one side is completed. The other is worked on the other side of the chain in the same way. A border of scallops like the shells is worked all around the edge, and straps fifteen inches long, that are also of plain crochet bordered by small scallops, are joined to it at each end for handles. It is stiffened

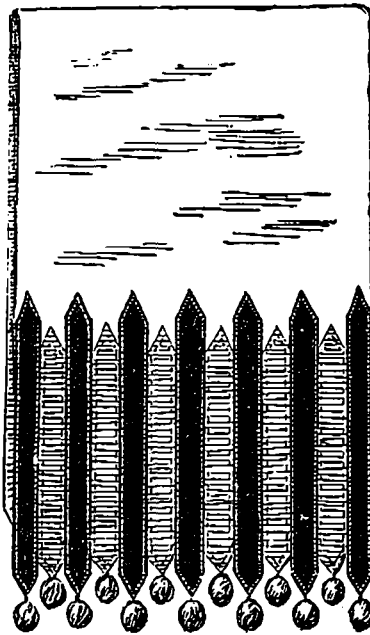
with thick starch, spread out smoothly and dried, and afterwards varnished with white or bronze shellac according to taste. The bag is then smoothly lined as far as the border with blue, yellow or red sateen, bent in shape, and finished with a fan-plaiting of the sateen at each end, the top of which



is turned down to form a ruffle, below which is a casing for an elastic band. If preferred the lining may be omitted and a wedge-shaped piece of