

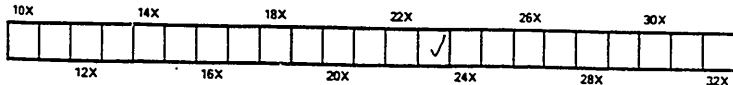
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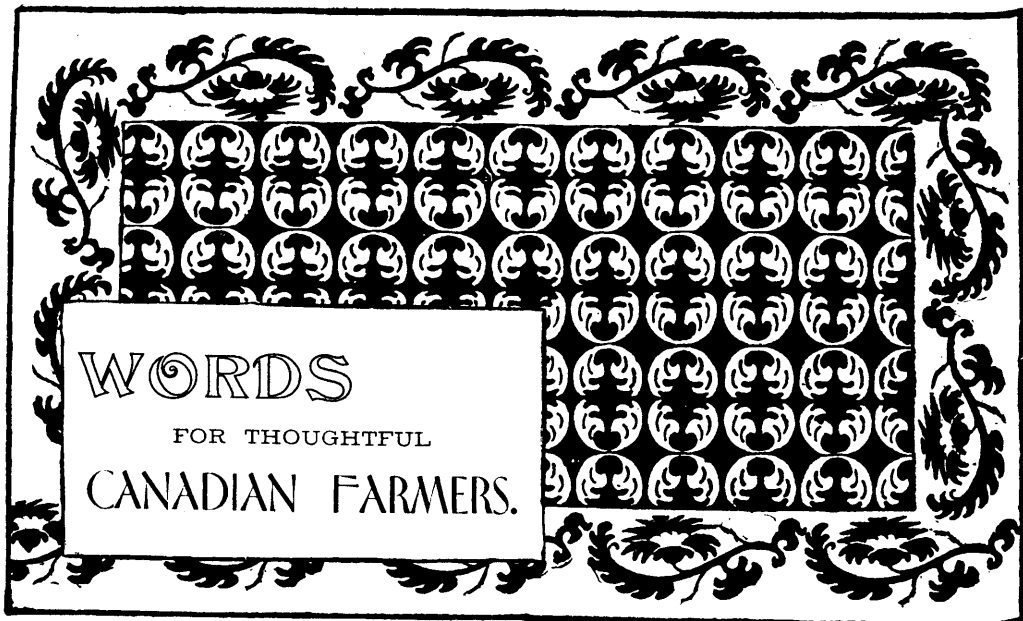
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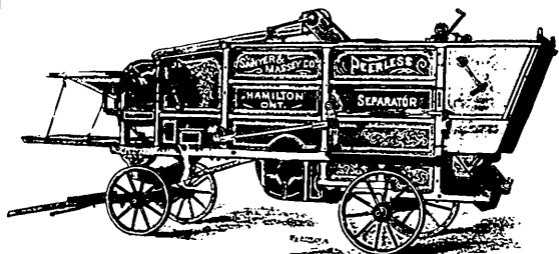
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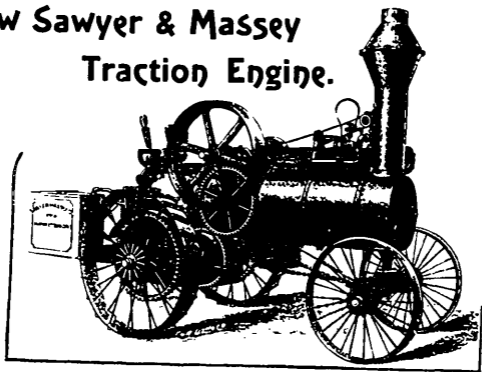


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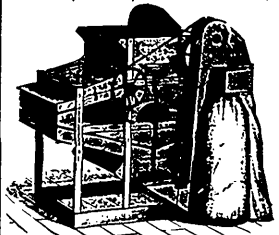
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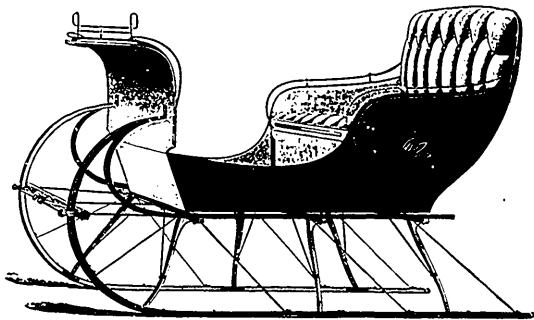
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AROUND THE WORLD



RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SIAM BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE headquarters of an Empire so world-wide as our own, are necessarily the scene of much hospitality extended to foreign poten-

tates. Barely had the echoes of the Jubilee demonstration died away, when London extended cordial welcome to the King of Siam. While the visit is nomin-

ally without "political significance," it must be remembered that the personal sympathies or antipathies of an oriental monarch have a great deal to do with the political relations that may exist between his and any other country. That the King of Siam's sympathies are not antagonistic to England may be judged by the fact that his son and nephew are being educated at one of the big public schools in England. During the twenty-eight years he has been on the throne the King of Siam has introduced many essentially British reforms in his kingdom, which is the "neutral buffer" between England and France in South Eastern Asia. These two countries guarantee Siam a certain amount of protection from encroachment by other

While entertaining royal visitors, England has serious work on hand in different parts of the world. The recovery of Khartoum and the final crushing of the Dervishes is her no small task in North Western Africa. Operations here promise to end as satisfactorily as did those of last year when Dongola was captured after the famous march, to which we made pictorial and other reference in our January issue.

Periodical frontier wars in India would seem to be a condition of our rule in that vastly populated empire within an empire, but the present Indian trouble appears to be more serious than any that has occurred since General Roberts' famous march on Candahar practically closed the Afghanistan war of 1839.



PEACE OR WAR—INDIAN JIRGA.

European powers on Siamese territory. As both France and England are anxious to have the strongest "pull" with the King of Siam it will be seen that the cordial hospitality with which His Highness is being received in England is not likely to be barren of political results. The visitor is a handsome man, of medium height and distinguished mien. Of his country a writer in the *Contemporary Review* says:

"Serfdom reigns openly in Siam, but there the poor man is never hungry and seldom discontented or vicious. Polygamy is legal, but no woman is outcast if faithful to her best feelings, and monstrous inhumanity to children is almost unknown."

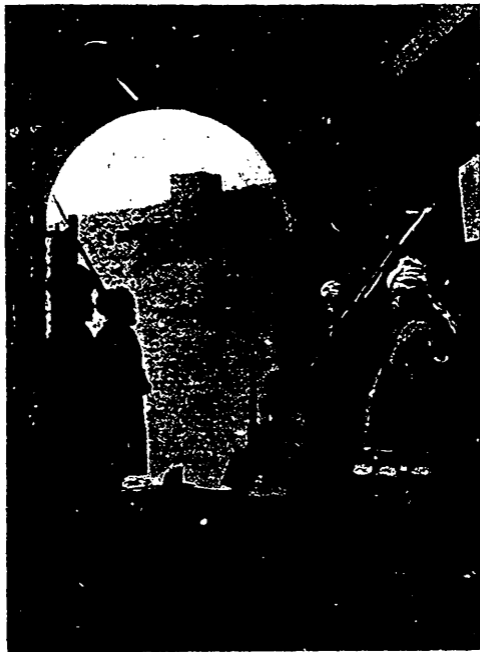
Our illustration on this page represents a Jirga or council of Pathans on the frontier.

The "Jirga" is a council of the leading men of a clan, assembled in the way which is customary for the settling of the business of the country. The men here in conclave had come down from the hills around to discuss with the Political Officer the question whether they would fight us or not. They all sit at the door of the Political Officer's tent, the leading men in front, and each in turn speaks, urging his point with considerable skill. A man's rank among these clans is judged by the quality of the weapons he wears, and these men had all good Martini-Henry rifles, which

at some time or other were no doubt stolen in India, where the loss of rifles among our native troops is of frequent occurrence.

In the midst of all her troubles with her rebellious subjects in Cuba and the

and killed Spain's most capable son, her Prime Minister, Senor Cánovas del Castillo. The deceased statesman was honored and respected not only by his countrymen, but in every country in in Europe.



AT THE GATE OF ALI MUSJID.

Philippino Islands, and the unrest at home occasioned by the drain upon the country's resources of men and money to quell these rebellions, Spain has suffered a terrible visitation at the hands of an anarchist malcontent who shot

We have referred elsewhere to the meeting in Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but it is only fitting that a pictorial reference to an event of such importance should find place here, and we therefore



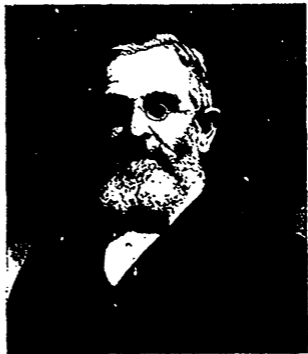
DON ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO,
PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN. ASSASSINATED AUGUST 8.

re-produce, with considerable pleasure, the portrait of Sir John Evans, the present President of the British Association.

