

◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

Mid-Summer Number

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Toronto, July, 1894.



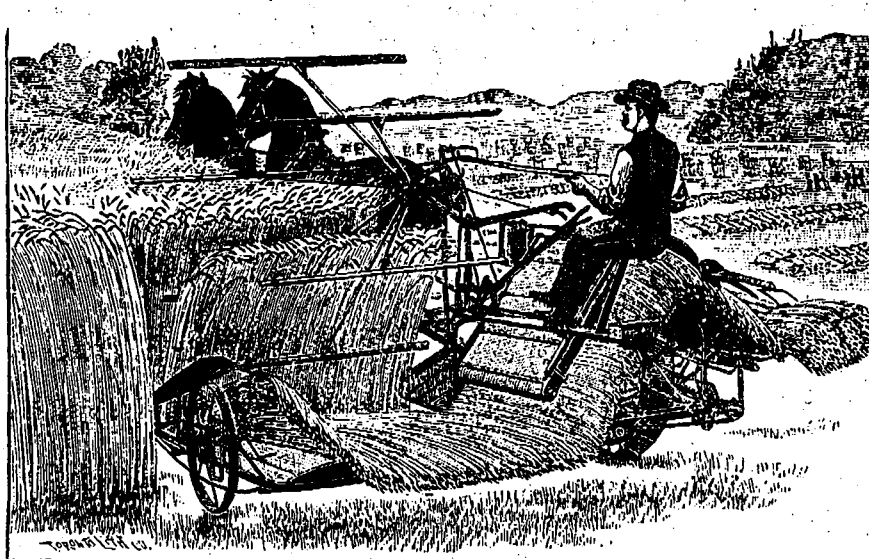
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THE MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER

The only Open-Back Binder that has passed beyond its Experimental Stages.

It is capable of every desirable adjustment, and will save grain that other machines cannot pick up, elevate, nor bind.

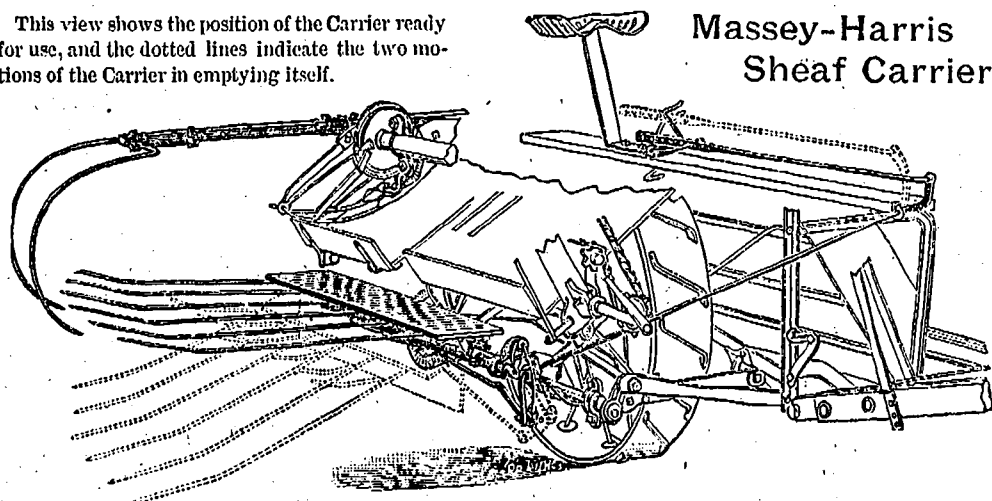
Has won for itself a brilliant record in Europe, Australia and South America.



A marvellous success in all kinds of crop, and is proved to be the most durable, economical, and efficient, besides being the lightest draught Binder in the market.

The Massey-Harris Wide-Open Binder has the greatest capacity, and will perform the widest range of work of any self-binder ever produced. It will work with equal facility in the very shortest or the longest crops grown in any country. It is very light running, and is easier on the team than any other machine. So simple is the machine to operate, and so easy to understand, that a boy capable of handling a team of horses can manage it. The Patent Wide Open Elevator, with Automatic Floating Canvas, will elevate crops of any length without shelling the grain.

This view shows the position of the Carrier ready for use, and the dotted lines indicate the two motions of the Carrier in emptying itself.



Massey-Harris Sheaf Carrier. Massey-Harris Transport Truck.

To load the Massey-Harris Binder on a Massey-Harris Transport is but the work of a few moments of time by one man alone. The pole is quickly detached without the removal of a bolt, and also the pole brace; then the machine is tilted up, the Truck is placed underneath and the pole connected, as shown in the illustration below (all done without the use of a monkey wrench or other tool), when the machine can be hauled for miles in safety and comfort.

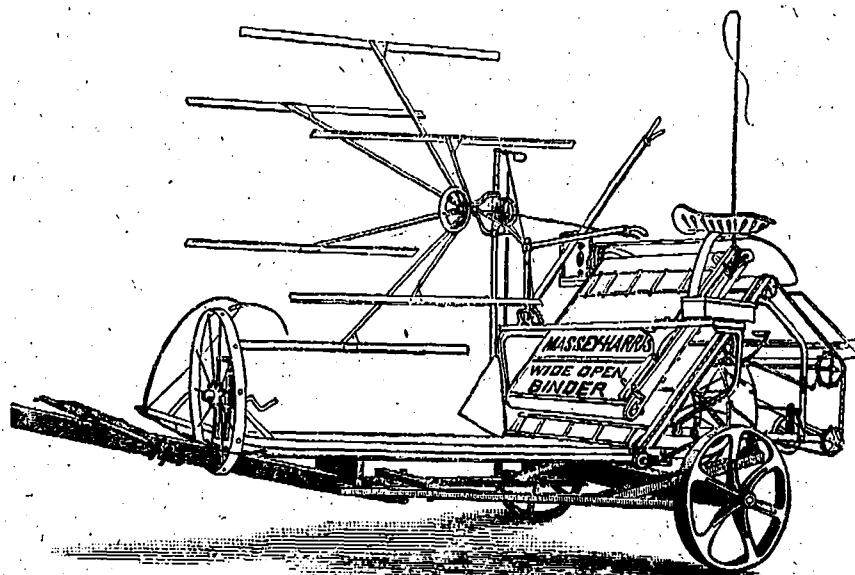
Massey-Harris Sheaf Carrier.

This is positively the best carrier ever invented, for many reasons.

It is supported from the main frame in a rigid manner, and places no undue strain on any part of the machine, nor does it interfere with the knotter in any way.

It operates very easily, and lays the sheaves straight and even, a thing never before accomplished by any maker on this continent.

When in position to receive the sheaves, the Carrier is "locked" and no pressure is required to hold it in place. It is attached close under the deck. A gentle pressure of the foot unlocks it. The first movement is downwards to an angle of 30 to 35 degrees, then backward under the deck—all from one quadrant.



MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER ON TRUCK.

Massey's Illustrated

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1894.

[Vol. 6, No. 7.

THE Great Australasian Field Trial

COMPETITIVE field trials of Implements have had their day in Canada, and a great day it was. In the sixties and early seventies each season brought together in the field all the rival machines with their experts and friends. The contests were mostly friendly, always exciting, and not unfrequently a little acrimonious. Many an entertaining tale have the veterans of those days to tell to the youngsters of to-day, how contests were lost or won, often by accident, sometimes by trickery, and occasionally on the merits of the machines.

In every township, nearly in every school section, these trials were held during the haying and harvesting seasons until the good and bad points of every machine were known from one end of the country to the other. They were gala days for the farmers who came from near and far to take part, more or less active, in the trials, and to listen to the jokes and gibes of the glib-tongued agents whose season's

trade often depended on the result of the competition.

But these days are past now. Manufacturers, finding the trouble and expense of these trials very great, and the results very unsatisfactory, discouraged the meetings, and they are now only a matter of history in the Implement business.

In Australia, competitive field trials of implements are of more recent date, though they are fast going out, for the same reasons that caused their discontinuance in Canada.

These trials were, however, always and only to show the competitive points in the machines of rival manufacturers, and although the result depended very largely upon the work of the drivers and operators, this scarcely ever brought forward anything more than a passing comment.

This, however, has not been the case in plowing matches in which the skill and workmanship of the drivers have usually been given highest prominence, irrespective of the merits of the plows used.

It remained, therefore, for our Australasian

cousins to inaugurate a great competitive field contest of Self-Binders which had for its main object a trial of the comparative merits of the operators themselves. This trial took place near Ballarat, in the Colony of Victoria, on December 14th last, and was a great success. We give a report of the day's proceedings as taken from "The Weekly Times."

Never in the history of Australian agriculture, has such a scene been witnessed as that enjoyed by the people of the Ballarat district and surrounding country on the 14th inst., at the trial of MASSEY-HARRIS reapers and binders.

The trial, which has been a leading topic of the district for months past, was held on the prize farm of Mr. Richard Grills, near Mount Blowhard railway station. No less than thirty-nine MASSEY and MASSEY-HARRIS reapers and binders were in the competition, and it may well be doubted if such an exhibition of these useful and labor-saving machines, both as regards the number competing, the uniform excellence of the work done, and the beauty of



MASSEY-HARRIS
Co.
TORONTO, CANADA.

HARVESTING IN AUSTRALIA.—THE GREAT MASSEY-HARRIS FIELD TRIAL.
Thirty-nine Machines competing on the Prize Farm of Richard Grills, Esq., Ballarat.



C McLEOD, ESQ.,
 Manager for Australia, Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

the surroundings, was ever held before in any country.

The MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, whom we understand are very large manufacturers of these machines, and whose factories are located in Canada, are said to have a world-wide export trade, and like most large firms, and especially American firms, they have a keen eye to effective advertising. It appears their Australasian representatives have for some considerable time been under instructions from their head office at Toronto, to furnish, if possible, an effective Australian harvest scene, to constitute the prominent feature of an advertising poster, to be used throughout the whole of the company's home and foreign trade. There are many beautiful districts both in New Zealand and in the Australian colonies, but after due deliberation it was decided the Ballarat district was most suitable. The farm on which the trial was held is a part of Sir William Clark's Dowling Forest Estate, and was chosen on account of the peculiar beauty of the surrounding landscape. Sir William Clarke has for many years given prizes for the best kept farms in the Ballarat shire, whether his own or otherwise, the first prize having been awarded for fourteen successive years to Mr. Richard Grills, the tenant of the farm on which the trial was held.

The trial has been talked of about the district for some months, and as the time drew near, the excitement increased to a surprising pitch. The day before that fixed for the trial, dozens of farmers could be seen in the neighboring paddocks and on the adjacent hillsides, anxiously practising so as to get their binders into the very best working condition, whilst along the roads leading to the Trial farm machines were being brought from Kingston, Bungaree and other outlying districts, and we afterwards learned five machines were actually brought from Geelong, seventy miles distant, and competed for honors. Early on the morning of the trial all was bustle and excitement. The sun rose bright and clear, giving promises of perfect weather, which fortunately was enjoyed throughout the day.

Hither and thither the sturdy competitors drove their binders, hauled by two or three horse teams, into the trial paddock, so as to take up their respective positions. At 10.30 a.m. lots were drawn and the competitors immediately proceeded to stake out and open up their respective allotments. At 11.30 o'clock a special train, consisting of a number of first class carriages filled to their utmost capacity with invited visitors, numbering several hundred, arrived at Blowhard from Ballarat, where conveyances provided by the Ballarat A. and P. Society were in waiting to convey the visitors to the trial ground. Meanwhile the country roads leading to the trial farm from every direction were lined with vehicles, with men on horseback, and with men and women, lads and lasses on foot, all wending their way to the trial, and before the time had arrived for making the final start, a very large concourse, variously estimated from a thousand upward, had assembled. Amongst the visitors were Sir Wm. J. Clarke, Bart., who appeared to be on exceedingly good terms with his assembled tenants; B. Cowdery, Esq., president Melbourne Chamber of Commerce; D. W. Maratta, U. S. Consul General; the Hon. D. Ham, M.L.C.; Messrs A. J. Peacock, Alex. Young and D. M. Davies, M's.L.A.; Mayor Larter and Cr. Peady, Ballarat; Mr. Mogg, president Ballan Shire; Revs. Swinburne, Matheson and Hamilton; Dr. Lindsay, F. W. Niven, Esq., president Ballarat Chamber of Commerce, and many other prominent gentlemen.

Messrs. G. G. Morton, president of the Ballarat A. and P. Society; Geo. Smith and W. Anderson, vice-presidents; T. Bath, treasurer; J. J. Kelsall, secretary, were also present, while the members of the society's council and committee were present almost to a man.

At 12.30 p.m. a flag, the signal for starting, went up, and instantly the whole 39 machines, 11 Closed-back and 28 MASSEY-HARRIS Wide-open Binders, dashed into the crop, each competitor bent on winning a place of honor, and if possible one of the valuable prizes. The character of the work done was a surprise to the majority of assembled visitors, and not the less so to those most experienced in harvesting operations. Many of the competitors did beautiful work, and although the rules debarred any driver who had ever taken a first or second prize before, it was simply impossible for the best expert driver to surpass the excellence of the work done by some of these farmer competitors, and there was not a badly cut plot in the field. The opening was straight as any furrow at a ploughing match, the cutting was exceedingly close and even, the sheaves were well formed and tightly-bound, and laid in straight windrows as they were dropped from the sheaf carrier. The Judges were Messrs Chas. Richardson, Geelong; J. S. Downey, Millbrook; and Geo. Tronp, Coghill's Creek; and the excellence of the work done was so uniform that a great difficulty was experienced in arriving at a decision.

As soon as the machines had cut out their respective allotments they repaired to an adjoining piece of standing crop on the hillside. The scene which lay before the assembled spectators was one not easy to describe. On the eastern slope of Mount Coghill around three

sides of an immense block of standing wheat were ranged thirty-nine reapers and binders, each doing its respective share of the task in hand. In the foreground was the field just harvested by the competing machines, covered with regular windrows of neatly bound sheaves, and over which was distributed the assembled multitude, beyond in the background was the summit of Mount Coghill, while to the right and left were other mounts covered to their summits with crops of waving green interspersed here and there with fallow fields of red soil, while in the valleys intervening the dotting homesteads and the beautifully kept hedgerows completed a landscape of rural beauty difficult to be surpassed anywhere.

The photographing art will doubtless yield MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY the picture they have gone to so much trouble and expense to obtain.

As soon as the photographing was concluded, adjournment was made to the banquet served in a marquee 40 ft. x 100 ft., by Mr. C. M'Intyre, the well-known Ballarat caterer.

Mr. G. G. Morton, president of the Ballarat A. and P. Society, in the chair. On his left was Sir Wm. Clarke, while on his right were Messrs. C. McLeod and J. G. Turton, Australasian managers for MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY Limited. The vice chairs being filled by Messrs. Geo. Smith and W. Anderson. Dinner over, the usual loyal toasts were honored, after which the "Parliament of Victoria" was proposed by the chairman, and was responded to by the Hon. D. Ham, M.L.C., and the Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A.

The Hon. Mr. Ham spoke in very eulogistic terms of the trial that had just taken place, and of the importance to the colony of agricultural development at the present juncture.

The Hon. Mr. Peacock said the policy of the country must be to settle the people on the land and help them to make a living. The farmers of the Ballarat district had clearly demonstrated by their thrift and the beautiful condition in which their farms and all that pertained to them were kept that a comfortable living could be made by agriculture. He spoke in highest terms of praise of the conditions of things he saw about him. Where could be found a better class of farmers than they had had the pleasure



J. G. TURTON, ESQ.,
 Manager for Australia, Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.



JOHN MCKERROW, Esq.,
Winner of 1st Prize in Wide-Open Binder Contest.

of meeting that day. The superior work done by the competitors in the trial they had just witnessed showed they were men who took a pride in their work. They had a laudable ambition to excel. Anyone who saw the stubble left by the machines, shorn as closely and as evenly as a lawn with the sheaves placed with a precision really wonderful, could see at a glance that these men had attained to their present prosperous condition by a process of careful painstaking and honest thrift.

Mr. George Smith then proposed the MASSEY-HARRIS Co. He thought the company that had provided them all with such a day's pleasure, deserved the thanks of everyone present. The Canadians were a go-a-head people. Though the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY were Americans they were British Americans. (Cheers.) They were people of genius. If some one made a good machine they would make one better, one which was always worthy of being appreciated. He was sure their machines would always be in favor with agriculturists. He was reminded of the old land by the farms in the surrounding district. It was pleasant to see tenants shouldering their full share of responsibility. He referred more particularly to Mr. Richard Grills, whom he regarded as a model farmer. The farm under his care had become a magnificent property, and reflected great credit upon him. It was also gratifying to see Sir William J. Clarke, their landlord, present, and taking such an interest in the welfare of his tenantry.

Mr. C. McLeod responded. Of all the trials and exhibitions with which he had been connected during his thirty years' experience as a machine man, he had not taken so much interest in any as the one held to-day. The demonstration had been under consideration for a long time. His company had, he thought, a very laudable object in holding the trial. In other countries Australia was looked upon as a community of miners, who took but little interest in agriculture, and whose chief sources of amusement were horse racing, football and cricket. The picture of that day's harvesting scene would be scattered broadcast throughout the world by the ton, yes, by the train-load, and would be of great value in showing the people of other lands that Australia is also a

great agricultural country. He was glad to see so many legislative representatives present and taking an active interest in agricultural matters.

Mr. J. G. Turton also responded. He said he had just returned from a trip to their factories in Canada. A great deal of interest was now being taken in Australia by Canadians. While there he visited the World's Fair, and had a good look over all the agricultural machines on exhibition, and was convinced there were no other machines superior to those made by his company. He frequently received compliments from other American exhibitors on the splendid exhibits made by MASSEY-HARRIS Co., which for the range and number of machines, excellence of design and beauty of finish were not even approached by any of the other exhibitors. As a Canadian company it was not altogether unpleasant to receive such flattering compliments from their great American neighbor.