crochet-work, folded lengthwise through the middle, inserted at each end, but the bag will not be as capacious, or as readily adjust itself to the demands made upon it as it would with the fan-plaiting and elastic. Of course much smaller ones may be made for little children, who, if they have only one little book to carry, are much comforted if they have something pretty to carry it in.

Table Scarf.

This table scarf is made of a width of India silk of the needed length for the table that it is to adorn. The ends are decorated with alternate strips of velvet and silk, of equal width but of different lengths, the silk strips extending not quite as far below the edge, nor as far up on the scarf, as the velvet strips. All the strips are finished in points



at both ends, and all the edges are stitched with coarse silk of a contrasting color. The lower ends of the strips are tipped with chenille pompons. The velvet and silk may be of contrasting shades, and the pompons may be the color of each or both. On each end the strips and pompons may be of different colors. This is a most decorative way of utilizing scraps of silk or velvet, or odds and ends of ribbon.

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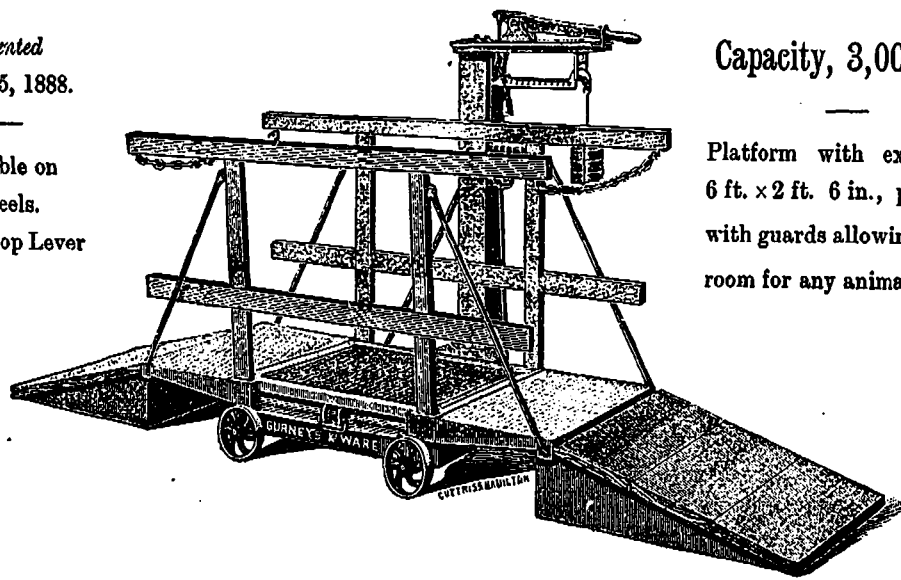
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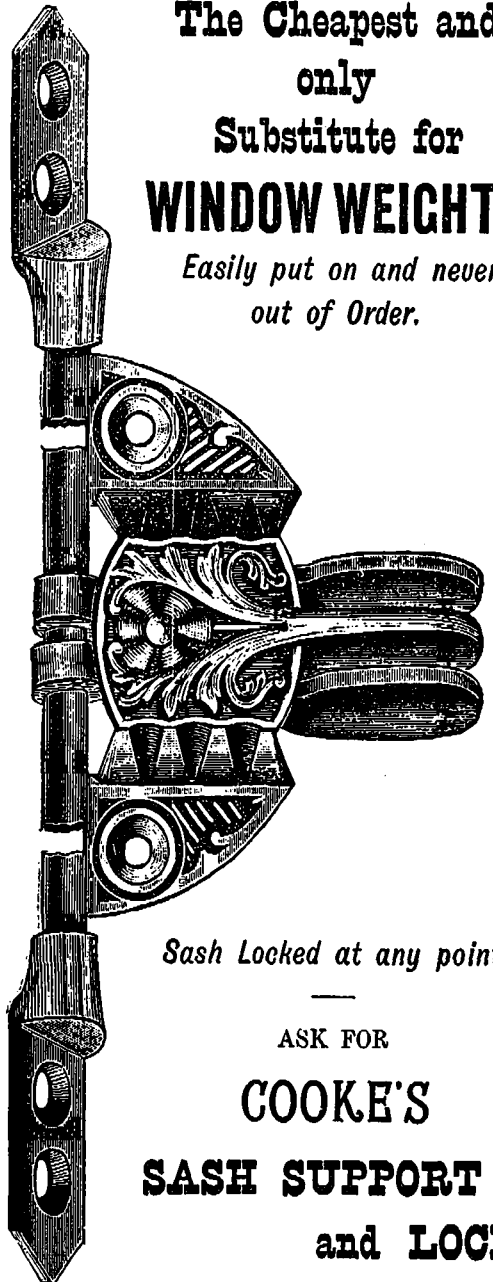
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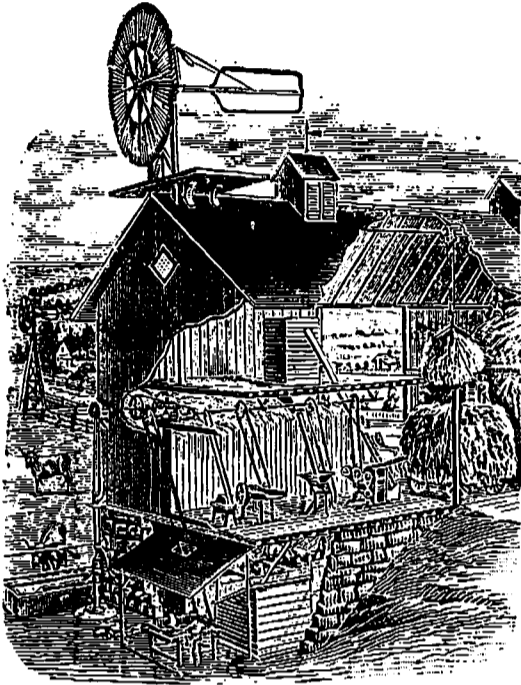
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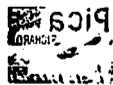