We remain still within the realm of science in our next illustration, that of the departure of Prof. Andree in his aerial craft on his search for the North Pole. Whether the intrepid explorer will attain his object, or his name be added to the list of North Pole victims, is a matter of great uncertainty. Excitement prevails as to his present whereabouts. One week a balloon, supposed to be his, is seen sailing over Manitoba; the following week, word comes from Siberia, thousands of miles distant, that the Professor is "passing through that country."

The balloon, which cost \$10,000, is about seventy-five English feet in height from the opening of the balloon proper to the top, and, roughly, a hundred feet high from the top to the bottom of the basket.

It is made of three thicknesses of silk held together with varnish and overlaid with two coats of varnish. Although this balloon may be regarded as being in almost every respect a novelty, the most striking characteristic is the guiding and steering apparatus. This apparatus, to describe it in brief, consists mainly of guiding ropes of different lengths, the shortest being about 1000 ft., and the longest about 1200 ft. in length. These ropes hang from the bearing-ring just above the car and drag along the earth or ice. The idea of having different lengths of rope is that in case one of them got foul of some object, the others should run free. These guiding-ropes drag after the balloon, and are shifted by the voyager as he wills, so that their weight and hold on the balloon shall affect its course in one direction or another. It was Dr. Andree's intention to keep about 500 ft. above the earth—that is, of course, on the average; for it is obvious that when the weather is bright and warm the balloon



SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B.
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING AT TORONTO,
AUGUST 18, 1877.

would ascend a little, while when it is dull and colder it would come nearer the earth. Still, the guiding-ropes are intended to prevent its ascending above a certain altitude.

The car is, however, the most interesting part of the whole aerial vessel. It is only about 5 ft. deep and a little over 6 ft. in diameter. It is covered with a lid of basket-work, and in the lid there is a

their progress through the air, they are at the same time standing in the middle of their observatory, recording whatever there may be to note.

The crew of the "Eagle"—for so this historic balloon is named—numbers but three in all—Dr. Andree himself, Dr. Strindberg, a young man of twenty-five who has already won some success in science, and Herr Fraenckell, an en-

gineer. Andree himself is said by all who know him to be of the stuff of which great explorers are made—skilful, steadfast, and dauntlessly courageous—and the past history of Arctic exploration has shown again and again what men of this calibre can accomplish.

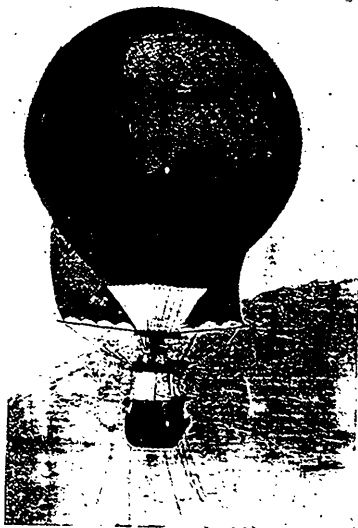
Should he be fortunate enough to return alive, whether he discovers the Polo or not, Prof. Andree's experience will form most interesting reading.

With all eyes centred on news from Canada's most lately discovered gold fields, we offer no apology for our next three illustrations. We produce them, however, without the slightest desire to stimulate the "go" fever among our countrymen who have opportunities of making a living where they are. The most authentic reports yet to hand indicate that it is nothing short of suicide to attempt to reach the El Dorado of today at this time of the year without at least one year's supply of provisions and ample equipment for transportation

through a country whose inaccessibility is its chief characteristic.

The following graphic description of the discomfort of travel en route to the Yukon is from a letter received from the United States statistical expert:

"On account of the continuous rains, the soil washes down from the steep mountain sides, and wherever there is a level place you will find a bog, into which a man sinks to his knees at every



DEPARTURE OF THE "EAGLE."

trap-door to allow the explorers to pass through. One man sleeps at a time, while the others are at work and at watch. The latter stand upon the lid, partly screened from the bitter wind by canvas. At about the height of their waist there is a large ring of about the same diameter as the car, and on this are firmly fixed the scientific instruments of the expedition. In fact, while they stand on the lid of the car, watching



ON THE WAY TO THE YUKON.—PERILS OF TRAVEL IN ALASKA.

step. This is one of the worst features of the trails, and makes it almost impossible to use horses. Many of the boggy places have been corduroyed, and I suppose by next summer the Skaguay trail, which is now practically impassable on

tered along the trail. Prices for packing and for all kinds of service are practically prohibitive for most of those who are attempting to get in, and many are carrying over their own outfits. It takes a man with an adequate outfit a



EN ROUTE TO DAWSON CITY. ON THE YUKON.

account of the bogs, will be in fair condition. At present the condition of affairs on both trails is terrible, and hundreds of men are bound to starve and freeze to death if they continue to come this way. I passed at least a

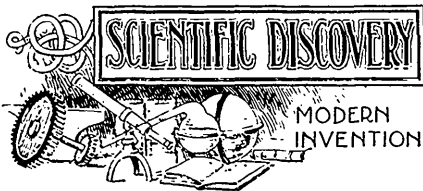
month to get to the lake. There are many here who have been five or six weeks packing their outfits over, and are not ready to start down the river yet. All who have come to Skaguay or Dyea within the last week or so will



EN ROUTE TO DAWSON CITY. IN THE LYNN CANAL.

housand men between Dyea and here, and not more than one hundred have got their outfits this side of the summit. Every fifty yards along the trails are piles of goods, and I suppose there are provisions to the value of \$200,000 scat-

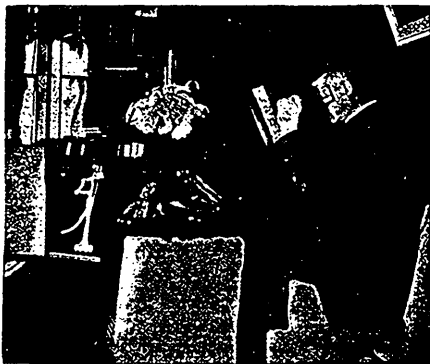
tered along the trail. Prices for packing and for all kinds of service are practically prohibitive for most of those who are attempting to get in, and many are carrying over their own outfits. It takes a man with an adequate outfit a



A NEW USE FOR X RAYS.

IN a recent issue the *Electrical Review* of New York mentioned the fact that the French customs officers were experimenting with an X-ray apparatus designed to detect dutiable articles con-

cently underwent successful tests at the Pavilion de Rohan and the Gare du Ford. The apparatus consists of a square case of the dimensions of an ordinary soap box, with a sliding front,



FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICER INSPECTING A WOMAN'S HAT AND HAIR BY MEANS OF X-RAY APPARATUS.

cealed about the clothing of a traveller or in sealed packages. The accompanying illustrations—for which we are indebted to our contemporary—show this apparatus in an improved form devised by Prof. Gaston Ségué and which re-

upon which rests the Crookes tube holder. Inside the case is the accumulator, from which, by a single turn of a knob, the electric current passes through insulated wires into the tube, thus producing the rays.

The "lorgnetto humaine," or fluorescent stereoscope, through which, in the illustration herewith, one of the individuals is seen peering, constitutes the most important feature of Professor Séguy's improvement. With the aid of this simple device the examination of objects by means of the X-ray apparatus in broad daylight is accomplished without difficulty. The operator adjusts the stereoscope to his eyes in any light, and the objects placed between the fluorescent screen at the base of his holder and the Crookes tube become as clear and visible as if the room were entirely darkened. These advantages have been made clear to the French Government, and have led

baggage and merchandise. The photographs published here illustrate the various phases of these tests.

In one picture we see the inspection of a woman's hat—their favorite hiding-place for jewelry, diamonds, etc., among the smuggling fraternity; a second picture shows us the method of inspecting hand-satchels which also applies to all kinds of baggage. The tests discovered the presence of all metallic objects, gems, tobacco and cigars, and even the numerous textile fabrics, fine laces and brocades. It was shown that with the help of the "lorgnetto humaine" certain adulterations of wines and liquors could easily be detected; also the



FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICER EXAMINING A HAND SATCHEL BY MEANS OF X-RAY APPARATUS.

to the adoption of the machine for various purposes.

The chief advantage of the "lorgnetto humaine" is that it simplifies the application of the X-ray to the extent of permitting the general use of Professor Roentgen's discovery without the trouble and expense heretofore attendant upon all experiments of the kind. One of its most important rôles will be in the customs service. That is clear, from the fact that the Paris experiments, both in the office of the chief of the French customs, Monsieur Pallain, and at the Gare du Nord, were undertaken with a view to ascertaining the value of the invention as applied to the inspection of

quality of certain dyed silks. Finally—and this of some importance in this age of bombs and dynamite—it was ascertained that an infernal machine would not resist the all-revealing light, but would at once surrender its great secret under its irresistible spell.

