

# • Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## November Number

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Toronto, November, 1894.



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

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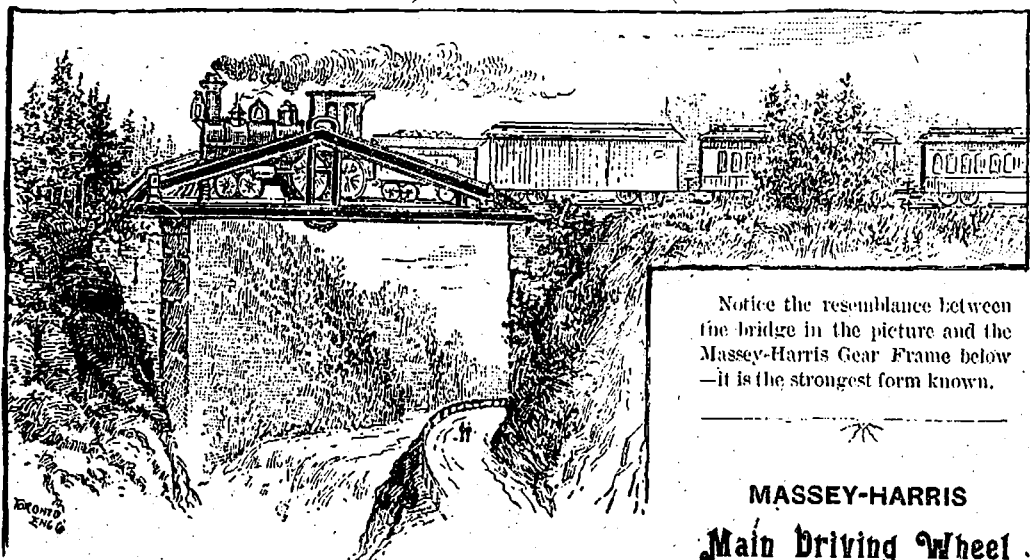
WEEKLY PERIODICALS.		Publishers' Price.	Our Club Price.	WEEKLY PERIODICALS.		Publishers' Price.	Our Club Price.	MONTHLY PERIODICALS.		Publishers' Price.	Our Club Price.	
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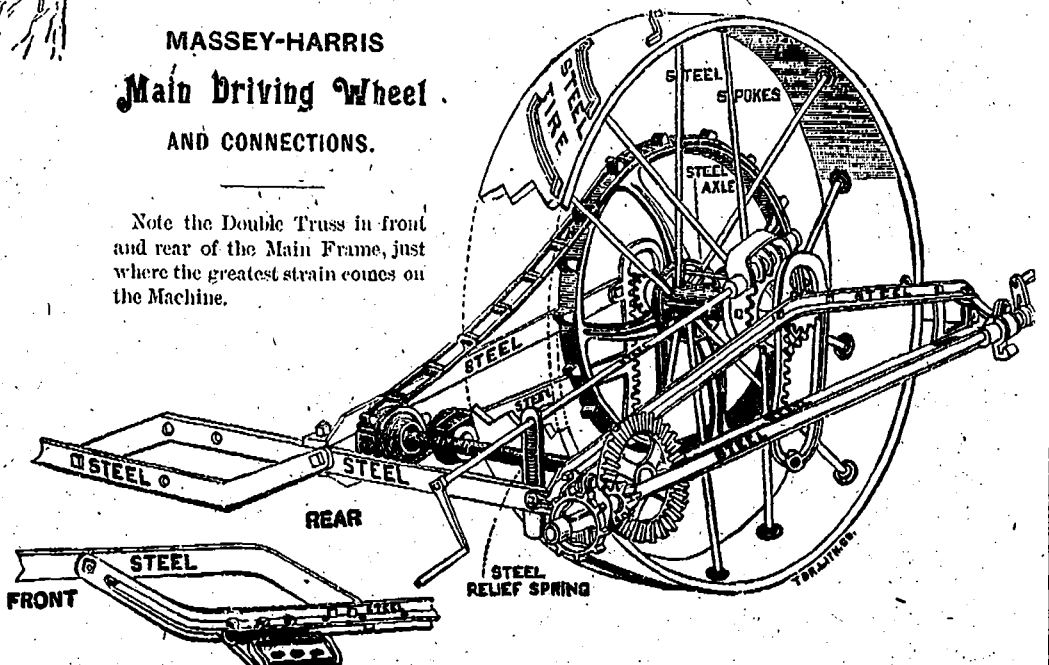
Notice the resemblance between the bridge in the picture and the Massey-Harris Gear Frame below—it is the strongest form known.

To secure a solid and substantial foundation or frame work has been the constant effort of binder manufacturers, and because of their ill-success in this line many machines have been entire failures. A self-binder has to be strong and stiff enough to admit of being hauled about over rough land, amongst stumps and stones—a test of the greatest severity—without jolting or twisting out of shape. Wooden frames, like wooden bridges, have been abandoned as insecure and impracticable. Some makers use round or square piping for their frames; but did you ever

see a railway bridge built of iron gas pipe? How would you like to ride over one? The strongest construction known is Solid Steel Angles well trussed. A binder frame of angle steel, properly constructed (our methods are patented) will ensure a SOLID FOUNDATION and the moving parts built up on such a framework will remain in perfect alignment and correct relationship, thus ensuring long life and an easy, light running machine.

### MASSEY-HARRIS Main Driving Wheel AND CONNECTIONS.

Note the Double Truss in front and rear of the Main Frame, just where the greatest strain comes on the Machine.



# ◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

## A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1894.

[Vol. 6, No. 11.]

### The Middle Kingdom.

THE peace of the world in 1894 has been broken in the far East. The armies of China and Japan have confronted each other on the old battle fields of Corea. Japan is as yet victorious. What the outcome of the present struggle will be, no man can foretell. But we can be assured that one result will be the opening up of the vast empire of China, with its over 300,000,000 of people, to the civilization of the West in the way of railroads and introduction of steamboats to a much larger extent on the many navigable rivers and canals that intersect the country in every direction.

China and her dependent territories contain over 4,500,000 square miles—rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe. The Chinese government, like many other oriental countries, is despotic and corrupt. The present dynasty is of Mongolian

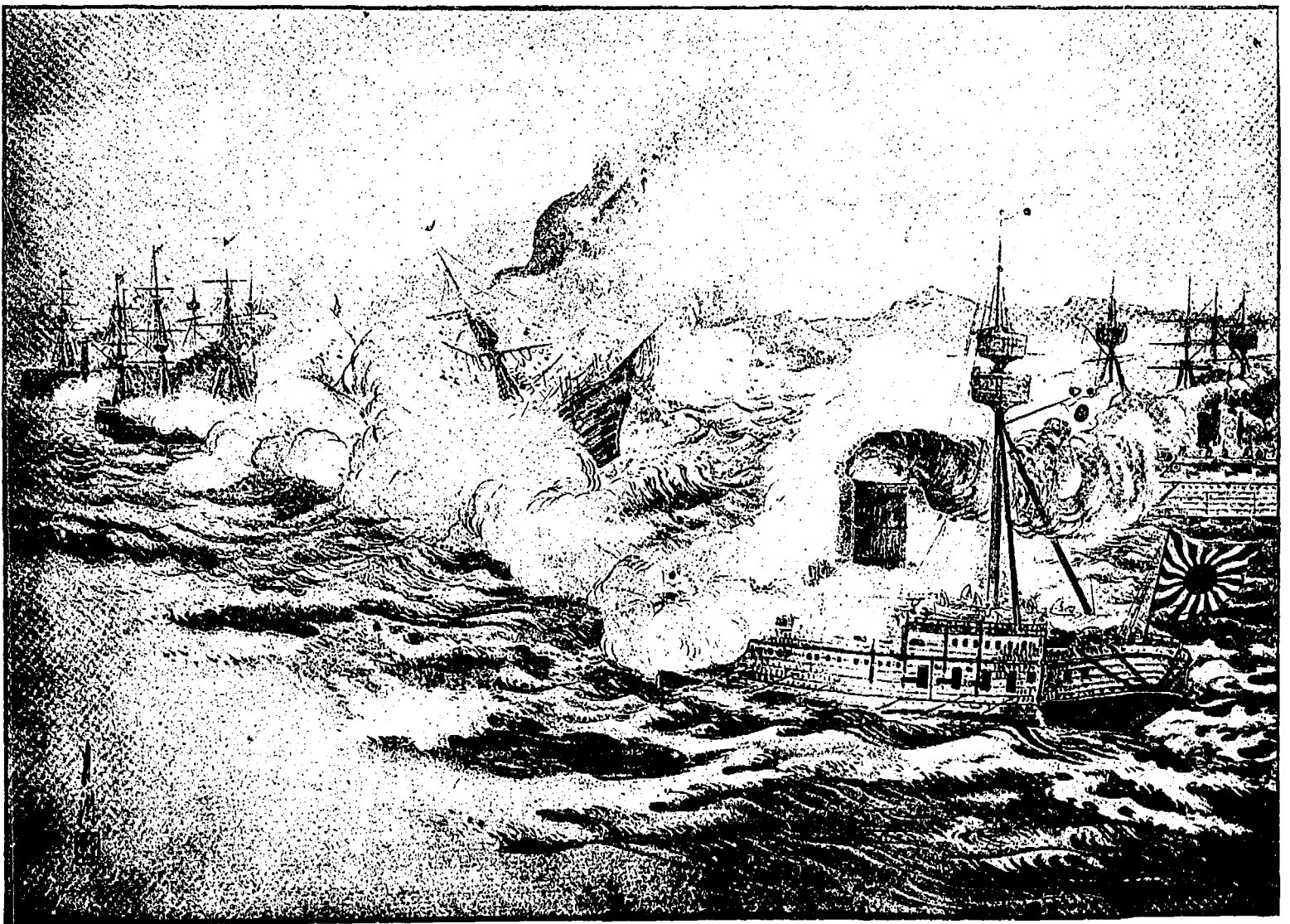
descent; but among the native population there is great discontent, and powerful secret societies, extending throughout southern China, are agitating the restoration of the native dynasty, deposed about two hundred years ago, of whom it is claimed descendants are living, waiting a favorable opportunity of proclaiming themselves. But the Chinese are a peace-loving, inoffensive, thrifty and industrious people, and so long as not too harshly treated, are easily kept in subjection by a few thousand Mongolians.

The people of China are one of the strongest in the world. Keen copyists, they soon learn, and are very quick to adapt. Some who should know believe that in them lies latent the force able to revolutionize the world. Be this as it may, their ancient religious beliefs tend to restrain their progress. The faith of Buddha—now shorn of all that was ever good in it—teaching a passive non-resistance, finds its most faithful and devout followers among this people. The Confucian teaching of parental obedience and

ancestral worship helps to keep back any onward advance. Each tend to make them ready subjects to the warlike tribes of the highlands of Asia, "the roof of the world."

China is a strange combination of a despotic monarchy and a government of the people. It is as much a federation of states as it is a nation. The eighteen provinces into which it is divided each has its governor, who is appointed by the emperor, but whom the people can get rid of if they will. It is the same with other officials. The Chinese are long tolerant, but when an official squeezes too much, they will oust him from his office, and instances have been known of their stoning such out of the province. The government is very much afraid of the people, and it will not dare to overtax them during the present war.

It is hard to understand how these different provinces are governed. Each province has a governor, and in some of the larger provinces the governor is viceroy as well. In other provinces the governor is second to the viceroy,



THE JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR "AKITSUSHIMA" CAPTURING THE CHINESE MAN-OF-WAR "YANG-KIANG."  
As Illustrated by a Japanese Artist.



M. ITO, JAPANESE IMPERIAL MINISTER.

and a viceroy may rule two or three provinces. These viceroys and governors have cabinets of their own. They have the power of life and death over their subjects. They each have an army of their own. Li Hung Chang had an armed and drilled force of about 35,000 men in the province of Chili. At Nanking the viceroy has an army of about 30,000 men. The governor of Foochow has 60,000 men under him, including his land and marine forces. He has charge of the large navy yard at Foochow, and has some thousands of men there at work building war ships.

Frank Carpenter writing of Peking, the capital of China, says:—

"Peking is a most cosmopolitan city. It is frozen up for six months of the year, and one can have sleighing on the Peiho at Christmas. In Peking you find representatives of every Chinese state, all different, and the dialects as various as the languages of Europe. There are celestials from all the large cities. Thibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, and parts of Afghanistan, are all tributary to China, and the people of half-a-dozen religions jostle each other as they wade through the streets. One of the strangest sights are the nomadic Mongolians, who ride into the city on great camels or dromedaries, covered with wool from six to twelve inches long. These come from the cold regions of Mongolia or Siberia, and one may often see caravans of these camels marching in single file, and fastened by sticks stuck through the thick flesh of their noses. They bring great bundles of furs for the dilettante mandarins of Peking, and carry back brick, tea and coal to the Tartars and Russians. Many of these were ridden by Mongol women, who, clad in coats, pantaloons and fur caps, rode astride. Thus, too, one sees hundreds of Thibetan lamas in their gorgeous robes, and Mohammedans from the west part of China.