Mr. D. Gunn proposed the next toast, which was in honor of Sir William Clarke. He thought Sir William had shown himself to be a thorough gentleman. Not only his tenants, but the entire country owed him a debt of gratitude. He had always taken a deep interest in agriculture and in public affairs. He wished Sir William, Lady Clarke and their family health and prosperity. (Cheers.)

Sir William Clarke, who was received with applause, said he was delighted to be present. He spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Peacock, and hoped when he again got into power he would establish a school of agriculture with Mr. Grills as instructor and manager. Sir William Clarke then proceeded to present to Mr. Grills a handsome gold medal on his retirement from the prize farm competition. The medal, which was very massive, bore on one side the portrait of Sir William, while on the reverse side was the portrait of Richard Grills, Esq., himself. For fourteen years the prize of £50 for the best farm had been awarded to Mr. Grills, and having consented to withdraw in order to give younger men a chance, the medal was presented in recognition of his magnanimous action.

Mr. Grills, who is a typical Britisher, rose to acknowledge the compliment. He said that day was the most eventful of his life. He had always followed farming, and did the best he could. Forty years of his life had been spent in old Devonshire, and the remaining thirty years he had been on this farm. When he first came on he was laughed at, and when he paid to Mr. Morton his first year's rent, people told him he would never be able to pay another. "Conquer or die," had always been his motto, and he was determined to succeed. From that day to this Mr. Morton or Sir William had never mentioned money to him, and he thought if he wanted to make extensions, and asked Mr. Morton for £500 or £1,000 he would not ask in vain. He had won the first prize for his farm for so many years, he thought it was only right he should now stand out. He valued previous prizes very highly, but the medal he was now receiving would always be treasured by him. He could not help but think highly of Sir William. He valued him as a good landlord, and he appreciated his generous gifts to their church. While they were doing their best to secure worldly prosperity, their spiritual interests

were of greater importance. He thanked Sir William for his generous gifts.

The toast to the ladies and to the Press having been honored, the assembly withdrew from the marquee to receive the award of the judges. The judges, who had a difficult task in examining so many different plots, and so many differing but little in point of excellence, now gave their award for the field trial, which was made according to the following schedule:—

MAXIMUM SCALE OF POINTS.

	Points.
1. The straightest and best opening, two rounds	10
2. Closeness, evenness and cleanness of cut	25
3. Certainty of knotter (one point to be deducted for the first three loose sheaves, and after that a point for every loose sheaf)	30
4. Tightness of sheaves	15
5. Uniformity of size and regularity of shape of sheaves	15
6. Freedom from choking in elevator and binder	15

MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDERS.

- First prize, John McKerrow, gold watch, value £30.
- Second prize, M. M'Grath, gold medal, value £8.
- Third prize, A. Baird, silver medal, £4.
- Fourth prize, H. Baird, cash, £2 2s.

MASSEY CLOSED-BACK MACHINES.

- First prize, T. McMurray, gold watch, value £30.
- Second prize, W. Sharp, gold medal, value £8.
- Third prize, Jos. Draffin, silver medal, value £4.
- Fourth prize, W. Dendle, cash, £2 2s.

Mr. M'Murray's machine is said to have been one of the first placed in the district six years ago.

With a vote of thanks to the judges, and three cheers for Mr. Grills, the proceedings terminated.



T. McMURRAY, Esq.,
Winner of 1st Prize in Closed-Back Binder Contest.

World's Fair Awards.

HOW CANADIAN EXHIBITORS WERE ROBBED OF FAIRLY WON HONORS—FRAUDULENT WORK OF OFFICIALS—OUR NEIGHBOR'S ESCUTCHEON SMIRCHED.

A special report of Mr. J. S. Larke, the Dominion Executive Commissioner at the World's Columbian Exposition, respecting the unfair treatment meted out to Canadian exhibitors in the matter of awards, has been laid before Parliament. The document stands as a remarkable illustration of the dishonorable tactics adopted by men charged with high duties of an international character to prevent certain Canadian exhibitors from obtaining the awards to which they were justly entitled. That officials, whose integrity should be above reproach, should descend to such contemptible trickery—as we would gather from this report was practised—to defraud deserving exhibitors seems almost incomprehensible.

When the Canadian Agricultural Implement manufacturers made application for space at the World's Fair they desired to have some assurance of the method in which their implements would be examined for awards—whether by field trial or otherwise. Mr. Larke states in his report that the authorities, in reply to his question on this point, assured him that there would be no field trials “owing to the impossibility of making preparations for them that would be satisfactory, that the expense and difficulty would be more than would be justified by the result, and that under no circumstances would any result be obtained that would be of any importance or that would have any weight with those competing.”

The report continues:

“I repeated this to our exhibitors, and accordingly they sent over the machines without any preparation for field trials. I was surprised to hear a rumor early in July, that the Committee on Awards, to whom had been given the whole subject of awarding the prizes, had under consideration the question of field trials for agricultural implements. I at once protested, on behalf of the Canadian exhibitors, against such methods of examining these implements, as it would be a distinct violation of the agreement under which they came to the Exposition. While, under fair circumstances, they were prepared at any time for such tests, it would be impossible for them to be prepared at that late date, and to enforce this changed condition upon them could only be considered as a method of placing them at a very serious disadvantage in comparison with others who had sufficient notice to be thoroughly prepared.

“Upon visiting the Canadian court on the 13th of July, I was astonished to have my attention called to a small type-written notice posted on one of the pillars of the building, stating that field trials would begin on the 17th of the same month. No notice had been sent to me, as the representative of the Canadian exhibitors, of such fact. I at once communicated by telegraph with the Canadian exhibitors, and, with one exception, all withdrew their implements from such examination on the grounds which had been stated in my protest. The majority of implement manufacturers from the United

States pursued a similar course, although they had received earlier notice of the field trials. In consequence of this protest, and of the demands that faith should be kept with our exhibitors, and that their implements should be examined for awards in the manner promised them, an order was issued on the 14th August exempting all foreign implements from field trials, and allowing them to be examined within the exhibition spaces. In accordance with this order, and the rules of the Exposition, a departmental jury was appointed for this work, consisting of Professor Robert Thurston, and Messrs. Praether, Woodside, Young and Wheeler representing the United States; Professor E. Giesler, of Germany, and Mr. E. Mitschelich, of Russia. *It will be noticed that in this list Canada had no representation.* A jury was regularly organized, and with three exceptions implements were examined and reported upon, first by the single juror, and finally passed upon by the whole departmental committee of jurors, in the manner provided by the rules and regulations governing awards. This report was duly sent to the Executive Committee on Awards.

“At the close of the Exposition a number of these awards were announced by the Executive Committee; but others were withheld. Amongst those withheld were awards to the Massey-Harris Company, John Abell Engine Works Company, of Toronto; the Sawyer-Massey Company, of Hamilton; and Van Tuyl and Kleinsteiver, of Petrolia.”

The Commissioner, acting in conjunction with the representatives of the exhibitors deprived of awards, endeavored to prevail on the Committee of Awards to promulgate the recommendations of the jury, but without avail. An appeal to the National Commission, the supreme authority, was now the only course. This was done, and that body referred the matter to their Committee on Grievances. This committee, reporting as late as November 14th, took the ground that the complaint was of such a nature as to be beyond its powers and recommended that a court of appeal be constituted by the Executive Committee on Awards to regularly try and determine the case. The National Committee adopted the report, thereby empowering the Committee on Awards, the defendants in the case, to select the judges who were to try the charge. Repeated efforts failed to bring the case to trial until January, by which time all the records of the Committee on Awards had been removed to Washington, and the court finally met in that city. The Commissioner's report goes on to say:—

“The court did not assemble until the 10th of that month. The committee on Awards were asked to produce the cards, as the report of the individual jurors were technically termed, and the reports and records of the proceedings of the departmental jury bearing on the case. The cards were brought down, but neither the reports nor the proceedings of the departmental jury could be had, the evidence showing that they had been carried away or destroyed.

“The evidence showed that the regular body of judges had recommended five awards to the Massey-Harris Company for their Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Seed Drill and

Horse Rakes; one to the John Abell Engine Co. for their Separator; two to the Sawyer-Massey Co. for Separator and Traction Engine; and one to Van Tuyl & Kleinsteiver for a Separator. It showed further that the Compound Traction Engine of the John Abell Engine Co., the only one of the kind shown at the exhibition, had been reported as unworthy an award by an American judge without his having seen it; that the exhibit of John Grout & Co. had been but partially examined; and that of the Cockshutt Plow Co. had been omitted from the list sent to the jurors for examination. In my appeal I asked that the exhibits that had been recommended for awards in regular form should have the awards confirmed, and those that had been passed over should be examined by competent judges. The Executive Committee on Awards opposed this on the ground that a complaint had been entered against these awards being granted, and that a new jury had been formed in consequence of this complaint, who had re-examined the implements and recommended that no awards should be granted.

“The evidence showed that after some of the recommendations of awards in question had been regularly sent into the Committee on Awards for final action, they were passed over to a Mr. A. S. Praether, one of the jurors from the United States, who, without the knowledge of the other jurors, deliberately altered and falsified the original report. Thus he had originally examined the Mower of the Massey-Harris Co., as the expert juror, and reported upon it as follows:—

“Card No. 4974.

‘Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

“Exhibit—Mower.

“This Mower has special points of excellence in construction and design, an increased number of ratchets, and mode of attachment and adjusting draft by improved evener. With its fine finish, good material and excellent workmanship would, in my opinion, entitle this machine to an award.

“A. S. PRAETHER, *Judge, Mo.*”

“This report was unanimously approved by the committee of jurors as a whole, and a written statement to that effect was sent in to the Executive on Awards for promulgation, signed by Professor Thurston, as President, and Praether, as Secretary. Mr. Praether secured a return of the card; and inserted between the lines ‘does not’ in place of ‘would’ which word was stricken out, making the card read as it now stands:

“‘This Mower has special points of excellence in construction and design, an increased number of ratchets, and mode of attachment and adjusting draft by improved evener. With its fine finish, good material and excellent workmanship does not, in my opinion, entitle this machine to an award.’

“In the case of the Reaper shown by the same firm, Mr. Praether, in his re-examination, deliberately misrepresented the opinion of Mr. Mitschelich, the Russian juror, who had reported upon it as follows:—

“‘I report that this exhibit shows several improvements in details of construction, although in general design it is very equal to the machines of a well known American manufacturer.

A new and valuable feature is the two levers by which the driver, from his seat, can raise or lower both sides of the platform. The action of the foot lever trip is also very effective; the hinging of the platform to the main platform is also new and very solid. I consider, therefore, this Reaper to be worthy an award for improved design, solidity and improved workmanship.'

Praether, on his re-examination reported as follows:—

"Being a copy of American machines, as shown by the report of Mitschelich, I concur in his opinion as to its being a copy of American machines, and therefore not entitled to an award.'

"Mitschelich, instead of finding the Canadian machine to be a copy of the United States machines, reported that it was equal in construction, and had besides 'new and valuable features.'"

Commissioner Larke states that irregularity was alleged against but one juror, and that was this same Praether, who was also charged with fraudulent conduct, United States exhibitors charging him with seeking bribes for rendering favorable opinions on exhibits. It is a curious fact that this same gentleman was selected by the Executive Committee on Awards to re-examine the Canadian Implements and upon whose verdict of "no awards" the Executive Committee withheld the awards recommended by the experts from the United States, Germany and Russia. The whole proceedings were so outrageous that a re-examination was made after the close of the Exposition by a committee of three, only one of whom, Mr. Whitney, of Illinois, appeared to be an expert. Strange to say, no notice was sent to the Canadian Exhibitors. Indeed, no regular examination seems to have been made, and Mr. Whitney's opinion was taken based upon what he had seen of the machines prior to his appointment as a juror. In addition to this, Whitney, being a patentee of inventions on implements which have found little favor in Canada, his opinion can scarcely be said to be an unbiased one. It is needless to say that considering the prior disreputable means resorted to, nothing was gained for the Canadian Exhibitors by the examination.

The court gave judgment in February refusing to grant the Canadian appeal to have the report of the original jury carried into effect upon the ground that the Committee on Awards had the right to have the implements examined two, three, or as many times as they desired; or, as one newspaper has it, it had the right to appoint a succession of examiners until it found one whose report would agree with the predetermination to grant no awards to certain exhibitors.

Most of the Commissioners representing foreign governments had left Chicago before the full facts of the outrage perpetrated upon the Canadian exhibitors were known, but the feeling of those who remained was expressed in the following document:—

CHICAGO, 7th, December, 1893.

After examining the report of the jurors, endorsed by the separate committees of jurors on Canadian agricultural implements shown at the World's Columbian Exposition, in which it appears that awards were recommended which

the Committee on Awards have refused to publish, we believe that the Canadian Government would be entitled to issue awards to such exhibitors, and that such awards would be equal to any issued by the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ARTHUR LEFFER, Royal Swedish
Commissioner, Secretary of
Foreign Commissioners' Meetings.

The Executive Commissioner concludes his report as follows:

"The action of the Committee on Awards in this matter appears to be a violation of good faith and equity, and can be accounted for only by the fact that certain United States makers had complained that an award to the MASSEY-HARRIS Company would very much injure the foreign trade of the United States' exhibitors, if they did not get an award. Mr. Thacher, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, was examined on this point before the National Commission in September, and in reply to questions, said:—

"There are only three exhibits, so far as I can understand, represented by foreigners, of the class that were ordered into the field, and those exhibits were examined, but as I stated in my paper here, they did not receive an award—that is information which I perhaps ought not to give.

Q. Does that cover the entire ground that they will not receive an award?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there will be no cause for alarm on the part of the American exhibitors that foreign exhibits will be examined on the floor in any way to harm the trade of the home exhibitor at all?—A. No, sir.

"It is but justice to those Canadian exhibitors who went to so large expense, and whose machines have already won a strong place in many foreign fields, that the reason for their not receiving awards should be known. I have been given to understand that competitors of these Canadian exhibitors (who were, in the manner stated, deprived of their awards by indirect means), had intended by such means to work injury to Canadian trade in agricultural implements in competition with American. But when the facts are fully known, the withholding of awards will tend to their advantage, rather than to their detriment, as being, in fact, evidence that their goods had reached such a high standard of excellence that exceptional and unjustifiable means were resorted to to deprive them of honors justly their due."

To those of us who can dip below the surface in this matter, and who know something of the keen competition that has existed in the past between Canadian and United States machines in foreign fields, is apparent the underhanded influence which was undoubtedly brought to bear upon those who had to do with the granting of awards at Chicago. To keep the MASSEY-HARRIS Co., and other Canadian concerns, out of awards which were their just due, and thus hurt their large and growing trade in foreign countries, by systematically advertising the fact that they did not win prizes, seemed to have been the early determination of certain big American competitors, who were able to work things well enough to secure awards for themselves. How far they succeeded in their disreputable action is illustrated in the work of the Committee on Awards.

Canadian and American journals since the facts of the "sharp practise" played at Chicago became generally known, have roundly condemned the work of the Committee on Awards, and we give space below to the utterances of two or three which will plainly indicate to our readers the trend of public opinion in the matter:—

The Ottawa *Daily Citizen* says:

This award system was the scandal of the Exposition, and it went far to undo all the magnificent work of construction and organization that made this the greatest of Expositions. Before it had been in operation for a month the French Government refused to allow a single article from that country to be submitted for an award, and it has instead given its exhibitors awards of its own. The treatment of the Canadian agricultural implements exhibits was the most unblushingly unjust of anything done. Indeed the United States Government should right the wrong thus done by its appointees if it desires to preserve its good name and leave such a record as will induce foreigners to trust themselves at any future exhibition which may be held under its authority."

The Chicago *Herald* pours fourth:—

"After exhausting all the other subjects of complaint against the United States, the Canadian newspapers have discovered, seven months after the World's Fair closed, that the Dominion exhibitors were unfairly treated by the Exposition management. The specific charge is that Canadian exhibitors of agricultural implements were deliberately swindled out of awards to which they were entitled, by venal and corrupt judges. It is difficult, of course, to disprove a charge of this kind, but it is equally difficult to prove it, and the Canadians have not proved it. Neither will most people familiar with the subject believe that there is any truth in the indictment. Under the management of John Boyd Thacher the Bureau of Awards was undoubtedly the most stupid, ill conducted department of the Exposition, but there was at no time any grounds for believing that its operations were willfully dishonest. It was wrongly conceived, badly organized, and handicapped by a pig-headed director, but when that is said all has been said. It was honest according to its lights, and the Canadians fared no worse than all the other nations did. This is not saying much, it is true, but it should be sufficient to refute the charge of specific malice toward our neighbors across the line."

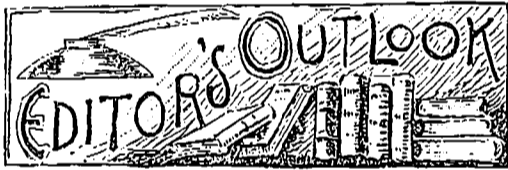
And *Farm Machinery*, a live agricultural machinery paper, published in St. Louis, Mo., comments on the *Herald's* article as follows:—

"When the *Herald* says the 'Canadians fared no worse than all the other nations did,' it does not say much in the way of defence. The Canadian report sets forth no claim of being treated any worse than other countries were treated; it merely reiterates, somewhat more in detail than has heretofore been made public, the wrongs and abuses heaped upon Canadian exhibitors. The Department of Awards at the Columbian Exposition was not only 'wrongly conceived, badly organized and handicapped by a pig-headed director,' as the *Herald* admits, but it was imbecile, impotent and rotten, and therefore incapable of treating anyone justly. The same abominable and damnable treatment that was dealt out to every country that was represented at the Fair, and a century will elapse before the taint and stain that have polluted Columbia's fair name will have been effaced."



