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Massey-Harris Illustrated

MID-WINTER NUMBER.



A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

New Series Vol. I., No. 1., JANUARY, 1897. (Whole Series, Vol. XV., No. 1.)



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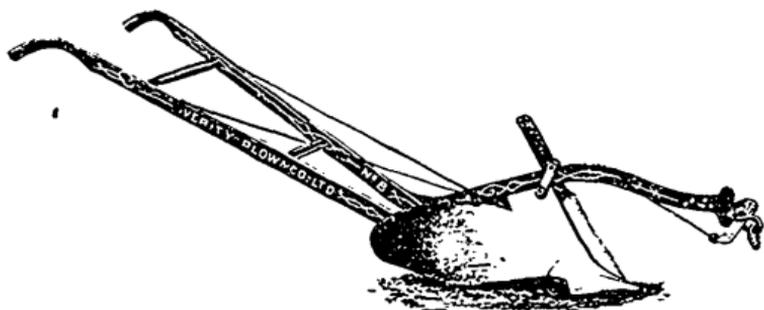
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PLOWS....

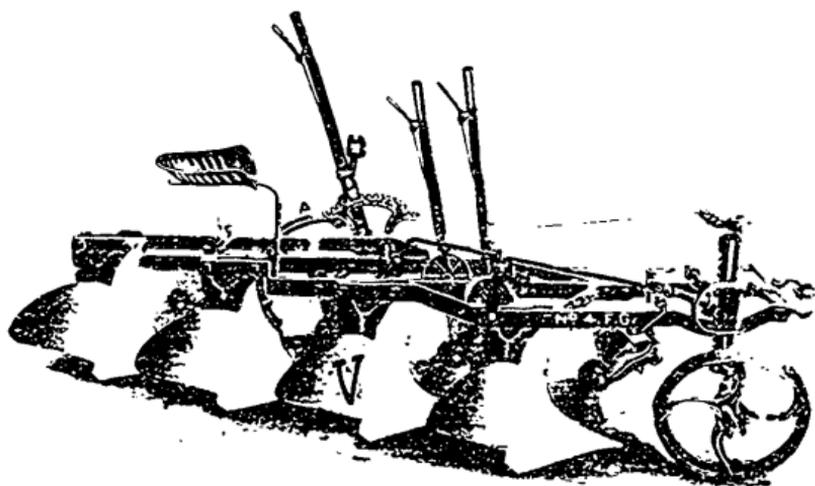
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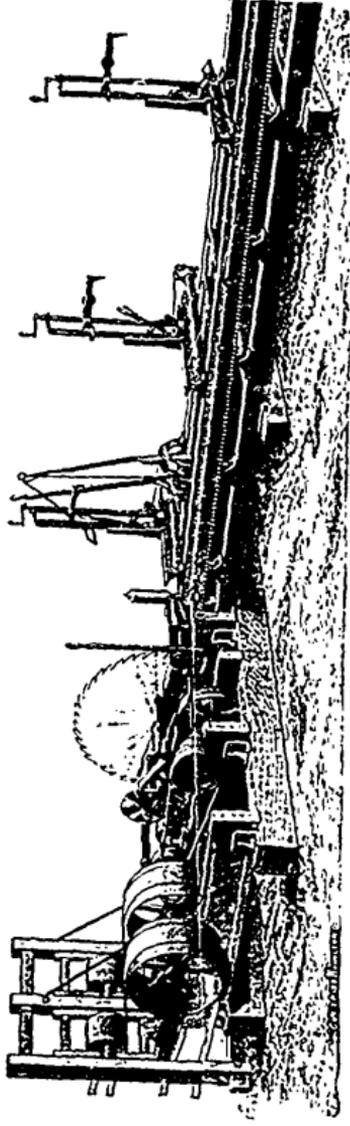


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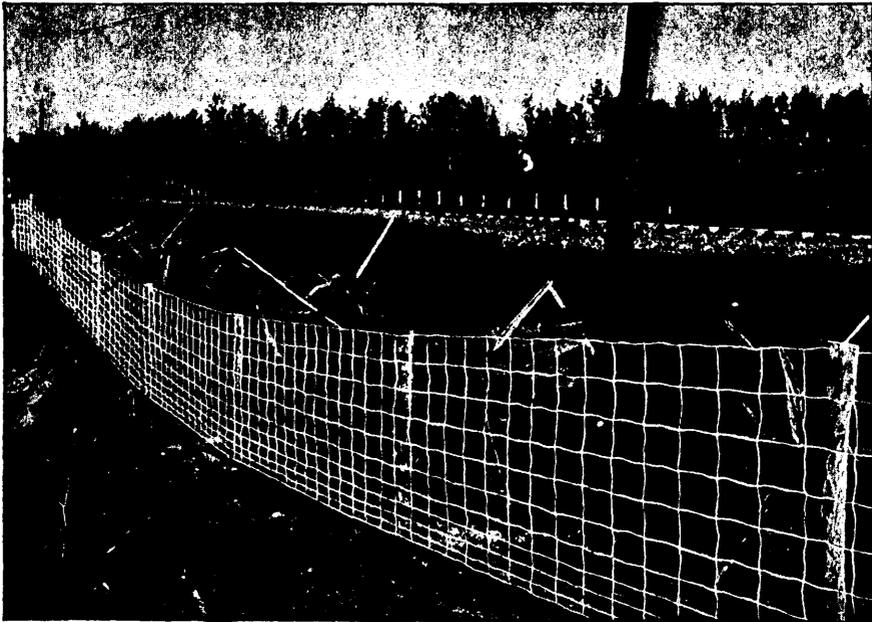
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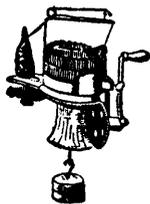
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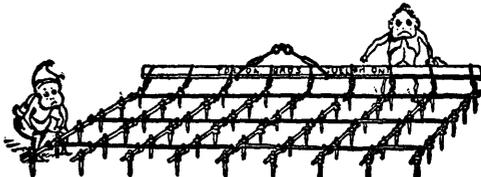
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**BICYCLE DEPARTMENT,
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Massey-Harris Illustrated

A Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

Third Series.]

JANUARY, 1897.

[Vol. 1, No. 1



MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKING ON THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES AT LIVERPOOL.

WHILE many weeks have elapsed since the event represented in our first illustration took place, the Armenian question looms so large in the minds of men to-day as to

prevent any suspicion of "staleness" in a pictorial or other reference to the memorable spectacle of England's Grand Old Man, now in his eighty-eighth year, thrilling thousands of his countrymen

with his vehement denunciation of the blood-thirsty destroyers of men, women and children, whom the poet Watson has aptly termed, "Abdul the Damned."

Our illustration possesses additional interest for Canadians from the fact that in the May of 1877, after a long interview with Mrs. Gladstone, to the left of the speaker, they will recognize Lord Stanley—now Earl Derby—one of our most popular Governors General. Mr. Gladstone's call for retribution reached far beyond the large hall in which he spoke. It electrified not only his fellow countrymen, but men and women the world over, and carried terror into the "sacred" precincts of Europe's crowned assassin, whose portrait constitutes our next illustration. It is 697 years since the Ottoman Empire, over which this sullen-looking monarch rules so barbarously, was established by Osman the Great, a skillful general and statesman. It is probable that in less than half as many days that empire will cease to exist, the country comprising it being partitioned off for administrative and protective purposes among the leading nations of Europe, while its ruler



EUROPE'S CROWNED ASSASSIN.
THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA AND BABY.

will be reduced to a condition of helplessness and inability to indulge his craving for the blood of those who dare hold a faith different from his; this desirable condition is the probable result of united action between England, Russia and France. United effort has been long delayed through international jealousies, which have also presented an insuperable barrier to isolated action by England.

That distrust of England's motives has been to some extent removed, is largely due to the personal influence of the Czar of Russia, who, as our portrait would indicate, is a young man of peace-loving propensities. Although hardly two years have passed since his accession, the Czar has given abundant evidence of his fitness for the responsible position which he occupies, the domestic side of his character, no less than his statesmanly qualities, causing him to be recognized as a

factor for good in the councils of Europe. Like all the leading monarchs of Europe, he is closely allied to the Royal House of England, his wife being grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Far less promising is the outlook for the young sovereign, who with his two sisters forms our next illustration. A mere boy, the King of Spain rules by regency which is vested in his mother, and difficult indeed is the lot of that good mother and her ministers of State. Spain, once the great colonizing power of the world; mistress of the seas; and owning with Portugal all the discovered territory in the new world; is now reduced to a second rate power, her colonial possessions being practically limited to a few islands in different parts of the world. Cuba is the most valued of these remnants of her old-time glory, and for over three years the Cubans have been fighting desper-



THE CZARINA.

ately to Spanish arms. One of the Republic of Spain has close of lives of dollars. To add Spain for her Cuban Philippines



THE KING OF SPAIN AND HIS SISTERS.



THE LATE CUBAN GENERAL, MACCO.



A STREET SCENE IN MANILA, THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

ately to throw off the Spanish yoke and become one of the independent Republics of America. Spain has lost thousands of lives and spent millions of dollars in trying to put down the insurrection, but the issue is still doubtful, although the death of the famous Cuban General, Maceo, shortly before the close of the old year, seemed at the time to indicate that the cause of the Cubans was lost.

To add to her troubles, Spain finds the natives of her Cuba in the East—the Philippine Islands—are

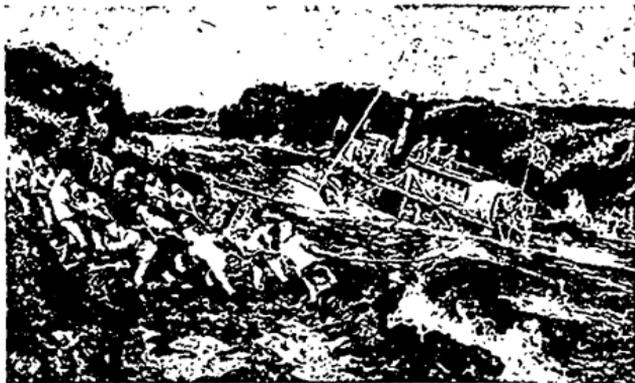


PLOUGHING THE RICE FIELDS WITH THE WATER-BUFFALO.

equally determined to cut loose from her sovereignty; and the peaceful scene depicted in the centre of page three is now a thing of the past. The natives have long been looked upon as subjects fit only

Our next illustration affords us a glimpse of some of the conditions under which rice-growing is carried on by the Philippian natives.

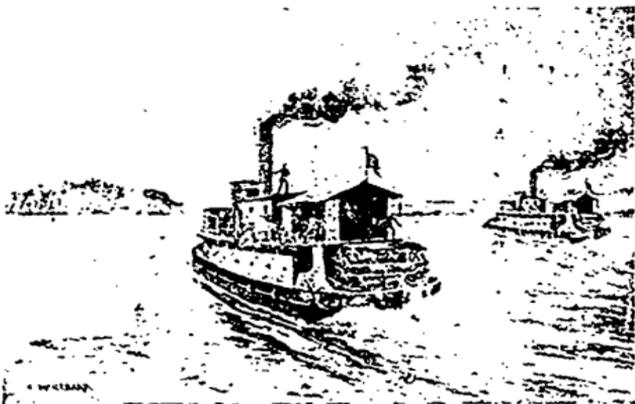
In these days of telegraphs and sub-



ON THE ROAD TO DONGOLA—TOWING A GUN-BOAT THROUGH A CATARACT.

for servants and taxation, and Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is now given over to murder, pillage and all the destructive forces of an uprising of a down-trodden, ignorant people, without

marine cables, events of the greatest importance become matters of history in an incredibly short space of time. Such is the case with the capture of Dongola by the British-Egyptian forces, which



BRITISH-EGYPTIAN GUN-BOATS BOMBARDING DONGOLA.

real leaders, against an oppressive but incompetent government, which apparently can neither rule by peace nor quell by force of arms.