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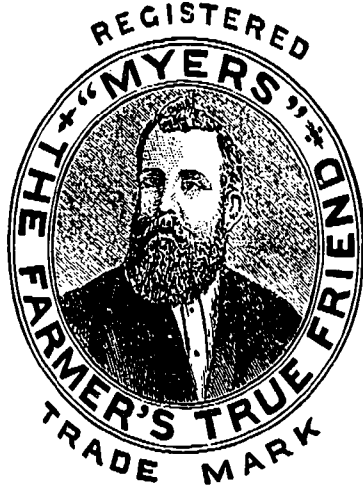
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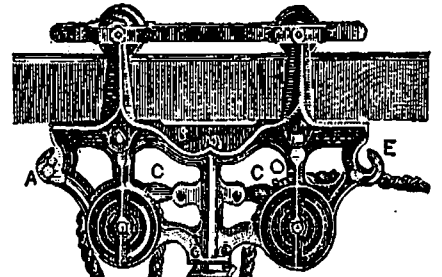
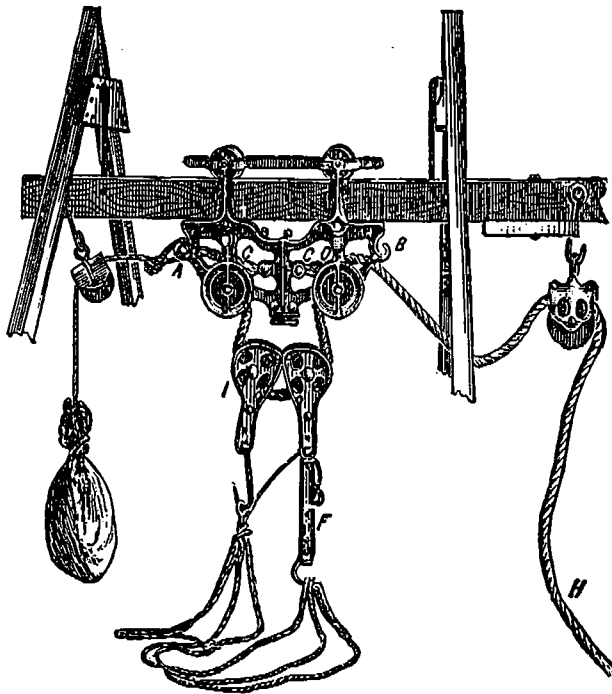
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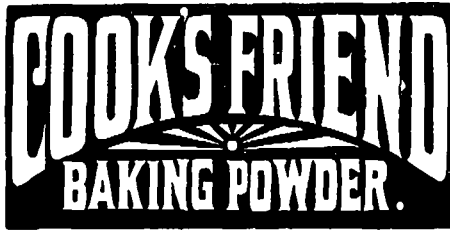
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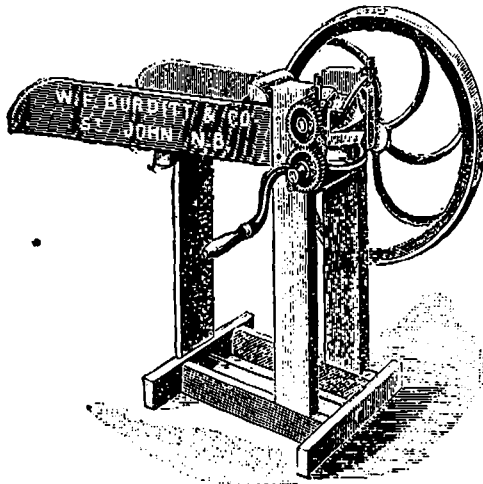
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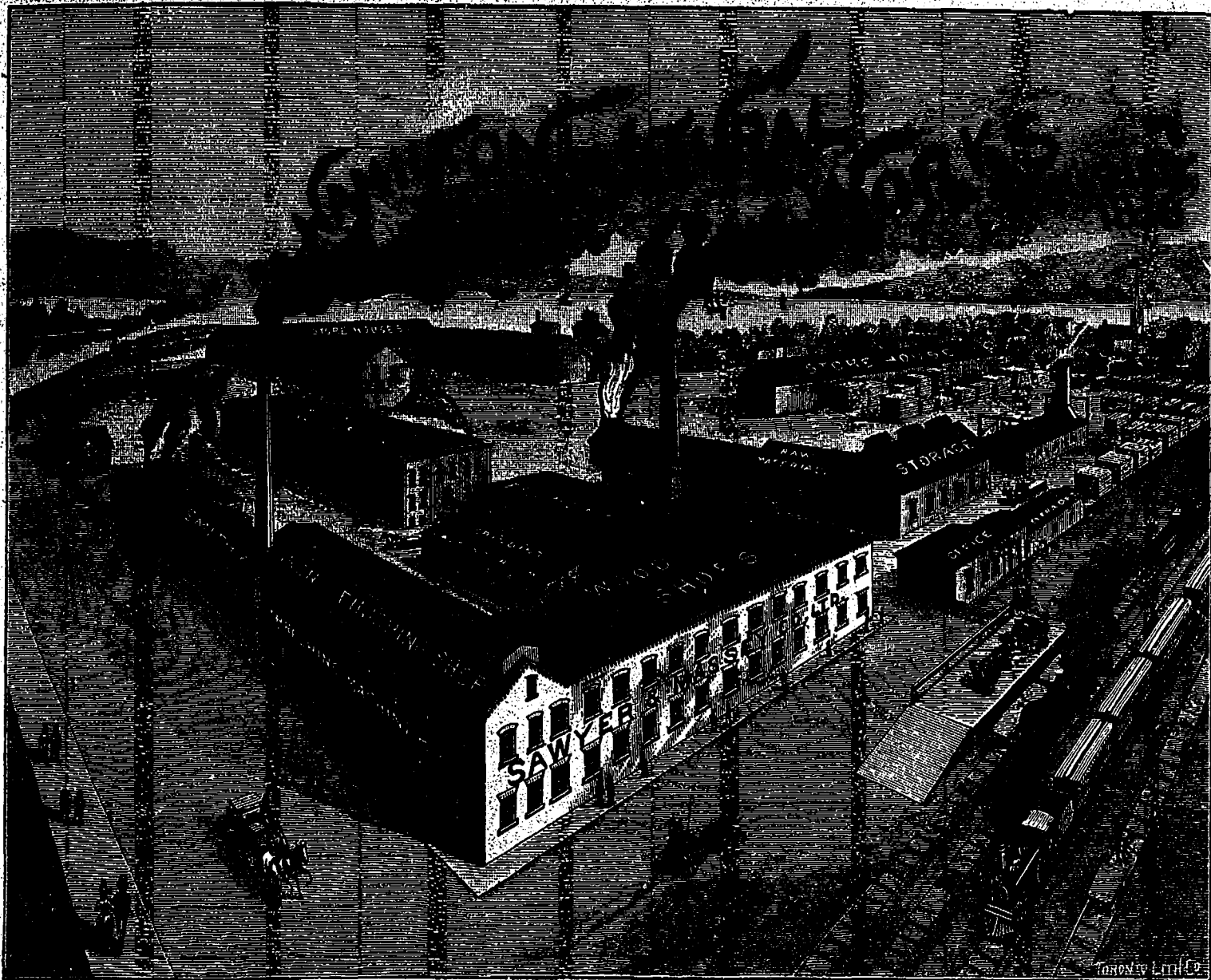
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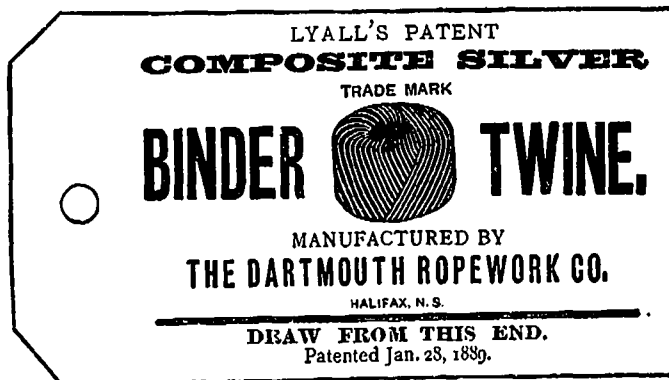
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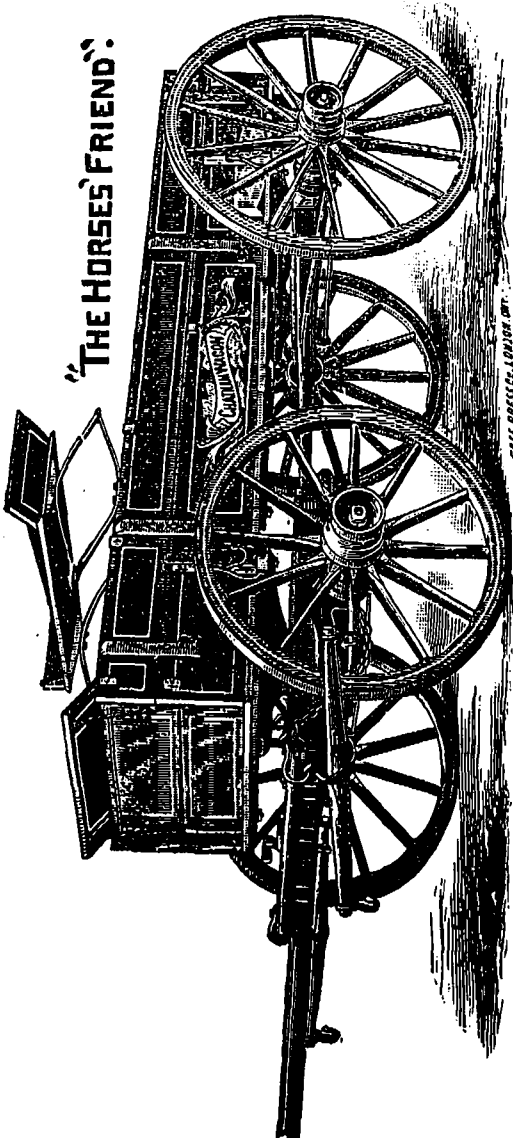
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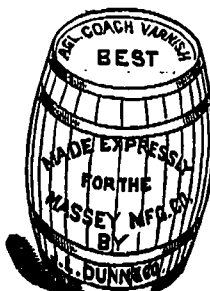
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