THE EVER PRESENT CRISIS.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide.
 In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side;
 Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
 Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
 And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt the darkness and the light.
 Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record
 One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
 Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne—
 Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
 Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.
 Then side by side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
 Ere her cause bring praise and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just:
 Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
 Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified,
 And the multitude make virtue of the faith they have denied.—*Selects.*



A pleasing event took place on the 14th of last month in Toronto which merits more than a passing allusion. Reference is made to the opening and formal handing over to the citizens of the Massey Music Hall, Toronto. At the time when the proposal was first made to erect the hall, the writer took occasion to set forth in these columns the purpose the generous donor had in view, and now that the hall has been completed and opened, it is not inappropriate that we should record some of the more interesting features of what proved a memorable ceremony. The opening was made the occasion of a great musical festival in which centered Handel's great work, the "Messiah." The chorus was composed of five hundred singers, and the orchestra numbered seventy-five. This large number was enough to fill the capacity of the building for such purposes, and the audience were unanimous in their testimony in its favor. The great platform, the acoustics, the ventilation, the lighting, the seating—in short from every point of view the opening test proved a huge success. Perhaps no better description could be given than that published by the *Toronto Daily Mail*, of which the following is an abstract: "The building will be an important addition to our halls of entertainment. Speaking roughly, it will comfortably seat three thousand eight hundred people without taking into account the space reserved for chorus and orchestra. The architectural style of the exterior is what is known as Roman renaissance, and strikes one as being rather plain, no attempt having apparently been made to lavish money on any elaborate or rich ornamentation. The pediment work in terra cotta surmounting the front of the building, and representing the Muses, gives some relief to the general severe outlines. In the interior, the decorations are in the Moorish style, and the

predominant colours are blue, gold and terra cotta. In the auditorium the comfort of the audience has in every way been secured. The seats are wide, the aisles roomy, and the mechanical means of purifying and heating or cooling the air as perfect as could be obtained. The interior presented a very warm and handsome appearance under the mellow radiance of the hundreds of incandescent electric lights which depended from the roof. The central chandelier, which is fitted with about three hundred lights, both gas and electric, is a most handsome ornament, and adds greatly to the general effect. The visitor upon first entering the hall is at once struck with the impression that the architect—who, by the way, is Mr. S. R. Badgley, a Canadian residing in Cleveland—has admirably husbanded the money placed at his disposal in making the Massey hall a first-class concert hall, both in regard to acoustics, seating capacity and comfort." The deed of the property was formally handed over to the city by Mr. Massey, the Mayor accepting it on behalf of Mr. J. J. Withrow, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who was unavoidably absent. This act was the signal for great applause, which showed how much the audience appreciated the noble gift. In return the Mayor read an illuminated address from the City Council acknowledging, on behalf of the corporation, the generous action of Mr. Massey. Mr. Massey's reply contained some facts and information connected with the hall which it will be interesting to reproduce. Among other things he said:—"I rejoice greatly to-night in seeing the first audience assembled in this hall, since it marks the completion of a long cherished undertaking. For some six or seven years the need for such a building as this in our city has been apparent to me—an auditorium, spacious, substantial and comfortable, where public meetings, conventions, musical and other entertainments, lectures, etc., could be given, admitting of the largest number of people attending and enjoying them at a minimum cost of admission. An edifice of this character, it has seemed to me, would be a great boon to our city—it would permit of drawing to this centre large conventions, with the attendant benefits, which otherwise could not be accommodated, and more particularly it would greatly advance educational, musical and religious interests amongst us. The erection of a suitable building would involve too large an outlay to warrant the undertaking as a business speculation, for it would not pay any interest on the investment. If, therefore, we were to have such a hall, it would have to be built by the municipality or by private generosity. As the former would be an improbable and unwise course, the latter expediency only was open. I called to my counsel a number of our leading citizens, who fully confirmed my own opinion in the matter. The idea appealed to me forcibly as a most worthy one in itself, and at the same time gave me the opportunity to memorialize the name of my beloved son, the late Charles Albert Massey, for some years a resident of this city—one who was exceedingly fond of music, and filled the position of church organist at the early age of thirteen. My counsellors and advisers also approved of this site as being the very best possible location, it

having been settled upon and obtained after two or three years' careful consideration. To carry out the project, I called to my assistance an eminent architect of wide experience in building public halls, Mr. S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and also Mr. George M. Miller, a well-known architect of this city, who has thoughtfully, carefully and critically supervised its erection. . . . The building is modest in appearance, not too costly nor too elegant—it being in every sense a hall for the people, and I only hope it may fulfill my expectations concerning it, and be a great source of usefulness and enjoyment to our citizens. Further, I hope that in the matter of conventions our fellow-countrymen throughout the province may derive benefits therefrom, both directly and indirectly. If the building is disappointing to you in any way, it cannot be for lack of time and thought on my part, for I have given it the closest possible attention in all its details. . . . The enterprise has been placed in the hands of three trustees, whose duty it shall be to manage it in the best interests of the citizens as specially defined in the deed (which is open to the public), trusting that our people will sustain the efforts of the trustees in making the building a permanent success." In concluding Mr. Massey said:—"Again I express the hope that the trustees will have the fullest confidence of the public, and that the people of Toronto and the surrounding country will give them their hearty co-operation in using the property to cultivate and promote an interest in music, education, temperance, industry, good citizenship, patriotism, philanthropy and religion, and in every way to make the most out of this building for the good of the people in whose midst it stands."

THE month of June was one of considerable anxiety to the Canadian farmer, chiefly on account of the unusual weather which prevailed during the month of May and the first days of June. Early in the month reports from the counties showed a backwardness that boded anything but well for the crops. The meadows were soaked, and some of the low-lying lands had been soured with the clammy wet and the frost and cold. But notwithstanding the general complaint in this direction there was the hope that with hot weather things would be all right. And so it came about. By the 20th of the month all apprehension was over; indeed, a few days later, the Bureau of Industries was able to report favorably. From the survey published through its channels a few facts have been culled: First, as to the weather, the average temperature of April was 6 degrees higher than that of 1893-4, 5 higher than the average of the previous twelve years. The temperature of May was 1.57 degrees higher than in 1893, and 1.2 degrees higher than the average of the previous twelve years. The rainfall for April was 1 inch, compared with 2.61 inches in 1893, and 1.60 as the average of the twelve years. The rainfall of May, however, was 5.72 inches, against 3.85 in 1893 and 2.77 as the average of 1892-93. Frost was severe on May 28th and 29th, ice one-quarter of an inch thick being formed in some places. Fall wheat stood the heavy rain and changes of weather much better than the spring crops. Throughout the entire province some low lands have been flooded, and the crop drowned out. On very heavy clays there has been some damage, but on light and loamy soil very little injury has resulted. The reports for this time of the year are quite up to the average. The frost of the first week of June was felt to a very slight extent. The reports from all parts of the province are practically the same—that after the rain the wheat soon picked up and showed less injury than had been supposed. Spring wheat on the low-lying lands suffered severely, but on the uplands the crop will be fair. The barley crop does not promise good returns, and oats have been greatly damaged in some sections, especially on the flats, and although the upper lands are better, there is an

overgrowth of straw. In consequence of the continued rains peas will be short in quantity, but the quality is superior. In the western part of Ontario the crop of peas will be heavy and rich. The hay crop was late and light, comparing very unfavorably with the heavy yield of last year. Roots have also suffered, especially those planted early, the frost and wet doing much serious damage. From these reports very much comfort cannot be extracted, but the fine weather of the latter part of June to some extent retrieved the damage of the May weather.

A CONFERENCE pregnant with big results mayhap, with possibilities certainly, is that now sitting in Ottawa, composed of delegates from many of the Colonies which are part of the British Empire. The *personnel* of the conference is of itself remarkable. The Earl of Jersey, who represents Great Britain, is an Ex-Colonial governor, a man of recognized financial ability, of experience of affairs, and whose official life is a page without a stain or blot to mar its story of success. From South Africa, New Zealand, and the Australasian dependencies, come men of standing in the governments they represent, and of special fitness for the duties of the conference. The subjects which they will deal with are many, but three of them rise above the others—preferential trade, colonial union, and a British cable under the Pacific. All three are highly practical questions, and whether advanced by the Ottawa meeting or not are questions which will be heard of until settled. They hold the field as of prime importance to the Colonies concerned, and it is chiefly because of their undoubted far-reaching influence that the conference now dealing with them attains such importance in the eyes of political students. From small causes flow great results. A case in point is the confederation of this Dominion. The Maritime Provinces had their frictions and disputes, and it occurred to some of the leading politicians that a conference should be held by which the union or confederation of these provinces should be discussed. Some of the advocates of this scheme met the late Sir John Macdonald on a journey and spoke of the project. It appeared to him that a federation on a larger scale would be a proper thing, and he so expressed himself, and from that convention sprang the movement culminating in Dominion Confederation. The Ottawa conference is not born of yesterday, but the meeting is the first step in what may be a great British Colonial Confederacy for purposes in which the common interest is bound up. The welcome tendered the delegates was fitting to the interesting occasion. In the Senate Chamber they assembled, His Excellency the Governor-General presiding and delivering a felicitous address of welcome. Sir John Thompson added his tribute on behalf of the Government, and acknowledgements in words of wisdom and eloquence were made before a gathering unique in the record of Canadian assemblies. The evening was given over to festivity in the form of an elaborate banquet attended by over three hundred guests. Over this assemblage of statesmen, governors, jurists, journalists and princes of the industrial and commercial world, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell presided, having the support of almost a full Cabinet attendance, and other distinguished men. Here a glimpse could be got of the earnestness of the delegates in the business which brought them together from distant lands. It was business not pleasure, and the hope was a near one to every speaker that work would be done which would tend to the lasting advantage of the countries represented. Sentiment would be laid aside, said Sir John Thompson, and business consideration would prevail. The Pacific cable, the preference in trade, the Colonial federation—these would be regarded from the standpoint of trade and commerce. 'Tis well. It is the exigencies of trade that have forced upon the minds of statesmen in the various Colonies the idea of closer inter-colonial relations. "We have cattle," said an

Australian delegate; "we can sell you a cow for two dollars which will fetch \$12 or \$13 in Canada. We want you to buy our cows." The manufacturers of Canada reply:—"We have implements and you buy them now. We manufacture in this Province of Ontario your reapers, mowers, binders and other farm implements; you already buy them but we want you to buy them in more abundance." It is trade that binds countries, and, with pride we may say it, that no industry pursued to-day within the great sweep of the Empire on which the sun never sets, has done more or as much to bring Canada or the other British Colonies together as that just referred to, at the head of which stands the Massey-Harris Company. It is no vain boast to dilate on the fact that manufactures from that company are known and appreciated and bought by the thousand in New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, South Africa, the West Indies, Newfoundland; yea, in every county of Great Britain and Ireland. It is such enterprise that raises a country to position and prosperity in the trade of the world. That the conference will do much to facilitate such trade and open up new avenues for the enterprise of our citizens in the many ways to which the vast and rich resources of Canada contribute, is the belief which at present seems to prevail.

ONE of the disasters from which Canada happily suffers but very seldom is that caused by devastating floods. Compared to many countries containing large bodies of water, we have been singularly free from the ravages of the surge. British Columbia, however, has had an experience last month which will be long remembered. The heavy rains caused an overflow of the Fraser river which brought in its course great loss of property and danger to life. The newspaper reports exaggerated the damage, yet it was of great extent and the result will be felt for many a year. The sympathy of the eastern provinces found vent in a practical manner, sums of money having been collected to aid the sufferers.

THE event par excellence, so far as immediate results can be seen, of last month was the general election for the Ontario Legislature. The two great parties entered the fight with considerable cloud on the horizon. The Patrons of Industry, the Prohibitionists, the P.P.A.'s, were new elements, and the bearing of each being somewhat doubtful the calculation of the party managers were liable to be upset, as they have been in many cases. The general result, however, has been that the Mowat Government has been sustained, but depending, as it must do, for an effective working majority on the Patrons, concessions on some points of policy hitherto refused, must be made by the Government. Good feeling prevailed, on the whole, between the parties engaged in the contest, which proved one of the most exciting of recent times.

Two important decisions were come to last month by the Agricultural Committee of the Dominion Government. The first was the conclusion come to that a veterinary staff should be organized in connection with the Department of Agriculture to deal with tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and for the inspection of live stock for export. The second was that a salary should be paid to the chief of this staff to enable him to devote his entire time to the service of the Government.

THE usual trifling with the British embargo on Canadian cattle was indulged in by British politicians during the past month, but beyond formulating elaborate pretexts for continuing the restrictions nothing decisive was done. The question has assumed a chronic condition.



June 1st.—Report by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell on his mission to Australia was presented to the House of Commons. Seventh annual convention of the Dominion W.C.T.U. was begun in London, Ont. . . . Sale of the Montreal and Sorel railway took place.

June 2nd.—M. Casimir-Perier was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The monument erected to the memory of those who fell in the Fenian raid was decorated at Toronto. . . . The anniversary of the birth of Garibaldi was celebrated in Italy.

June 4th.—Mr. H. A. Massey was enrolled on the honor list of Toronto's most esteemed citizens, by resolution of the City Council. . . . R. E. Kingsford, barrister, was appointed Assistant Police Magistrate of Toronto. Prof. William Roscher, the eminent German political economist, died.

June 5th.—The Crispi ministry resigned. . . . All the trains on the British Columbia section of the C.P.R. were cancelled on account of the Fraser River floods.

June 6th.—The Congregational Church Union of Ontario and Quebec met in Toronto. . . . Attorney-General Casgrain was elected Batonnier-General of the Quebec Bar.

June 7th.—Professor Whitney died at New Haven, Conn. . . . The sixth annual meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America was held at Des Moines. . . . The Senate decided to exclude farmers from the operation of the Insolvency Bill.

June 8th.—Freedom of the City of Limerick conferred on Lady Aberdeen. . . . The Columbia river rose to a width of from fifteen to twenty miles. . . . Commercial reports from the United States show an improvement.

June 9th.—The French Consulate-General was removed from Quebec to Montreal. . . . Registration of the manhood suffrage voters in Toronto was completed.

June 11th.—Trial of Erastus Winian opened in New York. . . . City Council of London, Ont., voted \$500 for the immediate relief of the Fraser river sufferers.

June 12th.—Disastrous earthquake experienced in Spain. . . . The Synod of the Diocese of Niagara Anglican Church opened at Hamilton.

June 13th.—Annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce took place. . . . General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met at St. John, N.B. . . . Duncan McIntyre, the Montreal merchant and millionaire, died.

June 14th.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge died. . . . Sir George R. Dibbs proposed to Victoria a federation of that colony and New South Wales.

June 15th.—The great relay bicycle race from Samia to Montreal started to-day. . . . Senator Billa Flint died at Ottawa, aged 90 years.

June 16th.—John W. Murrin was appointed sheriff of Wentworth. . . . Erastus Winian sentenced to 5½ years for forgery. . . . Attempt was made to assassinate Premier Crispi.

June 18th.—Battle of Bunker's Hill was celebrated in New York and Boston. . . . The Toronto City Council voted \$5,000 towards the expenses of the British Association, expected to meet there in 1897.

June 19.—Mr. Gladstone received an invitation to visit the United States. . . . Anglican Synod of Toronto opened its sessions. . . . The twentieth annual meeting of the Toronto Baptist Association opened to-day.

June 20th.—Supplementary estimates amounting to \$1,277,456 were brought down by the Dominion Government. . . . Professor Stockley of Fredrickton joined the Church of Rome. . . . G. E. Wade, an eminent sculptor, London, Eng., was awarded the contract for a monument in memory of Sir John Macdonald.

June 21st.—The stone-cutters on the Government building in Victoria, B.C., went on strike. . . . The National Liberal Conference at Leeds voted in favor of a curtailment of the power of the House of Lords.

June 22nd.—The Hungarian House of Magnates passed the civil marriage bill. . . . Archbishop Tache of Winnipeg died. . . . Plot to kill the Czar discovered by the St. Petersburg police.

June 23rd.—The Duchess of York gave birth to an heir to the British throne. . . . President Carnot assassinated at Lyons by a Swiss anarchist.

June 25th.—H. N. Kittington was elected president of the Hamilton Board of Trade. . . . Dominion Senate adjourned in honour of the Intercolonial conference. . . . Despatch from Manitoba report fine crops two weeks in advance of last year.

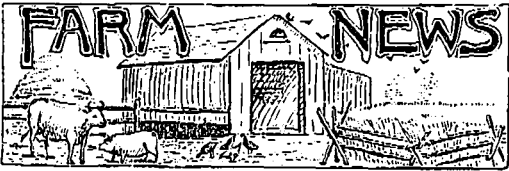
June 26th.—Mowat Government returned to power by the vote of the Ontario electorate. . . . Thomas A. Edison fell from a chair, receiving severe injuries. . . . Northern Peru fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

June 27th.—M. Casimir-Perier elected President of France. . . . Annual convocation of Trinity University was held at Toronto. . . . American Railway Union interfered in the Pullman strike.

June 28.—John McIntosh, M.P.P., was elected sheriff of Sherbrooke. . . . The formal opening of the Intercolonial Conference took place at Ottawa.

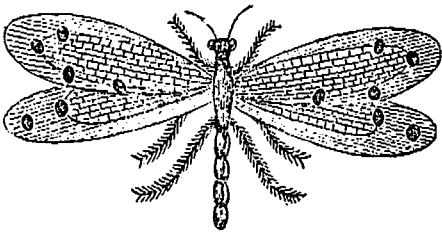
June 29th.—An Independent Labor party formed in Toronto. . . . Commencement held at the Agricultural College, Guelph. . . . Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, closed for session.

June 30th.—New Tower Bridge, London, Eng., opened by H.R.H. Prince of Wales.



The Ant Lion.

ONE of the most remarkable examples of the perfect adaptation of every living thing to its surroundings, and to procure its own food, however helpless it may seem, writes Charles H. Coe, is furnished in that sagacious and ferocious insect of prey called the ant lion. When one carefully studies the habits and movements of the ant lion, watches it construct the trap or pitfall by which its prey is captured, sees it hide out of sight in the bottom of said pit when completed, and then hasten the fate of his victim by *throwing something at it*—when one sees all this, and more, with his own eyes, it is difficult to believe that this little creature is not gifted with reasoning powers.



PERFECT INSECT (NATURAL SIZE.)