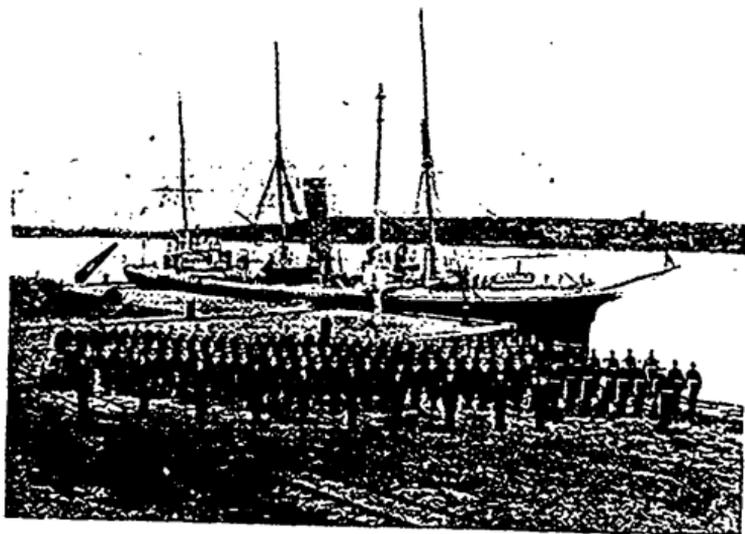
took place in the last quarter of 1896, and which serves as a fitting landmark of England's work for the year in carrying the banner of civilization into remote

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haunts of barbaric savagery. We have already learned much of the remarkable powers of endurance evinced by the conquering force on their march of

"march," helps to confirm the belief that the capture of Dongola is one of the most remarkable achievements in the annals of British Arms in Africa, complete though



H.M.S. TARTAR; COMMANDER AND COMPANY.

many months' duration from Cairo to Dongola, through a country abounding in obstacles of every conceivable kind, and our first illustration on page 4,

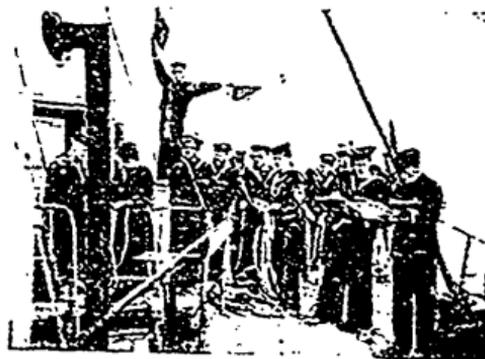
those annals be with story of daring deed and skilful generalship.

A local interest attaches to our illustration of the Commander and Company of *H. M. S. Tartar*, as the photograph was taken in Canada, during the time the *Tartar* was in Halifax Harbor, under the command of Captain H. L. Fleet, who can be seen at the extreme left of the picture. The *Tartar* is a third-class twin-screw steamer of 1,770 tons, carrying fourteen guns.

In the next three illustrations we have a glimpse of Jack Tar performing some of the duties which fall to his lot aboard ship.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware of the project that has been mooted for establishing a more effective reserve force for the Royal Navy than has

hitherto existed. The Sea Lords in London have been much troubled by the reflection that if England were called upon to defend herself and the Empire at



SIGNAL PRACTICE.

showing the hordes of Egyptian soldiers, swarming like bees along the river bank, towing a gun-boat through one of the many cataracts encountered on the

large against the attacks of a foreign foe, a task difficultly would be experienced in fully manning the magnificent navy which tells alike to friend and foe that England is still mistress of the seas. To obviate this difficulty it was recently suggested in London—the suggestion emanating from the Toronto Branch of the Navy League—that the fishermen and

lake-going sailors in Canada and other parts of the Empire be trained in the service required of a man-of-war's man, so that in case of emergency they could at once be enrolled. In whatever light officialdom may view the suggestion, it is one that will



"TACK" RECEIVING HIS ALLOWANCE OF SOAP AND TOBACCO.



SMALL ARMS DRILL.



IN CHINA.

commend itself to Britons all the world over, as being along the line of sentiment that is rampant today—closer union between the Mother Land and the Colonies. It is particularly fitting that our own hardy lake sailors and Atlantic and Pacific coast fishermen should be ready when occasion calls to take active duty in the Navy to which Canada owes so much.

It will perhaps be a revelation to many to know that while Canada's mercantile marine is the fourth in the world, and looks for protection solely to the British Navy, she contributes only one cent out of every five dollars of the many millions annually expended in maintaining Britain's war ships.

We finish our tour "around the world" with a curious illustration of the way they "do things" in China. As China's leading Minister, Li Hung had an opportunity last fall of seeing how they "do things" in Canada, he may induce his countrymen to adopt more modern methods, but the Canadian small boy will form the opinion that cutting wood in "heathen China" is far more fun than in his own highly civilized native land.

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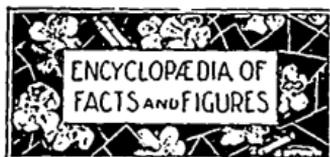
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1897 JANUARY 1897

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TEA was first mentioned in Chinese annals 2700 B.C.

EIGHTY-FIVE per cent. of the people who are lame are affected on the left side.

THE largest apple orchard in the world covers 1,537 acres, in Fairmont, Kan.

THE various countries of the world now use 13,100 different kinds of postage stamps.

THE Thames of England is 220 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 160.

SCIENTISTS believe that all salt, wherever found, has come originally from the sea, in some way or other.

THE clever Parisian has invented a machine which can split one human hair lengthwise into thirty-six strips.

To be perfectly proportioned it is claimed that a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds to every foot of his height.

ACCORDING to a Frenchman, who has been experimenting, a single hair can carry a weight of more than six ounces.

THE population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men. Eighty-ninths of the sudden deaths are those of males.

THE largest bible in the world is the Buddhist tripitaka, or "Three Baskets" which comprises 325 volumes and weighs 1,625 pounds.

THE British Isles comprise no fewer than 1,900 separate islands and islets, without counting the jutting rocks or isolated peninsulas.

MOST of the shoes worn in Japan are made of straw or wood. In the entire country there is not one factory where leather shoes are made.

AN inch of rain, falling upon an area of one square mile, is equivalent to nearly 17,000,000 gallons, weighing 115,250,000 pounds, or 72,625 tons.

THE average height of man in the United States is 5 feet 10½ inches; in England, 5 feet 9 inches; in France, 5 feet 7 inches; in Belgium, 5 feet 6½ inches.

THERE are 3,121 known languages, or, rather, dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic, 387 European; 276 African, and 1,021 American languages and dialects.

MEXICO produces anything that can be raised in any other country. So varied is the climate that in the same State can be raised any product of the tropics and of the polar region.

THE area of the British colonies is 8,000,000 square miles; that of the French 3,000,000; of the Dutch 600,000; of the Portuguese 20,000; of the Spanish 170,000; of the German 99,000, and of the Danish 71,000.

THE average depth of the sea in yards, is as follows: Pacific, 1,252; Atlantic, 1,027; Indian, 3,658; Antarctic, 2,000; Arctic, 1,600; Mediterranean, 1,476; Irish, 210; English Channel, 110; Adriatic, 15; Baltic, 13.

EVERY soldier knows that a horse will not step on a man intentionally. It is a standing order in the British cavalry if a trooper become dismounted he must lie still. If he does this the whole squadron is likely to pass over him without doing him injury.

THE total railway capital of the world is \$30,000,000,000, of which Great Britain owns one-sixth. The total mileage of the world is 400,000, and of this the British Empire has 70,000, employing 100,000 men, and carrying annually 500,000,000 passengers.

By actual measurement of fifty skeletons, the right arm and left leg have been found to be much longer in twenty-three; the left arm and right leg in six; the limbs on the right longer than those on the left in four; and in the remainder the inequality of the limbs was varied. Only seven out of seventy skeletons measured, or ten per cent., had limbs of equal length.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

MODERN INVENTION.

Approaching the Horseless Era!

A FIRST glance at the accompanying illustration might suggest the belief that "something has happened," that the horses have bolted, taking with them the shafts and whiffletree.

Certainly, the faces of those seated in the vehicle do not betray any of the con-

The motor carriage is still in the experimental stage, and its actual patrons and most enthusiastic advocates are, at present, for the most part, those who are interested financially in the further fulfillment of Mother Shipton's prophecy, and those who, with money and time to spare, are willing to devote a considerable portion of both to gratifying their love for the novel. But its development



cern that might be expected, especially of the fair sex, under such circumstances. And the half-dozen contented looking passengers have every reason for their satisfaction; they are comfortably settled for a drive in one of the latest style of horseless carriages which will bowl merrily along at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, on the level road, the two and a half inch pneumatic tires ensuring a smoothness of running, which must prove to be a revelation of bliss to any one afflicted with nerves.

is being watched with close interest in high quarters in many lands. In France the horseless carriage appears to have secured a firm footing, while its first public appearance in England a few weeks ago was the occasion of a considerable amount of excitement and newspaper comment. On the day when the law allowing the motor carriage the same privileges as other vehicles came into operation in England, nearly fifty horseless carriages started in a race from London to Brighton.

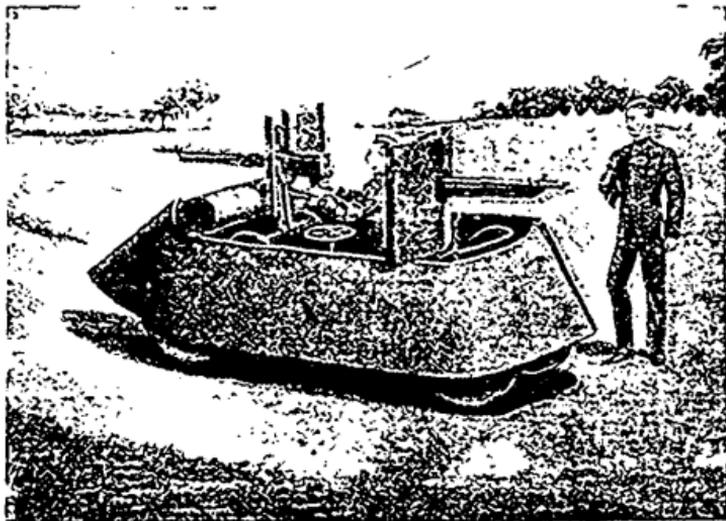
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Whether the interest aroused on this, and similar occasions elsewhere, will be maintained, remains to be seen, but it certainly will not be the fault of the various European and American firms engaged in manufacturing the horseless carriage, if the public do not take kindly to the new method of road travel. Improvement in the various parts, all tending to ensure greater safety, freedom from breakdowns, and a lessening of cost, follow each other with such rapidity that it is almost impossible to keep track of them.

The carriage seen in our first illustration is the latest model of a leading American manufacturer. It is fitted with an eight-horse power motor which makes 600 revolutions per minute, and

much higher than for a steam engine, and a considerable amount of the weight should be placed in the fly wheel, so that the motor will run more steadily when out of gear, and will start the carriage more readily when thrown into gear, owing to the energy stored in the fly-wheel. Moreover, the fly-wheel momentum is of great assistance in keeping a uniform speed in the carriage in traversing undulating roadways, which are frequently found in rural districts.

In order that the balance may be effectively and safely used, a very strong crank-shaft is advocated to withstand all the shocks and jabs communicated from the momentum of the carriage as well as the force of the sudden explosions



weighs 310 pounds, including balance wheel.

Power is transmitted through friction clutches to a counter-shaft, and thence by sprocket chains to the rear wheels. The main counter-shaft is supplied with differential gear which permits the rear wheels of the carriage to accommodate themselves to the roadway. This carriage has four speeds of four, eight, twelve and eighteen miles per hour, and weighs, without passengers, about 1,500 pounds.

The manufacturers are in favor of a good full-weight motor. They are aware that motors could be built considerably lighter than they build them; but they question the wisdom of building them too light, as the factor of safety for a gasoline motor should be

of the gaseous mixture in the cylinder. In short, it is claimed the entire motor should be constructed for durability and reliability, qualities far more important than high speed.

There is no gainsaying that the possibilities of the horseless carriage are almost limitless, if the claims of its ardent advocates are substantiated by experience. Governments of different countries are giving serious consideration to its adoption for various purposes. The steedless vehicle will probably be seen in some of the larger American cities doing duty as a postal wagon in the course of a few months, while a good idea of what is expected of it from a military point of view is afforded by our second illustration.

A ROMANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

It was a lovely day in May, the sun was shining brightly, and the air was laden with that balmy fragrance that lends the special charm to spring days. I was standing upon the roof of one of the leading hotels in London.

I had been examining the telephone wires on the roof, on which we had lately placed a new patent arrangement for the purpose of overcoming induction from the neighboring telegraph wires.

I stood holding on with one hand to a standard for telephone wires for several minutes, lost in thought.

I had stood thus for, perhaps, five minutes, when I was brought back to the realization of my senses by a sound which, coming upon me so suddenly, seemed to freeze the blood in my veins, send a chill down my back, and a nervous tremor through my entire system; it was the unmistakable cry of a maniac!

Turning quickly towards the direction from which the sound came, I saw the author of it with his head just above the opening for the trap-door, through which I had gained access to the roof, and the door of which I had left swung back upon its hinges.

I recognised at once that the man was mad. His wild expression showed it quite plainly.

For an instant I stood motionless, not knowing what to do, when again that laugh rang out upon the air and I noticed that he was ascending to the roof. Quick as lightning my mind took in the situation, and rushing desperately towards the man I struck him with all my force, endeavouring to knock him backward down the flight of stairs to the floor below. He saw my intention, and tried to gain the roof before I could reach him; but the distance between us was only a few feet, and he had not risen above the roof higher than his waist when I forced him back.

I stood upon the door a short time, expecting every minute that he would renew the attack, when suddenly I heard the report of a pistol from below, and was conscious of a whizzing noise in the air.

Looking down, I noticed a small hole in the trap-door, and that the bullet had passed uncomfortably near my leg in its upward flight.

I did not relish the idea of being shot at in this manner, and stepped immediately off the door.

I had scarcely done so, when there was another report, and another hole in the door, directly upon the spot where I had been standing.

What was to be done?

All at once I noticed that the ends of the staple used for fastening the door on the inside projected through the thin boards for some distance.

Quickly passing a rope I had round the knob and under the sharp ends of the staple, I took two turns round them, which was all there was room for, and drawing the rope tightly, fastened the ends as securely as possible.

This whole performance lasted but a few seconds, but the pistol shots continued in rapid succession, and I judged that by this time he had emptied the seven chambers of his revolver.

The firing had ceased, and I noticed the door moving slightly, as though force was being brought to bear upon it from below.

I took hold of the door with my hands, and held it down as hard as I could. The madman seemed to be pushing against it with a tremendous force. What was to be done?

The rope was a weak thing at the best, and I felt that it could not long hold out against the efforts of a strong man.

All at once the thought of calling help by telegraph came into my mind. I had heard of cases of telegrams being sent without instruments from the scene of railway accidents, and I determined to try for myself, if the madman could only be kept within bounds long enough to allow me the opportunity.

I was an expert telegraphist, having spent a number of years in that business before entering the telephone field. Although I was an old telegraphist, I had never attempted the feat of telegraphing without an instrument.

But the situation called for a desperate act, and after looking at the fastenings on the door to see that they were secure as possible, I went quickly to the edge of the building, where a number of wires were strung on brackets. These wires I knew to lead to the B— Post Office.

I had a small pair of pliers in my pocket, and seizing a wire I cut into it with the pliers, and then bent the wire in order to break it. The pliers were small, and it required a strong effort to snap the wire, but I accomplished the feat in a few seconds. Now came the difficult part. I was trembling with nervous excitement. Putting the ends to my tongue, I felt the circuit close through it and all was still. No one was using the wire.

I now took the wires in each hand, and, as well as my trembling fingers would allow, I called B several times.

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This was done by holding the ends of the wire together to form the dash, then separating them and striking quickly three times to form the Morse letter B. Placing the ends to my tongue, the circuit closed, but I felt no signals. I again repeated the call, and, placing the ends again in position, distinctly felt the shocks, which said plainly, "I. I. B."

Taking hold of the wires again, I sent the following message slowly, and not without blunders: "Send help to roof of —Hotel. Madman trying to get on roof. Am in great danger. Work quick!"

Telegraphists are generally quick of perception, and the operator grasped the situation at once.

Placing the wires again to my tongue I felt him answer slowly, and several times over: "O.K." "O.K."

I wrote back "O.K." that he might know I understood. And, now my message was sent, I hastily dropped the wires, and ran to the trap-door.

I was none too soon. The slender rope was giving way under the powerful strain, and I threw myself upon the door just in time to prevent its snapping.

I could hear the man below breathing heavily, as though he were putting forth great exertion.

He soon renewed his pushing.

I could see the rope was giving way under the strain; some of the strands were broken, and the door creaked and groaned.

I bore down with all my might, and succeeded in keeping the door down. He paused a moment, and then pressed upward again.

For several minutes I succeeded in keeping the door in its place, but finally, after a long and hard push, the rope broke, and the door flew up a short distance, but I managed to skum it down again.

I could not help to hold it, however, and I felt it gradually rise, and I was pushed up bodily, while the madman got his head and shoulders above the aperture.

His face was flushed, and he looked wilder than ever.

With an exultant cry he cleared the stairs and sprang upon me.

I was indeed in a desperate position, for I felt I was no match for my antagonist.

Would help never come?

I warded him off as best I could, but he clutched me with a grip like iron. I struggled fiercely, but I fear this story would never have been written had not help arrived at this moment.

I heard shouts from below, and the next instant several men came quickly up the stairway and gained the roof. Taking in the situation, they quickly seized my assailant, who, though making a desperate resistance, was overcome and held down by superior numbers.

I almost fell into the arms of one of my deliverers, and for a short time seemed to have entirely lost my strength, while great cold beads of perspiration appeared on my face.

I was besieged with questions for several minutes, but as soon as I could make myself heard, I told them briefly all that had happened.

In a short time I felt as vigorous as ever, with the exception that I could not taste anything, the electric shock having for a time interfered with that sense. After several days, however, it began to come gradually back, and in a few weeks I was as well as ever, and none the worse for having called the lightning to aid in saving my life — *Woman's Life*

The Snowshoer's Song.

Tighten the toggle, and gudge the sash,
Lads and lasses, the snowshoes lash;
Ring the chorus, and start the hue,
The air is crisp and the night is fine,
Crystal snow, dazzling glow
Of diamond moon, the clucking shoon,
The echoing night—Yo, ho!

Sprinkling spire and silver fane—
Half the journey and home again
Stride we, never a tired lamb,
But breasts afire and brain a-swim
Crystal snow, dazzling glow
Of diamond moon, the clucking shoon,
The echoing night—Yo, ho!

Home at last! The moonbeams white
We soon shall leave, for the golden light
Of crackling hearth, but with a sigh,
For our souls are full of the night and
sky.

Crystal snow, dazzling glow
Of diamond moon, the clucking shoon,
The echoing night—Yo, ho!

Joseph Nevin Doyle.



On & Around the Farm.

Live Stock Notes.

BREED your heifers so that they drop their first calves at two years of age.

They make better cows to come in milk at two years of age than later. They should be handled from the time they are calves, so that they may not be afraid of the person caring for them. Where this is done, there is very little trouble when they drop their calves, but if they have not been so handled and are afraid of the person caring for them, and of their surroundings, they suffer much from fear, and much patience will be required to overcome their fear and teach them to be quiet while being milked. Care should be exercised during their first milking period to establish or fix the habit of milking as long as desirable. If they are allowed to go dry too early in their first year of milking, they are more likely to do the same the succeeding year, and the habit is soon fixed. They should be milked to within two months or less of the time of dropping their calves. This is the kind of work that has developed and made it practicable to secure the large yields of butter from cows that are now so frequently obtained.

It has been found that one out of every seven cattle shipped from Australia to England, died while in transit; that of those shipped from South America, one out of every 25 died, while of those that were shipped from Canada, but one in every 200 died in transit.

English farmers find stock-raising more profitable than the growing of wheat, and let the cheap labor of Russia, India and South America produce their wheat. In all the more highly civilized countries, improved stock has increased as grain-growing becomes less profitable. Canadian farmers have a bright future in the production of high-class cattle.

Mating young bulls is bad for the bulls and bad for the progeny. Jerseys breed very early. Perhaps its small size and lack of constitutional vigor are the results of this practice. Nowadays, when vigor of constitution is as much thought of as butter and milk production, it becomes imperative to breed from bulls which have attained full maturity.

Look now, more than ever, to pure-bred sires. The destiny of Canadian stock-breeding depends upon the class of stock we breed for the market, home and foreign. To improve, will bring prosperity, while to decline, is to lose the highest hopes of Canadian agriculture. Raise only such grain as can be profitably fed to stock, and raise only such stock as can be matured on the farm, and be sure it is of a grade which will bring a profit on the raising.

In beef making the cheapest is always made on good pastures. Gain in live weight can be made at one-third less than is required to make it on grain and dry feed, and in many cases the difference is greater. Cattle do not always fatten most rapidly upon grass, but always more economically, and yet many of our heaviest gains are made upon good pastures.

It is a common practice to allow the unweaned colt to run beside the mare when the latter is being driven upon the road. This is a bad plan for several reasons. The ordinary drive is too long for the softness of a young colt, and an overtaxing of these may produce a life-long injury. This point cannot be made too strong. Then the colt forms the bad habit of roaming about the road, from side to side, and out into the gutter, and over to the roadside fences. It will try to do the same thing when placed between the shafts, a little later, for training. The colt should know the highway only as a stretch in which he is to keep "the middle of the road," turning neither to the right nor the left. The running of a colt at large upon the highway is a nuisance both to other travellers and also to those driving the foal's mother. If the colt must go with the dam, teach it to lead by the halter, and then hitch to the off side of the driver and let it travel by its mother's side, leaving restraint, and keeping out of the way of teams. Even then a colt should not be taken on long drives, for the reason first stated.

The Normandy cattle are the great dairy breed of France, and are becoming a valuable acquisition to our milking herds. We are glad to see an increasing importation of them. They are a large dairy and beef breed, being large milkers of exceptionally rich milk.

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1 Guernsey Bull



2 Shropshire Sheep

3 Sheep Shearing Contest



4 Trying a Sheep Dog



5 Small Yorkshire Swine



AT THE SECOND ANNUAL SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDENS

In the Dairy.

WASHY foods make washy milk.

THE richer the food the better the manure.

MILK from a fresh cow produces the most perfect flavor of butter.

THE cost of support is in proportion to weight, but the yield in butter is not in such proportion.

NO matter in what shape the flavor exists in butter, we know that it is exceedingly volatile and escapes easily.

BUTTER that is washed until it is dry and hard usually lacks that quick, fresh taste that is in butter not so hard and dry.

WHEN butter is worked very dry the grains of salt left in it are not dissolved and remain in a gritty condition.

THE principal advantage with Jersey milk is that the proportions of all of its solids are greater, and of water less than in the average milk.

SLIGHTLY new cream needs churning a few degrees slower than sour cream—cream that has stood for several days.

HEIFER calves should be fed clover, hay, grass and oatmeal and such foods as will stimulate milk production.

A cow should always be milked clean to the last drop in the udder, as on that practice the duration of her milking season will largely depend.

THE heifer that is expected to make a good dairy cow should always be kept in a good thrifty condition—not stunted in growth at any time, as this will prove a drawback to her progress to maturity.

In the Poultry Yard.

THERE is no more fruitful source of disease and deficient egg supply than the superabundance of fresh air to which the occupants of many Poultry Houses are treated.

A Poultry-House that is kept clean and in good condition will offer no obstacle to the fowls in the form of impure air. It is only when the house becomes filthy that odors are noticeable and ventilation is required. No ventilation is required. No ventilation need be given at night. The doors and windows may be opened during the day, but only when the weather is dry, as dampness is very injurious to poultry.

Hundreds of fowls die every year from too much cold air given for ventilation, and this should not happen. There are but few poultry houses built that are not self-ventilating, even when built with the best of care.

FOWLS will gasp when they are choked with matter in the throat from colic.