The custom-house inspector will no longer trample roughshod on our feelings. He will disappear forever and in his place will come a mild and innocuous personage with something like an opera-glass in his hand. If you have told the truth and have nothing to declare, this newcomer will just take a fluorescent peep at your belongings, and disappear from view like a fleeting shadow.

THE MAJOR'S ADVENTURE.

MISS ABIGAIL DOBBS—of Aunt Abby, as her doting relatives called her—had several peculiarities, chief of which, and the one that caused her friends the most annoyance, was extreme changeableness. Nevertheless, the entire Dobbs family adored her, for she had, besides her peculiarities, a large bank account, and each fond relative secretly considered himself her special favorite and respective heir, though all loudly disclaimed any thought of such a thing. Thus matters had stood for years, and at the time my story opens, Miss Abigail Dobbs had just turned fifty.

"She is safe beyond the matrimonial age now," said Mrs. Dobbs to her husband, as they sat on the piazza one pleasant afternoon. "One never feels secure before that."

Mrs. Nathan Dobbs considered her husband's heirship an absolute certainty, and with good reason; for hadn't Miss Abigail once hinted as much? And Emeline Dobbs could take a hint as well as the next; to be sure she did not intimate her expectations to the other members of the family; they would only be the more diligent in their own behalf.

But alas for human expectations! Mrs. Dobbs had scarcely finished imparting this pleasant information to Nathan when the postman came up the walk with a letter.

"It's from Aunt Abby," she exclaimed, looking at the address.

Opening the letter, she glanced hastily through its contents, then, beginning again, perused it more slowly, looking very much puzzled. She had read it three times when Nathan's patience gave out.

"Well," he exclaimed, "is it Greek?"

"It might as well be for all I can make out of it," said his wife. "Listen—"

"My Dear Emeline—As this is to be the week of the army encampment, I thought I would take advantage of the occasion and pay you a little visit. I shall bring Major F. with me; he is a little odd, and inclined to think every stranger his enemy; but I know you will like him, he is such an amiable little fellow in the main. I must stop over at Cousin Jane's on the way up, and, as it is better for the Major to see as few new faces as possible, I will just send him right through, and Nathan can meet him. I shall come by the first train in the morning, but don't on any account let Major F. out of your sight until I

come. No one knows what might happen if you did. He will be in the train that arrives at 5.30 this afternoon.

Your affectionate Aunt Abigail."

"Now what do you think of that?" exclaimed Mrs. Dobbs.

"Oh," replied Nathan slowly, "it is some new freak she has taken; this Major seems to be a singular person."

"Singular! Why he must be half crazy! And she has forgotten to mention his name! I wonder how under the canopy she expects we're going to find him! It isn't anyone belonging to the family that I know of; who can he be, anyway?"

Nathan slowly shook his head.

"You don't suppose Aunt Abby is going to be married, do you?" continued his wife anxiously. "Why don't you say something? You look as if you did not give a pin about the matter."

"What is the use?" continued Mr. Dobbs cheerfully. "What is to be will be."

"After all our expectations!" said Mrs. Dobbs indignantly. "But now that he is coming, I suppose we shall have to make the best of it. It is time you were off," she said, glancing through the window at the town clock; "it is five to a minute."

Mr. Dobbs took his hat and started on his quest, and Mrs. Dobbs hurried upstairs to arrange the spare room.

It was the first day of the encampment. Regiments from all parts of the country had been pouring into the city all day, and there was a bustle everywhere. When Mr. Dobbs reached the station the 5.30 had arrived, and its passengers were hurrying out into the streets. Mr. Dobbs looked sharply at the strangers, but seeing nobody that he thought would answer for "Major F.," he sought the guard. That personage knew nothing of the Major, and Nathan lingered in the waiting-room until it was empty, save for a few war veterans. He approached one of these, and carefully explained his mission. The soldier shook his head; he knew nothing of the strange major. Seeing a veteran standing in the doorway who looked as if he might be a personage of some importance, Mr. Dobbs went to him and repeated his question.

"Why, yes," replied the veteran. "There was a stranger with Colonel Blank—a very remarkable man, too. Let me see," he added thoughtfully; "his name was Major Farnsworth. Yes, that was it—Major Farnsworth. There they are now," he added, as two men

entered the room. "The tall one is the major."

Mr. Dobbs hastened towards the strangers.

"Mr. Farnsworth, I believe," he said, bowing to one of them—a tall, dignified man.

The stranger bowed gravely, and Mr. Dobbs quickly explained his errand. The major looked puzzled.

"Dobbs, Dobbs," he repeated thoughtfully. "It must be some old school friend that I can't recall for the moment; you see I have been away for several years, and I did not know that I had any friends living in this part of the country."

"The idiot!" thought Mr. Dobbs, in great disgust. "He has forgotten where he started from this morning. No wonder Aunt Abby said he was odd."

"But I assure you," added the Major pleasantly, "that I will gladly accept your generous invitation."

As they walked towards home Mr. Dobbs was both surprised and pleased by the Major's genial and brilliant conversation. He was evidently a man of education and had travelled extensively, he was odd only at intervals, it seems.

"An uncommonly intelligent man," Mr. Dobbs said to his wife when they were alone.

Mrs. Dobbs was not so easily pleased. "He does seem very agreeable," she admitted, "but you can't trust these queer people. Why, he may take a fit at any minute, and do something terrible, thinking we are his enemies. Do be on your guard, Nathan."

For some time then she kept vigilance failed to detect the slightest peculiarity in their guest, who entertained them after dinner with a very interesting account of his travels and adventures. They were charmed by his genial personality, and at a loss to account for the explicit caution in Miss Abigail's letter. Towards the close of the evening, however, there was a pause in the conversation, and the Major quietly slipped his hand into his coat pocket, drew out an ivory-handled penknife, and began, slowly and thoughtfully, to cut a small stick into shreds. Mrs. Dobbs, with an "I told you so" expression, glanced anxiously at her husband. Mr. Dobbs felt uneasy; his guest was a powerful man, and there was no help within call. Suddenly a book at the Major's elbow fell to the floor, and he stooped to pick it up, leaving the knife on the table. Mr. Dobbs instantly whipped it up and dropped it in his pocket. The next moment the Major replaced the book, looked about the table, then glanced at the floor. He said nothing, however, and soon after, being fatigued after his day's journey, excused himself and went to bed.

After a hasty consultation the host and hostess concluded that under the

circumstances it would be wise to keep watch for the first part of the night at least.

"Why, he might get up and murder us all in our beds," declared Mrs. Dobbs.

They quickly laid their plans. Mr. Dobbs sat on the top stair of the landing in the hall near the door of the Major's room. Mrs. Dobbs sat in a rocking-chair at the end of the hall, where she could watch her husband and be ready to scream at the first sign of alarm. Even Bridget was called from her snug bed and placed on guard half-way down the stairs, so that she could be called upon in case of necessity.

Thus the long hours dragged slowly on until midnight; there was not a sound to break the stillness saving the ticking of the clock in the sitting-room below. Bridget's head nodded and sank lower and lower; presently she paid the penalty of sleeping at her post by rolling down the stairs, and landing with a shriek and a thud in the hall below. Master and mistress hastened to her side, and, to add to their confusion and alarm, the Major's surprised face appeared at the landing above.

"Has anything happened?" he asked quickly.

"Bridget has fallen downstairs," replied Mr. Dobbs. "No harm done."

The Major disappeared.

"Odd people, these," he remarked, as he closed and locked the door after him. Bridget, save for a thump on the head and a good shaking up, was not hurt, and was hurried off to bed, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs retired to the sitting-room, where they alternately listened and dozed; but nothing further happened to disturb the peace and quietude of the house.

Breakfast was barely under way the next morning when Miss Abigail's smiling face appeared in the door.

"Aunt Abby at last," exclaimed Mrs. Dobbs, with an expression of intense relief. "I am so glad you have come."

"Why, Emeline," said Miss Abigail quickly; "you look dreadful. What is the matter?"

"We didn't sleep a wink last night," answered Mrs. Dobbs, "on account of—"

"On account of the Major," interrupted Miss Abigail. "What a pity. You see I changed my mind and took him with me, after all, and—"

"Took him with you?" broke in Mrs. Dobbs with such sharpness that Miss Abigail stared.

"Why, Major F.," she answered meekly. "His name is Fleetfoot, but I call him 'F.' for short. Here he is," she added, pointing to a lop-eared, bow-legged poodle under her arm, which nobody had noticed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs gazed at each other in silence.

"A fine blunder!" said Mr. Dobbs.

Mrs. Dobbs laughed hysterically, while her husband explained the situation fully to his mystified relative.

"As if I would have a real major, brass buttons and all, following me about," said Miss Abigail in great disgust when he had finished.

Of course, the situation had to be explained to Major Farnsworth, and Mr. Dobbs hastened away to make the explanation.

"So that accounts for last night's doings," said the Major, laughing. "I confess I felt a little uneasy myself part of the time."

Mr. Dobbs then invited him most cordially to remain with them during the encampment, and the invitation was accepted.