The ant lion (*Myrmeleon*) is not a perfect insect, but only the larva of a perfect one. The perfect insect resembles a small dragon-fly, in a limited way, but is devoid of the enormous head of the latter. Its wings are nerved and marked with dark spots, which give it quite an attractive appearance. It seems to be a very indolent and harmless insect, and during the day time sits quietly among the leaves of shrubbery. At such time its long wings are folded over its body, forming a kind of roof.



The larva, which is alone entitled to the name of ant lion, is commonly about one-half of an inch in length, with an oblong body, and a flat head, armed with a pair of wicked-looking horny jaws. Its short and stiff legs were never made for the purpose of locomotion, as the movements of their owner are nearly always backwards (nat. size.) and sideways, and made with great awkwardness and apparent difficulty. By this, one will readily understand that the ant lion is a regular "stay-at-home." Its color is grayish or ashy, and it closely resembles the sand in which it lives. It received its name on account of its fierce attack upon ants, its principal food. No other name would be more appropriate. Taking its comparative size into consideration, it is far more ferocious and powerful than the largest African lion. The ant lion is almost invariably found where the soil is composed mainly of sand. When it has selected a suitable place for operations it half buries itself and commences to throw the sand out until it has dug a funnel-shaped hole about 1½ inches in diameter and an inch in depth. It then conceals itself at the bottom and waits for its prey. It feeds chiefly on ants. The luckless ant peeps over the top of the hole and looks down at the bottom. One step is taken over the brink, when suddenly a blinding shower of sand is thrown up about the startled ant, and down it goes into the very jaws of the ant lion, who has rushed out to receive it. The ant would have tumbled in of its own free will but the shower of sand is thrown up to hasten its downward course, and also as an additional security against possible loss. The struggles of the captive have caused the hole to partially refill with sand, so that after the bold ant lion has dined on the results of his ingenious contrivance and perhaps forethought, he at once clears away the accumulated sand, and burying himself as before, awaits the arrival of another foolish and curiosity-blinded victim.

Cheap Hay Rack.

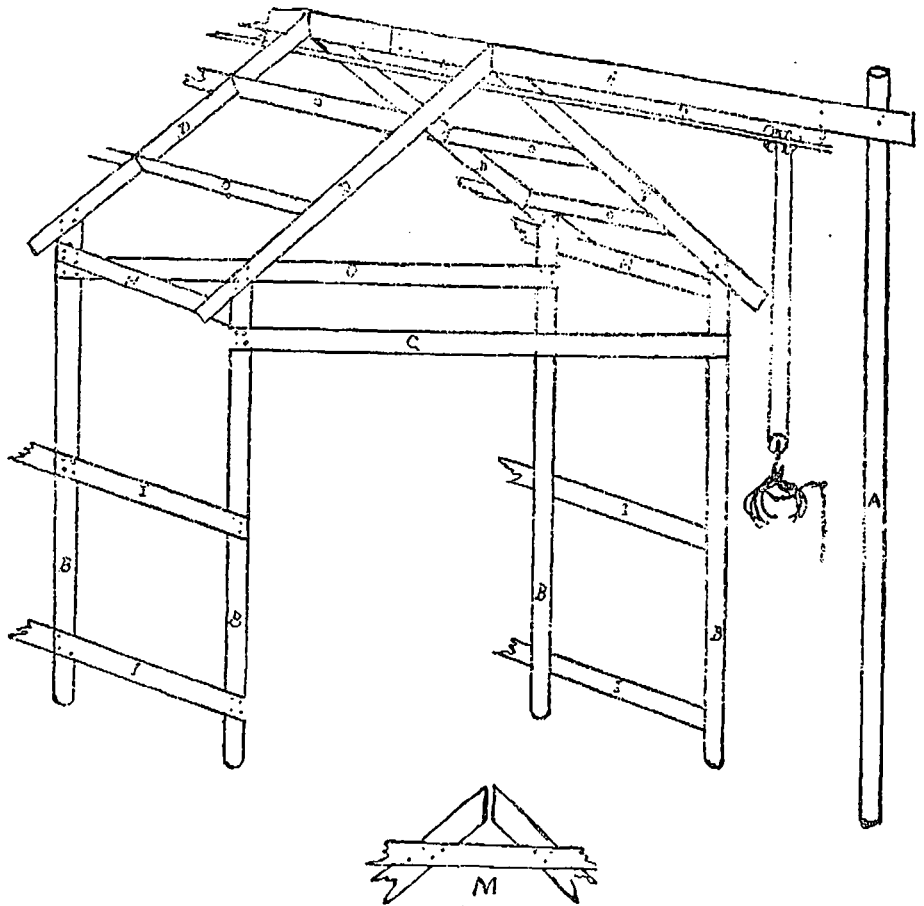
THE stacking of hay is an important question this month. The accompanying cut of a cheap hay rack may help farmers who are thinking of a change from present methods. The cut shows two bents of the frame with extended track for elevating the hay from the loaded wagon. The posts are all of second growth, white oak timber, and are about ten inches in diameter at their butts. The outside posts are eighteen feet long. The ridge-board is twenty-four feet above the ground. As the cut indicates, the barrack may be extended to any length, as necessity requires. The foundation was laid by setting stakes at each of the four outside corners. A line was then stretched from stake to stake. This line was levelled, and a hole two feet deep was dug at the lowest outside corner. All the other holes were measured from this level line. This part of the work must be accurate, so that the barrack will stand plumb and level. The bents were raised somewhat similar to the manner of raising those in a barn frame. The posts (B) were laid on the ground, sixteen feet apart, with the butts in line with the near edges of the post holes. A hardwood girt (C) two by eight

it took three men nearly two days to build it. The lumber is hard wood and cost \$8 per thousand. It is strongly built and will last several years. The roof is nearly half pitch. No framing was needed, except on the rafters. No. 20 wire nails were used to spike the frame together.

THE farmer that makes his land rich can in nearly all cases grow good crops.

ON many farms more grass and less grain means less labor and more profit.

A GOOD manure trap can be made out of nails and boards by almost any one who can hold a hammer. The best form is that of an open shed in a pasture. It may be temporary or fixed. Shelter and shade are the bait for these traps. In hot or in rainy weather the stock will go there for shelter. The result is that manure accumulates on these spots. It is a first-rate plan to put one of these traps on the poorer spots in the field. That is where you want to catch the manure.



inches, was spiked across the posts three feet below the top end. The rafters were made and fastened together in pairs before setting up in position. Each pair was fastened at the ridge, as shown at (M), by tacking on a cleat, separating the ends of the rafters just the thickness of the ridge-board. This allowed the ridge-board to be inserted after all the rafters were set up. The plates (H) were spiked on the outside of the posts about ten inches below the edges. The rafters were set on top of these plates, and were also securely spiked to the posts. The braces or nail ties (O) were put in position and nailed solid. The ridge-board was next put in and extended out to the pole (A). This pole was securely braced by two heavy hardwood boards, running from each side, near the top, to both posts of the first bent just underneath the rafters. The bents are eight feet apart, and each bent is filled with hay separately. This was done in order that the hay might be taken out without using the hay knife. The outside center post is set twelve feet from the end of the first bent, leaving plenty of room to drive through with a large load of hay. The material cost about \$16, and

WE have often recorded pitiful stories about the spreading of weed seeds by the wind. The recent history of the Russian thistle is a case in point. This vile weed is scattered broadcast—over States and counties by the force of the wind. That is the curse of the wind, but it is capable of carrying a blessing in the same way. See how it scatters the Scarlet clover seed over those Delaware farms? That is a good thing. That "weed" is a friend in need. Would that the wind could carry it all over the country

THE first thing to remember about Scarlet clover is that it is an annual. That is, when it once produces seed there is an end of that plant. It is like corn or wheat in this respect, not like Timothy, which will yield crop after crop of seed and still grow. Scarlet clover may, however, be sowed in the spring, and clipped or pastured in the fall before the heads form. If then kept through the winter it will yield a crop of seed the next year. That really means two crops from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FARMERS are often made the victims of unscrupulous persons, who go about the country either selling shoddy goods, or working crooked schemes to cheat unthinking persons. Crooked schemes have been worked to induce farmers to sign notes, to sell them interests in patents more or less worthless, and in various other ways. Every now and then some new scheme to cheat the unsuspecting, is brought to light. A bogus and fraudulent scheme has just been reported from Minnesota. A swindling concern with the alluring name of the "Farmers' Supply Company," was started in a Minnesota town, and the stock-in-trade of the concern consisted of official-looking documents in printed form, which were sold to a large number of farmers, at sums varying from \$100 to \$500. The plan of the company was to sign articles of agreement with the farmers, by which they were to be permitted to sell the machinery which was to be supplied by the company, the agreement also including the right to manufacture and sell a patent fence, which turned out to be a fence which was not patented at all. Of course a note was taken from each farmer with whom an agreement was made. The notes were cashed and the "Company" disappeared, and all the farmers have to show for their money is a printed agreement, which, by the way, they might get framed and hung up as a warning for them in the future. It would be well to treat all schemes of this nature with suspicion, when they are presented by strangers, and especially a note should not be signed until value has been received. Peddlars who come around with various articles to sell, also require to be dealt with carefully. It generally turns out that their goods are very inferior, and though they may appear cheap, the price is generally higher than that asked by local dealers. We heard of a lady, the wife of a hardware dealer, who showed her husband one day, on his return from business, a little article which she had purchased for \$1 from a peddler, and was met with the remark that they had lots of them in the store which they were selling at 50 cents each. So it is with most articles which are peddled, the price usually being higher than is charged by regular dealers. It is seldom that anything can be gained by doing business with unknown and irresponsible itinerant persons, and very often a serious loss is made. Local dealers of known reputation give the best satisfaction in nine cases out of ten. But, whatever a farmer may purchase from a peddler, he should never sign a document of any nature for an unknown person.

It is very seldom these days that a letter properly addressed, goes astray. In Canada and the United States the postal department has reached a high state of efficiency. Occasionally in the western states a mail is "held up" by robbers, but even little incidents of this nature are becoming comparatively rare, and the mails are delivered with a regularity and dispatch which is almost surprising. Still notwithstanding the fact that very few letters go astray, when we consider the vast number that are daily handled, one always feels somewhat dubious about sending money in a letter. There is also a great difference of opinion as to the way money should be sent through the mails. Most persons follow the plan of registering money letters, while others do not register, because, as they say, registering a letter draws attention to the probability that it contains money, and they argue that a letter which is not registered would be more likely to escape attention from thieving persons through whose hands it might pass. The principal object, perhaps, to be gained in registering a letter, is that proof can be had of its delivery. If there is any fear that a person may repudiate the receipt of a letter, it is well to have it registered. A registered letter can also be traced to some extent, though there is no more guarantee

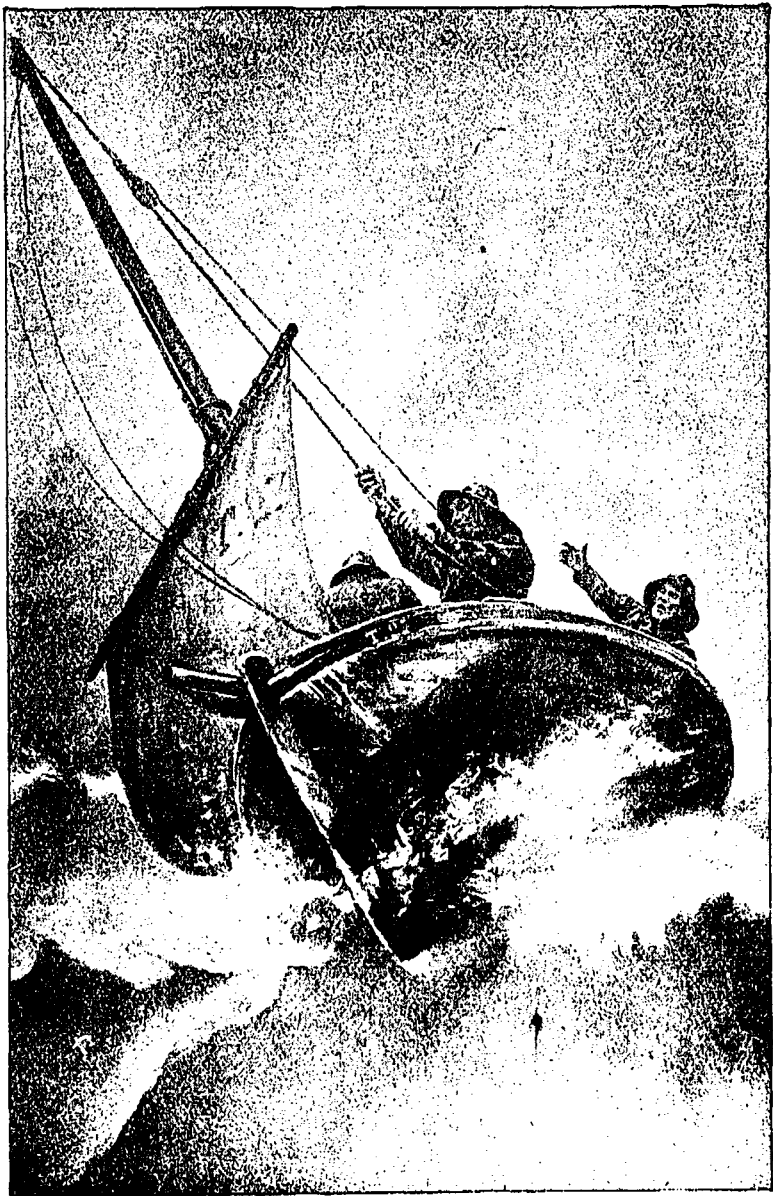
of the safety of a registered than an ordinary letter. It is also a matter of note as to how money should be treated when placed in a letter or envelope. Letter thieves are said to become very expert. It is said an expert thief can instantly pick out a letter containing paper currency by the odor. An expert, it is said, picked out seven letters containing money, from a batch of 400, not making a single mistake. This was demonstrated before authorities of the United States postal department. Others can quickly pick out money letters from the "feel," while another plan is to draw a needle and thread through the envelope, with a knot in the end of the thread, by which a fragment of a bank note may be drawn out. It is said to be a good plan to fold a bill up in the shape of a lamplighter, before placing it in an envelope, so as to avoid detection from the touch, and the odor is also less perceptible when treated in this way. Another plan is to place the notes between two sheets of card-board, previously enclosed in a sheet of paper. The latter plan seems about as good as can be used.

THE high quality claimed for the wheat crop of Manitoba for 1893, has been abundantly borne out by practical results. Up to the end of the year, 3,633,500 bushels of wheat were officially inspected at Winnipeg, 53 per cent of which graded No. 1 hard, or over half of the total. Of the balance, over 30 per cent. graded No. 2 hard or equal thereto, No. 1 northern being of the same commercial value as No. 2 hard. However, there was very little northern grades, nearly all the crop being No. 1 or No. 2 hard. The remaining 16 per cent. was included in the half dozen grades below No. 2 hard, these being No. 3 and No. 4 hard, No. 2 northern, rejected and no grade. Thus it will be seen that nearly 85 per cent. of the crop is included in the

choice grades, and a small balance ranged from fair to poor quality. "Rejected" wheat means wheat which has smut in it to such an extent that it cannot be placed with the regular grades of the same class, and must be kept separate. "No grade" wheat is wheat that is damp or heated. There has been very little of the latter class, but more of the smutty wheat which is classed as rejected. The 3,633,500 bushels does not include all the wheat shipped out this crop. Altogether 7,500,000 bushels were shipped out up to the end of the year, so that less than one-half the wheat shipped, was inspected at Winnipeg. The balance was inspected at Fort William, where there are also official inspectors in waiting to grade the wheat. No doubt the Fort William inspection would be about the same in point of quality as Winnipeg, as the quantity inspected here was large enough from which to strike an average for the crop.

WHILE speaking of the wheat crop of 1893, it is pleasing to note the high quality, and, also the large reduction in the quantity of smutty wheat. During the two previous years, the crop was seriously affected with smut, but this has been prevented in 1893 by the use of bluestone. It has been proved about as clearly as it is necessary to prove anything, that smut can be eradicated by treating the seed with bluestone, and the general adoption of the plan of using bluestone on the seed has no doubt led to the satisfactory result this season.