Whenever this occurs a hoarse breathing may also be noticed. It is due to a top draft of air coming on the head of the fowls. A remedy recently tried, has been found very efficacious. It is to give the fowls a teaspoonful of raw egg beaten just sufficiently to mix the yolk and albumen, but not beaten to a froth. The

roosts are to be taken away, and the hens sleep on straw or litter, while the cracks or sources of draft must be found and securely closed.

BONE cutters are now so cheap that anyone can make a purchase. They save their cost in a short time.

YOU can find the head lice on the fowls in winter if you will only look for them.

THE best and most successful persons with poultry are those who begin at the bottom.



GROUP OF LANGSHANS.—WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE.

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NEVER mind the fresh air—keep your birds warm. You cannot suffocate them if you try. Plenty of cold air will come in.

Eggs will freeze and burst open if left in the nest on very cold days. Collect the eggs several times during the day, and make the nests in a warm place, using plenty of hay or litter, which will be warmed by the hens when they are on the nests, and thereby prevent the eggs from becoming chilled too suddenly when the hens come off after laying.

THE practice of mixing sand or other gritty material with the food is wrong, as it compels the fowls or chicks to swallow substances which should not be used except by selection on the part of the bird. Gritty material should be sharp, and is used by the fowls only as required by them. As soon as it becomes fine it is useless and passes out of the gizzard.

When sand is mixed with the food it simply serves as a foreign substance which interferes with digestion. Coarse, sharp and hard grit is the kind preferred by the fowls.

Warming Water for Stock.

A plan for warming the water for stock during cold weather is shown in the engraving herewith. One end of the trough is partitioned off, and over a square opening in the partition is tightly fitted a galvanized iron box, the water flowing freely out into this iron box.

Under this iron box a small oil stove is placed, admission being had by means of a small door in the front of the trough.



With a tight cover, the water in the trough can have the chill removed very easily. It is especially important to have the iron box as low down in the trough as possible, so that the water at the bottom of the trough may be warmed, as well as that at the top. If possible, then, let the end compartment extend below the main body of the trough, so that the iron box may open into the lower part of the trough. As the water is heated, it will rise, and the colder water from the bottom be drawn in, to be heated in its turn.

A Convenient Farm Bench.

THE illustrations herewith show a bench easily made in the home workshop and very convenient in many operations

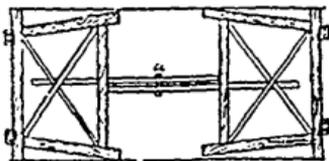


Fig. 1.

about the farm—when planting the garden, grafting in the orchard, assorting fruit, dressing fowls, and a hundred and one other times when it is desired to have tools or packages raised above ground.

When not in use, it can be folded into small space and put away, as shown in Fig. 1. The construction is so plainly shown in the cut that little explanation is needed. The braces running from the middle to the bottom of the legs are hinged to the legs and go into slot (a) underneath the bench near the center. The bench ready for use is seen in Fig. 2.

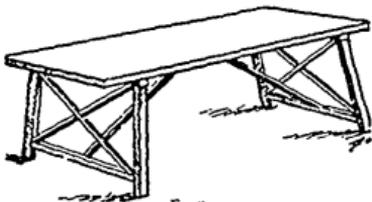


Fig. 2.

A Handy Lift.

It is often desirable in the stable, barn or other buildings, to raise some article from the floor for weighing, or other purpose. This is usually done by sheer strength in lifting. The simple device figured herewith will save much strength exerted in this way. On the top of a beam or crosspiece of the framing, mount



a wooden roller, as suggested in the sketch. Whenever a weight is to be lifted it is only necessary to throw a rope over the roller and raise it as one would with a pulley. The roller should, of course, be as large in diameter as the beam is thick, so the rope will not draw across the corner of the beam.

...AT THE...

Editor's Desk

ALTHOUGH slightly changed in garband name, the first number of MASSEY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED for 1897 by no means comes as a stranger to the farmers and the farmers' families of Canada. An intimate acquaintance, possessing much of the warmth of friendship on both sides, was established several years ago between the farmers and ourselves. It was not, however, until after it was decided, a year ago, to discontinue the publication of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED as a separate journal that we fully realized what a prominent place had been accorded us in the consideration of the many thousands who had formed our constituency. The demand from all parts of the country for "the ILLUSTRATED and nothing else" has been incessant during the last twelve months; and to this is due the decision of the Management to revive the publication of the magazine which experience has proved occupied the place of first favorite in the Canadian farm home.

In launching this first number of the New Series we do so, then, with the comforting assurance that it will not go a-begging for friends, but that it will be given a warm welcome from a majority of those into whose hands it shall find its way. The slight change in the outward appearance, to which we have alluded, is rendered necessary by technical exigencies, and must not be taken as an indication of a wide departure from the lines of work which MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED has followed in years gone by. True, our energies will have a wider scope than before; it must still be remembered, however, that we are not a newspaper, but an illustrated magazine; and our efforts will be directed towards providing in each issue an abundant supply of pictorial and literary matter of a character that will be acceptable to the community of farmers, both in their professional capacity and as a class who take a keen and intelligent interest in

events transpiring in different parts of the world, and which in their results bear so largely upon the welfare of mankind at large; and equally appreciative of our efforts on their behalf do we hope to find the different members of the farmer's family—the wife, the mother and the young people—for all of whom ample provision is made in our various departments.

With this brief introduction of ourselves, we very heartily wish the farmers of Canada, and all friends, old and new, a very happy and prosperous New Year. We send our greeting forth with none the less pleasure that there are many indications that the present year will be more prosperous for all classes than its immediate predecessors. In Canada, as elsewhere, the cry for several years has been "hard times." The early "nineties" saw the arrival of one of those cycles of depression which insist upon making their appearance two or three times in a generation.

The visitation was by no means local. While some countries, owing to the greater stability of their institutions, and to other causes, suffered less than others, there is not a civilized state on the four continents that did not feel the pinch of hard times. In some cases, notably Australia and the United States, the pinch became a veritable squeeze, which at one time pressed so heavily on the commercial and industrial life of those countries as to reduce it almost to a state of utter collapse—certainly to one of suspended animation. With what avidity a number of the people of the United States expressed their readiness to seek relief in the quack nostrums of the free silver leaders, is fresh in the memory of all. Fortunately for the big Republic, and for commercial interests and good government the world over, the thinly veiled anarchy which the free silver leaders were advocating, and which was embraced by many in sheer desperation, was reduced to a thing of shreds and tatters when election day came round.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the greater stability of our Canadian institutions; the more perfect union of all

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classes in loyal citizenship; the thoroughly representative character of our government; than our immunity from those terrible industrial and political crises which are so frequent in the adjoining Republic, and the last one of which threatened for a time to bring about a state of civic strife, the effects of which would have been fifty times as disastrous and far-reaching as those which followed the civil war of more than thirty years ago.

While we have had our share of hard times, our portion has only been that which might be looked for in any well governed community in a time of universal depression. Beyond a moderate amount of grumbling—the inalienable privilege of the Briton—the people of Canada have accommodated themselves to the harder conditions of living that have prevailed with commendable philosophy, believing firmly that the hour of trial would soon give way to a period of renewed prosperity. Not for a moment did the hideous monster, Anarchy and Class-hatred, raise its head in our midst. And in thus demonstrating to the world their ability to tide over prolonged periods of depression without resort, on the part of any class, to forces which make for revolution and disorder, the people of Canada have done their country an incalculable good. The prestige of Canada, as a field for investment of capital, never stood higher than to-day, and for several months hardly a big "liner" has arrived at this side of the Atlantic without its quota of old world capitalists or their agents, who have come to Canada to make personal inspection of the opportunities the country offers.

The mining possibilities of Algoma, Manitoba, and British Columbia have, of course, engaged the lion's share of attention, and the favorable impressions created on the minds of those who came to investigate are evidenced in the eulogistic terms in which the latter have spoken of the resources of Canada to representatives of the Press here and in England. And still more convincing testimony is found in the innumerable instances of these visits of inspection

being followed by the investment of large amounts of capital.

To commit one's self to figures is a risky proceeding when forecasting the future of a country enjoying a very pronounced boom, but we found ourselves in full accord with a recent visitor from England who had been making a tour of observation in British Columbia and the North West, when he stated that, provided the Government played a generous part in the matter of constructing railways and adopted a vigorous immigration policy, British Columbia would, ten years hence, have a population equal to that of Ontario to-day; while, under the same conditions, the filling up of the intervening provinces with the right class would be inevitable.

The same gentleman quaintly remarked:

"A million or two of those at home may as well come and live here and enjoy the benefits which are impossible to the many in over-crowded England. It is the same flag; and if what we keep the inner man going on has anything to do with one's nationality, a great many of us are more Canadian than English. Much of our bread was wheat in Canada; our beef and mutton, when in the flesh, disported themselves on your prairies; the inside of our cherished apple-pies ripened on Canadian trees; cheese, "made in Canada" flanks the show-board of every provision dealer. By all means, let those of our people who can, or who will, if assisted, finish the story by filling their lungs with the prairie breezes of Canada, and their souls with the comfort that accompanies a life of industry under conditions which insure, at least, a moderate amount of prosperity."

The "argument" thus advanced in favor of migration to Canada is not generally recognized by our statesmen and others engaged in devising means for increasing the population, but it serves to illustrate very forcibly how a well-sustained export trade in natural products may result indirectly in a healthy import trade in human beings. The cheese "made in Canada; the beef and mutton which, at one time, "disported themselves on the prairies;" the apples "which ripened on Can-

adian trees"; these are far more effective than the stereotyped departmental circular in convincing the masses of England that Canada is not for nine months in the year a land of snow and ice, but is a country of exceptional opportunities for those willing to seek a livelihood in cultivating a fertile soil. It is very evident that greater results even than a large increase in our export trade will follow the establishment of a fast steamship service, with cold storage facilities, between England and Canada; a project that originated with the late Government and which has received the hearty support of their successors in office.

Bright as is the outlook, commercial and industrial, at the commencement of this year of grace, there appears on the political horizon a shadow unpleasantly suggestive. It is the shadow of a struggle for supremacy between civic power and the powers ecclesiastic, and is the aftermath of that fruitful source of bitterness and recrimination, the Manitoba School Question, which we were all devoutly thankful to think had been settled for all time by a compromise between the Dominion and Manitoba Governments.

Such hope was surely reasonable. One party to the compromise was the same government that had brought about the abolition of separate schools in Manitoba six years ago; the other party to the compromise was a government practically placed in power by the French Canadian Catholics of the Province of Quebec, the leader of that government being himself a French Canadian and a Catholic and possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of his compatriots and coreligionists. A compromise amicebly effected between men so thoroughly representative of the clashing interests is the best possible guarantee that the imagination of man could conceive that the fullest possible measure of justice had been accorded to both sides. And in this light the country, as a whole, was prepared to regard Mr. Laurier's and Mr. Greenway's settlement of the vexed question of separate schools in Manitoba.

Without going into the merits or demerits of the school settlement, the maintenance of the principle for which the Catholic premier is contending against the Catholic bishops is absolutely essential to Canada's well-being as a nation. Without perfect freedom from clerical dictation or interference in affairs of state, whether the clerics be Catholic or Methodists, Anglicans or Presbyterians, and without equal rights to all sects and special privileges to none, national unity is impossible.

We have no intention of asserting that the influence of any church should not be felt in the halls of legislature or should not leave its impress on the statute-books of the realm; on the contrary it will be an evil day for Canada when the various Christian bodies cease to exercise an influence in shaping our legislation; but that influence must be the conscience of the individual Christian whom the Church has taught and nourished; not the demands of absolute dictatorship.

On January 7th, Mr. Ernest Heaton, B. A., a gentleman who has of late years given much attention to various phases of the agricultural problem in Canada, delivered an address at Goderich before the Farmer's Institute of West H. con, on the establishment of government colonies, whereby our farmers' sons might be induced to remain on the land, assistance being given them by the Government, similar to that which is readily afforded to bodies of immigrants from foreign countries.

Mr. Heaton instanced cases where such immigrants had, in addition to the grants of land, received considerable financial assistance, in the shape of a loan, from the Government. He also referred at length to the success which has attended efforts in this direction, in different countries, notably—Germany, Australia, Holland and England.