The week that followed was a very enjoyable one; everybody was charmed with the genial Major. Even Bridget forgave him her cracked skull. Mrs. Dobbs was especially happy, for never before had Aunt Abby bestowed such marked favor upon her.

"Thank, of course, I always knew I was her favorite niece-in-law," she remarked complacently to Nathan.

The week drew to a close. On the afternoon of the last day Miss Abigail, as smiling as a May morning, came into the sitting-room where Mrs. Dobbs was busy with her plants.

"Sit down, Emeline," she said, "I have something very important to say to you."

"She is going to speak of her will," thought Mrs. Dobbs, quickly seating herself on the sofa beside the spinster.

"You know I have always thought a great deal of you and Nathan, Emeline," continued Miss Abigail.

Mrs. Dobbs faintly trembled with expectation.

"And we have always thought the world of you, Aunt Abby," she said, warmly.

"I know it, Emeline, so I thought I would tell you right away; of course, the others need not know until the last thing."

"Of course not," echoed Mrs. Dobbs, beside herself with joy. "I wouldn't mention it for the world."

"Well," continued Miss Abigail slowly, after a moment's pause, in which Mrs. Dobbs reached the highest degree of certainty, "in three months from to-day Major Farnsworth and I are to be married."

Mrs. Dobbs' face was a blank; she caught the arm of the sofa for support.

"I—I—wish you much happiness, I am sure," she gasped.

"I know you would be pleased," said Miss Abigail, as she hurried out to meet the Major who was coming up the path.

"Why, if a piece of the sky had fallen I shouldn't have been more taken aback," Mrs. Dobbs said to Nathan afterwards. "And to think it all came about through Aunt Abby's changeableness."

Woman's Life.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

1897 ~ SEPTEMBER ~ 1897						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

1897 ~ OCTOBER ~ 1897						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

PRACTICALLY all the timber used for cigar-boxes comes from Cuba.

THE bridge of Victoria, at Montreal, is the longest pier bridge in the world.

IT takes eight times the strength to go upstairs as to go the same distance on the level.

OVER 300,000 specimens of fossil insects have been collected from various parts of the world. Of these, butterflies are among the very rarest, as less than twenty specimens all told have been found.

IRELAND has the smallest suicide rate of any country in Europe—only 10 in 1,000,000.

THE British soldier receives daily as rations 20 ounces of biscuit, 14 ounces of meat, 7 ounces of peas or beans, 2 ounces of sugar and 1 ounce of cocoa.

THE "life-tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of woody growth known to arbor-culturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

On & Around the Farm.

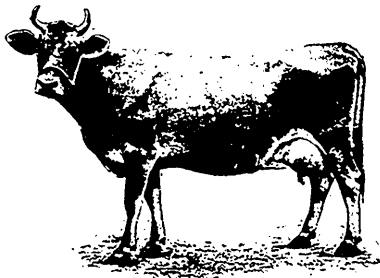
General Notes.

German Experiments seem to show that potash salts have a decided influence in conserving the moisture of the soil. This may be of great importance during the dry season.

Damaged Crops, such as clover or hay that cannot be properly cured because of too much rain, frosted corn or other

It appears that young plants feed very little upon insoluble phosphates. The organic agencies present in the sap of the roots exert a solvent action upon these elements in the soil, gradually converting them into available forms.

England's Wheat Crop is estimated by the *Mark Lane Express* (London) at 23 bushels per acre, an average about 2 bushels below the normal. The average rate of yield in England for the ten years, '85-'94



AN ENGLISH PRIZE-WINNING JERSEY.

fodder crops, may be saved by putting into silos. Very often such stuff makes quite good silage. Especially is this true of clover or frosted corn.

The Effect of Food is an important factor but not always appreciated in its influence on the quality of the milk. A specific breed possesses certain capabilities, the fulfilment of which is dependent in large measure upon the food supplied. That is, while food may not exert a positive and immediate influence in improving the quality of the milk, because of the inherent characteristics of the animal to make a produce of a definite composition, still, unless the animal is supplied with sufficient food, she cannot reach her normal milk-giving capacity.

inclusive, according to official returns, was 29.35 bushels per acre, Scotland 85.82 bushels, Wales 23.31 bushels, average for all of Great Britain 29.32 bushels.

In our Centre illustration is shown a Jersey cow that has been quite successful as a prize winner at English shows. We have noticed that the dairy cattle that win prizes in England are, as a rule, of a different type from the prize winners of this continent. The best English Jersey seems to be a thicker, beefier animal than our own nervous buttermakers. We do not understand that, as a rule, the English Jerseys rank as high in dairy capacity as their American or Canadian cousins. Doubtless, breeders on either side of the ocean have different standards

or types, and, without doubt, different systems of feeding and care, and differences of climate have produced different temperaments and habits. The difference in beef breeds of cattle is not, generally, so marked, but the dairy cattle soon change, and usually for the better. There are, probably, no Holsteins in Holland, or Jerseys on the Island of Jersey, that can compare with the best specimens of the breeds in America.

Milk is not a product of fixed composition, but both the total amount and the proportion of the constituents are influenced by a variety of conditions. The chief are: Individuality of cow, breed, food, and health and period of lactation, though the time and season of milking have an influence.

Canada is making less butter than usual this season and more cheese, says a Chicago contemporary. By strict attention to business and the making of strictly honest cheese, our thrifty Canadian dairymen have succeeded in getting a strong grip on the European market. Testimony to our powers of progress from across the border is none the less welcome on account of its rarity.

A thorough student of cows can often tell much about the dairy capacity of a strange animal by a study of her exterior points. A certain shape of udder, barrel, neck and hips, has come to be recognized as the true dairy type. Yet this type is not, by any means, absolutely reliable as a cow indicator. In a well-known Holstein herd recently, the writer picked out a cow with nearly perfect dairy marks. She had the wide, blocky body, immense paunch, great udder and milk veins that we are told to look for. Beside her, stood a long-legged, raw-boned cow with a comparatively small udder. Few strangers would take this cow for a superior animal, yet we saw them milked, and, under unfavorable conditions, the long-legged cow gave considerably more milk than her companion. Nine men out of ten would have picked out the first cow as the better animal—knowing nothing of her pedigree. The instant that was examined, however, the value of the cow was seen. Father, mother and grandparents were perfect milk machines. This cow could not help making milk—no matter what her shape might be! This is but one illustration of the advantage of breeding, at least a part of, our own dairy stock. The whole story of the cow is not printed on her hide and horns. What she has inside the hide was put there by her ancestors. If we know them thoroughly, we know their daughter and what she can do, and that is the only way to know her.

There are instances where a breeding sow has been kept a dozen years or more, but as a rule it is believed that seven years is the limit of usefulness as a breeder. When she holds up her head like a cow in feeding it shows that she is losing her teeth, and is not to be kept for breeding purposes.

To get the fullest profit from your hogs, butcher as many as you can at home and turn them largely into sweet country lard and bacon. Many buyers will pay more for these right from the farm than they would have to pay in the general market.

The demand for fat porkers at all seasons of the year is gradually breaking up the custom of feeding but one lot yearly. This is an advantage, as the work is distributed and the risk materially lessened. Besides, it gives an opportunity of using the feed to better advantage.

Well Spent Labor.

FOR APPLE GATHERING.

MANY farmers gather their apples by shaking them from the trees upon the ground, where they are more or less bruised by striking one another or the ground. Where apples have a ready sale hand-picking ought to be practised, although it adds quite largely to the

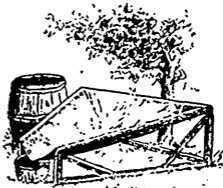


FIG. 1. DEVICE FOR GATHERING APPLES.

expense of gathering. Better, however, than the shaking of the apples upon the ground is the use of such a contrivance as is shown in Fig. 1. It is a light framework, broad at one end, and narrowing toward the other, covered with duck, or any kind of cloth that may be available. The framework is lower at the narrow end than at the other. When set against

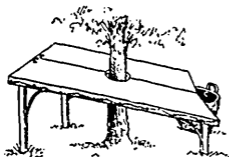


FIG. 2. DOUBLE FRAME.

the trunk of a tree, as indicated, the branches of nearly the whole of one side can be shaken, the apples falling upon the cloth and gently rolling down into a basket. Or, the framework may be made in two parts, as seen in Fig. 2, and hooked together about the tree trunk. The legs at one end are higher than at the other, causing the apples to roll to the lower side, and to the middle of that side, the end piece being lower at the middle point. The framework up and down the centre should be padded, to prevent any fruit happening to strike it from bruising.

* *

DRAIN OUTLETS.

THERE are some timely observations on drain outlets in the *Agriculturist* by Robert Lewiston.