It is sometimes stated that what Western Canada stands most in need of is population. This may be qualified by adding "of the right kind." We have too large a population of some classes already in proportion to other conditions. For instance, the mercantile population is ex-



cessive when compared with the agricultural and industrial population. There are too many persons engaged in store business in proportion to the requirements of the country. As a consequence there is keen competition, and excessive credit is given in the desire to secure business. Prices at many points are cut down. During the past two years there has been a gradual reduction in profits, and the price of general goods has been so reduced that at many points ordinary store goods can be bought almost as cheap as in Eastern Canada, notwithstanding that the goods cost more laid down here, on account of extra freight, etc. Of course, on such heavy lines as salt, metals, etc., upon which the freight amounts to fifty to one hundred per cent., or more than the original cost of the goods, there must of necessity be a considerable difference in prices here as compared with the East, but in comparison with the cost of doing business, and the cost of the goods by virtue of extra freight expenses, etc., the price of goods is probably lower than in the East, so far as mercantile business is concerned; it therefore appears that we do not require additional population of that class at present. Of course if the industrial and agricultural population were considerably enlarged there would be room for an increase in the mercantile element. But the tendency all along in Manitoba and the West generally has been for the mercantile population to increase more rapidly than the increase in the general population. In the industrial line our population is small, but the field is also small. We must have a considerable promiscuous population before we can expect to make much of a showing in manufactures. Manufactures seek centres of population, for to be successful manufacturing in most branches must be carried on on a large scale. As regards clerks and such like situations, there is here, as nearly everywhere else a surplus. There are always a number of young men who are looking for employment of a "genteel" nature. They have no trade, and laboring or farm work they do not relish. They prefer to take low wages as clerks, etc., in preference to taking hold of something that looks more like work. Our laboring population is fully up to our requirements, and even in the line of domestic servants, who have always been very scarce, the last year seems to have brought a change. In Winnipeg, where the principal demand for domestic help is found, the supply this spring has been quite liberal, and the high rate of wages of former years have been sharply reduced. Where, then, is the field for this population which we hear it said the country is so much in need of? The answer is: in developing the natural resources of the country. In agriculture there is an unlimited field. There are millions of acres of land awaiting settlement. There is room for millions of persons to make homes for themselves on our broad prairies. In the most thickly settled districts there is still much vacant land of fine quality. There is enough vacant land within twenty miles of Winnipeg to increase the population of the district several times over. And in spite of the apparently growing aversion for an agricultural life, what position or calling affords one a life of greater independence than the farmer? There is none. The mechanic, the clerk or the laborer are liable to be thrown out of employment any time at a moment's notice. The merchant is liable to meet disaster suddenly from many sources, and many of them are simply dependent upon their creditors. The financier and manufacturer are frequently overthrown by panics and commercial depressions, against which no human foresight could provide, as is shown by the hundreds of bankers who were wiped out by the late depression in the United States. Only the farmer is independent and secure. The price of grain may be low and times may be hard with him, but he is always sure of a living at least. If times come to the worst he can produce his own living from his farm and be dependent on no one. Not so the laborer, the mechanic, the clerk, etc. When thrown out of employment they have absolutely nothing to look to, and if they cannot secure work of some kind they must soon look for

charity. Happy in comparison is the lot of the farmer, though wheat may be low and times hard. The wonder, then, is that this rich land is not taken up more quickly by those who are willing to farm. No doubt there are thousands of men about our towns and cities who are not only willing, but anxious to undertake farming, if they had the wherewith to enable them to make a start. Why should not these men be placed in a position to begin farming on their own hook? Supposing a portion of the large sum which is annually spent in endeavoring to induce immigration from abroad, and in assisting such immigration, were spent in assisting desirable persons at home to start on farms, would it not produce more satisfactory results? We believe it would. The money expended in this way would be repaid with interest, and nothing to speak of would be lost. The government can borrow money at very low rates of interest, while many persons have secured money at exorbitant rates to enable them to start farming in Manitoba. The government already has the land. Why not place likely persons upon the land, and give them a sufficient advance to enable them to make a fair start in farming, charging them only the rate of interest paid by the government. If proper discrimination were made in selecting the men, we believe a portion at least of the money now spent for immigration purposes abroad could be made to give better results at home. Money is the great desideratum in developing a new country like Manitoba, but unfortunately capitalists are always afraid of a new country, and will only let out their money on very high rates of interest. By the plan outlined, the settler would be given the advantage of the low rate of interest obtainable by the government, and with this low rate of interest, success would be assured to any one who had the ability to succeed at anything. Yes, the west wants population, and it wants agricultural population—people who are willing to settle upon the land and develop the greatest source of wealth of this rich country. With a large increase in the agricultural population, there would be room for more merchants, and clerks, and mechanics, and laborers, and also room for the establishment of industries, and for capitalists to build railways and develop our mines and our other natural sources of wealth outside of agriculture, for agriculture is the basis of all these, and the general basis of prosperity for the country. With a large and prosperous farming population, we would be sure to have large cities, and flourishing industries, and a vast commerce, and everything else which goes to make up a great community.

It is with regret that we notice the large decrease in immigration from Great Britain to Canada this year. The returns for the first four months of 1894 show that only 6,923 persons have left Great Britain for Canada, while for the corresponding period of last year, 18,260 persons left for Canada. This means a decrease in the number of British settlers for the west. Immigration from the United Kingdom to the United States, has also decreased very heavily, the decrease being about one-half, when compared with last year. No doubt the depression in the United States is the cause to a great extent of this falling off. It seems hard to account, however, for the falling off in the case of Canada, which shows even a considerably greater decrease than is apparent in the case of the United States, and no very clear reason has been given for it, beyond the statement that Africa is at present the great attraction for British immigrants. It cannot be reports of depression that has turned British immigration from Canada, for in the case of Australia there has been a slight increase of British immigration, and Australia, it is well known, has suffered from a very severe depression during the past year. It seems strange that with the many advantages which Canada offers, we can-

not attract a larger immigration of British subjects from the mother land. The number we receive annually is small in comparison with the thousands who go to the United States. The latter country has almost a monopoly of the Irish immigration, a large number of whom, however, are not agricultural settlers, and who go to swell the labor population of the large cities. While we appear to be losing the British emigrants, however, it is pleasing to note that during the last two years, a very desirable class of immigration from a new quarter has set in. We refer to the movement from the United States. It is only during the last two years that this movement began to assume any considerable proportion, and this year immigration from the republic to Western Canada has shown such an increase as to make up to some extent for the falling off in the number of British immigrants arriving here. The best feature of this movement from the south is that they are practically all agricultural settlers, and of a good class. Many of them are Canadians who located in the States years ago, moving from Eastern Canada when the Western States' fever was on. But they are not all Canadians. While a good many fine settlers have come from Great Britain, it is difficult to get agricultural settlers. A good many who have come have been unsuited to this country. They knew nothing about an agricultural life, and their ideas as to farming in Canada were very peculiar. They seemed to have entertained the idea that farming meant a continuous round of sports, with dog and gun or fishing rod, or chasing the fox and wolf across the prairie behind the yelping pack of hounds. Farming in this country means an active life with lots of work, and little time for following the hounds. Country gentlemen and sportsmen farmers do not succeed, and hence the disappointment of some who have arrived here from the old country. Those who have come from the United States, of course have no such absurd notions as this. They are practically all farmers on arrival here, and they have a very practical idea of the situation. Hence they realize what farming means, and the mode of farming with which they are familiar differs but little from the best systems of farming here. Taking it all around, their knowledge gives them a decided advantage over the British farmers who come here, while there is no comparison with those who come from the old country to learn farming, not having had any previous acquaintance with an agricultural life. This immigration from the United States is looked upon very favorably, and indeed people here are beginning to consider if it would not be advisable to direct our efforts more to securing settlers from the south, instead of spending large sums in an endeavor to secure immigrants from Britain. There is a vast population to the south to work among, and as the public domain in the United States is about exhausted, it should be a comparatively easy matter to get a large number of those who are looking for land to turn their steps in this direction. Altogether the most promising outlook for immigration at the moment is from the States to the south. Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas have sent the greatest number, but they have come in smaller numbers from many other states.

Crop prospects at the time of writing are very good in western Manitoba and the territories, seeding has been done fairly early, and under favorable conditions, and those districts most subject to drought have had abundance of rain. The crops have accordingly had a fine start. In the west, the area has been very materially increased. In the rich black, but heavy and level lands of the Red river valley, seeding is very late, as the farmers have been greatly delayed by frequent heavy rains, which have made it difficult to work the land. The prospect in eastern Manitoba is, therefore, not so good, and the wheat area will probably be short.

God Bless the Country Boy.

WE have spent much of the last 31 years in farmers' homes, and have seen that boy—the country lad—as he is. He arises early; he is acquainted with and interested in all the stock and poultry; he is acquainted with every bug and worm, weed and cereal on the farm. He has a good appetite and good digestion, his sleep is sweet and refreshing. He reads thoughtfully the great book of nature, whose leaves open before him day after day. He loves his father and mother and calls them such, and he loves his sweetheart as no town boy does, and is loved in turn by her as no town boy is. He works hard all day, and when night comes he enjoys a frolic with a healthful zest, and then lies down to peaceful dreams. He grows to a man's estate with the rich heritage of good health, a clean, pure character, industrial habits, a mind well stored with practical knowledge gained by the fireside and in the country lyceum, affectionate and trusting in his disposition, polite and courteous, though perhaps somewhat awkward in his manners, and in every way equipped for the battle of life. He knows nothing of the follies and vices, the mockery and hollowness so often seen in city life. He is a grown-up man, and the chief places in business, in the city and in a nation come into his possession. He has the stuff in him that qualifies him under guidance for eminent statesmanship, for military renown, for professional success, for judicial distinction, and for the grandest citizenship.

DO YOU NEED REPAIRS ?

MASSEY-HARRIS Co. carry at all their warehouses a general assortment of repairs for the machines sold by A. Harris, Son & Co., the Massey Manufacturing Co., the Patterson Bro. Co., Massey & Co., Van Allen & Agur and Sawyer & Massey Co., but unless customers will make their wants known early in the season, and before repairs are actually required for use, disappointment and loss may occur in some instances.

The company is very anxious to meet all requirements, but their business is of such magnitude that unless repairs are ordered early extra expense for express charges and delays must necessarily occur. A little forethought on the part of customers would assist very materially in preventing disappointment and the expense of extra charges at the eleventh hour occasioned by neglect.

If you need repairs kindly take a memorandum of the same (and note the letter and number on the casting) and enquire at the company's nearest agency for the piece or pieces, and if they are not in stock leave your order with the company's agent who will send it to head office, Winnipeg, and the goods will be sent forward so you will receive them in good time. A great many customers postpone this very important matter until the day the goods are actually required. This should not be so, and we trust that customers will do their part to assist in this matter by exercising a little forethought as before stated.

NORTH-WEST FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The following choice lands in various parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories are offered for sale at most reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Particulars may be had from, or offers of purchase made to the individuals as designated below.

DESCRIPTION OF PARCELS.					Man. or N.W.T.	Nearest Town or Post Office.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARTIES TO APPLY TO.
Parts of	ac.	T.	R.	E. or W.			
N W ¼	22	17	28	W	Man.	Fort Ellice	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼	2	8	20	W	Man.	Carrolton	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
N W ¼	14	7	20	W	Man.	Carrolton	J. Y. Bambridge, Souris, Man.
S W ¼	6	13	17	W	Man.	Aikenside	John Sproat, Rapid City, Man., or John Cleghorn, Douglas, Man.
N E ¼	20	11	17	W	Man.	Douglas	John Sproat, Rapid City, Man., or John Cleghorn, Douglas, Man.
S E ¼	31	6	9	W	Man.	Beaconsfield	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
E ½	16	1	15	W	Man.	Cartwright	Morris Watts, Cartwright, Man.
S W ¼ and W ½ S E ¼	23	12	5	E	Man.	Cook's Creek	T. J. McBride, Winnipeg, Man.
S E ¼ and S ½ N E ¼	14	4	5	E	Man.	St. Malo	T. J. McBride, Winnipeg, Man.
S W ¼ and S ½ N W ¼	17	9	5	W	Man.	Elm Creek	T. J. McBride, Winnipeg, Man.
S W ¼	4	1	15	W	Man.	Cartwright	Morris Watts, Cartwright, Man.
N E ¼	12	12	15	W	Man.	Petrel	R. F. Hay, Carberry, Man.
S W ¼	22	13	15	W	Man.	Osprey	J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.
S ½	24	6	10	W	Man.	Beaconsfield	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
S W ¼	2	15	30	W	N.W.T.	Moosomin	Colin McLean, Moosomin, N.W.T.
S E ¼	16	22	14	W 2nd	N.W.T.	Fort Qu'Appelle	J. McNaughton, Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.
N W ¼	5	14	14	....	Man.	Osprey	J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.
N W ¼	20	5	14	....	Man.	Grund	Jas. Luncan, Glenboro', Man.
E ½	20	5	18	....	Man.	Langvale	Jas. S. Reekie, Boissevain, Man.
S E ¼	1	9	9	....	Man.	Indian Ford	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
S W ¼	31	8	8	....	Man.	Indian Ford	W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.
N W ¼ (with house and stable.)	28	14	25	....	Man.	Lucas	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼ (160 acres.)	26	17	27	W	Man.	.....	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼	15	4	8	W	.....	.....	A. B. Gunn, Manitou.
S. W. ¼	27	17	7	W	N.W.T.	.....	R. S. Garrett, Grenfell, N.W.T.

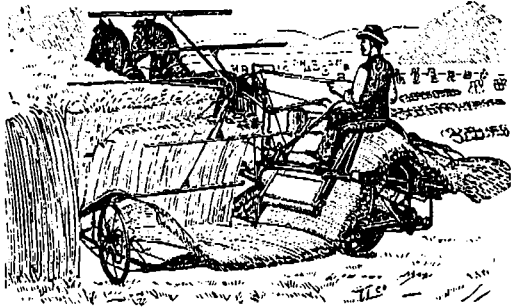
Also wood lot No. 5, known as the N. ½ of the N. ½ of legal sub-division 11 and 12, in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 5, R. 8, W A. B. Gunn, Manitou.

These lands are nearly all most eligible and convenient to Church, Market, and School.

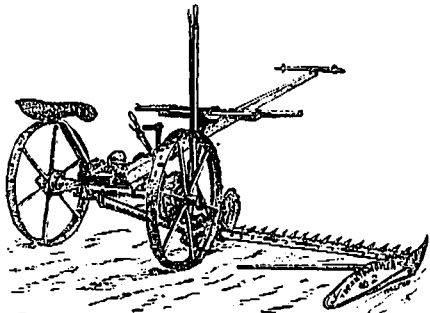
AGENTS AT ALL LEADING POINTS		SETTLER'S OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.		
MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD.				
FARM IMPLEMENTS				
MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.				

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd.

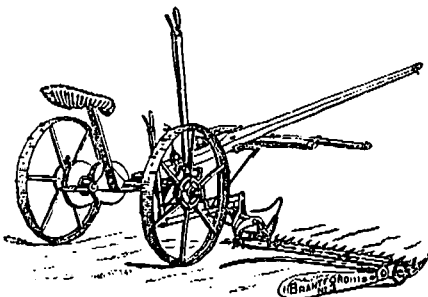
TORONTO & WINNIPEG.



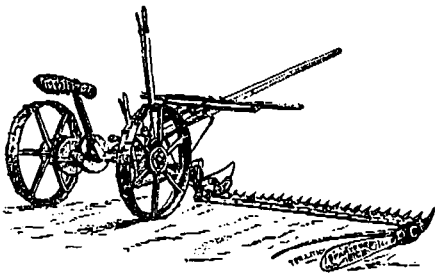
MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER.



TORONTO MOWER No. 2.



BRANTFORD MOWER No. 3.



BRANTFORD BIG B MOWER.

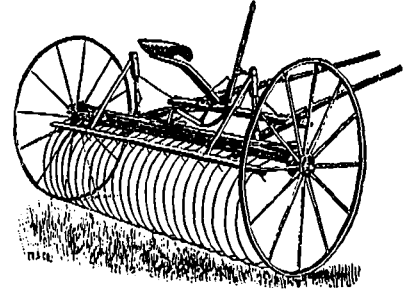


A FULL LINE

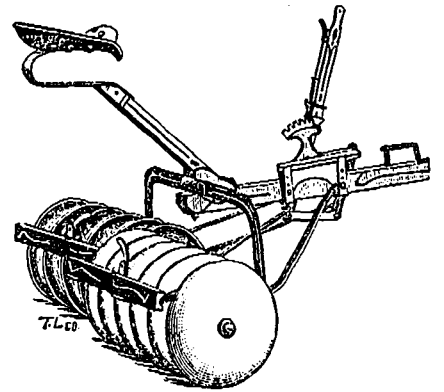
—OF—

- Binders,
- Mowers,
- Rakes,
- Tedders,
- Seeders,
- Drills,
- Cultivators,
- Harrows,
- Breaker Plows,
- Stubble Plows,
- Sulky Plows,
- Gang Plows,
- Traction Engines,
- Separators,
- Horse Powers,
- Tank Pumps,
- Fanning Mills,
- Wagons,
- Sleighs,
- &c., &c., &c.

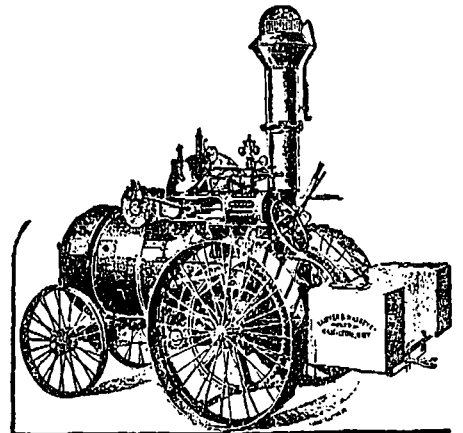
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.



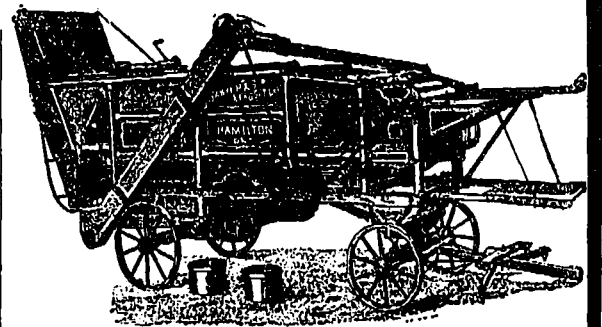
SHARP'S AND ITHACA RAKES.



DISC HARROWS.



STRAW BURNER TRACTION ENGINE.



"PEERLESS," Best Separator Made.

Live Stock.

Laying out an Orchard.

THREE objects should be considered in laying out the orchard: Symmetry of appearance; economy of space; and facility for future care. In California, where millions of trees are planted annually, various methods are used.

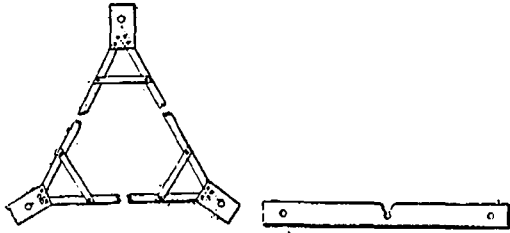


FIG. 1. TRIANGLE FOR ORCHARD PLANTING. FIG. 2. PLATFORM BOARD.