One sees many a strange sight in these Pekingese streets. They are filled with a stream

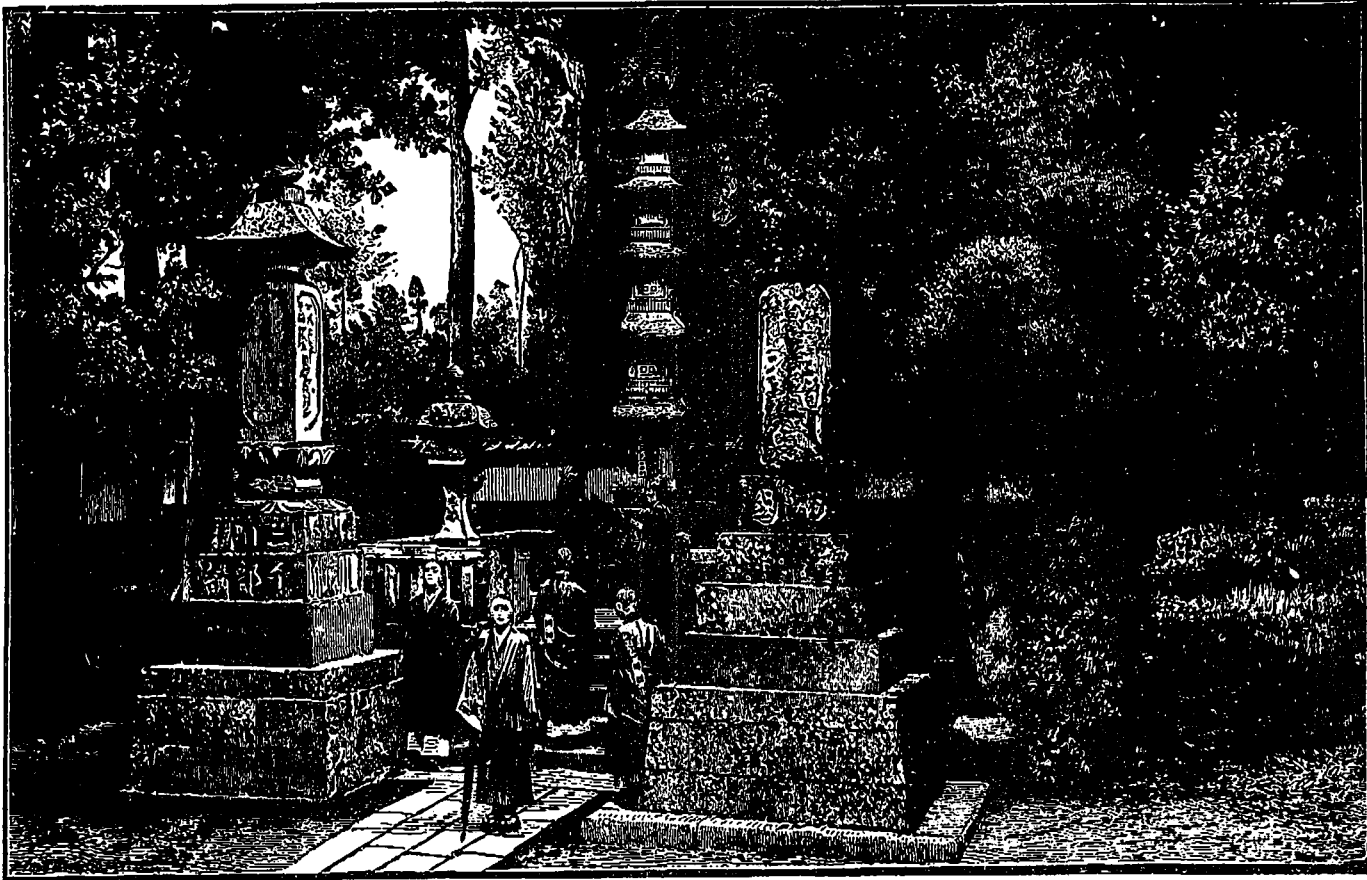
of 'yellow humanity of all classes, ages and sexes. You pass gorgeous officials on Mongolian ponies, the backs of some of which are decorated with arrows, and you know they are on their way to the shooting matches outside of Peking. You go by silk-gowned mandarins in carts, who scowl at you as you peep into the little glass windows of their vehicles. You see scholars with spectacles as big as trade dollars, and everywhere you go you are assaulted by beggars. "I remember," says Mr. Carpenter, "one boy who followed me day after day. The weather was bitterly cold, and I shivered in my fur ulster. This boy was naked to the waist and his arms had been cut off at the shoulder. He held a pan in his mouth and followed me, switching his body this way and that, to show me his mutilation. I was glad to give him two or three cents to be freed from the sight."

There is one gate in Peking which is always crowded with beggars, and one of the finest bridges in the city, a structure of marble, has been given up entirely to beggars. It is full of the lame and the halt and the blind, and men with festering sores, women without eyes, and persons possessing all sorts of horrible diseases crowd together upon it. They push their way into the city, and threaten to cut themselves if you don't give them alms.

"Side by side with these beggars walk the gorgeous officials, and poverty and wealth march together in pairs. There is no place in the world where the contrasts are so great, and for nine-tenths of the people it would seem to me their condition could not be worse. These Chinese are as industrious as any race on the globe. They are peaceable and easily governed, and the celestial officials, including the em-



TYPICAL JAPANESE ILLUSTRATION OF A VICTORY OVER THE CHINESE.



IN A BUDDHIST CEMETERY.

peror and all his court, could be wiped out, the people would quickly grow rich, and China would be one of the most favored spots on the face of the earth."

Speaking of a trip across the great plains of north China, a traveller tells us:

"Here every inch was cultivated, and the farmers were everywhere laboring in the fields; We saw the wheat, planted in rows two feet apart, springing from the soil in its luxuriant green dress of the early spring, and could note the curious methods of work of these, the best farmers in the world. The crops are planted in small tracts and everything is cultivated with the hoe and the plow. There is no sowing of grain as with us, and the rows of wheat, corn and millet are weeded and fed with manure.

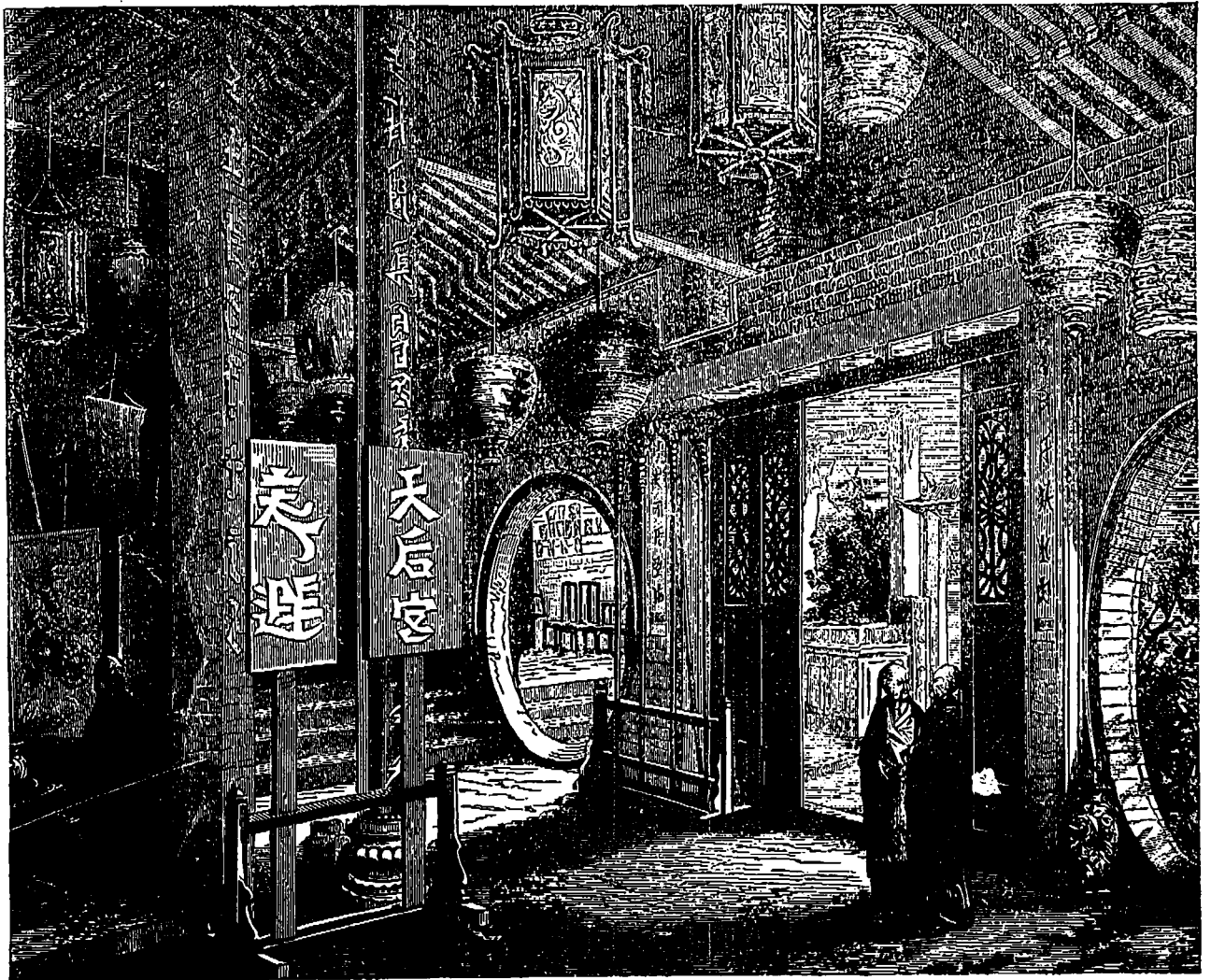
"The wheat is planted in the fall, and in the spring the rows are ploughed and other crops planted between them. Everywhere over the landscape you see piles of manure, each containing about two bushels of brown earth, and here and there men and boys gather up this manure into baskets and carefully shake it out over the newly planted crop. This is after the seed has been sown. Now a donkey or a man pulls

through the row a little roller of stone, mixing the seed and the manure with the soil and pulverizing the earth till it is as fine as the sand of the seashore. Every one is at work in the fields. Little children of three and six years go through the rows with baskets tied to their backs, pulling the weeds with three-pronged hoes. They put each weed into their

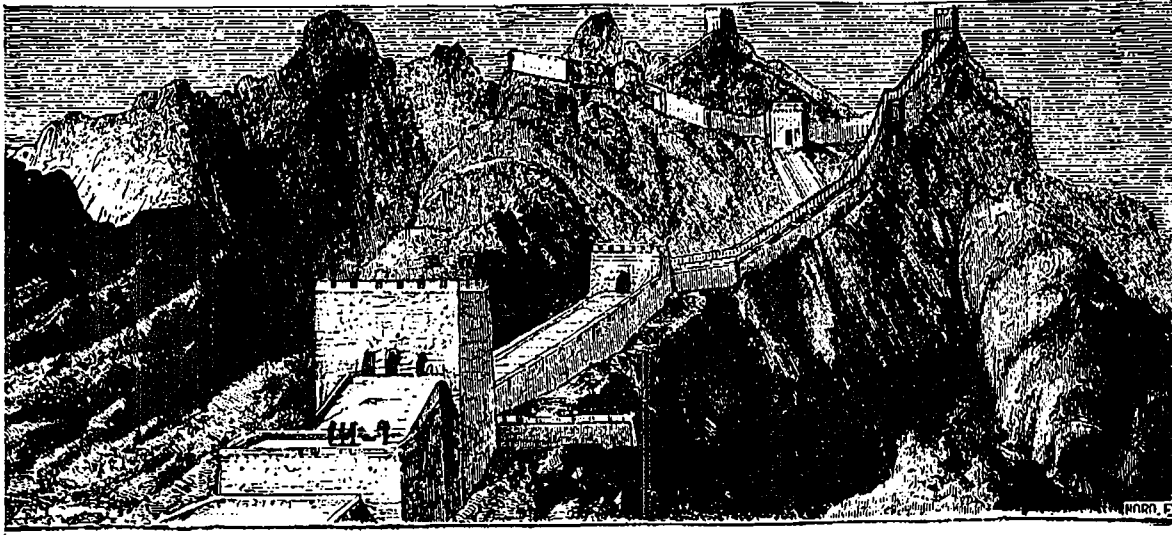
boundary of northern China, separating that country from its vast tributary provinces of Mongolia and Manchuria, till it reaches the great desert of Gobi, above Thibet. It is more than 1200 miles long in a straight line, and with its windings up the hills and down the valleys, it measures a distance of more than 1500 miles. This wall is about thirty feet

baskets and it is saved for food or fuel. There you will see a man ploughing and men and boys hitched to the plow and doing the work of horses. I photographed one man who had his whole family harnessed to the plow. He leaned upon the handles with all his might, while his three sons and one daughter tugged and pulled in drawing the plow through the furrow."

WHAT a wonderful structure is the great wall of China. How strong for defence it must have been before the days of gunpowder and cannon. It begins at the head of the gulf of Pechili and runs up and down the mountains, clear across the



CHINESE RECEPTION ROOM.



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

in height, and varies in width from fifteen to thirty feet.

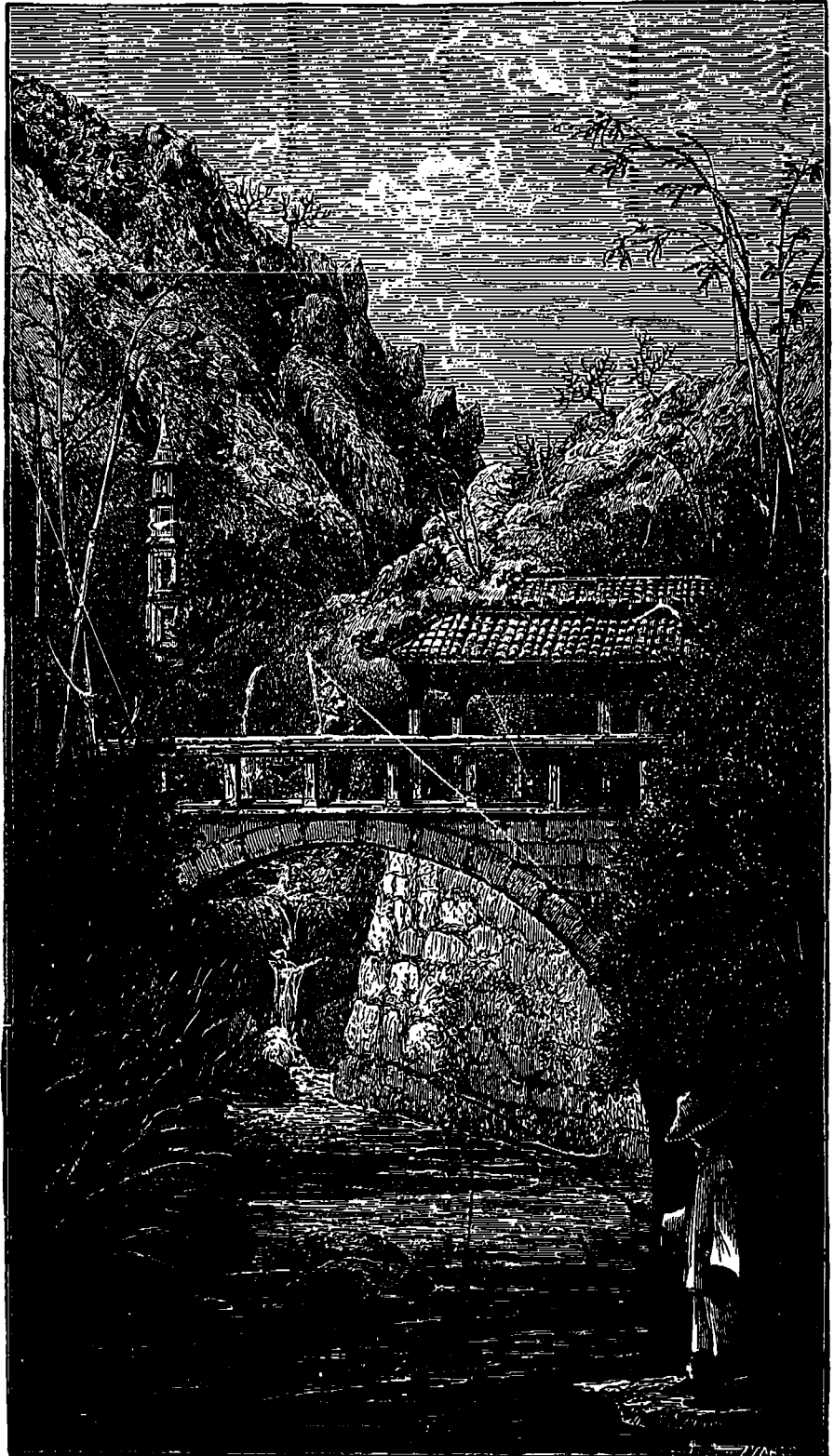
This wall is built right over the mountains. It crosses peaks 5,000 feet above the sea. A large part of it has a foundation of granite blocks from two and a half to four feet thick. The bricks of which it is made weigh from forty to sixty pounds, are of a slate color and measure fifteen by nine by five inches. They are built up from the foundation in two walls, each about three feet thick running parallel with each other, the space between being filled with earth and stone well rammed down. The top of the wall is paved with these bricks, and its average width is about fifteen feet. On each side of the top along its whole 1,500 miles is a brick crenellated wall between five and six feet high. At short intervals the wall is crowned by great two and three-story towers, made of these big blue bricks, and at the passes in the mountains there are arched gates of stone. Here and there the wall is double, a second wall running over the country some distance back from the first. Much of the same wall is still in perfect condition.