The outlets are the most difficult things to arrange in draining. Their

number must be a minimum, which points to the desirability of large drainage systems. Thus, however, must not be carried too far, as where a long reach of pipes of large diameter could be saved by an extra outlet, or where there are quicksands or many springs. Where wood is used for the outlets, oak or pine is preferable; and all the material after sawing and planing should be given two good coats of hot cool tar, or its equivalent, before nailing together. Fig. 1 and 2 are wooden outlets without gratings. The height inside should equal the internal diameter of the pipe; the width inside need not be so great unless there is a fixed grating. 8-10 the pipe bore will usually suffice. With fixed grating, the outlet trunk may have an inner diameter equal to the outer of the collecting pipe. Small strips keep the end of the pipes in place, as shown in Fig. 3 and 4, and to keep the level of the outlet-trunk even with that of the collector, it should have a short projection (say two inches) as in Fig. 2 and 5, on which the latter can rest; but the sides and top of the trunk should butt squarely against the pipe end. The trunk should be about forty to sixty inches long, except in case of marshy or easily shifting soil, or of risky stream banks, when fifteen to twenty feet may be necessary. Under the rear end nail a projecting cross strip to prevent displacement in time of high water or flood, Fig. 1 and 2. Still greater security is obtained by driving two stakes, one each side of the trunk, back of the crosspiece Fig. 3 and 4.

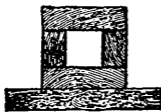


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

WOODEN OUTLET WITHOUT GRATING.

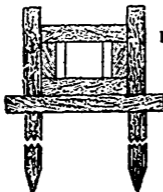


FIG. 3.

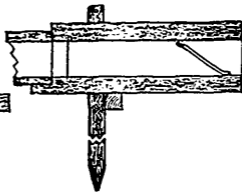


FIG. 4.

DRAIN PIPES KEPT IN PLACE.

..AT THE...

Editor's Desk

THIS is the season of the Harvest Festival, the time-honored method of publicly recognizing the dispensing power of an Omnipotent Being in the matter of the supply of mankind's first physical need. In these days of rush and turmoil, in the chase, not necessarily of wealth, but of the means of living; when the struggle of man against man; aye, and of woman against woman, is painfully keen: it is a healthful sign that the Harvest Festival is still such an universal practice. True, the Festival has lost many of its original characteristics, and except in some old-fashioned districts in the older countries the round of games, feasting and general merry-making has become a tradition of "yo goode olde days." The "Festival" is now practically a service of thanksgiving for what the Creator has been pleased to bestow, and, as evidence of the recipients' gratitude, the bestowal of charity, generally in kind, upon the sick and the needy. This is well in keeping with the requirements of an age when the atmosphere is surcharged with the unhealthy excitement of money-making and self-aggrandizement, and is far from free from the flakes of materialism. As an antidote to this, the modern Harvest Festival is far more operative than would be the festival of days gone by, when simple faith and simple lives were the lot of the many rather than of the few.

There are few farmers who, in their day, have not had at least a speaking acquaintance with the "lightning conductor" fiend. This individual's mission in life appeared to be to demonstrate to the farmers that a fearful visitation was about to befall the country, viz., the early destruction of all farm buildings by lightning.

Incidentally he would mention that there was one, and only one, sure means of avoiding the impending "visitation," the fitting up of all buildings with the lightning rods of which he, strangely enough, happened to be the agent.

While undoubtedly an abominable nuisance, the lightning rod fiend, whose name was Legion, was not necessarily a "fakir."

A conductor is a simple contrivance, not very costly, and its value is generally recognizable on inspection. But the farmers' pest of to-day is an out-and-out "fakir." From Western exchanges recently to hand, we learn that certain sections of Manitoba are inundated with "travelling merchants"—of the kind who won't take "no" for an answer. They come from no one knows where, although their speech suggests previous residence across the border; and their stock in trade consists of stoves of alleged reputable manufacture. They drive up to a farm with a stove—as a sample, of course. The travelling merchant counts it to himself for unrighteousness for all time if he drive away with that sample.

It is the old, old story of the "fakir's" manoeuvres for the disposal of his goods; a yarn about bankrupt stock, or a glut in the market on the other side; unlimited guarantee (verbal) as to quality of the stove; references (also verbal) without end. Any one whose patience is short of that of Job must do one of two things: take the stove or literally kick the fellow out.

From the wail that has gone up in the columns of our Western contemporaries we conclude that the Manitoba farmers are loth to forcibly eject even a "fakir" from their hospitable doors, and, as a result of this forbearance, a number of farmers now have on their hands stoves which are practically so much old iron. Ill-fitting or broken parts cannot be replaced or renewed, as the maker and the pattern of the stove are not known; the article, in fact, having evidently been made for the sole purpose of selling.

As our journal has a large circulation in Manitoba, we trust that the publicity we have accorded the latest development of the farm-house "fakir" may be the means of preventing some of our distant friends from falling a victim to that individual's costly wiles.

With wheat wobbling round the dollar mark, with Canada's produce in more marked preference than ever in the Old

Country; and with "the magnet gold" attracting Old Country capital and Old Country people to our shores every week; well may the Canadian farmer feel that better times have come and that better times still are coming.

There have been not a few in Canada, in England and in the United States who have been wont to compare the progress of Canada with that of the United States to the disadvantage of the former. Our statesmen and thinking men within our borders have always said, "Give us time, we may be going slowly in comparison with the Republic, but we are going steadily." And steadily Canada has gone forward, although we are not without our faults.

To-day, we are reaping some of the benefits, only few in comparison with those yet to come, resulting from our steady recognition of sound principle in our form and method of government; in the conduct of our business relations with other nations; in the maintenance of justice for all classes; in the avoidance of legislation which would place the interests of the whole at the mercy of a few. Just as Canada exemplifies that the observance of these principles will make for national prosperity, progress and peace in the long run, so is it exemplified in the United States that the abandoning of these principles will bring about distrust, distress and disaster. All three are rampant in the United States to-day. Saved from a nefarious attempt to debase its currency, that unfortunate country is again in the midst of one of those sanguinary class-against-class conflicts which make its true history such unpleasant reading.

•••

Where the present struggle between American capital and American labor will end it is hard to say. A compromise may be effected, but no one supposes that such will be the final solution of difficulties which have their root in a system that gives to a few, the possessors of fabulous wealth, power to inflict their will on the many; and which denies to the latter the right of protest, except at the risk of being done to death by the official representatives of that system.

The needless shooting of thirty un-

armed strikers at Hazelton is even more convincing testimony of the utter incapacity of the American people for governing than was the ludicrous farce enacted at the time of the big strike of five years ago, when the General commanding the American forces was taken prisoner by the notes he had been sent to bring into subjection. It is startling events of this kind that open the eyes of Europe to the real value of American institutions; but to us who are close at hand there is not allowed the respite of a year or two in which to encourage the hope that American aptitude for statesmanship is capable of development. The pitiable attempt to steal a march on Canada in the matter of transit accommodation; the encouragement given by the American government to the miserable tactics of the deporting brigade whose duty it is to prevent Canadians earning a living in Uncle Sam's domain, cause us to feel that the contempt with which Do Barry and his fellow "deporters" are regarded should rightly extend, and lose nothing in the process, to their superiors at the seat of administration. The following extract from a Toronto paper of very recent date, relates to one of many instances of similar character that have come before our notice.

"De Barry, of Buffalo, has another scalp at his belt, and by a system of spying that is truly despicable. About June 1st, Charles Wilson, a machinist, who has lived in Owen Sound for the past fifteen years, left his wife and two children there and went to Buffalo, where he got work at the Erie Iron Works. He sent home money to his wife through the post office, on the last occasion two weeks ago. The next morning when he went down to work the foreman called him into the office and said he must dispense with his services. He asked why, and the answer was that he was a Canadian. Wilson is not a hero and he had a wife and two children depending on his labor, so he denied the charge. Do Barry then stated that denial was useless, for he had secured proofs from the post office that Wilson had sent money to his wife, and told him the amounts and dates. He was escorted across the bridge at Black Rock with seventy-five cents in his pocket all told. For the reasons above set forth Mr. Wilson, who reached Toronto Monday en route home, dislikes Do Barry of Buffalo, and thinks Canada should have a good stiff alien labor law of her own."

In spite of the pug-dog policy which the United States serves up for the rest of the world, the press of that country periodically professes surprise and indignation that a feeling of hostility to the Republic should be growing up in Canada. The *Philadelphia Press* thus delivered itself recently :

"Hitherto the United States has let Canada have all the advantages of the transit situation and meekly taken all the buffets of Canada. Canadian politicians are using the privileges they enjoy to build up a hostile nation on our northern frontier. The United States ought to begin a systematic policy which will make the separate existence of Canada first unprofitable and then impossible."

We hardly understand what our Philadelphia contemporary wants in the way of a policy; of course it is quite plain what that policy is desired to accomplish. Toward that end American policies have been conceived time and again, but instead of making the separate existence of Canada unprofitable and impossible they have served to strengthen Canada's reliance on her own resources and to cause her to look with ever increasing distrust upon any possible political connection with a country so singularly lacking in political acumen as the United States.