In taking the stand that the question of inducing our own native-born farm-raised sons to remain on the land, is of paramount importance, not second even to that of immigration—Mr. Heaton shows that he is fully alive to the need of the day; but, in our estimation, the

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remedy he prescribes is only a partial one, a secondary or supplementary measure of relief. While much can be done by judicious and generous encouragement on the part of the Government, to induce our farmers' sons, *so inclined*, to take up land and start farming on their own account, there is a far greater work in inducing the far greater number of farmer's sons, *not so inclined*, to look upon farming as a desirable and congenial sphere for their energies.

The accomplishment of this will be the first step towards maintaining for Canada that solid class, whom one of the greatest English poets declared to be

"Their country's pride
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

And it is a work not for the Government, but for the farmers, who in the past have done so much, and who are still doing so much, for Canada.

We often hear it stated, as the cause of many little anomalies and subterfuges that exist, that we are "too near the pioneer days."

In our opinion, much of the discontent with farm life which prevails among the younger generation, is due to the fact that their elders are swayed too much by the remembrance of their pioneer days—of the life of incessant toil, relieved by little in the way of recreation and enjoyment. It was only by keeping at it day in and day out, that they secured for themselves their present positions of well secured independence. Unfortunately, they overlook the fact that their children have imbibed the spirit of a condition of things vastly different from that which obtained when they were young. The difference is not, as in older countries, merely one brought about by the advance of years. Sections of the country, whose inhabitants a generation ago were cut off from any intercourse with their fellows, are by the inroads of the all-penetrating railway systems, and the springing up of towns, large and small, all over the country, now brought within the sphere of a more active, intellectual life.

The school-house is in evidence everywhere.

To expect these influences to have no effect upon the present generation, would be the height of folly; as it would be the height of misfortune did they not exercise a very pronounced effect. They must, necessarily, create and foster a desire for a wider and more intellectually active life than that which satisfied the more or less isolated farmer of thirty and forty years ago. But this by no means implies that the wider and more intellectually active life is not to be found on the farm; in fact, it is being demonstrated more and more every day, that the most successful farmers are those who bring to bear on their work, minds and intellects which have been educated and cultivated with the same care that would have been requisite, had their owners been destined for any of the so-called more learned walks of life.

The great change in farming methods which has been brought about by the substitution in so many cases of machinery for physical effort, is but part of a system of improvement which also includes and requires the substitution of diligent research and study for that large amount of physical energy which is expended in trying to accomplish the impossible—to make a profit in these days of keen competition without keeping up with the times, in the requirements of profitable farming.

Under the influence of aggressive Farmer's Institutes, a good deal of the apathy of the farmers, regarding the status of their calling, and its educational requirements, is vanishing; and when they more fully realize that it is incumbent upon them to bestow upon the sons who intend to follow farming, educational and other opportunities similar to those they have afforded the son who was abandoning the farm to enter a "profession," we shall hear less of the dissatisfaction with which farmers' sons contemplate farming as a livelihood.

Recent Improvements In Farm Implements

ROLLER BEARINGS in Theory and Practice.

WHAT is the difference between a Roller Bearing and an Ordinary Bearing? This is what people want to know, as there is so much

and efficient in the application of roller bearings to agricultural machinery is not so simple and easy a matter as may at first be supposed. These bearings must be scientifically made and applied or it makes all the difference between success and failure.

For some years past men have been



FIG. 1.



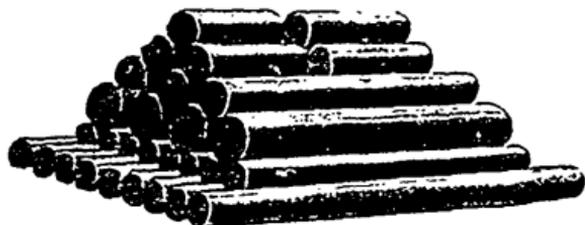
FIG. 2.

talk about Roller Bearings just now. The method shown in the two pictures following, illustrates the difference in a very simple way, and demonstrates the theory very clearly.

Holding the hands in the position shown in Figure 1, and rubbing the palms together gives a frictional contact as in any ordinary bearing. Now take a lead pencil and placing it between the palms try to rub them together as before, and note the surprising difference. This is a rolling contact. So much for the theory. To make this theory practicable



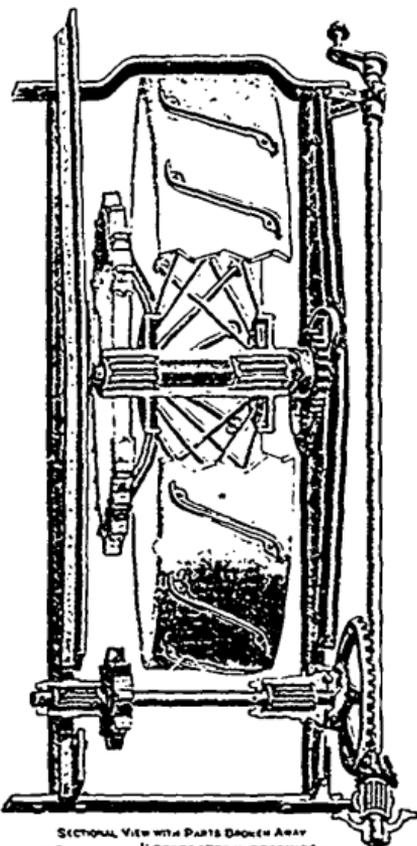
MASSEY-HARRIS PERFECTED ROLLER
AND BALL BEARINGS.



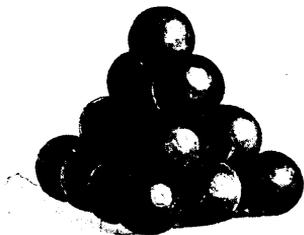
POLISHED STEEL ROLLERS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS PERFECTED BEARING

experimenting on Roller Bearing schemes as applied to heavy tools and revolving apparatus of great weight, such as swing bridges, revolving towers, domes, and so forth. More recently the practicability of the adaptation of these bearings to lighter tools and machinery has been demonstrated. However, the application of Roller Bearings to farm and other portable machinery has required much experimenting and thought. Without waiting to determine fully the peculiar necessities and features required in order to make their use in portable machinery successful and satisfactory, some very unsuccessful Roller Bearing devices have been put on the market. The Massey-Harris inventive staff have made a very thorough research of this whole matter, and, as a result, we have the Massey-Harris Perfected Roller and Ball Bearings, which purchasers of farm machinery will do well to compare with the devices put into competitors' machines. Attention is directed to the Massey-Harris Perfected Roller Bearing equipment, it being constructed with large polished steel rollers, having flat steel, square-shouldered braces connecting and holding in place the end-keepers. These Perfected Roller Bearings were put to the severest possible test during the past harvest, and have proved themselves "perfected" in every sense of the word. The Rollers are large

enough and long enough to distribute the bearing surface over a wide area,



SECTIONAL VIEW WITH PARTS BROKEN AWAY AND SHOWING THE "PERFECTED" BEARINGS IN THE MAIN DRIVING GEAR OF THE MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER.



POLISHED STEEL BALLS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS
PERFECTED BEARINGS.

and the Rollers are so spaced as to avoid all rubbing friction and any possibility of crowding. So great is the reduction in friction when these "Perfected" Bearings are applied to a machine that the reduction in power required to run it is so great as to be almost incredible. In the ordinary bearing, no matter how perfectly fitted, oil must be freely used to reduce the friction, which increases in proportion as the supply of oil diminishes. When Roller Bearings are properly applied, as in the case of our "perfect" equipment, there is no slipping

or sliding contact, but a real rolling contact. A rolling contact means traction instead of friction. On shafts where there is a tendency to end thrust, as in the case of bevel gears, we have introduced Ball Bearings to receive the thrust, and thus eliminate the friction.

In all the principal bearings of the Massey-Harris Binders, Mowers and Cutting Boxes, especially where there is weight to carry, rollers have now been

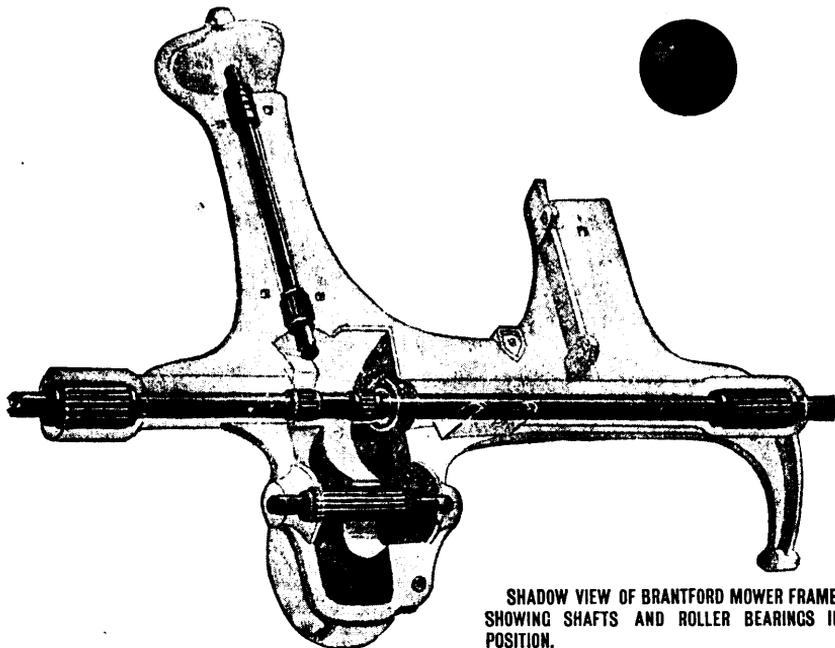


COMPLETE ROLLER EQUIPMENT.

LESS THAN $\frac{1}{3}$ ACTUAL SIZE.

introduced, and these machines which were always noted for their very light running qualities, are now of much less draught than ever before.

The Massey-Harris line of Farm Machines for 1897 is undoubtedly the finest ever turned out from any factory.



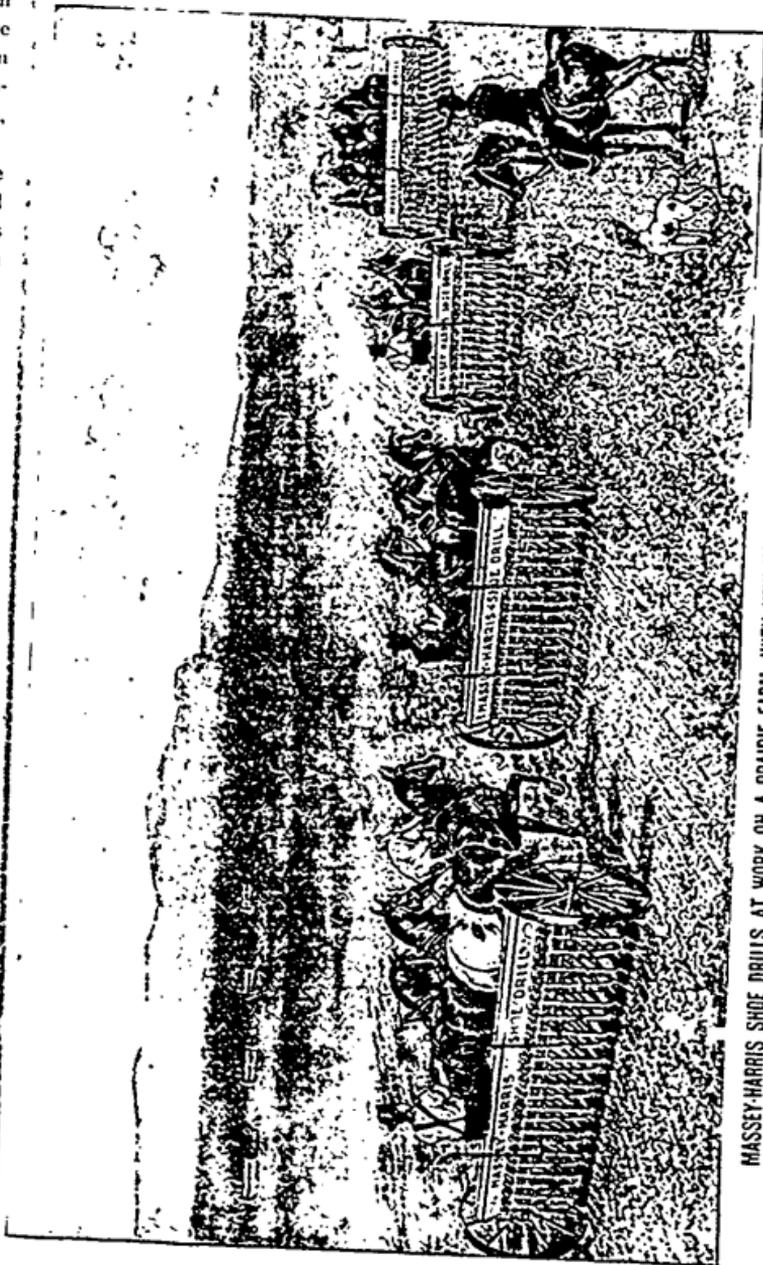
SHADOW VIEW OF BRANTFORD MOWER FRAME.
SHOWING SHAFTS AND ROLLER BEARINGS IN
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MASSEY-HARRIS SHOE DRILLS AT WORK ON A PRAIRIE FARM, WITH NEW IMPROVED METALLIC TELESCOPIC SEED CONDUCTORS.