Two hundred years before our Lord came on earth, when our blue-blooded ancestors, half naked and all savage, were wandering through the wild forests of France, Germany and England; when Rome was still a republic fighting her last battles with the Carthaginians, these Chinese people built this mighty wall. There was no machinery used, and few cattle and horses. Every foot of it was built by man. These doubtless carried the earth and stones which formed the filling, in baskets, and this earth was probably rammed down by means of discs of stone or iron, as big around as a half bushel measure, and from six to eight inches thick as are used at the present time. It takes eight men to each of these discs. There are holes cut about its circumference, and in these ropes about ten feet long are fastened. The men stand at equal distances about the discs, and by pulling back raise it and throw it upward often to a height above their heads, and it falls on the ground with a thud. A ninth man often sings a song while these men thus work, keeping time to his music with the weight and joining in the chorus, the weight falling at the end of every line. It is the same with the packing of the earth with wooden stamps.

The bricks were made by hand, and men and

women aided in their laying. Such wood as was used in the tower was pulled up by human

palaces of the rulers he had conquered, and he took them to his capital.



CHOCK SING-TOON.

### The World's Wheat Crop.

WE are indebted to the *New York Stockholder* for the summary we print below of the report of the World's Wheat Crop issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. It cannot fail to be interesting to our readers and is well worthy of a careful perusal:

"One of the best estimates of the world's crop of wheat is made annually by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. Usually the results of investigations are made known at the grain fair held in Vienna, but this year the report has been delayed in order that more care might be exercised in dealing with the returns collected and more accurate conclusions be arrived at. According to the estimates made by the authority named the prospects are for a crop of 2,467,801,000 bushels for 1894, against 2,279,000,000 bushels actual for 1893, an increase of, say, 188,000,000 bushels. The estimate made for the last-mentioned period is within 24,000,000 bushels of the actual figures now reported, a close computation. We have not the final results for each country for previous years, which have differed little from the forecasts, so use the latter in the following table showing the estimated crops since 1890:

#### WHEAT CROPS OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

Country.	1891. Bushels.	1892. Bushels.	1893. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.
Great Britain.....	77,016,000	65,000,000	56,750,000	60,995,000
France.....	232,360,000	300,000,000	283,764,000	354,625,000
Germany.....	86,254,000	102,000,000	90,795,000	102,132,000
Italy.....	126,802,000	112,000,000	122,012,000	120,228,000
Netherlands.....	3,713,000	5,600,000	6,384,000	6,241,000
Switzerland.....	4,042,000	8,500,000	4,539,000	7,376,000
Belgium.....	14,187,000	22,700,000	15,605,000	21,277,000
Denmark.....	3,713,000	3,400,000	4,256,000	4,539,000
Norway and Sweden.....	4,965,000	5,970,000	4,823,000	5,106,000
Spain.....	71,349,000	65,000,000	76,612,000	97,876,000
Portugal.....	8,252,000	6,100,000	5,675,000	9,078,000
Greece.....	5,675,000	3,970,000	4,255,000	3,404,000
Austria.....	41,133,000	51,650,000	45,400,000	45,400,000
Totals.....	679,471,000	749,890,000	720,870,000	838,277,000

#### WHEAT CROPS OF EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Russia and Poland.....	181,790,000	247,000,000	342,965,000	365,136,000
Hungary.....	126,268,000	136,500,000	141,870,000	151,093,000
Roumania.....	53,074,000	58,400,000	46,818,000	51,066,000
Turkey.....	33,009,000	39,720,000	23,375,000	20,793,000
Bulgaria.....	40,023,000	51,000,000	31,977,000	31,207,000
Servia.....	7,915,000	11,350,000	8,512,000	9,929,000
United States.....	611,780,000	516,000,000	397,000,000	408,528,000
Canada.....	57,533,000	55,000,000	43,890,000	42,555,000
India.....	255,000,000	205,000,000	274,835,000	258,167,000
Rest of Asia.....	70,597,000	66,000,000	65,232,000	58,158,000
Africa.....	11,741,000	31,000,000	30,716,000	48,370,000
Australia.....	33,875,000	34,000,000	39,725,000	42,895,000
Chili, etc. } Argentina }	47,256,000	53,000,000	76,612,000	{ 24,114,000 117,508,000
Totals.....	1,559,891,000	1,503,970,000	1,531,807,000	1,629,524,000
Grand totals.....	2,239,362,000	2,253,860,000	2,252,677,000	2,469,801,000

From the above it seems probable that the world's wheat crop will be about 212,000,000 bushels larger this year than last, or 188,000,000 bushels larger comparing the 1894 estimate with the actual yield for 1893. The aggregate, 2,467,801,000 bushels, is 167,000,000 above the average of 2,280,000,000 for the past decade. Some of the changes in output are very conspicuous. France is credited with the large total of 354,000,000 bushels, or 71,000,000 bushels more than in 1893 and the largest amount for several years, if not the largest on record. Germany and Spain have each gained heavily over 1893, the former 12,000,000, the latter 21,000,000 bushels. Russia goes ahead of all its previous figures with 365,000,000 bushels, an increase of 18,000,000. The United States are set down for 408,000,000, a quantity which is about midway between the extreme estimates which have been made at home. There are other increases, but the one which will receive most consideration is that which comes from the Argentine Republic. Previous to this year the Hungarian Minister reported Argentine, Chili and the various other South American

republics under one head. Now Argentine has a line to itself. If we allow the amount allotted to Chili in 1894 to apply to 1893, namely, 24,000,000 bushels, which would leave 52,000,000 bushels for Argentine, we shall find that the latter has more than doubled her product, with 117,000,000 bushels.

In 1893 Argentine had a surplus for export of only 26,000,000 bushels, but now with 73,000,000 bushels she is placed next to Russia, this country, according to the estimates, having only 71,000,000 bushels to dispose of outside her own borders. Russia has 141,000,000 bushels to export or 44,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The United States has the same for both years, but it is seen that the former country and Argentine will be able to sell 91,000,000 bushels more of wheat than they could in 1893. India loses in the size of its crop and its exportable surplus, so do Australia, Roumania, Servia and some Asiatic countries besides India, but there are enough gains to show that the world's requirements can be met, and met easily. The surpluses are figured out at 443,000,000 bushels, while the deficits are only 364,000,000 bushels, showing a net surplus of 79,000,000 bushels. It is well known that the exportable surplus of the United States was largely underestimated for

implements. Let the advice be not found wearisome. The wise farmer who has acted upon it will cheerfully submit to the oft repeated paragraph, for the sake of his less prudent brother, and the latter cannot justify his resentment to an old tale while he turns an indifferent ear to useful, disinterested counsel. Our contemporaries, therefore, are to be praised for their persistency in doing good, and we would add our own voice to the general chorus hoping it may reach some willing ear. All experience proves that cattle, sheep, horses, and in fact all live-stock on a farm require warm, comfortable quarters in winter in order to produce the best effects whether it be for dairy or butcher purposes. In the case of farm implements their life is greatly prolonged, and thereby money is saved to the farmer. Good winter quarters pay.

THE saying, with pigs, that "all the breed is in the trough," would be very applicable when used with poultry, for it is very evident that as much depends on food, care and management as on a careful selection of suitable kinds. It very naturally follows that if you can succeed well with the common dunghill fowls, you can, most assuredly, do much better with improved breeds of all kinds will give better and quicker returns for good care than common or ordinary breeds will, while, with but common care, the lower grades will give the best returns, for they are accustomed to such treatment, and the higher or improved grades or breeds are not. If you do not happen to possess a flock of improved poultry, by all means become the fortunate possessor at once, or else put all the common dunghill cocks to the block, and in their places substitute improved ones, in the proportion of one cock to six hens, and thus commence an improved system of poultry management, for then you will find it a profitable undertaking, if otherwise properly conducted. Let me next take a peep at your hen house, and see if there has been any stint of whitewash. This great deodorizing and disinfecting agent should be applied, in the summer months, inside and outside of the house, and on the roost poles, about once a week, and oftener if necessity requires it. Give plenty of air and light in the summer, and restrict this to ventilation, light, and warmth in the winter.

A VERY cheap and warm temporary shelter for stock may be made by setting posts firmly in the ground and covering with a roof of poles or long rails. Over this lay a covering of straw or coarse hay. Cover this with a few poles or boards to hold the straw in position. Set other posts two feet outward from the first ones. Wire a few poles to each set, filling in the spaces with straw firmly crowded into position. By having a door at one side the result will be as warm a room as can be made from boards or straw in a barn basement. For shedding rain properly, make one side three or four feet higher than the other, or make it level, putting a load of straw on top in the form of a pyramid to shed the rain. While this and other forms of temporary shelter are cheap and require no direct outlay for material, yet rather than follow up their construction year after year a permanent structure of wood should be erected. This should be built in a substantial manner, making the foundations solid, and nailing each piece firmly in position. The roof should be not less than a quarter pitch, and, if possible, obtain all boards a year in advance that they may become properly seasoned. If convenient plane the surface of the boards to be exposed to the weather, and by giving them a coat of paint the general appearance of the premises is improved and the durability prolonged. Not infrequently a farmer who has a surplus of grain or coarse fodder can gain more money in feeding it on the farm than in selling it, thus needing additional room which is readily provided by temporary shelter.

1893. In fact, the figures given out, 70,000,000 bushels, look ridiculous against the outgo of the late fiscal year, which was nearly 163,000,000 bushels of wheat and wheat as flour.

THE growing of early lambs is a nice business when one is properly fitted up for it. It requires good, warm housing and a knowledge of some of the finer phases of feeding. The two items to aim at are, earliness and good weight, giving a variety of food and taking care not to undo your work by overfeeding. As soon as the lambs are in marketable condition rush them off without further delay, as a few days will often make such a change in the price as to reduce the profit to a loss.

THIS is the season of the year when our contemporaries that cater to the agricultural community and direct the farmer's step, fill their advice columns with wise suggestions as to the proper housing for the winter of stock and farm

## Thanksgiving is near!



### IF MOTHER WOULD LISTEN.

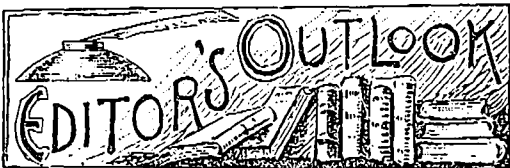
If mother would listen to me, dears,  
She would freshen that faded gown,  
She would sometimes take an hour's rest,  
And sometimes a trip to town,  
And it shouldn't be all for the children,  
The fun, and the cheer, and the play;  
With the patient droop on the tired mouth,  
And the "Mother has had her day!"

True, mother has had her day, dears,  
When you were babies three,  
And she stepped about the farm and the house,  
As busy as a bee;  
When she rocked you all to sleep, dears,  
And sent you all to school,  
And wore herself out, and did without,  
And lived by the Golden Rule.

And so your turn has come, dears,  
Her hair is growing white,  
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look  
That peers beyond the night;  
One of these days in the morning  
Mother will not be here,  
She will fade away into silence—  
The mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the daylight,  
And what in the gloaming dim?  
And father, tired and lonesome then  
Pray, what will you do for him?  
If you want to keep your mother,  
You must give her rest to-day;  
Must give her a share in the frolic,  
And draw her into the play.

And if mother would listen to me, dears,  
She'd buy her gown of silk,  
With buttons of royal velvet,  
And ruffles as white as milk,  
And she'd let you do the trotting,  
While she sat still in her chair,  
That mother should have it hard all through,  
It strikes me isn't fair,—*Maryland Farmer.*



See our Clubbing Lists on page 14 and second page of Cover. If any of the Publications you may require are not on the list, write to us for prices.

The first shipment of Canadian prairie sheep numbering about 1,800 from the North-West Territories, took place last month, and as an important experiment attracted much attention. The sale took place at Deptford, and the price realized was four shillings per stone dressed.

The harvest in the western part of the Dominion, *i. e.* Manitoba and the territories has proved bountiful and has been safely garnered. The yield has generally been large and even with the low prices prevailing the farmers have been put in ready money to an extent unknown to them for many months past. The movement of grain to the seaboard has been considerable, the quantity already reported being well above three million bushels. With the better railway facilities which are steadily extending, will come quicker haulage and brisker trade.

A COMPARISON of the recently issued returns by the Board of Trade shows an increase of two per cent. for the month of September this year over same month last year, for British imports from Canada. But in the imports for the nine months of the year ending September, the increase reaches seven per cent. Among the important lines showing an increase is that of cheese, the quantity reaching 120,000 lbs. This is gratifying, an upward tendency being at all times welcome; yet there is room for a much larger increase than that indicated, and it will be for the welfare of farmers to produce a quality of cheese and of butter which will ensure a greater demand in the British market. The returns above referred to show a falling off of about 25% in trade from Britain to Canada.

THE satisfaction with Mr. Meredith's appointment to the chief justiceship of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas, as has been regarded on all hands is a substantial testimony to his worth as a man, and his ability as a lawyer. It is probable he had no strong personal foes. In his public career, his opponents certainly gave him credit for high minded aims and genuine patriotism, while it was readily conceded that to his wide knowledge of statute law, of the practice of his profession and of the needs of the country, is due much of what is valuable in the legislation of the past decade. That he will adorn the bench there is no manner of doubt, and the wish of all parties is that he may live long to serve his province in the judicial sphere for which he is so well fitted.