Foremost among the many good things that have fallen to Canada's share in this present year of grace stands the meeting in Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Benefits, apart from, and far greater than the "advertising advantages," which, in our humble opinion, have been dished upon to a degree that is nauseating, cannot fail to accrue to Toronto and to Canada from the gathering together in our provincial metropolis of the rarest intellects of the Empire and of other countries.

The great danger to which every new nation is exposed, that of becoming extremely narrow in its conception of "a patriotic policy" has not left Canada untouched. The virus of a putrid patriotism has not entered our veins in the manner that it has those of the people of the United States, causing the whole national body to be dotted with the ulcers of localism, and other dis-

figuring "isms;" but neither are we free from blemish.

There would be an awful row in the political camp, be the government Liberal or Tory, if the cabinet portfolios were not distributed with a nice regard to geographical considerations; each province must be represented according to its population or the strength of its party representation in the House. Imagine the fate of a prime minister who found that the very best men among his followers for the positions of Minister of Public Works, Minister of Railways, Minister of Finance had been returned by three British Columbia constituencies. Having regard merely to the interests of the nation, the plain duty of the unfortunate premier so situated would be to appoint those three members to the different positions; and yet, is it not a fact that to do so would bring down upon his head the unflinching hostility of half his followers from other provinces?

The contrast is remarkable in this respect between Canada and Great Britain, where it would pass unnoticed, except, perhaps, to be mentioned as a coincidence, if half the Cabinet were members from Scottish constituencies and all, when at home, lived within a mile of one another.

In municipal matters the same principle prevails, the capital of the larger provinces probably taking the lead, in its adherence to localism. The chairman of this committee must be Alderman So-and-So, or Alderman Some-one-Else must be on that committee because, otherwise, Aldermen So-and-So's and Some-one-Else's wards will not have a fair share of appointments, notwithstanding the fact that there are a dozen men in the council eminently fitted to give better service than either of the men appointed on "local considerations."

Leaving the sphere of politics, we should certainly expect to find the educational field free from the scourge of localism; and so it is in those few cases where appointments to educational institutions are not public appointments. The real object of the appointment—to

procure the very best—is kept steadily in view in such cases, but when the appointment is a public one the "patriotic consideration" becomes a factor. "Canada for Canadians" is all very well so far as it goes, but it doesn't go very far. It should go so far—and no further—as to imply that the development of Canada as a nation is the first duty of Canadians; and to that end the cry should be "The world for Canadians"—the world as a field from which to draw whatever is best into our midst. It cannot be, in the nature of things, expected that a territorially large country like Canada, with a population equal only to that of London, can in the comparatively short period of its national existence have produced such a galaxy of cultured intellects of the first order as to render the introduction of any "foreign element" superfluous.

To refuse to make use of what is best in the high posts of educational institutions because that best is foreign, is an instance of the destructive spirit of localism in the place of all places where it should be unknown.

That the coming in contact with the giants of learning, afforded our leading educationalists and publicists by the meeting of the British Association, will do much to lessen the hold of localism in the educational centre of Ontario, cannot be questioned.

It follows, as a matter of course, that the wider and more truly patriotic spirit of procuring what is best, regardless of its geographical source, imbibed during the period of educational training, will be carried by our younger citizens into other walks of life, giving, in the course of a few years, a death blow to localism, even in politics, municipal, provincial or federal; replacing it with the highest order of patriotism—"the best for Canada and Canadians."

There could be no better or wiser way of utilizing a portion of the increased

income which the farmer will enjoy as a result of the better times and prices, than by giving his son an opportunity of studying the chemistry and other scientific phases of farming. Money thus invested will more than pay interest when that son brings the result of his researches to bear on the paternal farm. Cycles of prosperity are very welcome, but do not let us forget the interim between their appearance, which is a period of more or less depression, according to our inability to cope with the extra demands upon our ingenuity and knowledge.

The Management of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is to be congratulated on its latest success. We often hear it said that the Exhibition should be held every other year, that it is becoming stale. Perhaps it is, but with a quarter of a million of people anxious to pay 25 cents each that they may pass through the turnstile, the "stale" argument is not likely to weigh with the directors

BOOK NOTICES.

Worth Reading.

A MORE useful hand book for farmers than "Secrets of Success," by H. H. Dewees, it would be hard to find. In the volume of 330 pages the author manages to crowd a vast amount of information of the most diversified character. Farming in all its phases is no experimental topic with H. H. Dewees. He writes with a simplicity of diction, and his reasoning is logical and so pleasantly free from pedantry that his hold is bound to be strong upon agricultural readers who have neither time nor inclination for picking their way through a labyrinth of technical phrases.



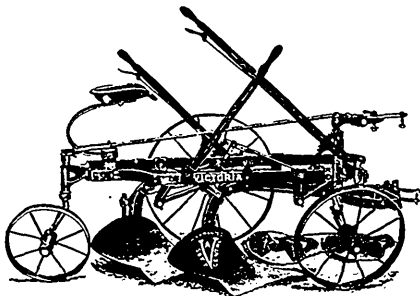
WRITING OUT THE ORDER FOR A VERITY PLOW IN AUSTRALIA.

BREAKING NEW LAND IN AUSTRALIA.

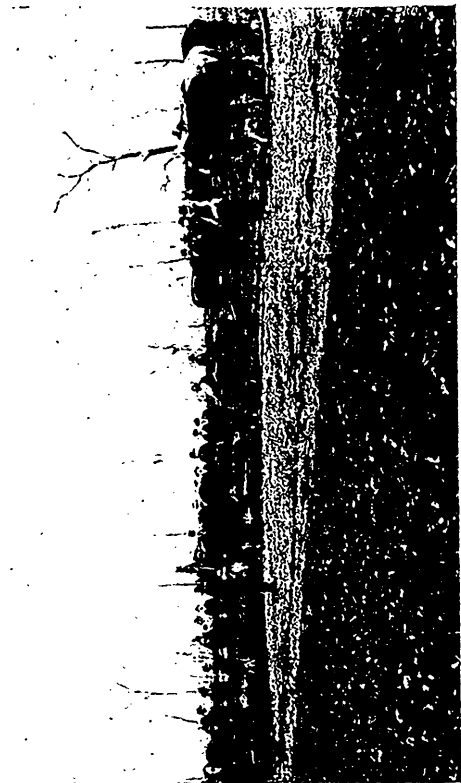
THE photograph on the opposite page will be quite interesting and the scene will be somewhat strange to Canadian farmers. The scene is on Mr. Thomas Muleahy's farm, near Nagambie, Goulburn Valley, Australia.

Preparing and breaking land in Australia is an altogether different matter to breaking land in Ontario, for instance, and the clearing is made by quite a different method. The majority of forests in Australia are of the eucalyptus or gum tree type. The wood is of comparatively little value, and, as it is very green and sappy, cannot be burned at once, the plan being to "ring" the tree at the trunk near the ground and allow it to wither and dry in the wind. You see them standing thus in the picture above.

The photograph opposite shows how snaggy and rough the surface of the ground is. It takes plows of splendid construction to do a good job in this territory, and the "Verity" has been found to fill the bill admirably. You see them at work in the picture, and just beyond the plow in the centre is a Massey-Harris Seeder ready to follow on and put in the grain, for such is the crude method of culture in this particular district. The picture above shows the order being looked for another Verity "Victoria" Sulky Gang Plow, the most successful in this class of work. The Verity "Victoria" is found to do well in some parts of Canada. Of course it is well known that the Verity Plow Co., Limited, Brantford, make a great variety of plows suited to all kinds of work and lands.



THE VERITY "VICTORIA" SULKY GANG PLOW.



BREAKING NEW LAND IN AUSTRALIA WITH THE VERITY "VICTORIA" SULKY GANG PLOW.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARM IMPLEMENTS.

FEED AND STRAW CUTTERS.

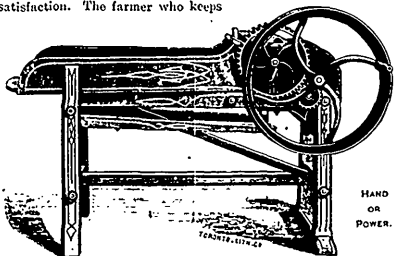
LAST month we made special reference to ensilage machinery. In this number we show illustrations of a very complete line of Feed Cutters for straw, hay and roots.

The MASSEY-HARRIS CUMMING'S FEED CUTTER is a very popular little machine, and gives good satisfaction. The farmer who keeps

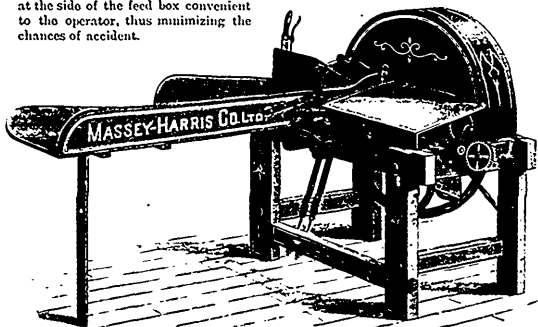
no stock except the horses which do the work of the farm, and the cows to supply the milk and butter for the family, should still, as a matter of saving, provide himself with a good Feed Cutter, which will soon not only save its cost in fodder, but insure

the animals being kept in better condition. This machine is thoroughly well made and carefully fitted throughout. It can be driven by either a "knuckle" or pulley. It cuts the feed in $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 1 in. and 2 in. lengths.