This illustration shows 11 different sizes of machines, viz., 16, 19 and 23 Shoes, requiring two, three and 6 or 8 horses respectively.



A Perfect Kingdom.

A man can build a mansion
And furnish it throughout,
A man can build a palace
With lofty walls and stout;
A man can build a temple
With high and spacious dome,
But no man in the world can build
That precious thing called—Home.

No, 'tis our happy faculty,
O woman far and wide,
To turn a cot or palace
Into something else beside;
Where brothers, sons, and husbands
With willing footsteps come; [tired
A place of rest, where love abounds—
A perfect kingdom—Home.

The Art of Bed Making.

NOTHING is more delicious than to creep wearily into sheets that are fresh and fragrant from clean water and oxygen. How restless to place the weary head on pillows that are thoroughly shaken, and how comfortable it is to draw around one bed-clothes that are satisfactory, not too thick in one place and entirely untucked in another.

Every article should be taken off and laid separately over a chair, and a strong current of air should be allowed to circulate through the room before the clothes are replaced. The mattress should be turned daily and from end to end, as this ensures it being worn more evenly, and it will not sink in the middle, which spoils the look of any bed, no matter how beautiful its cover.

The new fashion of steel chain springs is a great improvement over the heavy, old-style spring, which, when once taken up-stairs, was bound to remain there a long time. The careful housewife will cover the springs of her beds with linen, so that it may be taken off and washed. This saves the mattress all chance of rust marks from the metal. Clean newspapers will answer the same purpose.

It is only the soundest sleepers who can enjoy their slumbers when, by a scanty supply of sheet, the blanket scratches face and neck. Narrow bed clothing is even worse, especially where

the barbarous custom of sleeping two in a bed holds good. One drags the clothes one way, the other exhausts strength in clinging to them for dear life, and neither is comfortable. A simple remedy for this discomfort is to place one blanket lengthwise across the bed. In this way there is a double advantage—less weight on the shoulders and plenty of chance for a firm tucking up.

A restless child might be prevented from many a cold if blankets were placed across the bed. It is the careful watch of detail in home life that makes it differ from a hotel, and nothing is more satisfactory than a well-made bed.

A Friendship Cushion

is a delightful possession, in that it reminds one ever and constantly of dear friends who may be far away, but who have contributed in a most expressive manner to the decoration of our room and the comfort of our favorite chair or



lounge. To make a friendship cushion, each friend must work a square of the same material in any form or device she may fancy, adding, if sufficient space is provided, her name, or at any rate her initials in the corner. The various squares must then be sewn together, a small cord or fancy stitching employed to hide the joins, and the whole mounted with a silk back and a deep silk frill—just in an ordinary way. Friendship quilts or bed-spreads may be made in the same way, and we have known a very beautiful cover for a grand piano made in this fashion, the small pieces of embroidery being really no trouble to each individual worker, and yet the whole forming a most elaborate and valuable wedding present. For variety's sake the centre square of the cushion could be worked with the monogram of the future owner, but this must be left to individual fancy.

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A Novel Penwiper.

A USEFUL as well as an attractive little gift is that of a penwiper made from the head of a bisque doll. One can be made with a doll with brown eyes



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and fluffy brown hair. Closely fitted to her plump bisque shoulders is a piece of pale green felt. The head is firmly screwed to a piece of square cardboard covered with the felt and placed between two oval pieces of felt with pinked edges. Between the front of the ovals a piece of pinked chamois skin is fastened for the penwiper. On her head she wears a quaint little hood with a long pointed back and pinked edges. This is trimmed with a row of silver tinsel, and ties under dolly's chin with No. 1 green ribbon. A dainty penwiper is the result, that is an ornament to any writing-table or desk. The bisque heads may be bought at any toy-shop, and dressed in any color and combination that fancy may dictate.

Some Recent Fashions.

This is distinctly an age of waistbelts and corselets. In the centre of our group of these charming accessories wo



have an example partaking more of the Swiss bodico style. This is expressed in

folded velvet, and is cleft at the top for about four inches in the centre. Round-headed, gilt buttons outline the entire belt.

For wearing with light dresses are three white satin belts.

Quite original is the plain satin corselet, with three lozenge-shaped slashings filled in with beaded net.

The stylish waist reproduced in our next illustration is one of the season's novelties, its soft fulness and handsome decoration making it unusually attractive and becoming. Ecru linen batiste is the material represented, made up over green taffeta linings and decorated with bands of batiste embroidery and



green satin ribbon. The full fronts and back are joined in shoulder seams, and gathered in several rows of shirring around the neck and at the lower edges in centre. A full plaited basque of the trimming is sewed to the lower edges in centre. The standing collar has a plaited frill standing out from its upper edge that separates in points at front and back. Three bands of batiste embroidery decorate the fronts, the centre one blousing slightly at the waist. The bishop sleeves are fashionably full, and are shirred top and bottom over fittings of taffeta. Straight cuffs of the batiste embroidery complete the wrists. Waists in this style are stylishly developed from any of the numerous weaves of fancy silk now in vogue, with ribbon, lace, insertion, jet or spangled passementerie for decoration. Rich combinations are possible by the mode.

The quantity of material, forty-four inches wide, required to make this basque for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

A very heavily-ribbed make of serge holds a promise of futuro smartness, and it was for serges and cloths that the bodice in this sketch was especially designed. The basque fastens invisibly beneath the left-hand front, which, together with that of the right, is appar-



BODICE FOR SERGES.

ently held back by straps. The back, which is in three pieces, takes a round at the bottom, where a narrow piping makes a neat finish.

THIS simple, becoming waist is made of figured changeable taffeta, in green and white, combined with green velvet. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges over linings that are fitted by double bust darts and close invisibly in centre. The seamless back is smooth at the top and gathered at the waist line, being arranged over back and side-back lining portions. Under-arm gores separate the fronts and back. The full lower edge can be worn under or over the dress skirt, as preferred. A shallow circular collar of velvet is sewed to the edge of the close-standing collar, that is covered with a stock of green ribbon that ties in a bow at centre back. The stylish gigot sleeves fit the arm closely to the elbow, the fullness above being gathered at the top and arranged over comfortable linings, and



completed at the wrists by circular flaring cuffs. A narrow belt, with fancy buckle, encircles the waist. This waist can be made up without the lining, if so desired, and is very desirable for all sheer fabrics and cotton wash goods, as well as silk, wool, linen or mixed fabrics.

The quantity of material, forty-four inches wide, required to make this waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 2½ yards.

The Way that Baby Slept.

This is the way that baby slept:
A mist of tresses backward thrown,
By quavering sighs where kisses crept,
With yearnings she had never known:
The little hands were closely kept
About a lily newly blown—
And God was with her And we wept—
And this is the way the baby slept.

Y. W. Riley.

The Apple as Food.

THE apple is the most valuable of all our native fruits, being richest in sugar and albumen. The juiciest are the most digestible, but the mealiest are the most nutritious. Thoroughly masticated, digestion begins immediately, but some people cannot eat them uncooked as a dessert. The apple contains more phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. A Brooklyn physician, translating from a German writer, thus discourses on apples as food and medicine: "The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkable efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestible shape, than any other fruit known.

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It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It also agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives of diseases of the throat. Next to lemon and orange it is also the best antidote for the thirst and craving of persons addicted to the alcohol and opium habit."

Simple Recipes for Tasty Dishes.

Monday Pudding.—Required: 1 pint of milk, 4 eggs, flavoring, a little sugar, and the remains of Sunday's pudding.

Method.—Cut the pudding into slices, and put these in a greased mould. Heat the milk and sugar, with lemon rind and a bit of stick cinnamon; remove these when the milk is flavored; beat in the eggs, and when the custard thickens pour it over the pudding. Steam for about half an hour.

Baked Soup.—Required: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat, the bones and trimmings of a leg of lamb, 1 onion, 1 carrot, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of split peas, pepper, salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of rice, 2 quarts of water.

Method.—Cut the meat and vegetables into dice, chop the bone, put all the ingredients in a jar, cover very closely, and bake for four hours.

Boiled Bread-and-Butter Pudding.—Required: Some slices of bread-and-butter, sugar, nutmeg, 1 pint of milk, 2 eggs, currants.

Method.—Grease a pudding-basin and fill it with rather thin slices of bread-and-butter, with sugar, nutmeg, and currants strewn between each layer. Strain the beaten eggs into the milk, and pour it over the bread, etc. Leave it to soak for an hour. Steam for an hour. Serve with custard sauce poured round.

Custard Sauce.—Required $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, 1 egg, 1 oz. of castor sugar, flavoring.

Method.—Beat the egg and strain it into the milk; add the sugar, heat over the fire till the sauce thickens, but do not allow it to boil, or it will curdle. Flavor with vanilla or nutmeg.

Beef Rissoles.—Required: To each lb. of meat allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. bread crumbs, some chopped, savory herbs, pepper, salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of minced lemon peel, 2 eggs.

Method.—Mince the meat finely, mix it with the bread-crumbs and seasoning. Bind all together with an egg. Form into balls or rolls, dip into egg and bread-crumbs, and fry a rich brown color.

Brown Sauce.—Required: 1 oz. of butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of flour, a small piece of carrot, turpentine and onion, a mushroom, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of stock, lemon-juice, salt and pepper.

Method.—Fry the vegetables in the butter, mix in the flour, and fry till brown; add the stock, stir and cook well. Add lemon-juice, pepper and salt. Strain through a fine strainer.

Useful Hints.

ALWAYS put the sugar used in a tart in the centre of the fruit, not on top; it makes the crust solid.

CANDLES and soap are cheaper when bought in rather large quantities; they also last longer if kept in stock for some time to harden.

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, put them into a kettle of cold water, gradually heat it till it boils, and then let it as gradually cool.

It is not generally known that rats cannot resist sunflower seeds. A trap baited with these seeds is the most efficacious method of catching rats.

WHEN an artery is severed it will spurt; to stop bleeding compress above the spurting surface. Blood from the arteries flows towards the extremities.

SOOT.—Should soot happen to fall on the carpet or hearthrug, do not attempt to sweep it off until it has been sprinkled thickly with dry salt. It will then be found to sweep off easily, not a trace of the soot being left on.

MATCHES, too, should be laid in by the gross, and not in dozens, and wherever possible, the housewife should order, about once in three months, a good supply of household articles and groceries which will not lose their value by being kept, and are decidedly less expensive when bought in larger quantities.

HOW TO MAKE A SUBSTITUTE FOR PUTTY.—A cheap and effective substitute for putty to stop cracks in woodwork, is made by soaking newspapers in a paste made by boiling a pound of flour in three quarts of water, and adding a teaspoonful of alum. The mixture should be of about the same consistency as putty, and should be forced into the cracks with a case knife. It will harden like papier-mache, and when dry may be painted or stained to match its surroundings, when it will be almost imperceptible.