It was but natural that Toronto should demonstrate enthusiastically on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to Sir John A. Macdonald, erected in Queen's Park. Sir John in life was nowhere more popular than in Toronto and the statue will worthily commemorate that feeling as well as the great services of the late premier, to his country. Assembled to honor the proceedings were men of all shades of Canadian politics—the hatchet buried, the pipe of peace and eulogy smoked and no oration was more eloquent, more discriminating than that of the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, one of the ablest opponents that faced Sir John in days gone by at Ottawa. Cabinet ministers, civic dignitaries, military escorts, processions, etc., made up a pageantry not soon to be forgotten, and which fitted admirably to the prevailing sentiment called forth by the event.

AMONG the names of prominent men removed by death during the past month that of James Anthony Froude, the historian, stands pre-eminent. He was notable as a thinker in theological and philosophical fields; as a writer possessing singular literary grace and ability, and as an historian of acute judgment, wide research and fruitful results. His life of Henry VIII. from its defence of that monarch was considered one of the unexpected curiosities of

historical biography, but no one who has read his recently published life of Erasmus will be at a loss as to the source of his inspiration when he penned the biography of England's proud king. His name will ever be linked with his biography of Thomas Carlyle, a work which for thoughtfulness and candour of detail, has seldom been equalled. Among the few who rank as the incomparable masters of the English language, he was easily *facile princeps*, his style being inapproachable and his diction as nearly perfect as could well be. In him a good Briton died.

ONE of the most beautiful figures in the history of American literature has been removed from the scene of his congenial labors, of his successes and triumphs, by the death, last month, of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His genius has long been recognized, and his work has long been popular and well known wherever the English tongue is understood. Yet he was essentially a product of New England, embodying in himself the intellectual side of New England puritanism in a very high degree. Indeed, he had a most warm attachment to his native state and to the associations of his boyhood which indicate the source and the inspiration of his typical genius. "It was a great happiness," he wrote, "to have been born in an old house haunted by such recollections, with harmless ghosts walking its corridors, with fields of waving grass and trees and singing birds, and that vast territory of four or five acres around it, to give a child the sense that he was born in a principality." Here we have the background of the picture of the poet-literate's life—and what a beautiful, idyllic life it was? Pure, noble, drinking from the fountain of family tradition and fine national traits, and invigorated thereby, giving out fine moral and intellectual character that will long influence for good all lovers of the good, the beautiful and the true. Says a contemporary in words of exact fitness: "He was an aristocrat to the very heart, but it was an aristocracy based on moral cleanness, on intellectual distinction and on gentle manners. Never was there a kindlier, simpler, more unaffected nature than his; but he loved scholarship, and he believed that the reappearance of a family name generation after generation in the college catalogue meant something. As a poet, he takes fair rank; many of his shorter pieces breathe the true spirit of poetry, but it is as the author of the "Autocrat at the Breakfast table" and of "Elsie Venner" that he is likely to be best understood and longest remembered. With him one more of the famous circle of which Longfellow, Whittier, and Lowell were bright, particular stars, has passed away.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place on Thursday of last week, when the Fred Victor Mission Building, a memorial gift from Mr. H. A. Massey, was formally opened. We allow the *Toronto Globe* to speak of the occasion. In the issue of Oct. 26, it says:—"Another of Mr. Hart A. Massey's generous gifts, the Fred Victor Mission building, was formally dedicated to charitable work last evening. The hall of the new mission building was crowded with an earnest and interested audience. Many prominent charitable workers of the city were present and attested their warm approval of the donor by heartily endorsing every admiring and thankful tribute paid by the speakers. The magnificent gift from Mr. Massey supplies a building in which every department of mission work can be effectually carried on. The building is located on the corner of Jarvis and Queen streets, and was designed by Mr. E. J. Lennox, under the personal direction of Mr. H. A. Massey and the workers of the mission. The walls up to the top of the second storey are of Ohio sandstone, and the three upper stories are of a new shade of pressed brick and terra cotta, made by the Taylor Brothers, Don Valley Pressed Brick Works. The old-gold shade of



the brickwork produces a most agreeable effect. The internal arrangement is excellently adapted for the purpose intended by the donor. About one-third of the building has been rented by the Central Lodging House Association. This part is supplied with bath-rooms, lavatories, reading-room, smoking-room, and all essentials for affording accommodation to 225 lodgers. There is a mission hall sufficiently large to seat about 500. There are also separate apartments, designed for such uses as a restaurant, a savings bank, an employment bureau, a "baby shelter," a boys' gymnasium, with bath and dressing-room and rooms for women's and girls' work. There are also rooms for classes, board meetings and all work connected with the mission, even to a "drunk's room," for the unfortunate wayfarer unfit to be classed with the respectable lodgers. The building has a frontage of 101 feet on Jarvis street, and 44 feet on Queen street, and has cost about \$60,000. It will be operated by the Toronto City Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

A DESPATCH to the *Montreal Star* announces that plans have been prepared at the Public Works Department for a dairy building, which is to be erected adjacent to Rideau Hall. Lady Aberdeen is evidently desirous of possessing a model dairy, so that her children and servants may be instructed in the latest methods of butter-making, etc. The building will only be a small one, but it will be fitted up with all the latest appliances. It will be ready for use by the time the vice-regal party return from the Pacific coast. Her Excellency is not to enter into competition with the dairy owners of Canada, nor need her purpose be regarded as a fad. Her ladyship is eminently practical, and her purpose is obviously to give a fashionable stimulus to dairying as a respectable and highly important calling. By setting such an example as she is here doing she will accomplish much, for the example will be followed. It was by methods not altogether similar, but exercised on the same principle, that she stimulated Irish industries. The good his Excellency is achieving by the interest manifested in husbandry, and his consort by her powerful patronage and example in social and industrial affairs is beginning to be materially felt in the country. Well may the Rideau Hall dairy flourish!

MUCH has been written of late in the daily press on the exodus from the farm. The crowning glories of agriculture have been held up as an inducement to the young men and women to remain on the old homestead. Among the mass of writing there is some sense but a great deal of nonsense. As a rule these articles are the finished musings of theorists—men who know little of farm life, but who think the depopulating of the rural districts and the overcrowding of the cities would be cured were farmers' families to stay at home. The suggested remedy will never work, and it were a pity were it seriously applied. In all countries there must be migration from country to town. The town requires new blood and new enterprise, and it is from the sturdy yeoman stock of the farm they must draw it. But there ought to be migration from the town to the country. The worn out townsman needs the recuperation of the farm, and to till the soil man should return from the factories, the stores and offices of the city. As to the advantage of the farmer over the mechanic a contemporary well says: "One phase of farming must be brought to one's attention during hard times such as these when so many thousands are out of work. It is that there are no such things as strikes on the farm, and the lack of work because times are dull. There is always steady work on the farm, and the farmer never has to worry about being thrown out of a job. Here is a carpenter who is busy on a paying job this month, but when that is finished he must be in a state of anxiety to know where he can find anything else to do. The same is true of a

painter and all kinds of mechanics. To a steady workman, and one who has a family to support, this uncertainty of his future income must bring a great deal of worry and anxiety. Generally when we compare a carpenter's income with that of a farmer's we multiply the number of working days in a year by two or three, according to the number of dollars a day the mechanic receives, and take no account of the days of enforced idleness when there is no work or prospects of work ahead. This is consequently an unfair comparison.

FROM correspondence which has passed between Mr. W. L. Magee, commissioner to enquire into the question of ocean rates for cattle, and Mr. T. O. Robson, St. Marys, President of the Canadian Live Stock Association, it appears that the Executive Committee of the Association is interesting itself in the subject and that the investigation will proceed on the close of navigation. The enquiry promises to be important and full advantage ought to be taken of it by the representatives of the live stock traders.

THE millions of people living in India are formidable rivals of wheat growers in the world's markets. During the last four years they have exported nearly 185 million bushels of wheat, of which 27 millions were exported in 1890, 56 millions in 1891, 28 millions in 1892, and 22 millions in 1893. The total product for 1894 is estimated at 258 million bushels, as against 268 million bushels in 1893. This year's crop is two million bushels below the average. More than the usual acreage of wheat was sown, owing to the generally favorable summer and autumn rains. The winter and spring weather varied widely in the different regions, so that, though the harvest was excellent in the Punjab, it was decidedly bad in the central provinces, and only fair elsewhere. The cultivation of this cereal appears to be extending in Bengal, and also in the northwestern provinces. Although the home consumption is great, there has in general been little trade in wheat between the provinces. Prices have been moderate, even in these sections where the crop was a complete failure, and the decline in the export trade has combined with the general abundance of all the grain harvests to keep the price of wheat below fifty cents a bushel.

CALIFORNIA fruit in London, England, has proved a great novelty. The first large shipment ever made to Britain reached London not long since. It is said that buyers were there from all parts of the kingdom, and critically examined the fruit. Although in fair condition it was over-ripe, showing that it had been picked too late and packed too lightly. The result of this initial shipment, says a New York report, was moderately satisfactory however, and the grapes, plums, and pears met with ready sale. Some of the last-named went at low prices, ranging at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per box of 40 pounds, although some of the greener pears brought as high as \$2.75 to \$2.85. It has been proved beyond a doubt that it is practicable to market Pacific Coast fruit in England.

THE following good advice penned by Mr. S. C. Bunstine is worthy of wide publication, for undoubtedly it can be more or less applied in every section of the country. It is on the evil of borrowing tools or the use of them. Here it is:—

"I have known men to walk two miles to grind an axe on a neighbor's grindstone—felt too poor to buy one of their own, and yet I have seen these same fellows with their tanks so full of firewater that locomotion was impossible."

See our Clubbing Lists on page 14 and second page of cover. If any of the publications you may require are not on the List, write to us for prices.



1st.—Trinity Medical School, Toronto, opened... Hon. J. S. Hall, who resigned the treasurership of Quebec, has left the cabinet... Ontario School of Pedagogy opened.

2nd.—The French market for Canadian cattle a failure, on account of overstocked markets... Dr. Oertel, the famous hygienist, died... Annual meeting Methodist Church Women's Missionary Society held in Toronto.

3rd.—Semi-centennial celebration of Knox College, Toronto, inaugurated... Japanese effected a landing in the rear of Lan Chun... Lord Hawke's English cricket team began a two days' match in Toronto.

4th.—Canon Pentreath, of Winnipeg, nominated for the bishopric of New Westminster... Lieut.-Col. Fred. Toller, of the governor-general's Body Guard, resigned... Mr. Stephen Richards, Q.C., member of Sandfield-Macdonald ministry, died.

5th.—W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., appointed chief justice of the Ontario Common Pleas... European bourses seriously affected by illness of the Czar.

6th.—Chinese government raised a loan of ten millions sterling... Washington authorities decide that natural gas from Canada to the United States be free of duty... Corner stone of the new Masonic temple in Montreal laid.

8th.—Bicyclist named Welshman killed at Hamilton by trolley... Austrian house of magnates rejected government bill for legal recognition of Jewish religion... Oliver Wendell Holmes died yesterday.

9th.—Ten thousand cloakmakers struck work in New York... Earl Grey, formerly Secretary of State in Great Britain, died, aged 92... Eight hop-pickers killed in railway accident at Chatham, Ont... Medical department, Queen's College, Kingston, formally opened.

10th.—Earthquake in Central Italy... Sir John Astley died... Sixth annual convention of the Ontario C. E. Union held at Kingston... Funeral of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

11th.—Sir John Rigby appointed a Lord of Appeal... Prof. Leyden assumed full charge of the Czar's case... Miss Frances E. Willard seriously ill.

12th.—G. S. Hofferma, Brautford, elected president of the North American Beekeepers' Association... W. R. Elmenhorst, president St. Lawrence sugar refinery, committed suicide... P. L. Potts nominated candidate for the Commons by North Bruce Patrons.

13th.—Statue of Sir John A. Macdonald unveiled in Toronto... Anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights celebrated at Niagara Falls... Lieut. Baert, the Belgian explorer, died.

15th.—John Burns, English labor leader, to visit Winnipeg... Sir Alfred Stephen, formerly governor of New South Wales, died... Satoli visited Montreal.

16th.—Reported capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese... Fifty-fourth session of Queen's College, Kingston, opened... Provincial board of health approve of the steps taken by Secretary Bryce for purification of streams.

17th.—A waterworks system for fire protection only agitated for Winnipeg... Second Triennial Dominion Convention of King's Daughters opened at Montreal... Percival Neal, the defaulting Canadian customs' officer, sent from Liverpool to Canada for trial.

18th.—Cardinal Persico seriously ill... Annual Convention of Ontario Baptists opened in St. Thomas.

19th.—Corner-stone of hall to commemorate the services of the late ex-mayor W. H. Howland laid at Mimico by Mr. H. A. Massey... Murder of Jessie Keith at Listowel, Ont.

20th.—Froude, the historian, died.

22nd.—Important conference on Sabbath observance held in Toronto... Contractor Emmanuel St. Louis arrested at Montreal charged with overcharging the government on contracts.

23rd.—Mr. Joseph Dubamel, the well-known Montreal Q.C., died... G. F. Marter, M.P.P., elected leader of Ontario Conservatives... W. R. Meredith sworn in as chief justice of the Common Pleas Division, Ontario High Court.

24th.—Nominations made for North-west Assembly... Mayor Essery chosen by London Conservatives to contest the seat vacant by the resignation of W. R. Meredith... Thos. D. Millar, Ingersoll, pioneer cheese trader, died.

25th.—Fatal fire at Normandie hotel, Montreal... Tenders called for Trent Valley Canal... Fred Victor Mission Hall, Toronto, erected by Mr. H. A. Massey in memory of his son, opened... Writ for London, Ont., issued.

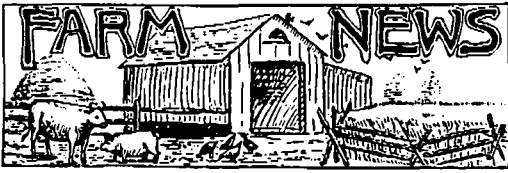
26th.—Tramp Chattelle confesses to having murdered Jessie Keith, at Listowel... Annual meeting of girls' home, Toronto, held... Reported that English capitalists have purchased the Sultana and Ophir gold mines at Lake of the Woods.

27th.—Mrs. Hartley found not guilty of the murder of her husband at Brautford Assizes.

28th.—Rev. Dr. Sims installed to the permanent pastorate of Bond St Congregational Church, Toronto... Dr. Roome nominated for the House of Commons by the West Middlesex Conservatives.