Many are now planting in what is known as the triangular or alternate system. This method gives more trees to the acre than the square system and in case of apple trees, every other row can be planted to peaches. As the life of the peach tree is short, several crops of fruit may be gathered before any serious damage is done the apple trees, and before crowding, the peach trees can be removed. In laying out an orchard to be planted in this manner, take

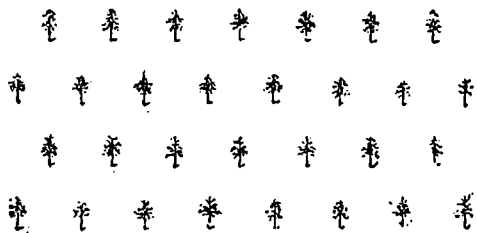


FIG. 3. ORCHARD PLANTING IN THE TRIANGULAR SYSTEM

three pieces of timber one by two inches, and of the length that the trees are to be apart. Miter and fasten the corners together with pieces one inch thick and six by eight inches in size. These should be fastened firmly with two-inch screws. To make the triangle strong, the pieces should be turned on edge. After the triangle is fastened together, measure off the exact length it is desired to have the trees apart, and bore an inch hole through each corner of the boards, being careful that the holes are exactly the same distance apart. Place the three braces across the corners, and the triangle is completed.

Tree Guards.

MR. G. FREDERICK, of Illinois, gives the following valuable remarks with illustrations, on cheap and effective tree guards:—"It is astonishing how much damage two or three rabbits can do to a young orchard in a single night. Four years ago I had an orchard of seventy trees planted, on open ground, between my house and that of a neighbor. The orchard was well cultivated, and the ground kept entirely clear of all weeds and trash; and as my neighbor kept two hunting dogs, which made it their business to kill every rabbit that ventured into that locality, I thought it entirely unnecessary to provide any protection for the trees. Late in the winter, there came a light fall of snow, accompanied by severe cold weather. I looked over the orchard the following morning, and not a track of any kind was to be seen, but the second morning I noticed a few rabbit tracks, and, to my great surprise, I found that fully one-third

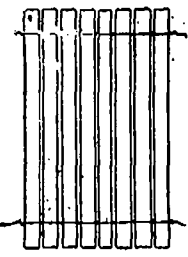


FIG. 1. WOVEN TREE GUARD.

of the trees had been gnawed, four of them being completely girdled. The tracks showed plainly that the mischief had been done by rabbits. My neighbor brought his dogs, and we hunted the entire locality over, but could find only two rabbits, in the stomachs of which we found tree bark. We followed their back tracks and found that they had come from a swampy tract, six miles distant.

I immediately bound up the wounds on the trees with strips of cloth, and, as soon as the ground thawed a little, I took four-inch drain tiles, broke them open lengthwise, and, removing the cloth, inclosed each of the trees with one of them, binding them together with small wire. These tiles were then filled with fine soil, and kept full until the first of October, when they were opened and the trees examined. In every instance, the wounds were entirely healed, the bark having grown over them, and the trees were in a healthy, thrifty condition. In a few cases, roots had started out from the edges of the healing wounds, but the Autumn drought had stopped their growth. During the last three years I have tiled quite a large number of injured trees for neighbors and friends, and in every instance they have healed completely.

It is advisable, however, to adopt effective measures for preventing injury to trees by rabbits and mice, and thus save much labor and anxiety. It can be done easily and cheaply, as follows:—Take common plastering laths and cut them in halves; then, with fine wire, weave five to eight of the pieces together, at the top and bottom as shown in Fig. 1, the same as wire and lath fence is woven, and set them around the trees, as seen in Fig. 2, giving the ends of the wires a twist about each other, to hold them firmly in position. This makes a very effective and cheap guard, eighteen inches high, and one that will last four or five years. If the laths are dipped in crude petroleum, they will last ten years, and prevent pigs and sheep, as well as rabbits and mice, from injuring the trees.

It is said that the following is excellent for putting horses a little off, in good condition: One quart of flaxseed put in ten quarts of water, let it stand twelve hours, put over fire, boil slowly until it becomes thick jelly, which will be in about three hours. Must be stirred occasionally to keep from burning. Add one pint salt, two ounces each of ginger and ground poplar park. Dose, one teacupful twice a day in ground feed. After a week, once a day. Should the horse become costive give as a laxative, wheat bran or boiled barley. Experience with the above teaches its beneficial result.

FEW breeders give colts sufficient training to fully develop their inborn traits of character. When a young horse is sold he is less liable to damage his owner or property belonging to him. The low prices now prevailing are partially, at least, due to breeders neglecting to give their colts sufficient care and the suitable training to render them docile. Working them while still quite young is too often an incidental item on the stock farm. They must be taught systematically. It requires but little time each day, but that must be regularly observed. There are many faithful, reliable horses, and buyers demand that all for which good prices are paid come up to the standard. Breeders desiring to produce horses which will command first-class prices should exercise great care in choosing animals for breeding purposes. Those with desirable habits are most valuable. Incidental conditions should not count against a stock animal of either sex, but continual bad

traits should condemn him. Breeding and handling are of equal importance in attaining success.

IN feeding live stock the *Texas Live Stock Journal* says it is to be remembered that scarcely any two animals will be found exactly alike in appetite or thrift. So that something is to be left to the good judgment of the feeder, and in this he will be guided by the animal fed. As long as any animal feeds with an eager appetite and maintains good health, the food may be considered to be right. It is impossible to lay down any precise rule as to rations, except at the beginning and so form a basis for calculation for the future. And those who have given the most careful study to this subject have decided that an animal requires at least three pounds of food, free from moisture, daily for each 100 pounds of live weight per day. It must be obvious that in the feeding of any animal there must be some constant notice taken of effects. It cannot be left to chance, or nothing can be known of the progress of the animal or its condition. Thus the feeder must necessarily make a special business of accurately supplying the food and of accurately ascertaining the results. Then, as changes may become desirable, they may be made with reason and best results. There can be no doubt of the loss of food by indiscriminate and ignorant feeding, and this must largely decrease the profit of the feeding.

The Poultry Yard.

DON'T neglect to let your birds have a bath every nice, warm, sunny day.

IF you are breeding birds in confinement see that they have plenty of coarse grit, also rock salt

PEKIN ducks will average about 125 eggs a season, and are decidedly the best laying ducks known.

HAVE a roomy loft to remove youngsters to out of the way of succeeding generations. This is a necessity, and will pay for itself the first season.

LOG wood is a good preventive of cholera in poultry. Buy it at the drug stores and keep enough in the drinking vessels to slightly discolor the water.

A LITTLE spirit of turpentine mixed with the food is a good preventive of gapes, as are also clean white washed premises and clean wholesome food.

GIVE the chickens a good grass run, and on clover if possible. Clover is a splendid feed for fowls of all ages, and the chicken that lives in clover will be the fowl that develops finely.

EVERYBODY who keeps poultry has more or less trouble with lice, and when you hear a fancier boast that he never has any in his loft take it in a comparative sense, as they are very small, and do not show themselves voluntarily.

A GREAT many hens and chickens get sick and die, and perhaps a still larger number fail to do as well as they should, because they are not properly fed. A common error in feeding is the keeping of the fowls too largely upon either soft or hard food.



Dand'li'n Donal'.

"GEE up, Dusty, we're amast there noo."

Dusty pricked up his long ears, and with a good-natured shake of his chubby little self that sent his shaggy, grayish-brown coat flying in the soft breeze, trotted cheerfully on toward town.

I should not call him poor now though.

But if you'd only seen him when Dand'li'n Donal' first did!

Then he was poor, the very sample of poverty itself.

Friendless, forlorn, suffering, starving, dying, almost.

He belonged to a drayman, and was, as Dand'li'n Donal' declared, worked clean to death's door, then left to starve.

How his great hollow, beseeching eyes begged mercy from some one. Not because he'd ever found much, but because it is in the

hearts of most of God's creatures to seek sympathy.

There he was fallen down between the shafts of the dray!

No threats, entreaties or blows could put life enough into him to make him stand.

"Off with him to the shambles!" shouted the noisy crowd of lookers-on.

"Clear the right of way!" commanded the policeman sharply. "Don't ye see ye're stoppin' travel?"

The drayman began to take off the harness and unhitch the traces.

"Wull ye no sell the beastie to me then?" a rich Scotch voice asked.

The man looked up with surprise.

"What ye want?" the man at last sullenly said.

"Why, mon, to purchase the beastie."

"What'll ye give?"

"All he's worth, I'll warrant."

A bargain was made, the price paid, and the bundle of bones and the shaggy coat, enclosing a heart, became the lawful property of Dand'li'n Donal'.

Two stout horses with an empty cart and driver came along.

A bright silver dollar and strong arms soon had the poor donkey in the cart, and with an "off with him now" from the police, he was speedily transported to the small shed, where Donal' kept his "bit fowls."

He was made as comfortable as possible, with some fresh pulled grass, a bucket of water and an old blanket.

Then Donal' hurried back to the grocer's, where he'd left his two baskets of merchandize.

He was directly calling lustily, "Dand'li'ns, dand'li'ns, good, fresh dand'li'ns, white 'n clean, bright for the wean, dand'li'ns, dand'li'ns, good, fresh dand'li'ns."

Then the area doors would open at some of the fine houses, and cook would come out for a bunch or two of the "greens."

And the delicate white roots, scraped clean by patient, painstaking Donal' were, when properly dressed, cooked and served, dainty enough for a princess, or any one who might be fond of them. So that's the way Donal' came by his every-day name.

His customers—for he'd come to have regular ones now. "Many a year now," he'd proudly say, were on the lookout for him generally.

That day he found Dusty he made short calls, to the wonder of many, who delighted to hear him tell of the beauty of the country fields and waysides.

Although so near dying—he would likely have found his end at the shambles but for Donal'—Dusty yet clung tenaciously for life.

And in a few weeks his former owner would hardly have known him.

And Dand'li'n Donal'? His heart went out to that "poor beastie."

And Dusty?

His heart freely and fully responded.

"The twins! Oh, see the twins is comin'!" the youngsters would shout.

Dusty was a pigmy, Donal' was a giant.

And Donal' would laugh with them.

Then Dusty would bray, and that would scatter them.

But I've not told about the cart yet.

Well, Dand'li'n Donal' made that cart.

It was red.

Just as bright red as ever it could be; with blue and white stripes.

And Donal' and Dusty were rightly proud of it.

The wheels were the best part of it. They once belonged to the doctor's gig.

He bequeathed them to Donal', away off in dear Auld Reekie.

And when the good old doctor had gone to his reward, and the gig all to pieces, all but the wheels, these last were willed to faithful Donal', and came to this country with him.

"Ah, sell or leave them," some said. "Sell they! leave the wheels! that have carried gude auld Dr. Saunders? I'll no that, there, just, he affirmed. "I'll tak' them wi' me; they'll come handy like, and of use yet."

And his word came true, they did come handy and of use.

"Geeup, noo, gude Dusty, there's a bonny donkey, there."

"We'll be hame o'er airly th' day, an hoose the hay, fur your winter feed, my braw mon."

You see, he talked to Dusty just as though he was human, and he understood quite as well.

"Ah, but this is a bonny, braw warl," he, Donal', said, looking around on the fresh leaved trees, and upspringing grass and opening flowers, and breathing deep of the apple blossom-scented air.

On they trudged, Donal' and Dusty.

Donal' ride? Not a bit of it! When Donal' was a great braw, manly man, and Dusty such a little beastie donkey, very small indeed!

And, besides, they were comrades. Dusty drew the dandelions and Donal' peddled them.

The cart was nearly empty, when, as Donal' was making change for a customer, Dusty started to one side and brayed loudly.

And no wonder! What else could he do?

For right down, almost under his square little feet, a poor little bundle of rags was thrust.

"Stop, noo, Dusty, whoa, there. What-ever'll be troublin' ye, to mak' all this pother, ye beastie?"

Away sped two spirited steeds, a grand coachman and an elegant barouche.

They had just "shoved" a little ragmuffin out of the way.

Only that.

Dand'li'n Donal' stooped and lifted the bundle and a moan of pain greeted him.

"Be ye hurt bad, laddie?" he inquired, tenderly.

Two big eyes looked up in wonder; then the white lids drooped over them again.

The bundle of rags had fainted.

Into the cart Dand'li'n Donal' gently laid the bundle, and cautiously Dusty stepped over the pavement.

They all went to a doctor, who carefully looked the bundle over.

"No bones broken. Starved!" he said, and added, "Bread and milk!" and was off in the carriage waiting for him.

Robbie's blue eyes opened in Dand'li'n Donal's odd little kitchen, where he lay on the old settle, that came across the big water, when the red wheels did.

"An' how're ye feelin' now, me bonny mon?" asked Donal' solicitously, as Robbie tried to sit up.

"Lie still, laddie, an' tast' this," he said, feeding him broth. Then Robbie told his story.

How his mother died crossing the ocean, and how friends tried to care for him, though suffering themselves, during the hard winter.

Faint with illness and discouragement, and blinded by hunger and tears, he'd failed to get out of the way, and was knocked down.

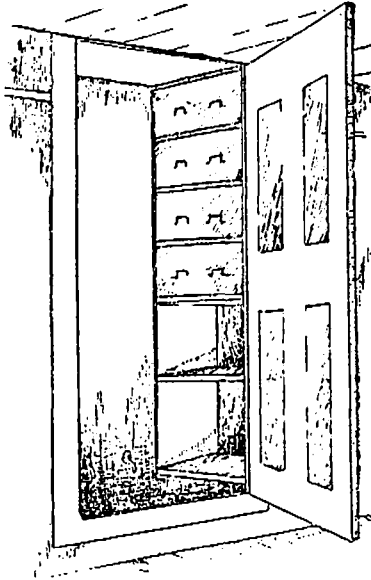
"An orphan, just like me, Dusty; we'll go shares," said Dand'li'n Donal', joyously.

"Robbie shall drive." So he sat among the blossoms, and greatly helped trade.—*Detroit Free Press.*



Improving a Closet.

VERY few closets are arranged so as to afford the greatest convenience for the space that is at hand. The bottoms of the dark ends become confused heaps of odds and ends, occupying a good deal of space to but little purpose. Our illustration shows how to utilize most perfectly an end of a closet. A set of drawers occupies the longer half of the space, with shelves above. The other end can be treated in the same way,



IMPROVED CLOSET.

if desired; but a better way, perhaps, would be to leave the end clear for the hanging up of clothing, with a box the width of the closet, having a hinged cover, to occupy the floor below, in which boots, rubbers and other articles may be placed.

One Woman's Kitchen.

THE accompanying illustration shows how one woman had a portion of her kitchen remodeled to secure greater convenience in house-keeping. The sketch shows one whole end, and quite fully explains itself. The top of the central cabinet forms a huge kneading board, and has a cover with fitted sides and ends to let down over this kneading board top, being hinged at the rear. Under this top is a broad drawer in which are kept the rolling pin, cake, doughnut and biscuit cutters, and various other small articles of a like nature. Below is a closet in which are kept the molasses jug,

vinegar jug and lard pail, and here also may be kept iron dishes. Upon either sides are closets arranged to roll in barrels of flour, two or more kinds, with a chance also for a barrel of whole wheat flour and a barrel of sugar. The tops of these closets are hinged to give access to the barrels. The shelves arranged upon either side, which may have glass or wooden doors if desired, contain the kitchen crockery and tinware, while the drawers below and in the central cabinet afford accommodation for the dozens of articles that go to aid in kitchen work. Two windows are quite essential in such an arrangement as this, unless there are near-by side windows to afford plenty of light at the kneading table. Such an arrangement saves hundreds of steps by bringing all the materials of cooking into one spot, and by so much lightens the labor of the house-keeper.

Chamois Leather.

SCRAPS of chamois leather are prettily utilized in making penwipers and booklets for needles, stamps or court-plaster. A booklet is decorated with large gold stitches in symmetric

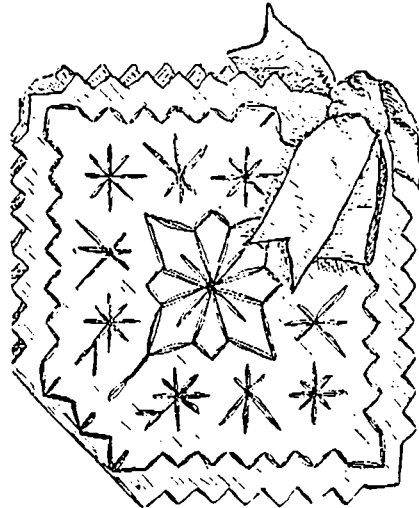


FIG. 1. NEEDLE BOOKLET.

arrangement, stiffened with crinoline, faced with satin and tied with ribbons, as seen in Fig. 1. For needles it is supplied with flannel leaves; if intended for court-plaster or stamps, with waxed or paraffin paper sheets, to avoid sticking.



FIG. 2. PENWIPER.

An unique penwiper is in the form of an owl's head. (Fig. 2.) The beak, ears and feathers around the eyes are marked with

India ink. Eyes are represented by black buttons within a larger circle. Further markings on wings and body are indicated by sewing on tiny gold spangles in spreading groups. Line the decorated chamois with sheet wadding, and crinoline and face with satin, neatly blind-stitching the edges. For cleaning the pen, leaves of chamois are tied to the wings underneath. The ribbon from wing to wing may be extended for hanging, if preferred.

THERE is often room for much courage in speech, courage not so much to maintain opinions as to confess ignorance.

NEVER think it is time to die until you are called; for the Lord leaves us until we have done our work, and never sends more sin and sorrow than we can bear and be the better for, if we hold fast by Him.—*Louisa M. Alcott.*

REVIEWS.

The Quarterly Illustrator is a most elaborate and perfectly illustrated magazine. It is devoted largely to the reproduction of the best works of the most successful artists.

The Illustrated London News is the leading English illustrated paper. *The English Illustrated Magazine*, published monthly at the same office, always contains timely and interesting articles. See our advertising columns.

Scribner's for June is a number even above the average of this well known and high-class magazine. Of absorbing interest is the article on "Maximilian and Mexico." Other features are: "The Lighthouse," "The Dog," "American Game Fishes," "The Future of the wounded in War," by Forbes, the war correspondent, besides several good stories.

The Review of Reviews for June shows the usual flexibility of that keenly edited periodical in adapting itself to the topics of the month. Its department of Leading Articles, and its varied and curious collection of caricatures illustrating the history of the month, are most interesting features. The political and social status of woman receives special attention in this number.