The illustration below shows the new MASSEY-HARRIS ROLLER BEARING POWER STRAW CUTTER. It is substantially the same machine as the Ensilage Cutter shown in the last issue of MASSEY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED, but specially adapted to cutting straw. It will cut three lengths, and has a capacity of one ton per hour. The knives can be instantly stopped and the feed instantly reversed by touching a lever at the side of the feed box convenient to the operator, thus minimizing the chances of accident.



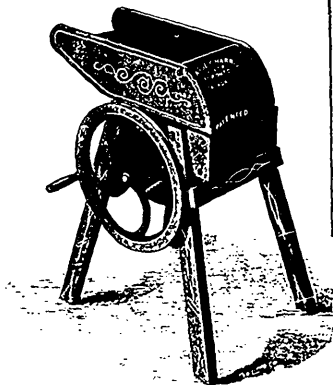
Massey-Harris Cumming's Feed Cutter.



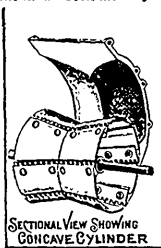
New Massey-Harris Roller Bearing Straw Cutter.

ROOT CUTTERS AND PULPERS.

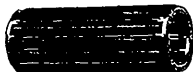
IF YOU raise Stock and wish to feed them economically and scientifically, you must have a Root Pulper and Cutter. If you buy the Latest and Best, you will get a MASSEY-HARRIS CONCAVE CYLINDER MACHINE. Costs more! yes.



No. 1 Root Cutter and Pulper—Concave Cylinder.



But see how much better it is! Note the Concave Cylinder and Convex Deflector as shown in the above sectional view. It makes the Roots feed regularly and smoothly without clogging or scattering. It will not choke, and does its work with surprising rapidity.

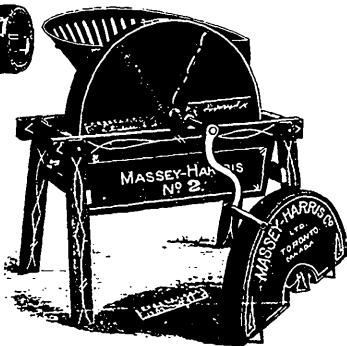


Roller Bearings.

Both Nos. 1 and 2 MASSEY-HARRIS PULPERS are fitted with "Perfected" Roller Bearings.

The Knives as attached are for Pulping. By reversing them either the No. 1 or No. 2 Machine is transformed to a Slicer or Cutter.

The No 2 Machine, built on the old style principle is a good Machine. Both cutters are well made, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.



No. 2 Root Cutter and Pulper—Side Wheel Cut.



Bedtime.

Three little girls are weary,
Weary of books and of play;
Sad is the world, and dreary—
Slowly the time slips away.
Six little feet are aching,
Bowled is each little head;
Yet they're up and shaking
When there is mention of bed.

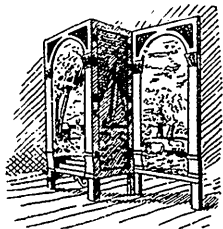
Bravely they laugh and chatter,
Just for a minute or two;
Then when they end their clatter,
Sleep comes quickly to woo.
Slowly their eyes are closing,
Down again drops every head,
Three little maids are dozing,
Though they're not ready for bed.

That is their method ever:
Night after night they protest,
Claiming they're sleepy never,
Never in need of their rest.
Nodding and almost dreaming,
Drowsily each little head
Still is for ever scheming
Merely to keep out of bed.

Hints on Making the Home Beautiful.

THREE PANEL SCREEN.

THIS screen is decorated with a design especially adapted for painting. The frame offers a good suggestion. Any ordinary carpenter can



make it, and common pine, free from knots and blemishes, will answer. The ornaments shown near the top can be purchased for a trifling sum from any

wood-working shop. After the frame has been put together treat with two coats of ivory white enamel.

The panels in the top should have a thick coating of copal varnish, while wet, sprinkle thickly with broken bits of coloured glass, and treat the whole, when dry, with a coat of varnish. The panels may be painted on sea glass matting or on canvas.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA-CLOTHS.

THE tea-cloth shown here is made of fine white Irish linen. The edge is finished with a fringo, and each of the four corners should have the design shown repeated. The arrangement shown in the accompanying illustration may be reversed if desired, that is, the bow of ribbon may be at the bottom instead of at the top—it is quite a matter



of choice. The stitch used should be solid Kensington for the flowers and foliage, outline for the stems, and button-hole point stitch for the ribbon, which may be green or white.

BUTTERFLY CENTRE-CLOTH AND DOILYS.

Raised butterfly decorations are much used on centre-cloths and doilys. The illustration below should have the edges scalloped and worked in buttonhole stitch. The spray on which rests the



butterfly should be worked on one color, in solid satin and outline stitches. The butterfly should then be worked on the flat in seed outline and dot stitches with the cloth cut away around the edges of the wing after the manner of Roman

embroidery. The two wings shown on the side of illustration should then be worked on a separate piece of linen, cut out, and attached to the body with an overcast stitch. The body of the butterfly should then be worked last in a heavy satin stitch. The two wings will stand up from the cloth, giving the appearance of a butterfly just alighting. These arrangements may be varied to suit individual taste. A flight of the pretty little insects, of different sizes, may be arranged with pleasing effect.

A Talk with Mothers.

TUMBLING OUT OF BED.

WHEN little folks graduate from the crib, with its safe, close sides, and come into the dignity of sleeping in a "grown-up" bed, there is apt to be many a tumble upon the floor in the darkness, particularly if the time be summer, when the bed-clothing cannot be "tucked in" closely.

Little people are apt to be restless at night after a hard day's play, and, in tossing about, it is small wonder that they often fall out of bed. The possibility of this catastrophe has made unnumbered hosts of mothers sleep "with one eye open," ready to spring up at the sound of unwonted stirring in the next room.

Such nervous apprehension is wearying and altogether unnecessary, for there are a number of simple devices for making the children's bed un-fall-out-able. One of the best is a strip of white linen, cut to the length of the bed and hemmed about the edges, having a broad hem at the bottom, through which to tuck the strip to the inside of the side pieces of the bed, if both sides are to be protected. If the bed can be placed against the wall, only the outer side will require a strip tacked to it.

In the upper corners of the strip sew metal rings, and insert hooks in the head-board and footboard. When the bed is made up in the morning, the strip can be folded in under the quilts, to be removed and hooked up into place at night. With such a device the mother can sleep in peace, quite certain that the little folk can be found in the morning where they were placed at night—on the bed, instead of under it.

IN CASES OF FEVER.

This plan will also be found a good one when older children are delirious through fever, and, in tossing about, might throw themselves out of bed. It is a great strain on a nurse throughout a long night if she has to watch for such an accident, hardly daring to make up the fire or leave the side of the bed for an instant.

A railed-in cot is useful for small children; but these are very inconvenient in cases of sickness, unless arranged after the pattern in use in children's hospitals. These let down at the sides.

NURSERY NOTES.

In the case of weakly, delicate children, they very often derive great benefit from being generally and regularly rubbed all over after the morning bath with the flat of the hand, special care being given to the spine.

Never rebuke or punish your child while feeling angry with him. If you feel angry, leave it to itself a little before putting the child right. Set yourself right, otherwise more harm than good will be the result of hasty punishment.

Baby's mouth should be washed every day with tepid water in which a small pinch of borax is dissolved. This simple lotion keeps the mouth fresh and sweet, and prevents that uncomfortable affliction, sore mouth, from which babies so often suffer.

Do not rock the baby when once it becomes restless. It is a great mistake, and only encourages the child to demand the motion continually. Thus a fixed habit is formed which the mother will never cease to regret, as it will take up much of her time and strength.

Mothers must take care of their children's teeth. It is a fatal mistake to neglect a baby's teeth under the impression that they are milk-teeth, and not important, because only temporary. The character of the teeth in after life is very much determined by the character and treatment of the first teeth; therefore, every mother should fully understand that the baby's first teeth are of the greatest importance, and need special care for their preservation. The first little teeth should drop out of the little mouth as white as snow, as they usually do if they have had proper care and attention.

SEED FOR SOWING.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

Youth ought to be a savings-bank.

Children are very nice observers, and they will often perceive your slightest defects.

Children accept at once and familiarly joy and happiness, for they are themselves by nature happiness and joy.

The plays of children are the germinal leaves of all later life.

Education begins its work with the first breath of human life.

God hath His small interpreters;
The child must teach the man.

Made at Home.