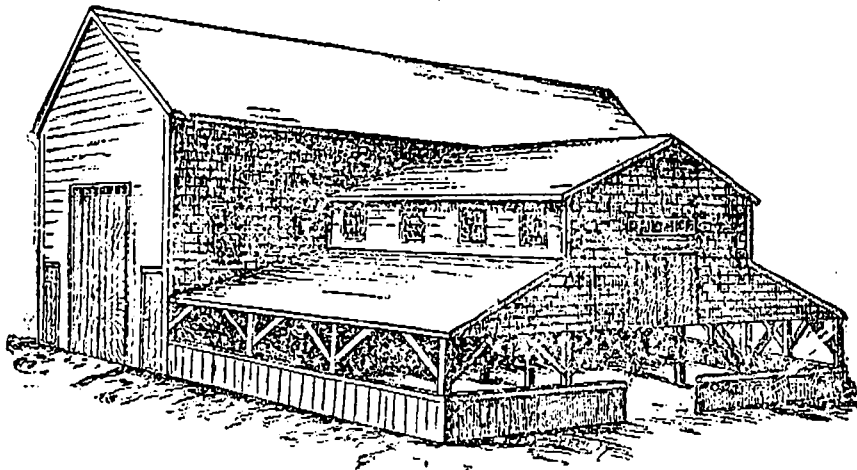
30th.—Hon. Mr. Merrier, ex-premier of Quebec, died at Montreal, after a long and severe illness... John Mitchell, Dorchester township, West Middlesex, Ont., celebrated his 101st birthday.

31st.—Celebration of Halloween... The young Empress of China committed suicide... Sir Henry Tyler re-elected president of the Grand Trunk Railway.



### Covered Barns.

WITHIN recent years a new method of protecting manure has found much favor in certain parts of the country, and this is in the use of completely covered barnyards, over which the accumulating manure from the cow and horse stalls, the calf and sheep pens, is evenly spread, and coarse litter thrown on top, the whole being kept firmly packed by the constant tramping of animals over it, preventing all injurious heating. Such a barnyard also provides splendid protection to animals when housed at night during the summer, this roof protecting them from heavy showers in the night, and affording an excellent opportunity for exercise in the winter, as all the sides, except that toward the south, can be protected against cold winds by being temporarily boarded up. The plan of a



PLAN FOR A ROOFED CATTLE YARD.

covered barnyard shown in the illustration provides not only for the required protection of both animals and manure, but affords also an excellent grain chamber, where grain can be stored convenient for use. Under the side roofs is also afforded a chance for the storing of small tools, and a great variety of articles that are continually in the way when stored about the farm buildings. The plan given here may prove suggestive, even when it is necessary to change it somewhat to adapt it to varied circumstances of location.

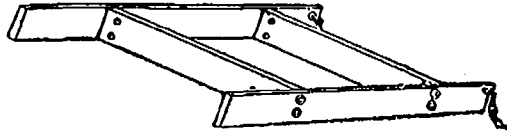
With all due regard to this and other means of saving manure, however, it should be thoroughly understood that manure is never worth any more than at the moment it is voided by our farm animals. It then contains so much nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, lime, etc., as it ever will contain. The sooner it is put upon the land the less waste there will be of those elements of plant food, unless the land is so exposed that the manure will wash off, or is so sandy that the plant food will leach away and be lost. Because excrement does not improve by keeping, it is applied at once.—*American Agriculturist*.

### A Leveller for Plowed Land.

One of the best contrivances for preparing wheat and corn ground is one that has been invented in the West, but which has not been patented. The soil here is a loam or drift deposit, free from gravel, and in some places the subsoil is a continuation of the upper soil for a great distance. In plowing the soil it is found that the land will wash during the heavy showers of the summer, and in many places becomes full of small gullies. Although it does not get hard or lumpy like soil of a more clayey nature, still there is trouble with clods when the season is very drouthy. In order to level the land and break the lumps, an implement

has been invented by the farmers here, and is very much in use. For want of some better name it is called a leveller. Another tool called the float, or clod breaker, must not be confounded with the leveller.

The leveller shown in the illustration is made by the use of four planks, three inches thick by twelve inches wide, and fourteen or sixteen feet long. About four feet from each end of two of



the planks a gaid is cut on one side of the plank on the surface side. These four planks are bolted together edgewise, not unlike a box without any bottom or top, except that the sides are not flush with the ends by four feet. If the corners are not braced, large eye-bolts must be used. In order to use the leveller a team is hitched to each of the two front corners, and the implement is hauled through the field, after having been weighted to the proper amount to best serve the character of the field in which it is used. The drivers ride on boards placed across the leveller. The soil will gather in front

original room. An ordinary window is cut down to the floor, making a door of it, while outside of this is built a rectangular addition that will make a charming little room for plants. Of course, the width and depth of the addition can be made to suit one's fancy. The glimpse which one has from the sitting room into such a plant room is exceedingly pleasing, as shown

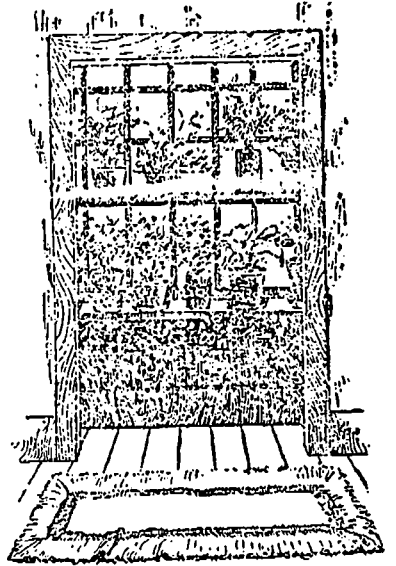


FIG. 2. INTERIOR VIEW OF PLANT ROOM.

in Fig. 2 particularly if the doorway is hung with a pretty portiere. Such a room should have double windows, then, if the portiere is drawn at night, the heat from the sitting-room would keep the plants from freezing on a cold night.

### Table for Sorting Beans.

THE culture of beans is rapidly increasing in Ontario, as they command a very profitable price in the market. In thrashing and winnowing the beans it is almost impossible to remove

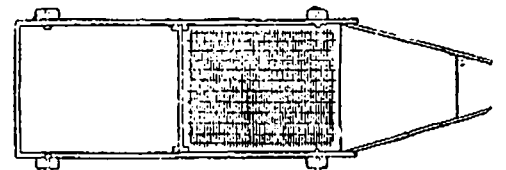


FIG. 1. VIEW OF BEAN SORTING TABLE FROM ABOVE.

all pieces of pods and vines, and the shrunken or diseased beans, hence hand sorting is necessary to put the beans in a clean condition which secures the best prices. An ingenious table on which to sort the beans is shown in the illustration from sketches by E. P. Judson. Fig. 1

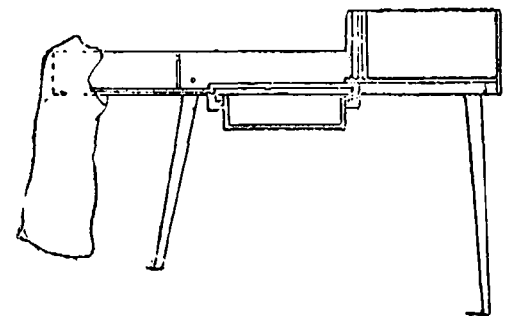


FIG. 2. SIDE VIEW OF BEAN SORTING TABLE.

presents a view of the table from above, showing the sieve and the spout. A side view is shown in Fig. 2, with drawers for refuse and bad beans beneath the sieve. This useful contrivance may be made in portable shape, and the legs can be folded so that it can be brought into the house on cold, stormy days. The legs are bolted to the sides with one bolt each. The height of the table can be varied by making the legs slant more or less, and then fastened by a wooden pin in holes bored to suit. A slide keeps the beans from pouring into the sieve too rapidly.

of the front plank and all the fine earth will sift through and under the plank; lumps will gather and be mashed, as uneven places are found in the field. When a dead-furrow is crossed, it is at once completely filled up and filled up and levelled in a way that cannot be done with any other tool.

The leveller and the float have almost superseded the harrow here in the preparation of the soil for crops. I prepared the ground for forty-five acres of wheat last fall that never had a harrow in the field, and the wheat looks at this writing as if it would yield thirty bushels per acre. It is a perfect stand and was put in with a press drill. The float or clod crusher is made by placing several planks, twelve or fourteen feet long, in such a way that they will overlap each other, like the siding of a house, and the float is drawn by two or by four horses. I have found that this implement does better work by not being too long. I prefer ten feet to sixteen in length. At the use of these two tools, a field is like an onion bed, and only needs a roller to complete it in some dry seasons.—G. W. FRANKLIN, in the *American Agriculturist*.

### A Small Plant Room.

THE addition of a bay window for the accommodation of plants means the tearing away of a considerable portion of one side of a room, and frequently makes the room thereafter incon-

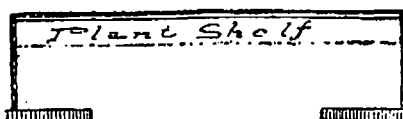


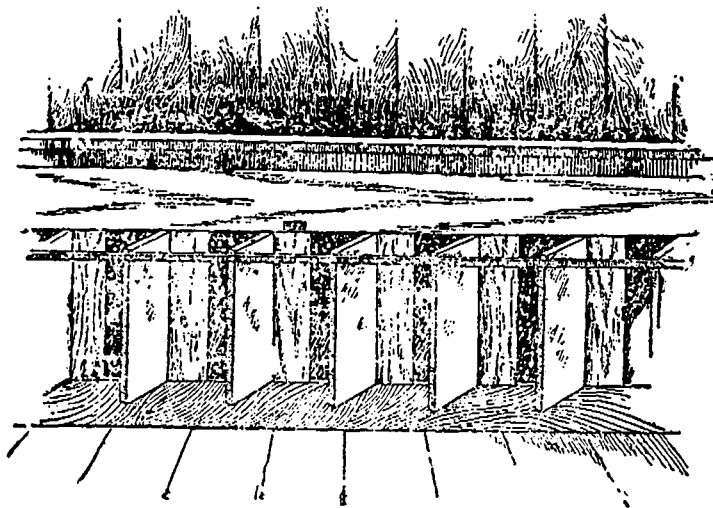
FIG. 1. GROUND PLAN OF PLANT ROOM.

venient for the arranging of furniture. The illustration, Fig. 1, shows how a plant window may be added with very little change in the

## Livestock.

### The Feeding of Sheep.

THE old-fashioned sheep pens gave the lambs free access to the feeding racks, and generally from thence to the barn floor, in both of which situations they managed to soil a good deal of feed, and to afford no little inconvenience to



CONVENIENT FEEDING RACKS FOR SHEEP.

the owner. Moreover the old-fashioned racks were very inconvenient when feeding grain or roots to the sheep, as their heads were either in the dish, or continually in its way, while those which first received their grain or root ration finished it soon after the last one was given hers, which gave the strong animals a chance to eat their own and then to fight for the ration of the weaker. The device shown herewith consists of narrow little doors, one for each sheep in the pen, through which only their heads can protrude. The doors are all opened and shut with one movement of the hand, and when shut can be fastened with a single movement. Each feed can be placed in position before the doors are opened, so that all can begin to eat at the same time, while no heads have been in the way of the feeder. The doors may be closed "between meals."

THERE are very few farmers who cannot raise a few hogs with profit. It must be remembered that good pasturage is the secret of success with them.

DAIRYMEN who are creamery patrons should have an eye to the by-product—the skim milk. They can obtain it very cheaply, and it is a direct road toward the making of cheap and profitable pork.

HOLSTEIN cows are the largest producers of any of the milk breeds. If you want quantity, and pretty good quality, too, you can't make any mistake in getting these.

THE winter dairy is one of the outgrowths of the new agriculture. One point that recommends it strongly is that it furnishes a source of income at a time when the farm is otherwise practically unproductive.

If you can raise one or two good colts each season, you may add materially to the profits of the stock department of your farm. But it will hardly pay to do it unless you have some good mares to start with. Poor mares bring poor colts, and these are not in any great demand. Be sure that the mares you breed are sound in body and limb, of a kind disposition, yet spirited and plucky. Then if you have used a good stallion you will be very apt to secure a colt that can be readily marketed at a price that will warrant all the care that you can bestow.

If you have made up your mind that stock-keeping is unprofitable business, it will be pretty hard to make it turn out differently. It needs faith in your occupation to bring about complete success. If you must decry the business, better get out of it at once.

A LACK of economy in feeding may show itself in various ways, including the following,

viz. ; Feeding unsuitable animals; buying the foods fed, rather than growing them; neglecting to grow the cheaper foods; and feeding food without regard to market values.

THE man who has time to sit by the stove in the village grocery while his cattle are shifting for themselves on the hill, working for dear life to get a nibble of frosted grass to keep them alive, is the one who blames "the government" because times are hard, and he has not money enough to pay for the farm.

HERE is one of the points of profit in growing horses: From the age of two and a half years a well bred colt, properly fed and handled, should be able to do enough work about the farm to pay for his keep—not heavy work, but light work which is just sufficient to give him the needed exercise.

It pays to give close attention to the care of a horse, cleanliness being an item which must be particularly looked after. A defective foot can ruin a horse about as quickly as any blemish. It is true that a good many feet are spoiled by defective shoeing, but vastly more by not being kept clean.

In breeding horses you must not let your expectations outrun common sense. Some men expect a full blood sire to produce a colt after his own style or finish, without any regard to the fact that the mare is of no style or type whatever. This cannot be done, and the sooner you make up your mind to it the better.

THE desire for good, lean pork, instead of so much fat, has put many people considering how the supply may be increased. Keep the young pigs as long as possible on grass, feed skim milk and bran and no corn. When the bodies or frames have grown give them oatmeal and rye, ground entire, mixed with bran, putting in twice as much bran as rye. Keep up a vegetable and apple diet, and allow them to eat all the grass they will. A little corn may be fed toward the end. Pork made in this way will be tender and juicy. The fat is something more than lard; it is meat, with the grain and substance of meat.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Ancient Hints on Poultry.

WHILE it is most interesting to note the rapid advances that have been made in recent years in poultry raising to accurately measure this amelioration and locate what has actually been accomplished by us of modern times, may be pleasing as well as profitable. To do this no better way suggests itself than that of inquiring into the facts known to our ancestors two and quarter centuries ago.