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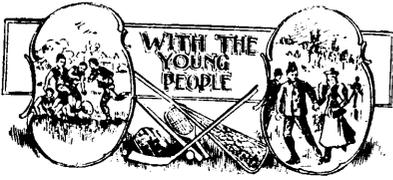
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"Knee Parade" at a Southern Indian Mission Station.

THIS is an interesting and amusing photograph that appeared in a recent number of the well-known English Magazine, *The Strand*: The missionary in charge has just dined, and is inspecting the knees and legs of six "little nigger boys," whose snow-white tunics contrast oddly with their dusky skins. Two native attendants are present to lend additional gravity to the scene. The little fellows belong to the mission school, and have been allowed out to play just before bed-time. "Knee parade" is a nightly function, and one greatly feared by the more frolicsome among the boys, upon whose restless limbs the eagle-eyed inspector occasionally discerns much "matter out of place."



KNEE PARADE.

"Great" Little People.

How the Baker Boys Saved the Town.

DURING the Middle Ages, the inhabitants of Linz and Andernach could never agree, and were continually at war, each hoping to obtain the supremacy and utterly destroy the other city. As the towns were only a short distance apart, they could often pounce upon each other unawares, and the inhabitants of Linz, knowing the people of Andernach were sound sleepers and took special pleasure in prolonging their morning nap, once resolved to attack them at dawn of day.

In silence the enemy stole up under the city wall, which they prepared to scale. Their attempt would probably have proved successful, had it not been for two greedy baker lads, who had crept up into the tower to steal honey from the hives the watchman kept up there. Hearing a slight noise, and fearing the approach of the watchman, the youths cautiously peered over the wall, and thus became aware of the enemy's proximity. A moment later, having thrown the

hives down upon the foe, the boys, rushing to the bell, loudly rang the alarm.

The Andernachers, springing out of bed, hurriedly donned their armor, seized their weapons, and rushed out, but their interference was no longer necessary, as the infuriated bees had already routed the enemy. In commemoration of this event, the statues of the two Baker lads have been placed just within the Andernach gates. There they can still be seen—exact effigies of the boys who crept up into the tower to steal honey, and saved the town.

DID you ever see such an interesting group of quaint little people as those in our picture? You can form an accurate idea of their size by comparing them with the figure towering above them in the background which is that of a man of ordinary size. These diminutive members of the human race have recently been appearing before many of the leading people of England and other European countries. They have formed a specially interesting feature at many Christmas entertainments, delighting old people as well as young. The members of the troupe are, of course, nearly all princes and generals, while the ladies comprise one princess and two mesdames. They are clever little people, singing, dancing, juggling, and what not, with considerable charm and skill. Prince Pompeo, "the smallest living man in the world," is twenty-four years old, and two inches less in height, and weighs only nine pounds—the weight of an average leg of mutton. The smallest lady is Princess Thérèse, who is nine-

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"GREAT" LITTLE PEOPLE.

teen, and "the smallest lady in the world." It is interesting to know that they all love coffee, but are small eaters, and it may be further remarked that they are as amiable and as intelligent as if they were the veritable "little people" whom the Irish peasant holds in such love and awe.

Put on your Thinking Caps.

We are indebted to an English contemporary for being able to place before our readers the following puzzle. Not only our young friends but their elders may find their ingenuity taxed to the utmost in solving this apparently simple "pictorial" conundrum. We will publish the solution in our next issue.



As many of our readers will wish to preserve their magazine intact, we would suggest that they make a black tracing of the three pieces forming the pony puzzle. Every school-boy or school-girl knows how to do this. The pieces pasted on cardboard and cut out will be found to furnish as much amusement as the solution will cause surprise.

Having cut out the three pieces forming the pony, arrange them without folding or further cutting so as to represent a pony trotting.

Some Bright Little Folks.

A DEADLOCK IN THE HOUSE.—"Mamma." "Well, Freddy?" "You licked me last week for whaling Jimmie Watts, and Papa licked me yesterday 'cause Johnny Phelps walloped me." "Well?" "I'm wondering, Mamma, what'll happen sometime when it's a draw?"

A BIDDING PHILANTHROPIST.—Mother "What did you do with that medicine the doctor left for you?" Small boy: "I heard there was a poor boy ill in the back street, so I took it round and left it for him."

WHY SHE DIDN'T LAUGH.—A little three-year-old girl went to a children's party. On her return she said to her parents: "At the party a little girl fell off a chair. All the other girls laughed, but I didn't." "Well, why didn't you laugh?" "'Cause I was the one fell off."

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The Agricultural Outlook in other Lands as reported
by our Correspondents.

Australia and New Zealand.

MELBOURNE, (December)—The great drought which has prevailed for some time, and which is not expected to be over till January or February, is causing considerable dismay among the farming community and those otherwise affected. If it should continue so long as to prevent the seeding being done, next year might be one of the worst that that portion of the country has yet experienced. The ground is so dry and hard at the present time, in consequence of the drought of last year and the existing one, that it would be impossible to put in crops, and if they were in they would not grow.

Several meetings have been held in different parts for the purpose of devising ways and means of giving much needed financial aid to the drought-distressed farmers.

The drought has not attacked the territory around Ballarat, and there the farmers are looking forward to a profitable return from their crops, which are very good.

DUNEDIN, (December).—We have experienced the most peculiar weather of late, that has been known in New Zealand. In the beginning of November, warm weather was experienced almost throughout the island, but in a few days the temperature fell until it was intensely cold for that locality, and more or less violent snow storms ensued.

The South is in a partial state of flood, which had postponed the completion of the seeding in parts of the island.

Great Britain.

LONDON.—The agricultural outlook this New Year's day is enveloped in mists. A moist and windy autumn was followed by open weather during Christmas, and 1897 opens to find, on hundreds of farms, wheat and other winter

crops sown rather late, and therefore not under conditions the most favorable. Rain in September interfered with opportunities for following the stubbles, and more rain in October caused ploughing to be postponed long enough to injuriously interfere with the sowing of wheat. However, in many instances, arrears were made good in November, yet the fact remains that a large wheat area has been seeded at a hazardous time. However, the open weather that has since prevailed, is, so far, favorable. The absence of severe frosts during December has also been advantageous in another way, allowing economy to be practised in the feeding of stock out of the store of roots, &c., laid up for winter and spring use. The *Agricultural Gazette* considers that on the whole the year is ending hopefully, in spite of some anxiety as to the late wheats. Benefit is to be expected from a further advance in the prices of corn, the operation of the Diseases of Animals' Act, the revival of the foreign demand for pedigree animals, and the effects of the new attempt to hasten the extirpation of swine fever. Whether the prices of live stock, meat and dairy produce will improve or decline remains to be proved. The immense imports are not encouraging in this connection, and there is only the poor consolation of knowing that the fierceness of competition has told as severely upon foreigners as upon home suppliers of our markets.

Other Parts of Europe.

RUSSIA.—Had no rain in Odessa for the past five months. Crops almost ruined. Prospects very poor.

ROUMANIA.—Price of grain increased, which it is hoped will change the condition of things for the better.

FRANCE.—Wet weather greatly injured crops, especially beet crop.



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MASSEY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED.



W. RINGTAIL.—Hello, Micky, me boy, which is the hardest—this nut or your head? MICHAEL.—“Oh! Drop that, won't you? BILLY RINGTAIL.—Sure, Mike!



“Say, Mike, what's the matter with Bonsie, he's the best horse we've got.”

“Well, yer see, that new man went an' give 'im a pint er oats all in a lump, an' it's overloaded his stummick.”—*Life.*



FARMER JONES: Good gracious, Silas! that's a bad break-down! Whar wuz yer agoin' ter?

FARMER BROWN: W'y, consarn it all! thar's a taown-meetin' ter-day, an' some uv the pesky dum fools in this district is goin' ter vote ter improve this 'ere road; but I'll git thar an' vote agin it, by gosh! ef i hef ter walk!

KRAN.—Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse? STEAN.—Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared.

STIKKER.—I dreamt last night that you gaveme two \$5 bills. STRYKER.—Good! That makes us square. I owed you ten dollars, you know.

“This military life is pretty hard,” said the Chinese warrior, “but I can thank my lucky stars that I'm not an American football player.”

“By the way,” said the principal to one of his clerks the other day, “I have a terrible bad memory. Remind me on the first of next month that I give you notice.”

GUEST.—Why do you print your bill of fare in French? FASHIONABLE RESTAURATEUR.—Because I want my patrons to think that I think they can read it.

BARBER (who is shaving him, insinuatingly).—Your hair needs cutting badly, sir. CUSTOMER (testily).—Well, I don't know of anyone who can cut it worse than you.

“I saved a big pile of money to-day,” said Mr. Hardhead. “That is lovely! How?” said his wife. “Instead of going to law with a man for what he owed me, I let him have it.”

B.—Let me shake your hand, dear boy; this is one of the happy days of your life! A.—You're too previous, old man. I'm not to be married until to-morrow. B.—That's what I say. This is one of the happy days of your life.

HOAX.—There was a fellow in court to-day charged with stealing a horse, and leaving his bicycle in place of it. JOAX.—What did they do? Convict him? HOAX.—No; the jurymen were all cyclists, and they recommended that the prisoner be sent to an insane asylum.

STATION-MASTER.—“You shouldn't smoke, sir.” TRAVELLER.—“That is what my friends say.” STATION-MASTER.—“But you mustn't smoke, sir.” TRAVELLER.—“So my doctor tells me.” STATION-MASTER.—“But you sha'n't smoke, sir.” TRAVELLER.—“Ah! that is just what my wife tells me.”

The Telegraph Operator rapidly ran his pencil over the message handed to him by the lady: “Dearest,—I arrived here safely. Send me fifty dollars and a kiss.” “Three cents more, madam,” he said; “there are three words too many with this name and address.” “Then leave out the last three,” replied the lady, promptly.

A BUSY Toronto Builder was recently walking down a street in which one of his many “jobs” was nearing completion, when he observed one of the men standing on the scaffolding, with his hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. He went gently up the ladder, and, stepping in front of him, said,—“Now I've caught you. We'll have no more of this. Here's your four days' pay, and you can consider yourself discharged.” The man pocketed the money and went away rather quickly. Just then the foreman came up, and the builder told him what he had done. “Why,” said the foreman, “that man wasn't working for us; he was only asking for a job.”

MASSEY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED

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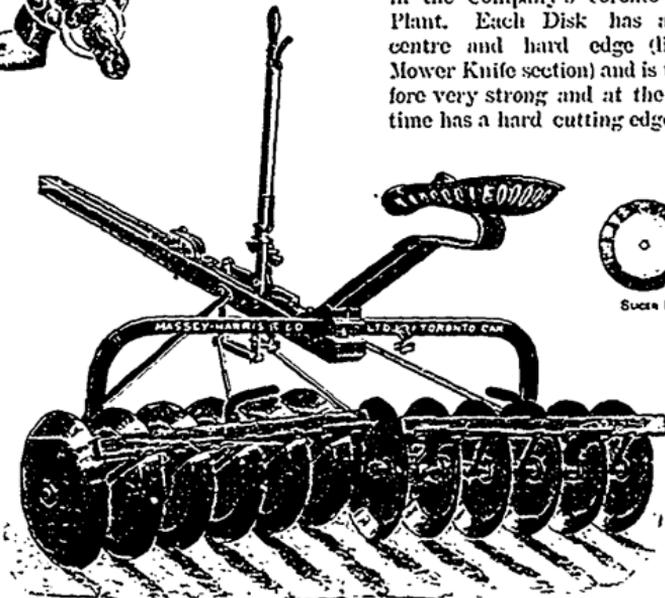
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THIS Harrow is built under the original Corbin & Hill Patents, which cover all the essential features of a good Harrow can be made without infringing these patents. The Model for 1896 is a splendid Implement. The Disks are now made by an entirely new process in the Company's Toronto Steel Plant. Each Disk has a soft centre and hard edge (like a Mower Knife section) and is therefore very strong and at the same time has a hard cutting edge.