The Cosmopolitan is one of the most beautifully illustrated magazines we know of. It is a marvel of excellence and cheapness. The June number contains: "Famous Hunting Parties of the Plains," by "Buffalo Bill"; "The Home of Joan of Arc," by W. D. McCracken; "How to Preserve Health and Attain Strength," by Sandow, (the strong man); "The Panama Scandal," and other articles by well-known writers.

McClure's is an ideal magazine. Its contents are always most interesting, and it is a pleasure to read it from first page to last. The June number, among other articles, contains: "Homestead and Its Perilous Trades," "Human Documents" (series of portraits of Cardinal Gibbons, Lord Rosebery and R. H. Davis), "Will They Reach the Pole," "The Peace of Europe," "An Incident of Gettysburg," "Wild Beasts in Captivity," &c.

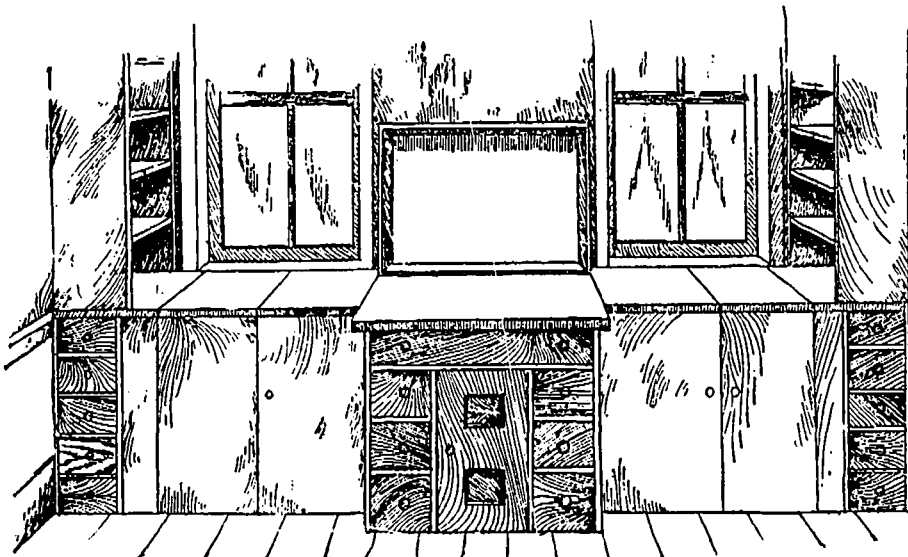
Godey's Magazine (for 62 years *Godey's Lady's Book*) for June is a brilliant number. The Baroness Althea Salvador, lady-in-waiting upon the Queen of Holland, contributes a most interesting article on the "Paris Salon of 194," with many illustrations of the artists and their work. There are a number of excellent articles, besides a number of short stories. The famous Godey fashions appear this month under the title of "The Passing Show."

The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science and Literature, is the name of our only purely Canadian first-class and now well-established magazine. It is in its third volume and has met with remarkable success. Its contents are always of current interest, are well selected, and are from the pens of our most advanced thinkers and writers. Articles of special interest in the June number are: "Three Years Among the Eskimos," by J. W. Tyrrell, and "The Machine in Honest Hands," by H. R. Ames.

North American Review for June is up to the usual standard of this, in its particular line, unrivalled magazine. It contains articles on "Woman Suffrage," by the Governors of Colorado and Nebraska; "Protection and the Proletariat," by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture; also, "What Should a Doctor Be Paid," "The Political Outlook in England," "Mexico Under President Diaz," "The Modern Girl," "Our Family Skeleton," and other good papers—notably a tripartite article on "The Menace of Coxyism."

Outing, the earnest advocate of healthful outdoor exercise for men and women, is full of good things this month. Canoeing, camping, fishing, shooting, fiction and travel, all have their place in a magazine which should be read by young and old, for none can find harm in its teachings. Prominent features of the June number are: "The Curse of the Winkleys," "Hunting with Patagonia Welshmen," "In the Land of the Breadfruit," "A Woman in Camp," and "Bird Loves"—the latter delightfully interesting and written by a close student of human nature.

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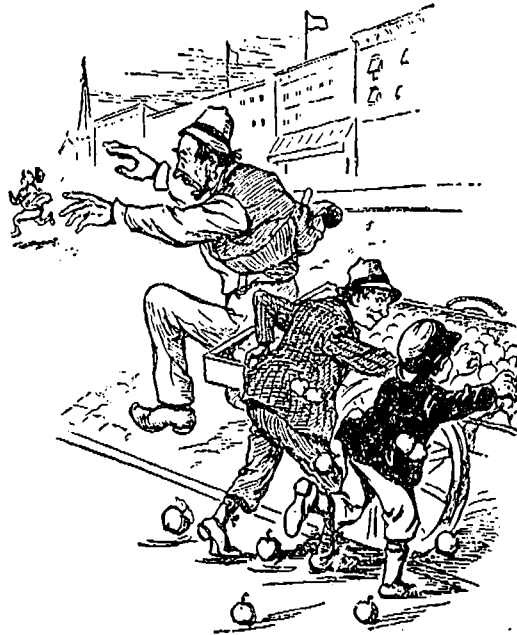


CONVENIENT KITCHEN ARRANGEMENT.

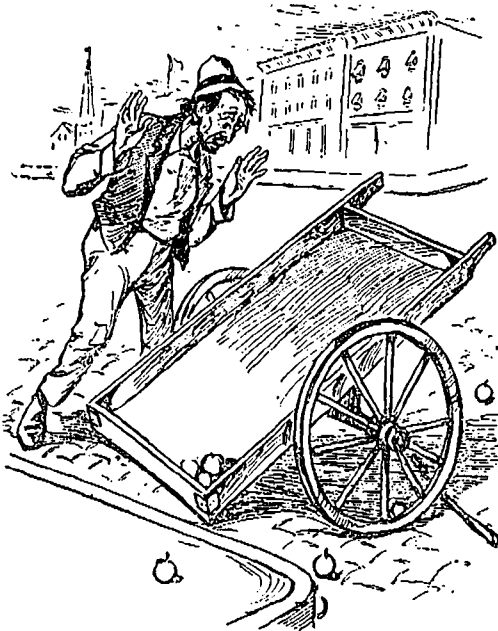
THE FRUIT OF REPENTANCE.



Three young ruffians planned to loot Old Martinelli of his juicy fruit.



One, as per plot, dashed off up the street; Two stripped the stand in a manner neat.



Then came the fruit-man back ag. in To moan his loss of a dollar ten.



One hour later came another scene: He had his revenge—the fruit was green.



A western man declares that his house was carried away by a cyclone just because he was so foolish as to put wings on the building.

Customer—"You are sure that this is the same spring water that we had last summer?" Dealer—"Er—well, I think its taken from the lake about two blocks farther north."

Little Ethel (who has carefully studied dull anatomy)—"I don't feel well a bit."

Mamma—"What ails you, dear?" Little Ethel—"The big weight that makes my eyes open an' shut has tumbled down onto my 'tunick."

Minister to Rory—"Why weren't you at the kirk on Sunday?" Rory—"I was at Mr. Dunlop's kirk." Minister—"I don't like you running about to strange kirks that way. No' that I object to yer hearin' Mr. Dunlop but I'm sure ye wadna like yer ain sheep strayin' into strange pastures." Rory—"I wadna care a grain, sir, if it was better grass."

Little James had been imparting to the minister the important and cheerful information that his father had got a new set of false teeth.

"Indeed, James!" replied the minister, indulgently. "And what will they do with the old set?" "O, I's pose," replied little James, "they'll cut 'em down and make me wear em."

During a strike on the North British Railway much difficulty was experienced in finding engineers to keep the necessary trains running. One of these substitutes, a young fellow, ran some distance past a station, and then, putting back, ran as much too far the other way. He was preparing to make a third attempt, when the station agent shouted, to the great amusement of the passengers: "Never mind, Tammas; stay where you are! We'll shift the station."

Humane officer—"Why do you pile all your load on the front of the cart?" Lazy man—"So th' boss won't have so far t' pull it, ur course. Think I ain't got no feelin'?"

"What is congress talking about, now, dear?" said Mrs. Dukane to her husband, who was reading the paper. "About all the time, love," was the comprehensive reply.

Beaver (jocosely)—"I wonder why you hard-headed western men wear soft hats?" Slouch—"And I wonder why you—er—eastern fellows wear hard hats?"

"Mary Gold's beautiful bathing dress is hopelessly ruined." "What happened to it?" "She went too near the water yesterday and it got wet." "Mary always was a careless girl."

Nurse—"Sure, ma'am, the twins have been making a fuss all day, ma'am." Mrs. Olive Branch—"What about?" Nurse—"It's because they can't have a birthday apiece, like the Smith children next door. They think they have been cheated."

Dick—"You told me yesterday that you had proposed to Miss Coupon by mail. Did you get any letter in reply." Harry—"Yes. I got two letters." Dick—"Then it is all settled." Harry—"Yes. Yes, it is all settled. The letters were 'n' and 'o.'"

Teacher—"Sammy, in the sentence 'I have a book,' what is the case of the pronoun 'I'?" Sammy (promptly)—"Nominative case." Teacher—"Next boy, tell me in what case to put the noun book." Next boy (thoughtfully)—"Book-case."

Husband—"At the sewing circle this afternoon, I suppose the ladies did little else than to display their finger rings to each other." Wife—"That's just all you know about sewing circles. I'd have you know that not one of the ladies removed her gloves during the whole afternoon."

Babson—"How is it that you are always in debt? You should be ashamed of yourself." Jabson—"Come, now; don't be too hard on a fellow. You would, perhaps, be in debt too if you were in my place." "What place?" "Able to get credit."

Miss Scrumchus—"I was so disgusted to see people take up their ear of corn in their fingers. I always use a knife to detach the corn from the ear." Mrs. Homespun—"Well, I suppose a knife answers right well where one has no teeth."

SUGGESTIONS FOR A GREAT DIME NOVEL.

I. As he rode slowly over the trail the crack of a rifle was heard. * * * Bill Dalton lay dead with a ball through his temple.

II. The next morning Bill Dalton arose, and, though somewhat pained by the wound through his head, set forth to find his comrades. As he reached the canyon his horse shied and lost his footing. Horse and rider went toppling down 2,000 feet to instant death.

III. Bruised and wounded, he got up three hours later and in a moment of desperation rode off twenty miles to the cave where his brother desperadoes lived. As he entered, a long, low "Hist!" came from the deepest corner of the cave. There was an instant's pause, the flash of a bowie and Bill Dalton bit the dust, never more to rise.

IV. Somewhat feeble, but strengthened by the fresh morning air, Bill Dalton left the cave next day. Ill-luck attended him. Riding all alone through the mountains he was startled by a horrible sound. Looking up he saw—an avalanche! It came on with terrible speed. It reached him, pushed him under a thousand tons of rock and stone. Poor Dalton was dead.

V. The next afternoon he was arrested in a frontier mining town while in the act of robbing a bank.

Generally the more aimless a boy is the better he likes to run round with a shot gun.

The criminal judge may be a man of few words, but he is not always a man of short sentences.

Mrs. Chairman—"What is man?" The clubwoman's convention (in chorus)—"Woman's helpmate!"

Woman leads the world. She used smokeless powder for ages before men ever thought of adopting it.

Pat—"Say, Mike, why don't you buy a bicycle?" Mike—"Because if I want to walk I'll walk standing up."

A—"Hello, Charlie! Moustache cut off, I see. What did you have that done for?" B—"Fifteen cents."

First dear girl—"How did you like my singing?" Second dear girl—"Singing is not the name for it."

"Do men become what they eat?" asked Porper. "That is what I think," said Philosphicus. "Then give me something rich!" said Porper.

He—"Then I understand that you contend for an equality of the sexes." She—"Not at all. I don't expect men ever will be quite equal to women."

"No Maude, you cannot sharpen an old saw with a newspaper file, but many a newspaper file is made dull by the old saws that are found in it."

Banks—"Young McIvor is sowing wild oats at a fearful rate." Rivers—"And yet that boy to my certain knowledge, was raised on good oatmeal."

Freddy—"Have you—haw—such a thing as—haw—a full-dress cigar?" The tobacconist—"No, sir; but we have some in very elegant wrappers."

"Papa, will you buy me a drum?" "Ah, but my boy you will disturb me very much if I do." "Oh, no, papa, I won't drum except when you're asleep."

"She's as pretty as a picture," said the young man. "Yes," replied the young woman, with a glance at her rival's complexion, "hand painted, too."

Millionaire philanthropist—"How can I make sure that none but the very poor will receive the money I intend to distribute?" Rhyminster—"Buy poetry with it."

Judge (to prisoner)—"We are now going to read the list of your former convictions." Prisoner—"In that case, perhaps, your worship will allow me to sit down."

Musician—"Well, what do you think of my new piece?" Critic—"It needs ventilating." Musician—"What do you mean?" Critic—"Why, the air is bad."

Spencer—"Miss Whistle tells me that her father was a much-travelled man of letters." Ferguson—"So he has. He had the biggest delivery of any postman in the precinct."

She—"You are sure there is no evening paper?" He—"Yes." She—"Horrors! think of having to wait until morning to find out what kind of a dress I wore at my own reception."

First politician—"I can say this, that our party conducted the campaign in an honest, fair and straightforward way. What more can you say of your party?" Second politician—"We won."

Of all mean men upon this earth,

The champion has been found.

'Tis he who puts barbed wire fence

Next to the picnic ground.

Papa—"Are you sure that you and mamma thought of me while you were away?" Little Grace—"Yes, we heard a man just scolding awful about his breakfast, and mamma said: 'That's just like papa.'"

Mrs. Snaggs (trying to keep the conversation going)—"My husband looks very sober to-night." Mrs. Spudkins (anxious to say something appropriate)—"But you should never judge a person by his looks, you know."

"I don't see how you do it," said the man who had caught the slow train. "Oh, this ain't much speed for us to make," replied the conductor. "I meant how you kept the thing from sliding backward on the up grades."

"What's the matter with you?" asked the hanging basket of the mercury in the thermometer. "Got a chill?" "No," was the reply. "I'm just trying to go up and down fast enough to keep track of the changes in temperature."

"Josiah," said Mrs. Comtossel, "this industrial army business gits me." "It do me, too," he replied. "Ef the feller is goin' ter walk jis for the sake of walkin' an' gettin' nowhere, he might jes' ez well do it behind er ploughed any other way."

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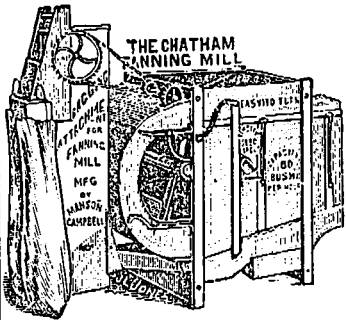
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 2000 sold 1886
 2300 sold 1887
 2500 sold 1888
 3600 sold 1889
 4000 sold 1890
 4500 sold 1891
 5000 sold 1892
 6000 sold 1893

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

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.
 Although the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., of Toronto, are advertising Chatham Fanning Mills for sale, they are doing so without any authority from me, and have no arrangement with me to supply them, and I have never sold them a Mill since I have been in business.
MANSON CAMPBELL.

40,000 Chatham Mills now in use.
 Over 14,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.
 Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The Elevator Clips are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog.
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CLEANING OF ALSAC CLOVER SEED, MARROWFAT AND BLACK EYE PEAS
 The Mill is fitted with Screens and Riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and Seed, and is sold with or without a Bagger, though it is not wise to be without a Bagger.



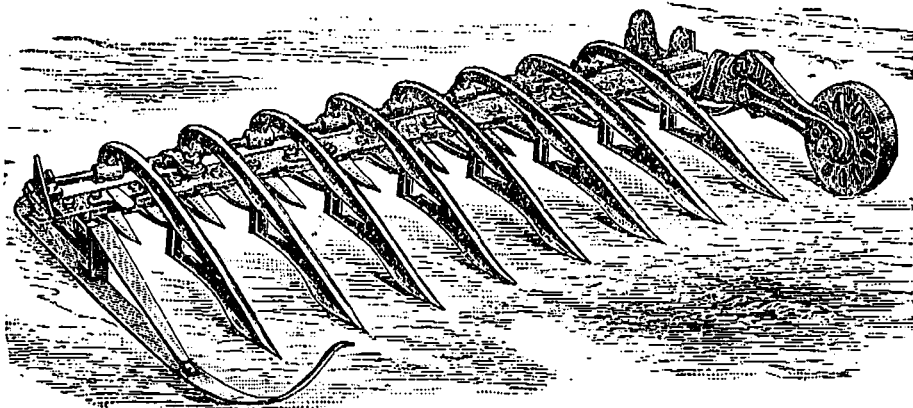
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MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham, Ont.

For Sale by all Agents of MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd., in Manitoba and North-West Territories.

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SIMPLE, SUBSTANTIAL, LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.



GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1894. PATENTED 1893.

This Pea Harvester pays, and is one of the greatest labor-saving machines in use—harvesting from eight to ten acres per day in the most complete manner. It is endorsed by all first-class farmers who have this Harvester to be as useful in the pea field as the mower is in the hay field. It can be attached to any mower bar, and has the only Vertically Acting Cutter, having a practically successful movement to suit the unevenness of the land, of which we are the sole Manufacturers and Patentees. Send for circular with prices and instructions. Order early and secure one.

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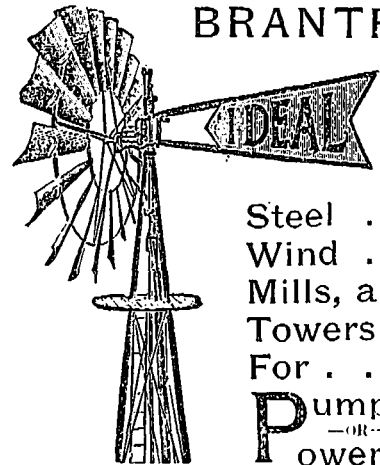
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 IS A MARVEL.