In "*Systema Agricultural*" or "*The Mystery of Husbandry Discovered*," by F. W. Gent, published in London, E. C., 1669, in treating the subject of Raising Fowl to a profit the writer says: "They are kept to a very great advantage in the Backsides and at the Barn doors of big farms and as I have certainly been informed a good farm had been wholly stocked with Poultry, spending the whole crop upon them and keeping several to attend them, and that it hath redounded to a very considerable improvement. It seems also consonant to reason, especially within a day's journey of London, that they might have a quick return and a good market, being in a capacity to furnish the market throughout the year, either with eggs, Chickens, Pullets, Capons or Cocks and hens, also the feathers must need yield a considerable advantage, especially if you shear them as they do sheep as in some places is usual, and the dung of poultry being of great use on the land, much exceeding the dung of any cattle whatsoever."

Therefore is convenient places made for them, as dark as may be, which doth much expedite their fattening, and the poultry there fed and the dung reserved, and before it hath taken wet let it be mixed with earth it will undoubtedly answer the expense of a great part of the corn you feed them withal. If they are fed on buckwheat or hemp-seed they will lay more eggs than with any other grain.

Their methods of hatching and rearing young brood might well be adopted by many farmers of to-day, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

"Hatch three or four dozen eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few boards, only by the heat of a candle or lamps. So that you order them that they may hatch about the same time that the hen hatches her eggs that you intend shall lead them. By this means you may keep the larger kinds to lay, and the lesser to sit and nurse up the chickens."

The idea of darkness as one of the essentials of quick fattening was very prominent with them, as will be observed from the writer's remarks on geese:

"The young or green geese are best fattened if kept dark, and fed with ground malt and milk mixed together. You will observe that geese usually sit in the night time with their beaks or bills on their rumps, where they suck out most of their moisture and fatness at a small bunch of feathers, which you shall find standing upright on their rumps always moist, which if cut away close before you put them to fattening they will be fat in much less time and with much less meat than otherwise. Give them carrots also."

In closing his article on geese he says: "The Jews wrap the goose up in a Linen Apron, and hang her up in a dark place, stopping her ears with Peason, or some other thing, that by neither hearing nor seeing of anything she be not forced to struggle nor cry; after they give her pellets of ground malt or Barley steeped in water thrice a day, setting by them water and gravel, by which manner of feeding, they make them so fat that it is almost incredible."

MEND your broken panes of glass; tighten up all the cracks; give your fowl houses a good washing with lime, and have everything clean, dry and sweet for the coming winter.

## ALANSON HARRIS.

A PIONEER CANADIAN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER PASSES OVER TO THE "SILENT MAJORITY."

ALANSON HARRIS, founder of the business of A. Harris Son & Co., Ltd., of Brantford, Canada, and vice-president of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, died at Brantford, Ontario, on Oct. 3rd, 1894, aged seventy-eight years. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the lungs, together with that physical decadence incidental to a man of his ripe years.

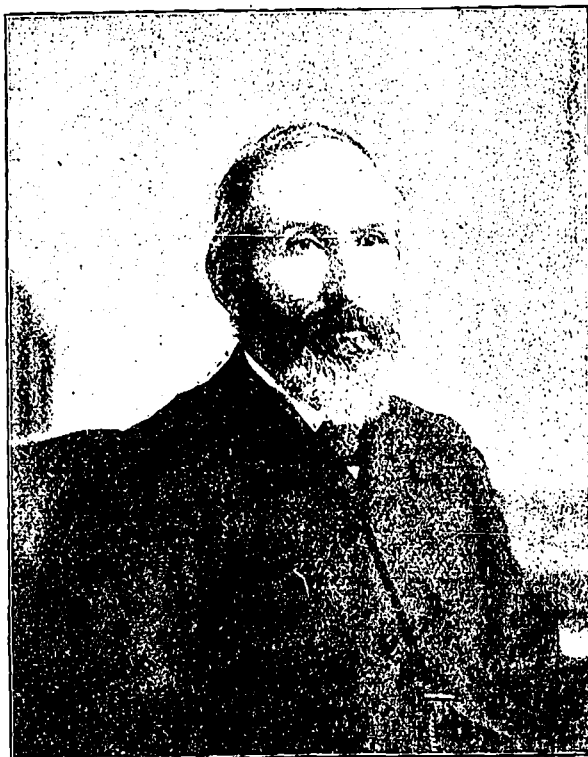
Alanson Harris was the eldest son of John and Catharine (Duggert) Harris, both natives of New York, and now deceased for some years. He was born near the town of Ingersoll, Oxford county, on April 1, 1816. A few years afterwards he, with his parents removed to Boston, Norfolk county, where he received his early school training, which was but limited. In early life he was engaged in farming, and also had charge of his father's saw mill at Boston. He removed to Mount Pleasant in the year 1841, and in connection with his father built a saw mill on Whiteman's creek, about seven miles from the city, where they cut considerable lumber and sold the first load of strip lath that ever came into Brantford. John Harris, the father of the deceased, was the inventor of a wooden revolving horse-rake, so commonly used a few years ago, many of which he made and sold. The son seemed to inherit the practical ability of the father, and having a natural inclination for manufacturing pursuits, he disposed of his interest in the mill and purchased a small foundry in the village of Beamsville, Lincoln county.

Starting out with the determination of establishing a successful and permanent business, he began by studying the needs of the farming community, and selecting those implements for manufacture most required at that time. By his natural ability and practical ingenuity, combined with fair dealing, he succeeded in his object, for the plows, cultivators and other implements proved so satisfactory to his customers that the business gradually increased in volume.

In the year 1862 he associated with him his eldest son John, then twenty-one years of age, giving him one-half interest in the business. The latter threw all his youthful energy into the industry, adding the mower and reaper to the list of goods. The business, under the joint management, grew up so rapidly that it was found necessary in 1891 to enlarge operations, hence the removal to Brantford. Mr. Harris has never aspired to any public office, but he has devoted his time and attention to his rapidly increasing business. Besides being the honored head of the large industry which bears his name, he was a director of the Brantford Cordage Company.

When over a quarter of a century ago Alanson Harris bought a small foundry in the village of Beamsville, and began the manufacture of

plows, cultivators, etc., he little thought he was laying the foundation of a great industry. Previous to this the Beamsville shop had been run by different owners with varied success, but the genius of Mr. Harris for mechanical pursuits at once became apparent, for the infant industry soon became noted for the excellence of its products. It was not, however, until his son John became associated with his father in business, and the reaper and mower were added to their list of goods that anything more than local celebrity was secured. John Harris, a natural born mechanic, threw himself with all the ardor of youth into the business, and determined from the outset of his career that the best goods, and the best only, should be the products of the concern. On such a basis it was not long until the Harris implements were known far and wide, and commanded ready sale, so much so that it was found necessary to enlarge the premises by the addition of a new molding shop. In 1867 the cutting of grain by machinery was not very general, and while



ALANSON HARRIS.

reapers were being manufactured which attained a degree of success, they were for the most part of a crude character. That year A. Harris & Son, as the firm was then styled, introduced and commenced to build Kirby hand-rake reapers, which achieved quite a reputation. This hand-rake reaper required two men to operate it, one to drive, the other to rake off the grain into sheaves. In 1869 the self-rake was introduced, and in a year or two their popularity was such that the foundry in Beamsville was found quite inadequate to supply the demand. In 1872 J. K. Osborne was admitted as a member of the firm, and the removal to Brantford was decided upon, and in that year a portion of the Colborne street factory was built under the supervision of Mr. Harris. From 1872 till 1881 the business continued to increase with rapid strides, the premises being constantly enlarged and the popularity of the Brantford machines extending.

In 1881 A. Harris, Son & Company was incorporated under the Dominion joint stock com-

panies act, and since that date its business career has been one of uninterrupted success, the fame of its products extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its ramifications reaching to nearly every quarter of the globe. The almost phenomenal success of this company can be directly traced to the principles laid down over a quarter of a century ago, viz., reliable goods and square dealing.

Here, only a few years' experience were sufficient to teach the firm that more capacious premises were necessary to meet and overtake their rapidly increasing business. About ten years ago they began the construction of blacksmith shops and other similar buildings on the site of the present edifice. Even this relief was not sufficient, and so after much consideration it was ultimately determined to erect a building commensurate with the importance and demands of the business. In 1888 the present magnificent structure was commenced and pushed forward to completion, and finally occupied by the company.

This condition of affairs continued along until the fall of 1891, when proposals were made for the amalgamation of the Harris company with the Massey's of Toronto. The completion of this large corporation was hardly announced when it became known that two other agricultural industries, J. O. Wisner, Son & Company, and Patterson & Bro. Co., had also consented to join what was to be hereafter known as the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., owning and operating factories in Toronto, Brantford and Woodstock. In this new organization Mr. Harris accepted the position of vice-president, with H. A. Massey as president. Mr. Harris, however, no longer continued to take any active part in the work, which was handed over to younger heads and stronger hands. The more recent history of the firm is well-known and needs no repetition.

Mr. Harris' private life was above reproach. He was always the friend of the needy and friendless. Though not a public man, he was keenly alive to the vital questions of the day and thoroughly posted on all matters concerning the political and moral welfare of his country. He was a member of the Baptist church and a liberal giver to the cause of religion and charity. He was twice married and leaves to mourn him a wife and two children.

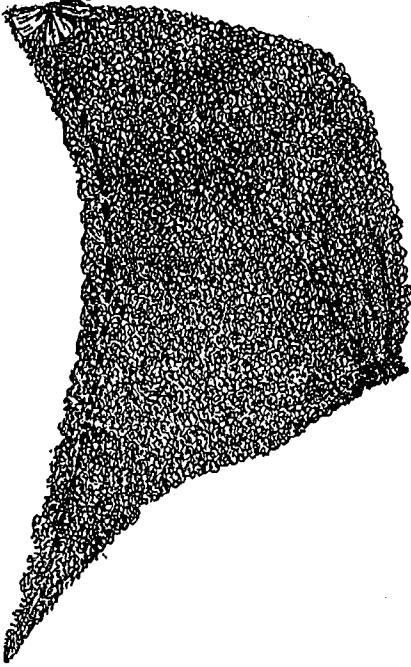
Mr. Harris' funeral took place Oct. 5th from the First Baptist Church, Brantford, where he had been an honored member for many years. The service was conducted by Rev. T. Johnston, assisted by Rev. D. Hutchinson, Rev. W. H. Porter, and Rev. Dr. Stewart. All spoke in deeply earnest words of the kindness and generosity as exhibited by the life of Mr. Harris.

A memorial service was also held in the Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, Sunday, Oct. 14th, where the only remaining son, Rev. Elmore Harris, is pastor. It was largely through the generosity of Mr. Harris that this church was erected, and many mission churches throughout the province owe their existence to his timely aid.



### A Crocheted Hood.

A PRETTY and easily made hood for wearing when the hat or bonnet might spoil the arrangement of the hair when "going out to tea," and yet simple enough to wear when running into a neighbor's on an errand or to make a friendly



call, is shown in the sketch. Not the least among its recommendations is its universal becomingness, the soft fluffy edge, when of a suitable color, making a charming frame around the face. It is crocheted out of ice-wool, using a good-sized bone crochet needle. One box of ice-wool, a yard each of baby ribbon and No. 7 satin ribbon will be required. The ice-wool usually sells at twenty-five cents a box.

Any one who can crochet at all will have no trouble to follow these directions: Make a chain of three stitches and join into a circle.

*1st, Row.*—Three chains, fasten into the circle with a single crochet stitch, three chains, fasten, three chains, fasten, three chains, fasten.

*2nd, Row.*—Three chains, fasten with a single crochet stitch into the middle stitch of the first loop, three chains, fasten into the same stitch in the same manner, three chains, fasten into the middle stitch of the next loop, three chains and fasten into the same loop; repeat until the row is finished, and you will have a square with three loops on each side.

*3rd, Row.*—Three chains, fasten into the middle stitch of the next loop, with a single crochet stitch, three chains fastened into the same loop, three chains fastened with a single stitch into the middle stitch of the next loop, three chains fastened into middle stitch of next loop, three chains fastened into middle stitch of next loop, three chains fastened into middle stitch of next loop, repeat until row is complete. Now you have a square with four loops on each side. Continue working in this way, widening at each corner, every round, until all but three balls of the ice-wool have been used. Now increase the number of chains in each loop by two, making five instead of three; work in this way until all but about a yard of the wool has been used; break off and fasten the end by drawing it through a number of times.

In joining this wool it is necessary after tying the knot to sew it. It is so wiry that otherwise the ends are apt to work loose in a short time and unravel.

Take this crocheted square and fold the points together (shawl fashion), allow a row of loops on one side to come out beyond those of the

other, run in the baby-ribbon through the loops as shown in the sketch, about an inch from the edge, sew the ribbon tightly at each end, and put a bow made of wider ribbon in the centre of the point. Make two plaits, turning toward the centre and meeting in each side of the lower edge and about an inch from it. Sew them strongly in place with the piece of ice-wool saved from the hood.

A very handsome shawl can be crocheted in this manner, using six boxes of the wool, four for the centre and two for the border. The widening being at each corner and the rows going all round the square, it will keep its shape and not "sag."

White and the light shades of blue, yellow or pink can be used in this wool, as from its firm, glossy finish, it does not soil readily.—*Country Gentleman.*

### A Novel Clothes Brush.

OUR illustration shows a queer little clothes-brush that is as pretty as it is useful, and makes an appropriate gift where one does not care to give anything costly. The bit of a brush is quite easily made, if one has a supply of horse-hair within reach. Lay a large handful of the long hairs together in a straight, compact bundle, and bind them securely. Over the place of

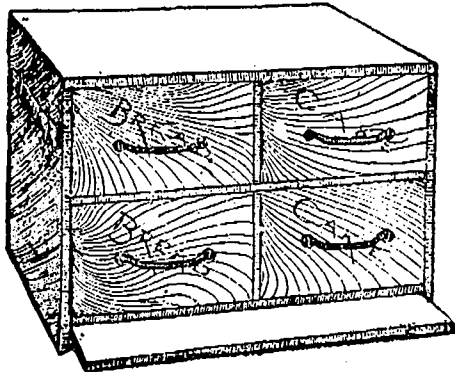


SERVICEABLE BRUSH.

binding, which is a little to one side of the middle, sew a short strip of red velvet or plush, turning in the edges at the sides and joining the ends with a fancy stitching of silk of the same color. Now you are ready for the dainty handle which is made of picot-edged "baby" ribbon of any color desirable. In this case it is a delicate shade of blue. It passes around the velvet just inside either edge, and ties in two little bows, with a loop between for the handle. The ends of the horsehair are clipped until they are perfectly even and form a stiff brush.