Massey-Harris Disk Harrow, Fitted with Slicer Disks.



The Steel Beam makes the Machine very strong, and the Ball Bearings illustrated above add greatly to the durability. It is well balanced and very flexible, and will consequently do good work on very uneven land. The Steel Scrapers and Clod Catchers keep the Disks clear. It is made to cut 6 ft., or 7 ft. wide as may be desired. A weight box is furnished when specially ordered.



HARROW FITTED WITH STANDARD DISKS.

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In a Jungle Storm.

TERRORS OF THE DELUGE.

PEOPLE who have never been in a jungle talk of the sky as a painter talks of the horizon or a sea-faring man of the offing—as if when you wanted to see it you only need use your eyes. But in the jungle you don't see the sky; at least, you only see a few scraggy patches of it overhead through the openings in the twigs and leaves. Neither do you feel the wind blowing, nor get burned and dazzled by the sun, nor even see that luminary, except by momentary glimpses about midday, from which it follows that a jungleman does not usually pretend to be weatherwise. If he does, he is even a greater humbug than the rest of the weather prophets. On the afternoon about which we are speaking, I remember setting forth on my walk in the still glow of the tropical calm, and wondering rather at the intense stillness of the surrounding forest. Then the air grew cooler and the green of the foliage in front seemed to deepen, and presently there was a sound as of a giant waterfall in the distance. Waterfalls do not, however, grow louder every second, whereas the noise in front did so. Then there was a loud, angry growl as of a dozen lions. A minute more, and the whole jungle began to roar as if fifty squadrons of heavy cavalry were coming up at a gallop. Then came a drop of rain, and a peal of thunder which seemed to make the world stop.

Then the storm began. The sky above darkened; the trees clattered; the brushwood beneath hissed and bowed itself. A deluge of raindrops blotted out the narrow view. Down it came, soaking through the densest leaves under which one fled for refuge, striking the grass and sand with millions of dull thuds, dashing furiously against the leaves as if they were so many hostile shields, streaking the air with innumerable perpendicular lines, and hurling itself down with the force of bullets. In such a downpour one may as well walk and get wet as stand still and get wet. Unfortunately, one did not know where to walk to. The "circumbendibus system" pre-supposes the fact that the wagon wheels and bullock tracks can be seen and noted; but when the cart track is no longer a cart track, but "all turned to rushing waters," such tracks cannot be seen, and unless you have a pocket compass you may as well try to fly as to get back to where you came from. When one reads of travelers lost in the backwoods, they always steer by the sun—and probably very badly; but when there is no sun what are you to do?

—Siam Free Press

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WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR employed a scholar from the British Museum to trace his genealogy and get him a legitimate crest. After two years of study in European archives he traced the descent, beyond all doubt, to an ancient family of Spanish grandees, where the desired crest was obtained.

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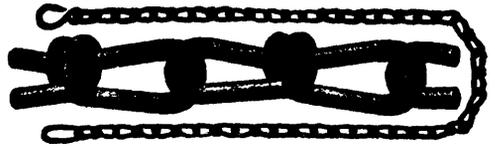
MAX O'REIL says that it was in the streets of Buda Pesth and in the drawing-rooms of Dublin he found the finest and the most beautiful types of womanhood.

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PROFESSOR JOHN FISKE reiterates his belief in the truthfulness of the story of Pocahontas and John Smith. He says the latter's life was surely saved by the former, and that it cannot be doubted by anyone who will take the trouble to investigate it.

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THE sale of the Oxford Bible for Teachers has now reached the enormous number of over 2,000,000. The Oxford Press publishes seventy-eight editions of the Bible and ninety editions of the Prayer Book.

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Address: **The International Importing Co., Brockville, Ont.**



In Defense of Horsemeat

ITS USE IN GERMANY.

EVERYBODY is aware that the horse is the cleanliest of all domestic animals. It will not eat anything but good, healthy food, nor drink any but pure water. A horse would rather starve than swill the rotten stuff given to pigs and cattle. It is nothing but prejudice that prevents us eating horseflesh. A similar prejudice retarded the introduction of the potato a hundred years ago. To-day we could not get along without it. Yet the prejudice against potatoes can be explained. The people had been told that this American root caused fever, and rendered the ground unfit for all other crops. The exception against horseflesh is not even founded upon any objection to its properties. It is solely due to the influence of the Church. The clergy did everything possible to prevent the newly-converted Saxons from returning to their heathenish practices, and prohibited the use of horseflesh to stop the sacrifices to Odin and Thor. A long time passed before these sacrifices were altogether discontinued. The nations of Europe have suffered enormous loss by this prohibition of horseflesh. Especially from the humanitarian point of view the results are most deplorable. Millions of people are forced to live on potatoes and similar food, wanting in nutritive qualities, while millions of pounds of the very best meat are wasted. Horseflesh is the most nourishing of all meats, and its taste is hardly to be distinguished from that of beef. The flesh of a horse fed on oats has a smell similar to gooseflesh. The fat is preferable to lard. Above all, it should be remembered that no flesh is so healthy as that of the horse. Trichinosis and similar diseases are unknown in horses. Tuberculosis, very common in cattle, is very rare in horses

—Frankfurter Zeitung.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained on application to MR. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

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REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D.
PRINCIPAL.

JAMES ANNAND, late editor of the *Newcastle Leader*, rose from the blacksmith's forge to the editorial chair. He learned Latin and higher mathematics while shoeing horses, and his experiences in London journalism formed the basis of Barrie's romance, "When a Man's Single."

* * *

THE late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen was once asked why he didn't simplify the spelling of his name, so as to make it less perplexing for the average American. The inquirer was informed that it was a fine Norwegian name in the first place, and secondly, that it was worth a good many dollars to its possessor as a distinctive trade-mark for his literary wares.

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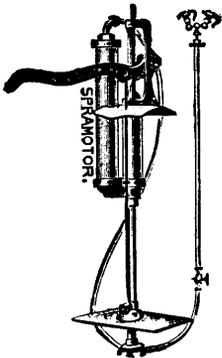
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THE SPRAMOTOR.



WINONA, Jan. 8, 1897

MR. W. H. HEARD,
London, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying Apparatus held at Grimsby on April 2nd and 3rd, 1896, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Stations of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, THE SPRAMOTOR, made by THE SPRAMOTOR Co., London, Ont., was awarded First Place.

M. PETTIT, WINONA,
H. L. HUTT, GUELPH,
Judges.

It has proved a clincher to those interested to learn that the Hon. The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, endorses The Spramotor.

MR. W. H. HEARD, TORONTO, Aug. 28, 1896.
Manager Spramotor Co., London, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in stating that THE SPRAMOTOR ordered from your Company this season has given entire satisfaction. It works easily and is very effective in its operation. Your Company deserves much credit for placing so excellent a pump on the market

Yours very truly, JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

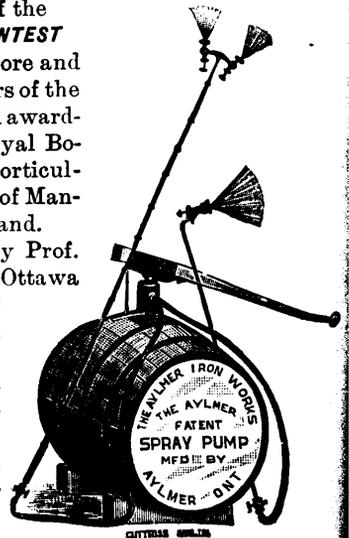
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Endorsed by Prof. Craig of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and Prof. Hutt of the Ontario Agricult. College, Guelph. A guarantee with every pump.



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ABOUT WAGONS...

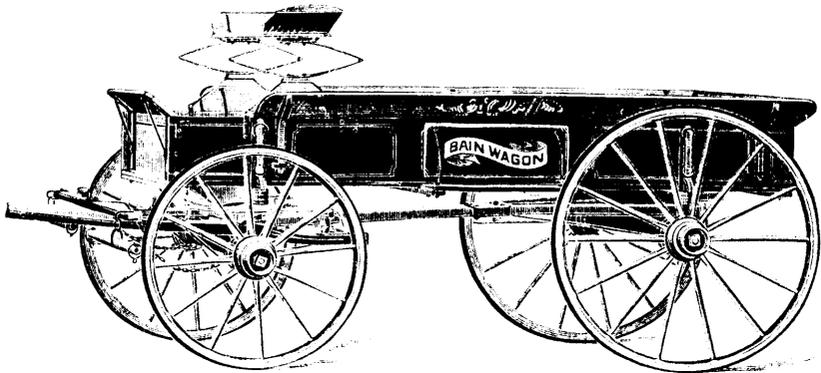
YOU can buy Wagons at almost any price, and they are made in scores of shops and so-called wagon works all over the country.

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

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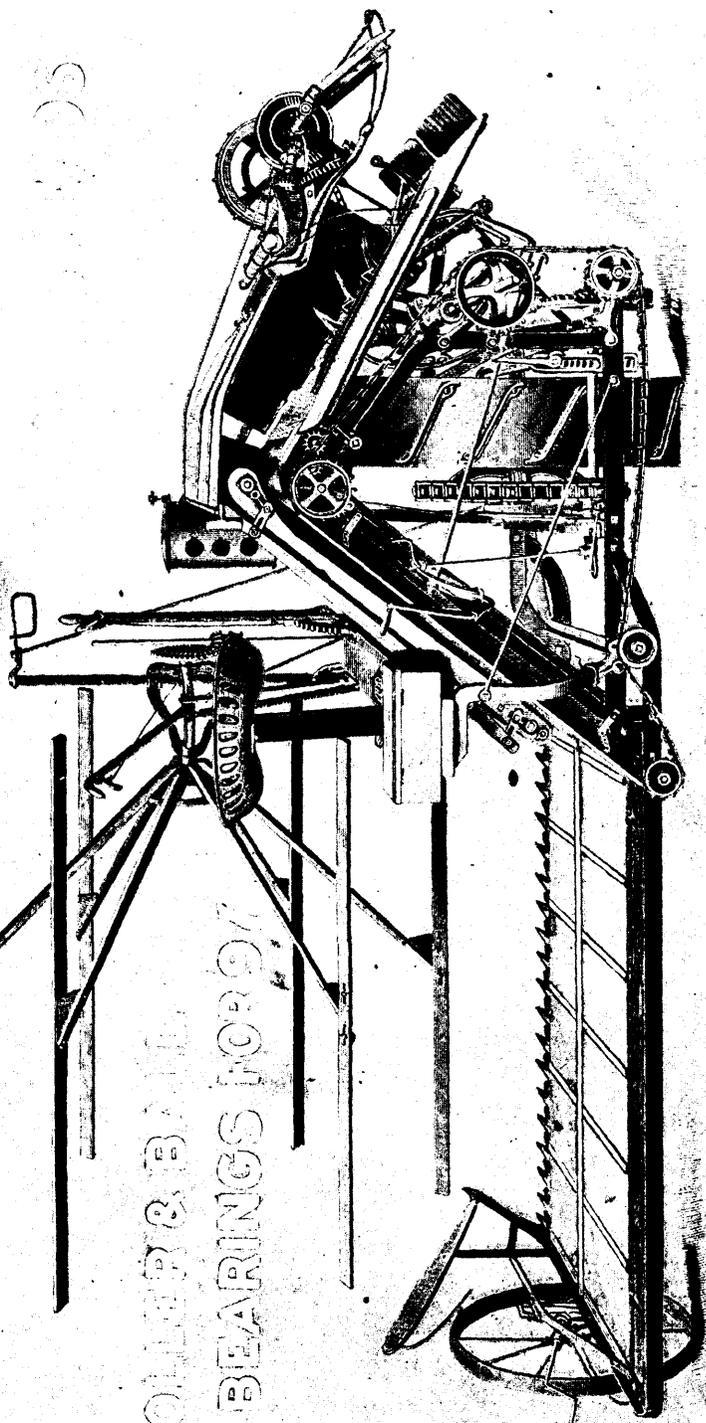
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A TRIUMPH OF MAN'S GENIUS. IT WILL DO ITS WORK WELL IN ANY KIND OF CROP, NO MATTER HOW TALL
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