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Mention this paper. BRANTFORD CAN.

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STERLING, 6½ cts.

RED CAP, 7 cts.

BLUE RIBBON, 8 cts.

Address all Communications to

Consumers' Cordage Comp'y

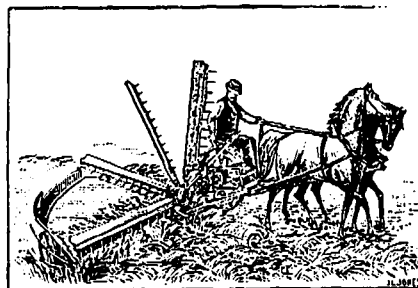
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Cash must accompany order.

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Massey Harvester, FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES.

Brantford Reaper, TWO HORSES.

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The number sold and in use testify to their merits.

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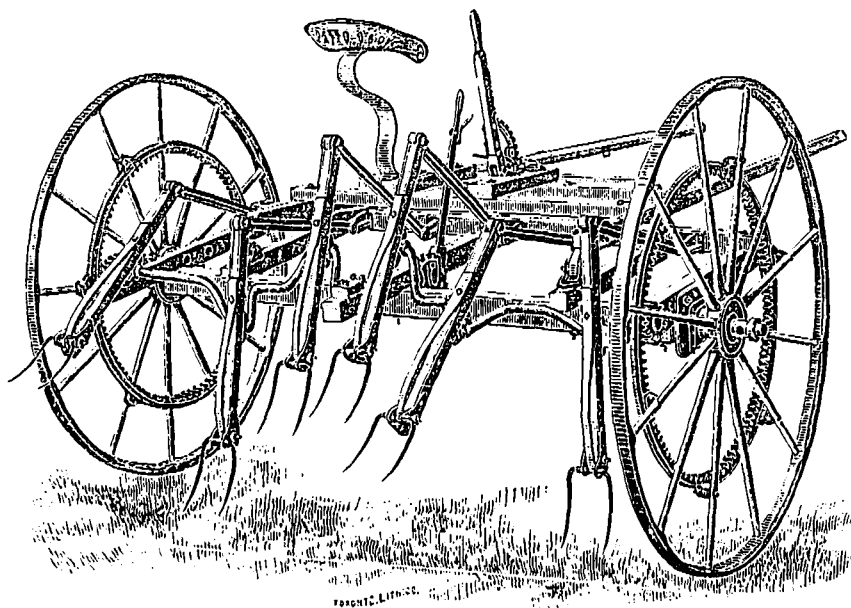
Strong, not in the strength of clumsiness or bulkiness, but owing to the use of steel and malleable iron, wherever their use is necessary, with that end in view.

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**Its work
will surprise you.**

No farmer who makes hay can afford to be without one.

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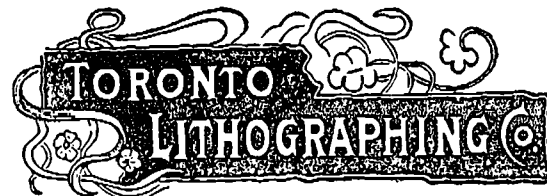
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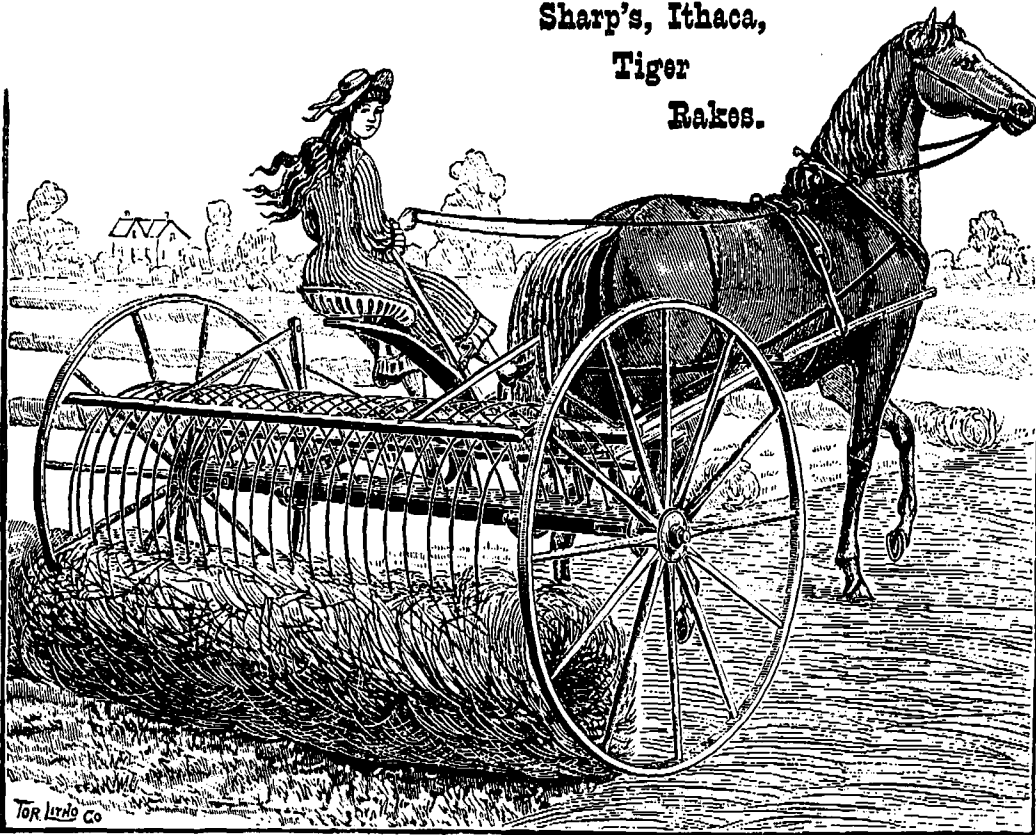
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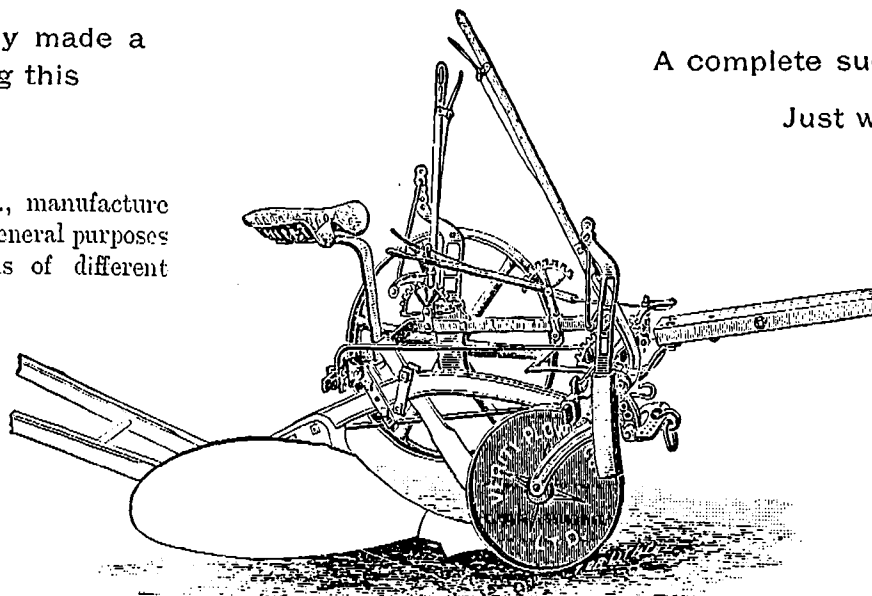
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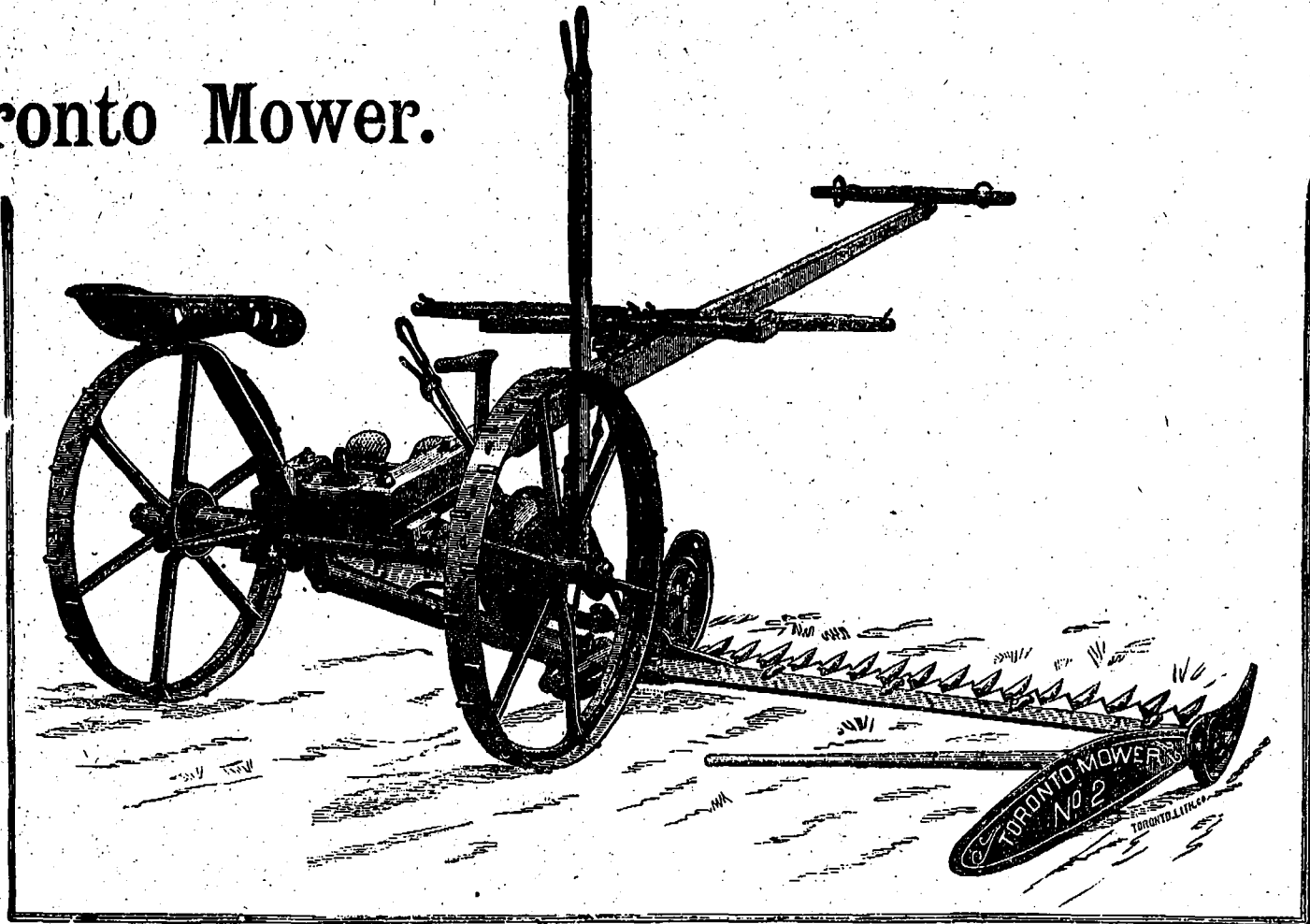
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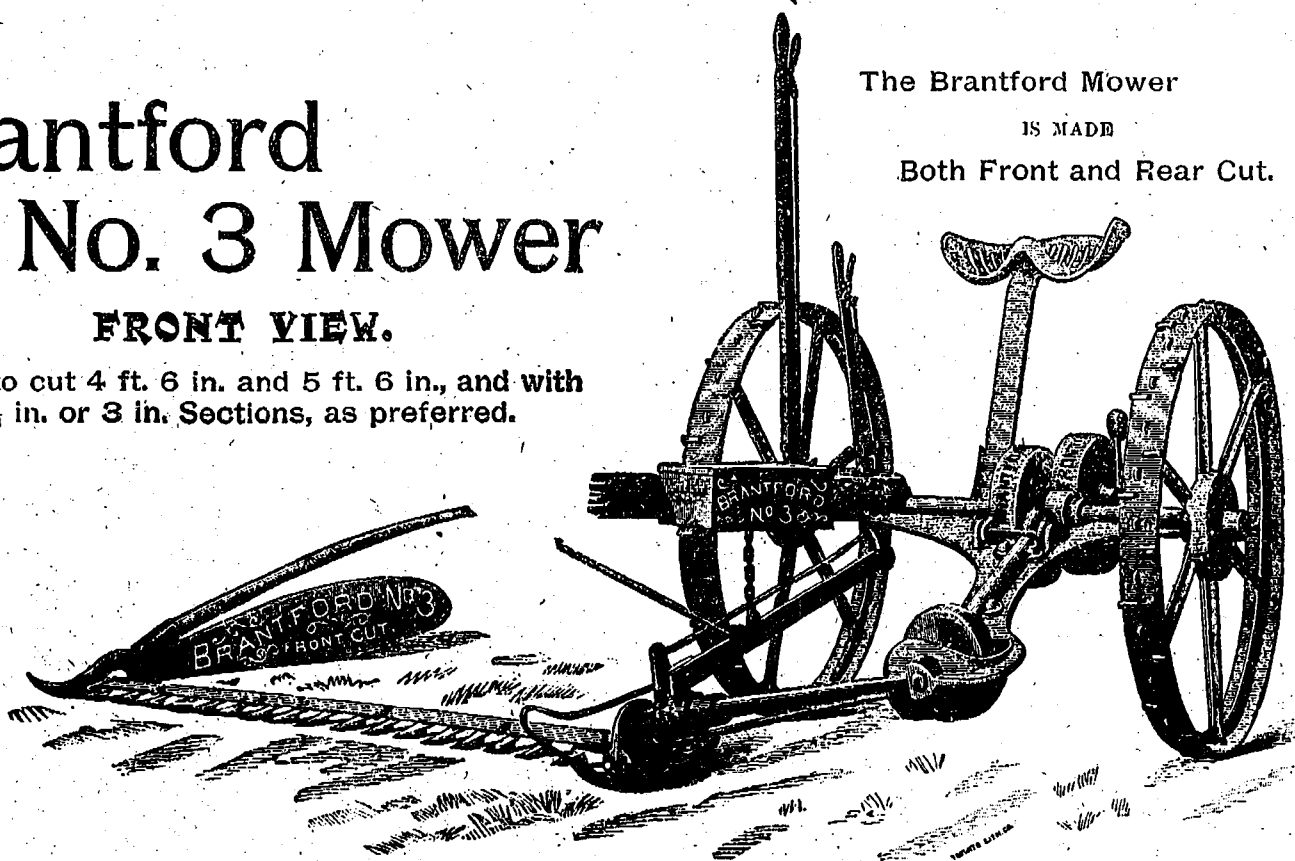


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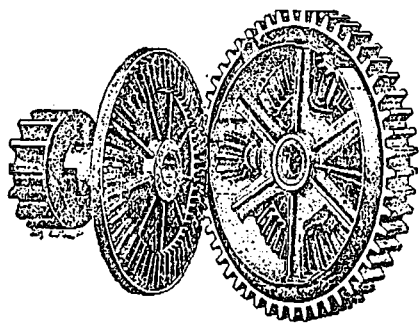
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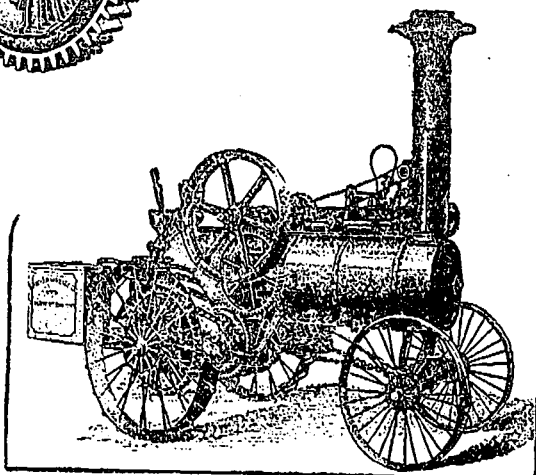
View of the internal parts of the Compensating Gear.

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Easily Controlled.

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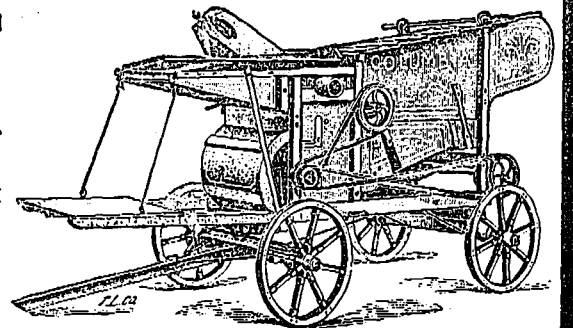


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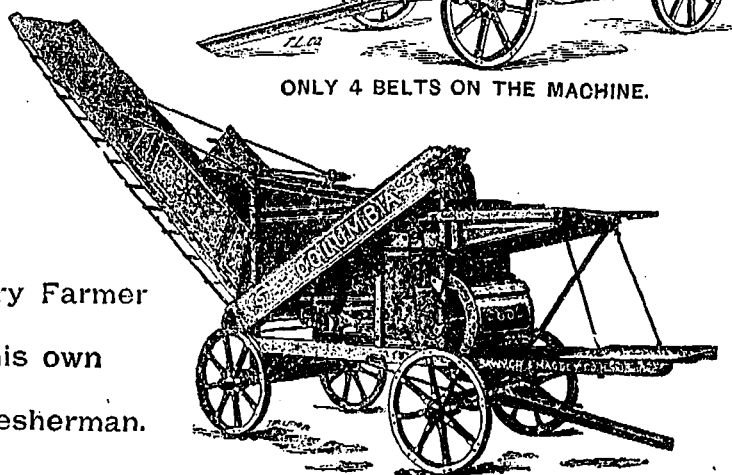
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