### Bread and Cake Cabinet.

Numerous households have the tin cake boxes, and such are better off than the families whose cake reposes upon plates upon shelves and whose cookies and doughnuts are quartered in covered tin pails, but tin cake boxes are rarely tight enough to keep out ants and other insects, or to keep in the moisture, without which cake is dry and tasteless. Moreover, putting several kinds of cake into one tin box usually results (in the moving and replacing of one variety to get to another), in a serious "mussing" of the cake which greatly injures its attractiveness, and, therefore the pleasure of eating it. A much better arrangement, and one easily secured, is to have a cabinet made, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, with four or more drawers, broad and not too deep, each fitting



USEFUL STOREROOM CONVENIENCE.

tightly into the cabinet, a part of which are to be used for bread, which, in many households, has also no fixed abiding place where it may be

kept fresh, and a part for cake. The loaves, either of bread or cake, can thus be laid in one of the drawers, and not thereafter disturbed until wanted for the table. Below the lower drawers is a place to slide in a cake and bread board, which can be drawn out when it is desired to cut a loaf, after which it is slipped back into place, thus being kept clean. A bread knife will always be at hand, if some such arrangement is made for it as shown in the cut. Such a cabinet will be made of whitewood, smoothed with sandpaper and then shellacked.

If the color has been taken out of silk by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore the color.

After a room has been newly papered there should be ample opportunity given the paper to dry upon the walls before a fire is built in the apartment.

Monograms on a bride's house linen now are made in heavy linen floss or rope silk, its heaviness varying in accordance with the material it is used upon.

Crape is of four different weaves, from the light crape, single threaded, through the double and triple weaves to the quadruple, which is the best quality.

Hot water, as hot as can be borne (the wounded part being placed therein fifteen or twenty minutes) is the best thing that can be used to heal a strain or bruise.

A WOMAN'S periodical has been having a prize competition in don'ts in dress. One of the "honorable mentions" is rather clever:

Don't adopt the latest mode,  
Don't trail your dress upon the road,  
Don't ever lace your waist too tightly,  
Don't wear a boot or glove unsightly,  
Don't wear a thing that needs repair,  
Don't, please, forget to brush your hair,  
Don't ever wear too large a check,  
Don't show too much of snowy neck

### REVIEWS.

*Scribner's* for October has an excellent article on "Railroad Travel in England and America." All the papers making up this number are very good.

RUNNING through the numbers of *Harper's Magazine* are two of the celebrated novels of the year, namely, "Trilby," by Geo. Du Maurier; and "The Golden House," by Richard Dudley Warner.

J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the well-known postal reformer and author of the Imperial penny postage scheme, writes on "The Transatlantic Mails" in the *North American Review* for October.

*Outing* for October is an exceedingly attractive and beautifully illustrated number. Many breezy and seasonable sketches of sport, travel and recreation, and two complete stories, afford a variety of reading calculated to suit all tastes.

*McClure's Magazine* will show its usual pre-eminence in the matter of short stories in the November number. Among others there will be short stories by Conan Doyle, Charles F. Lummis and Robert Barr.

"The Church and its Relation to Labor" was the subject of a remarkable address at the Grindelwald Conference by Mr. Alfred Ewen Fletcher, editor of the *London Daily Chronicle*. The entire address appears in the October number of the *Review of Reviews*.

*The Chautauquan* for October is full of interesting information. Specially good papers are "The Development of Railroads in the United States," "Social Life in England in the Seventeenth Century," and "The Newspaper Press of Europe," also one on the composition of the British Parliament and its processes of legislation.

THE complete English edition of the famous *Illustrated London News*, with its reports and illustrations of the latest trouble in the East, by its own special artists and correspondents at the seat of war, makes it invaluable to those who desire to keep *en rapport* with the current events of the day.

*The Quarterly Illustrator* for the last three months of the year gathers in a store of summer memories. Through its pages one may live the outdoor season over again with any of the two or three hundred artists to whose near and distant haunts it shows the way.

Dr. Heinrich Hensoldt's third paper on "Occult Science in Tibet" appears in the *October Arena*. This series of articles has created a great deal of discussion. Some writers are violently opposed to Dr. Hensoldt's statements and refuse to consider them seriously; others regard them as of the greatest importance and value.

All the above first-class magazines are on our *Clubbing List*. See *List* on another page.



### How Fujinoko found Content.

VERY far away, in far Japan, near one of the quaintest of its quaint little villages, there lived a funny man—a poor stonecutter whose name was Fujinoko. Every day he worked hard to earn money enough to supply the wants of his family, and he not only managed to do this, but sometimes he saved a little something over. On certain days he would row out in a funny little boat to a great rock that lay in the sea not very far from shore, and there he would hammer and chisel and pry until he had broken off several large pieces of stone. These he would carry away to be fashioned into monuments which he sold to those who wished to do honor to their departed ancestors.

Now, Fujinoko was a very discontented little man. He was always grumbling because he was poor, while some others were rich.

One very hot day he had gone to the rock in his little boat, taking his dinner with him. He expected to spend the entire day in getting a fresh supply of stone.

He worked away until it was nearly noon, and then he stopped and sat down within the shadow of the rock to rest and eat his dinner.

While he was nibbling away at his boiled rice and his bit of fish, a large boat, propelled by half a dozen oarsmen, shot swiftly by. In it sat the owner of the boat, a rich merchant from the neighboring city; and near him sat his servants, one of whom was fanning him, while another was supplying him with refreshments.

"There, now," said Fujinoko, "look at that! Why is that man so much richer and greater than I? I work harder, and yet I have nothing while he has everything."

"It is unbearable! I want to be better than all. Out! How hot it is and how tired I am! I wish I did not have to work so hard. I wish I was that man in the boat! I w-i-i-s-h I was—"

"Will not the Honorable Master deign to take his tea?" said a voice near him.

The little man raised his head, rubbed his eyes, and looked about him with astonishment.

The great rock and his little boat had disappeared. His dusty and ragged clothing was also gone, and he was dressed in the finest and richest of robes. He was sitting under a silken shade, in the stern of a large boat, before him knelt a man holding a small tray on which was a cup of fragrant tea.

Poor little Fujinoko looked so astonished and perplexed that the servant said:

"The Honorable Master has been dozing. I think, and I fear I have disturbed him; but this is the hour at which he commanded that his tea should be served."

It began to dawn upon the mind of the little man that his great wish was realized. So he took the cup with a lordly air, tasted the tea, found fault with its flavor, and finally drank it slowly; then, replacing the cup upon the tray, he relapsed into quiet enjoyment.

Soon the boat drew near to a great city, and the boatmen skillfully brought her along side of some stone landing-steps.

As the servants bustled about, gathering up their master's belongings, a man descended the steps, bowing profoundly, to announce that the Honorable Master's litter was ready. Fujinoko seated himself in the litter; the bearers raised it and attended by all his retinue, he was borne away.

They had not proceeded far, however, when a great commotion arose and two armed men came striding along the street crying:

"Way for the Prince! Room for the Lord of Choshi! Move aside there, you merchant, or you will get hurt!"

So Fujinoko and his party were hustled to one side of the street, to await the passing of the great man.

Immediately the little man's grumbling fit came on again.

"This is too bad!" he said to himself. "Here is a man who is more powerful than I, and before whom I must bow, how shall I remedy the matter? Alas, I know not! I wish I was the Prince of Choshi!" and bowing his head he gave way to gloomy thoughts.

When he looked up again, they had left the city behind them and were traversing the open country. It seemed to him that his retinue had grown larger; there were now many men about his litter, and the greater part of them were clad in armor and bore swords and spears. Soon they began to cry:

"Way for the Prince!"

Hardly had he settled himself comfortably when he was disturbed by a noise as of a great trampling of horses, and at once his bearers hurried to the side of the road and stopped.

"What is it?" asked Fujinoko impatiently.

"Why are we stopping here?"

The man-at-arms, whose post was beside the litter, replied:

"My lord, the banner of the Emperor is approaching; his Sacred Majesty rides forth to hunt, and is even now about to pass by."

"How aggravating!" said Fujinoko angrily. "Must I be eternally meeting some one to whom I must give way?" At this moment the Emperor, surrounded by his guards, rode by. The new-made Prince of Choshi bowed profoundly to his sovereign, but all the while envy filled his heart, and he muttered to himself:

"Here, at last, is a man than whom there is none greater! Ah, if I could be that man!"

Whish! In a twinkling the litter, its bearers, and all his retainers disappeared, and he found himself seated upon a magnificent horse, arrayed in imperial robes, and surrounded by the richly dressed throng of courtiers and soldiers, all decorated with the imperial insignia.

"At last," said Fujinoko, to himself, "here I am at the top of the ladder! There is now no one who is greater than I!"

Soon the cavalcade arrived at the hunting grounds, and made preparations for the hunt; but before all was ready, the sun shone out so fiercely that the Emperor and all his train, unable to endure the heat, took shelter in a neighboring temple.

Very angry indeed was Fujinoko. "So!" he exclaimed, "the Emperor is not the strongest after all, since he is conquered by the sun! Oh, ye mighty gods, I must be stronger than all! Let me be the sun!"

At once he felt himself rising from the earth, and swelling out, growing as he rose higher and higher. Fujinoko had become the Sun.

Now he exulted, and said: "Ha, ha! Now I am the strongest!"

Far away on the horizon, there arose a dark cloud, and it came rolling up and up and spread itself out between the burning sun and the poor parched earth. Then every heart was lifted in gratitude to the gods for the great dark cloud.

Hot with anger was Fujinoko, and he exerted his power upon the cloud; but without effect. At last he pettishly exclaimed, "Ho! it must be admitted I am not yet the strongest, since I cannot drive away the cloud. I will no longer be the Sun—I wish to be the cloud!"

No sooner were the words spoken than he felt himself descending rapidly, and found himself turned into a great dark cloud.

He hurried at once to exercise his new power, and the cloud began to send showers of rain fiercely upon the earth.

Again the poor people were obliged to run for shelter.

"Ho, ho! now indeed I am the strongest?" he cried; and he sailed away.

At length he espied a great rock lying out in the sea. "Now," he cried, "I am going to wash you clear away; so look out, my friend!"

Then the rain began to beat upon the rock,

but it seemed to make no difference to the rock whether it rained or not.

At last Fujinoko gave up in despair, crying: "I shall wear myself clear away striving with this great hulk of a rock! He is stronger than I. Oh, that I might be the rock."

Falling again? Yes, so he was, and becoming smaller and harder; finally a plunge and a great splash? and Fujinoko changed into a giant rock.

Well, the sun shone its hottest upon him and he never minded it, the clouds rained their hardest upon him, but he was not disturbed. He laughed gleefully: "Ho, ho! Behold, I am stronger than the strongest!"

But one day there came rowing off from the land a funny little man in a funny little boat; he came straight to the rock, landed upon it, and, making the boat fast, he took out of it some hammers and chisels and a crowbar.

"Now," said the rock, "what do you want? But no matter—you can't have it, for I'm the strongest, I'll have you know!"

The little man gave no heed to this speech, and soon had broken off quite a large piece.

Upon this the rock gave way to despairing rage. "Will there never be an end to this tiresome business?" "Shall I never get to be the strongest? I want to be that man!"

Just as he finished speaking, or rather shouting, these words, a great wave came rolling up and drenched his sides; he started, shivered, and looked about him, and lo, he was again the same funny little man that he was at the beginning!

He seized his hammer and chisel, whacking away so stoutly and sturdily that in a very short time he had all the material that he could conveniently carry, and rowed away home.

As soon as his friends saw him, they stared and said: "Hullo, what's the matter?" But Fujinoko only chuckled. "Why, he has gone crazy!" said they; but he said nothing.

And in as much as they had previously called him "Fujinoko the grumbler," they now called him "Fujinoko the merry."—*St. Nicholas.*





WHO HAS NOT BEEN CAUGHT?



WIFE—Oh, George! I have forgotten my gloves, and I can't get the drawer open.



HUSBAND (irritably)—If you women would only make an effort when you attempt anything you would succeed oftener than you do. You needn't laugh; it has got to come!



There!!!

UNFORTUNATE FIGURE OF SPEECH.

"Gentlemen," said the chairman of the Anarchist meeting, "in my judgment the time has not yet come for action in this matter. If you resolve to go ahead, gentlemen, I wash my hands of the whole business."

It was at this point the disturbance took place, and when the police had restored order there was seen a large jagged hole in the window back of the platform, through which the chairman had retired from the scene, head first.

IN THE BUSINESS CLASS.

The teacher of a commercial class was hearing the class in banking recite and he called on a pensive looking fellow from an interior town. "What's the nature of a check?" he asked, "that makes it valuable?" "The signature," responded the pensive party, and the teacher wanted to apologize.

Hazely—"By George! I can't understand it. My credit must be gone. Business men don't seem to think I'll be able to pay." Mrs. Hazely—"Perhaps they'd think so if they saw your wife dress better."

He was a countryman, and he walked along a busy thoroughfare and read a sign over the door of a manufacturing establishment: "Cast-iron Sinks." It made him mad. He said that any fool ought to know that.

AN AMUSING ANECDOTE.

When Gen. Grant arrived at Chattanooga, he ordered Hooker, who was then at Bridgeport, to advance to Look-out Valley, menace Bragg's flank, and protect the passage of supplies up the Tennessee to within a short distance from the famishing armies. This was promptly done. Hooker's main force took post at Wauhatchie, where he was attacked before daylight on the morning of the 23rd of October. After a battle for three hours in the darkness, the Confederates were beaten and driven away. During this struggle an amusing incident occurred. When the battle began about 200 mules, frightened by the noise, broke from their tether and dashed into the ranks of Wade Hampton's legion, and produced a great panic. The Confederates supposed it to be a charge of Hooker's cavalry, and fell back in great confusion. The incident was a theme for a mock heroic poem of six stanzas in imitation of Tennyson's "Charge of the Six Hundred," two verses of which were:

Forward the mule brigade—  
Was there a mule dismayed?  
Not when their long ears felt  
All their ropes sundered.  
Theirs not to make reply—  
Theirs not to reason why—  
Theirs but to make them fly—  
On! to the Georgia troops  
Broke the two hundred.  
Mules to the right of them—  
Mules to the left of them—  
Mules all behind them—  
Pawed, brayed and thundered;  
Breaking their own confines—  
Breaking through Longstreet's lines—  
Testing chivalric spines,  
Into the Georgia troops  
Stormed the two hundred."

"Call him a veteran joke writer? Why, he is not more than 20 years old." "That is so; but his jokes are veterans all the same."

"Can I see you apart for a moment?" "You mean alone, don't you?" "Yes; a loan—that's it, exactly. I want to borrow five."

Easterly—"You have no system of street sweeping in Paris City, of course?" Col. Kansas—"Bless you, yes! The cyclones do that for us regularly."

Guest (morning after arrival)—"Great Scott! I was nearly eaten up by mosquitoes last night! And yet you have the face to say upon your circular, 'Not a mosquito upon the place.'" Host—"Yes; but you see I wrote that circular last winter."

Birds of evil omen—scare-crows.

How is the sun supported? By its beams.

The universal step-father—the dancing-master.

Keeping up appearance—the successful actor.

A man of deep research—the submarine diver.

The bite of an adder—the bookkeeper's lunch.

The man who knows the least always insists on telling it.

The burglar, for all his "taking" ways, is not a popular man.

The civil engineer's ambition—to be monarch of all he surveys.

It is generally a very straight road to the barroom, but a mighty crooked one coming back.

Mr. Landsman—"How formidable that war-ship looks in front!" Mrs. Landsman—"Yes, and how stern behind!"

"Tubbs says he's been making a number of improvements about his home recently." "Yes; I noticed he's sold the piano and lawn mower."

Mrs. Chatleigh—"Every one, you know, has a skeleton in their closet." Mrs. Crampleigh—"Thank goodness, we haven't. We live in a flat."

Mr. Oldstyle—"I don't think that a college education amounts to much." Mr. Sparrerod—"Don't you? Well, you ought to foot my boy's bills and see."

"How do we hear?" asks a scientist. That is easily told. Somebody tells a friend and tells him not to tell, and the friend of the teller tells a friend of ours and he tells us, and so we hear.

"Look here," said the proprietor of the lunch establishment, "this coin has a hole in it." "Well," replied Meandering Mike, "so had the doughnut ye sold me." And he strode haughtily on.

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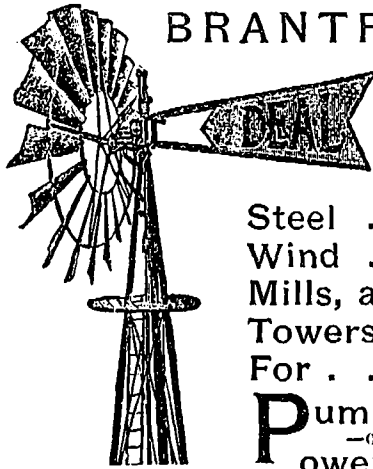
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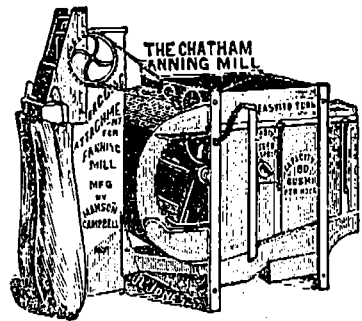
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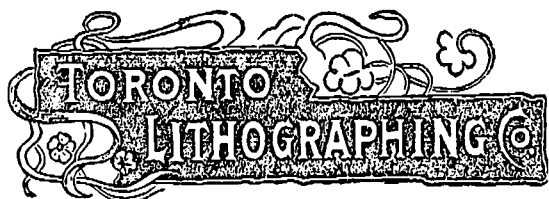
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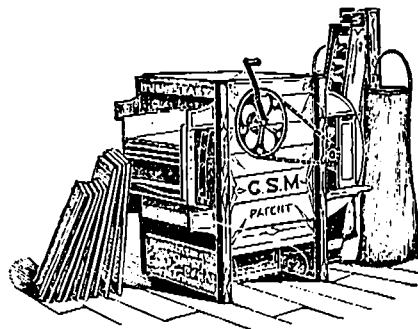
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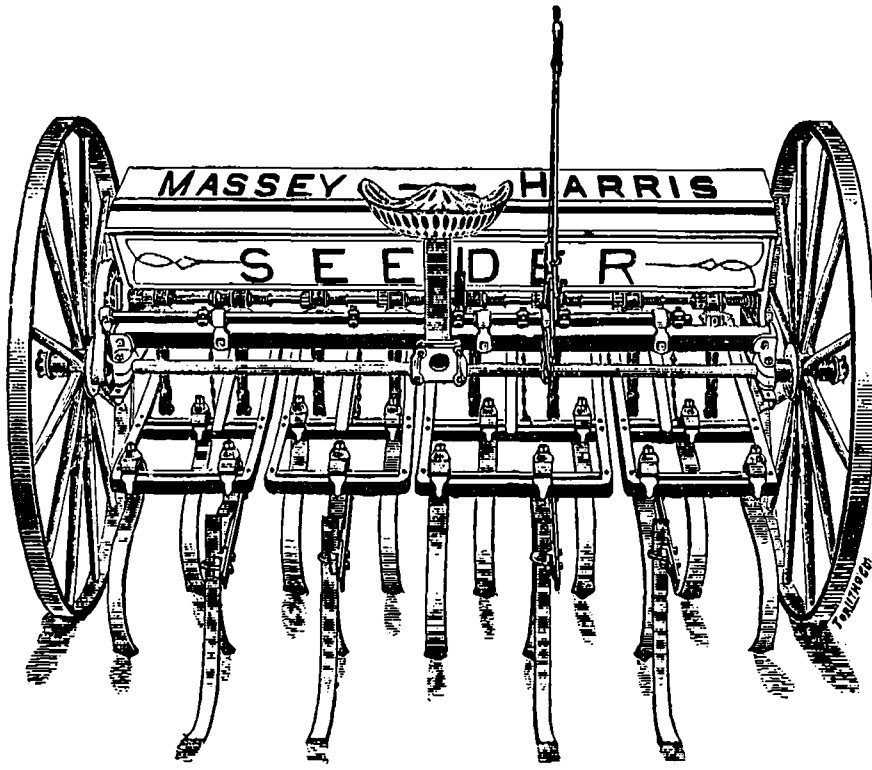
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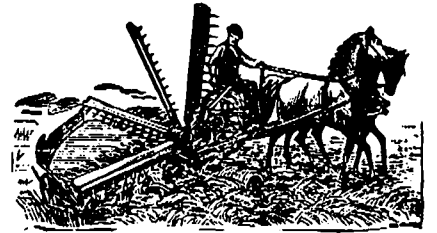
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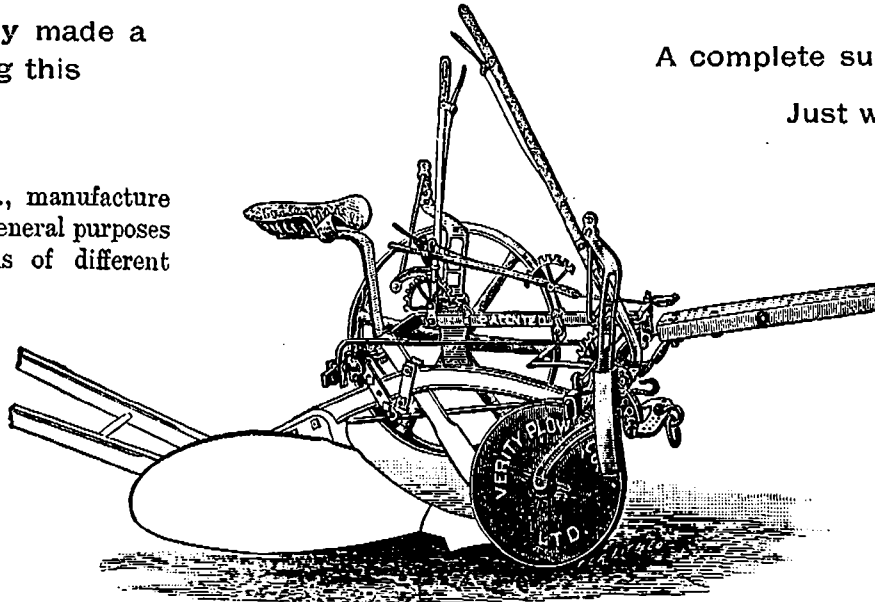
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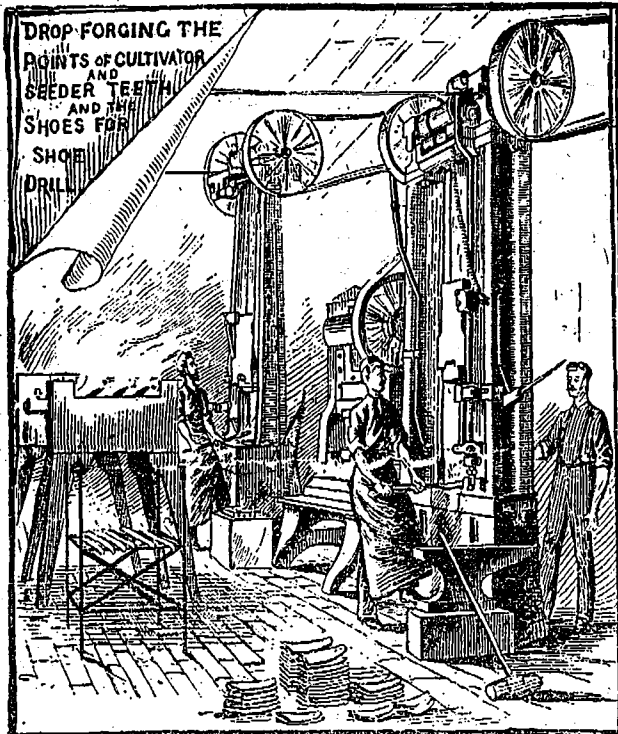
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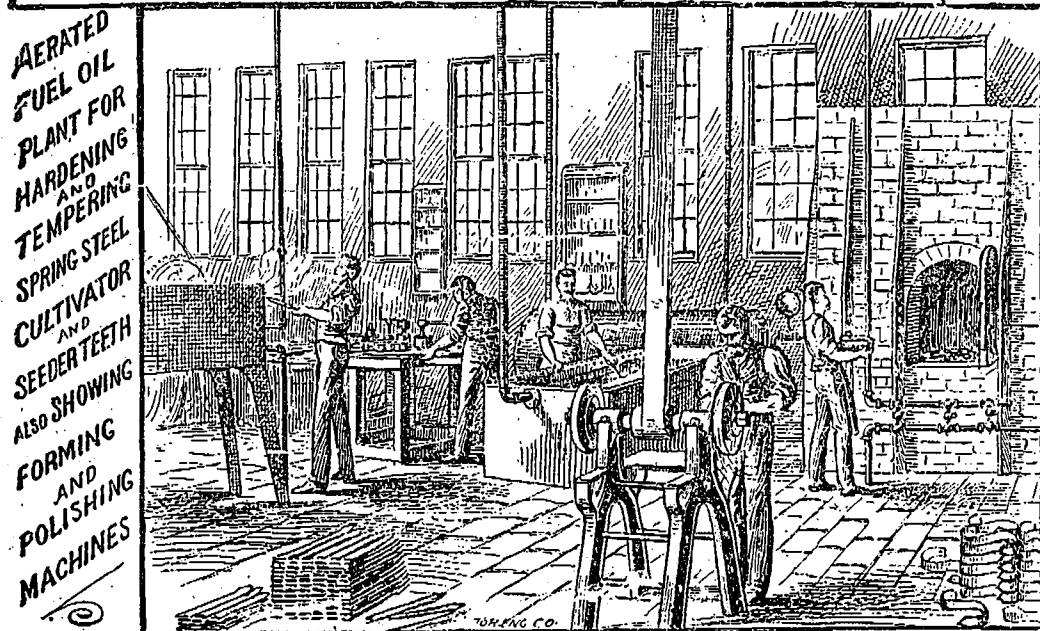
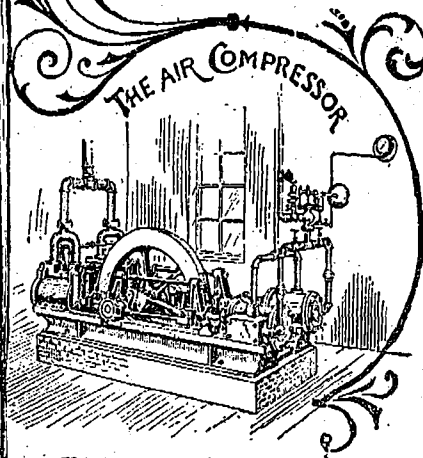
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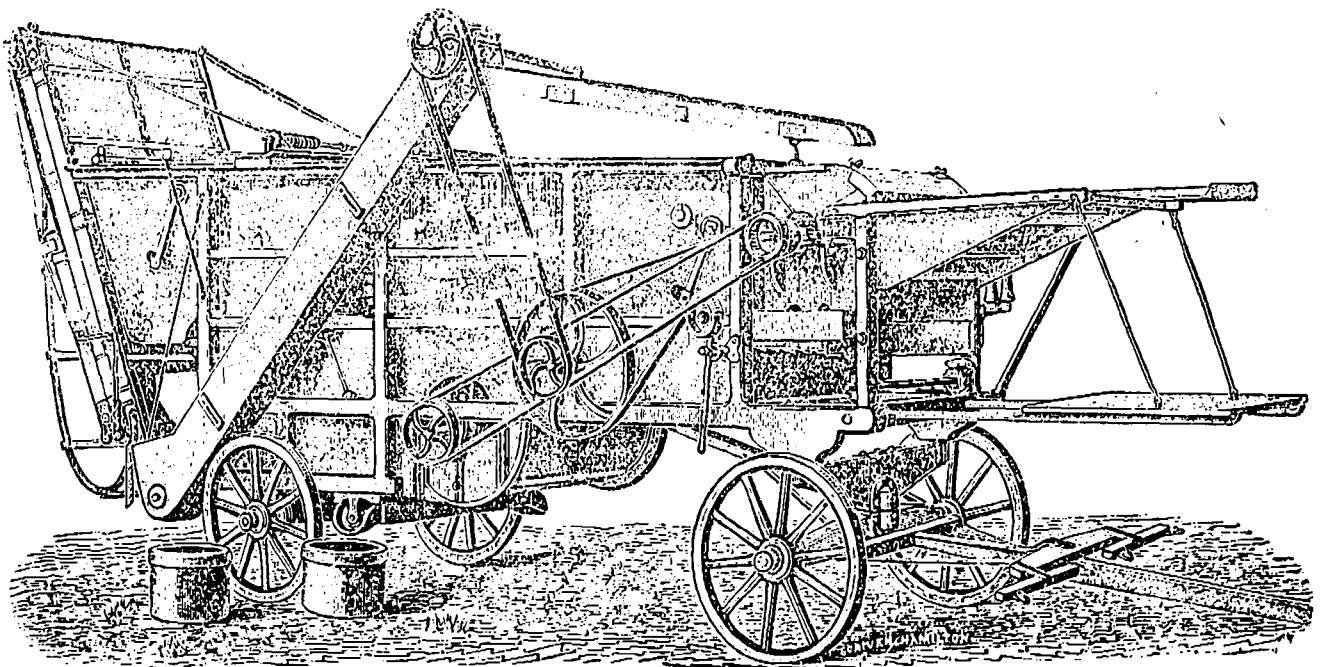
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