FOR general everyday wear nothing equals the now familiar coat and skirt, and the neater the coat the smarter the effect. For serge or cloth a model such as is shown in illustration on opposite page is just the thing, and for those who like facings to match their blouse, the revers and collar afford an opportunity for the application of such. This is of such simple construction that it could easily be made at home. It consists of the fronts, two side-pieces and a seamless back. The sleeves are moderate in size, and the ordinary leg-of-mutton pattern. The jacket fastens invisibly by a hook and eye at the revers. In lining the jacket, of course, employ silk, and face the fronts inside with a piece of the material about four inches broad. Two-and-a-half yards of broad-width serge or cloth should suffice for the making.

HOLLAND OVERALL.

A LITTLE boy of my acquaintance has a garment of this description, which effectually preserves his clothes, while leaving him free while in the house, to work his wicked will.



In real life it is very much like a butcher's coat, and as it is easily made,

I can strongly recommend it to all careful mothers. The back is in one piece, so there are only the under-arm and shoulder-seams to be run and felled.

Wide hems must be allowed for in front to give support to the button-holes, and round the neck is a turndown collar, set on by a narrow band.

Gigot sleeves protect the arms, and a pocket should on no account be omitted.

For children from four to ten, are required two yards and three quarters of holland.

A WASHING HAT.

WHITE batiste is the best fabric. Of this you cut a strip nine inches wide and a yard and a half long for the brim. It is folded and has double runnings, in which cords are inserted at intervals of



about an inch; each cord being drawn tighter than the last, a flat round is achieved, the inner edge being the size of the child's head. A second strip of batiste, eight inches wide and a yard and a half long, makes the crown. This has two or three cords run into tucks to draw it up to the size of the brim, to form upright sides to the crown. The other edge is then gathered and drawn up tight to make the centre top. All joints, ends of cord, and so on, are concealed by bows and loops of the material.

Allow three-quarters of a yard of batiste.

How to Clean Silks.—An admirable genuine recipe for cleaning silks, however light in color.—Boil down a pair of old, but not much soiled, white kid gloves with a pint of water, until it is reduced to one-third of a pint, and nothing remains of the white kid gloves but the silk with which they have been sewn; then with a large soft brush or flannel, wipe over both sides of the silk with the preparation, and twelve hours afterwards, iron the silk on the wrong side; it will then appear quite new, and wear admirably without deteriorating in appearance until it is entirely worn out.

Simple Recipes for Tasty Dishes.

Orange Pudding.—Pour half a pint of boiling milk on two ounces of sponge-cake crumbs, grate over it the rind of two oranges, add their juice and stir in three ounces of castor sugar and the yolks of three eggs; butter a small piedish, and pour in the mixture. Bake in a moderate oven till set. Beat up the eggs stiffly with two table-spoonfuls of castor sugar and the juice of half a lemon; pile on the pudding. Return it to the oven, and bake till the whites are a pale fawn-color. Sprinkle with castor sugar and serve cold.

Clear Ox-tail Soup—Cut an ox-tail into joints and put it in a saucepan with two and a half quarts of brown stock, two carrots, two turnips, an onion, two sticks of celery, a sprig each of parsley, thyme, marjoram, twelve peppercorns, and a dessert-spoonful of salt. Simmer all for three hours; strain off the stock put it in a clean saucepan with the whites of two eggs; whisk over the fire till it is just on the point of boiling, then stop whisking and let it boil up. Draw the saucepan to the side of the fire and carefully remove the scum as it rises, and then pour the soup very gently through a tea cloth; cut the meat of the ox-tail into neat pieces; heat up the clarified stock once again, add a glass of sherry and the pieces of meat.

How to make Scalloped Potatoes.—Cut raw potatoes into round, thin slices;

put layers of potatoes, butter, salt, and pepper, and add milk enough to nearly cover them. Bake about an hour and a half.

French Pancakes.—Required: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour, 2 eggs, 1 pint of milk, a little butter, marmalade.

Method.—Put the flour into a basin, break in the eggs, and add the milk gradually to avoid lumps; heat the pan, melt a tiny piece of butter in it, and pour in sufficient batter to cover it thinly. When one side is done, turn with a broad knife, put the pancake on a hot dish, spread a layer of marmalade over it, and thus arrange them one on top of the other, with marmalade between.

Potato Soup.—Required: Three pints of water or stock, 2 sticks of celery, 6 potatoes, 2 onions, 1 oz. of dripping, pepper, salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, 2 ozs. of tapioca.

Method.—Peel and cut the vegetables into dice, fry them in the dripping for 15 minutes, but don't let them brown; put them in a stewpan with the water to cook till tender, pass them through a wire sieve, add the tapioca, and boil it till transparent; pour in the milk, flavor with pepper and salt, heat up once more and serve.



FOR GENERAL EVENING WEAR.

Polenta, a kind of porridge made of boiled maize, is the staple food of the peasantry in the north of Italy. It is not allowed to granulate like Scotch porridge, but is boiled in a solid pudding, cut up, and portioned out with a string.



"I love God and little children."

—Jean Paul.

Five Little Brothers.

Five little brothers set out together
To journey the flycrag day;
In a curious carriage all made of leather
They hurried away. Away!
One big brother and five quite small,
And one wee fellow, no size at all.

The carriage was dark and none too roomy,
And they could not move about;
The five little brothers grew very gloomy,
And the wee one began to pout.
Till the biggest one whispered: "What do you say
Let's leave the carriage and run away!"

So out they scampered, the five together,
And off and away they sped!
When somebody found that carriage of leather,
Oh, my! how she shook her head.
'Twas her little boy's shoe, as every one knows,
And the five little brothers were five little toes.

What is an Earthquake?

AN earthquake is caused by the transit of a wave-like movement through the crust of the globe. It is a shudder of the cuticle, resulting from some sudden internal change or catastrophe. The tremor may be so slight as to be detected only by the most delicate instruments constructed expressly to record the faintest telluric disturbance, or it may shatter the strongest buildings, convert a city into a heap of ruins, and rend the solid ground. The feeble shocks may be compared to the vibrations produced in a slightly-built house by the passage of a heavy train close at hand, either above ground or through a tunnel below (Londoners will appreciate the comparison), or to the concussion transmitted, often from considerable distances, by the explosion of a large quantity of powder. The greater shocks are the most terrible phenomena in Nature. Familiarity with them does not breed contempt, but increases the dread which they cause, for when the solid earth rocks, nothing seems secure; the nervous system is shaken by the strangeness of the experience, and above all by the seeming treacherousness of the visitations, for the hurricane gives some warning, brief though it may be, of its approach, the volcano some indication that danger is impending,

but with the earthquake, at one minute all is peaceful, at the next the land is quivering like an aspen, prosperity has given place to ruin, and joy to sorrow.—From "The Story of Our Planet."

DORA.—Jack, who was that lady with your father? I didn't know you had a sister. JACK.—Oh, that isn't a sister. That's father's step-wife!

PHYLIS accidentally discovered a doll that her mother had concealed in a trunk in readiness for the little lady's birthday. The following day at dinner she surprised the family by remarking, "I'm trying so hard to forget something I want to remember that I don't feel very hungry."

"No, thank you, I've got some money of my own," said little Tommy, politely as the contribution plate passed in front of him on the occasion of his first visit to church.

ETHEL.—Wonder why Good Friday is called Good Friday? FRANNY.—Why, you s'prise me—it's named after Robinson Crusoe's faithful servant, of course.

JOHNNIE had been accused of crying. "I des I ain't," he maintained, gulping. "What are you doing, then?" questioned Uncle Henry. "Lettin' my eyes leak."

DOTTIE.—Mamma, I guess my dolly's mamma must have been a very unspious lady. MAMMA.—Why so, Dot? DOTTIE.—Why, she made her so her knees won't bend. I have to put her on her stomach to say her prayers.

SHALL Dorothy had just been stung by a wasp. "I wouldn't 'a' minded it's walking all over my hand," she said, between her sobs, "if—if it hadn't sat down so hard."



"I LOVE MY LITTLE BROTHER."

SEARCH FOR
THAT GET!

BINDER
and TH



Massey-Harris to the Front IN EUROPE!

...VICTORIES EVERYWHERE...

STILL ANOTHER SUCCESS SCORED!

FIRST PRIZE

AND THE

LARGE SILVER MEDAL

AT

Ratzeburg, Germany,

DEFEATING THREE LEADING
UNITED STATES MAKERS.



SEARCH FOR THE CANADIAN MACHINE
THAT GETS THERE EVERY TIME!

AT the great Binder Trial of Self-Binders which was arranged by the Agricultural Society of the Principality of Ratzeburg, on the estate of Bauhof, near Schomberg, and held August 9th last, under the management of the Councilor to the Government, Professor Schotte from Berlin; the MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER with Perfected Roller and Ball Bearings was awarded the **FIRST PRIZE** and **THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL**.



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Only
CHEAP AND GUARANTEED \$1.75

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

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185 St. James St., - MONTREAL.

REFERENCE—The Bradstreet Co., New York, Montreal, Toronto, etc.

If you prefer, and there is an Express Office in your vicinity, send 25c, and I will express the above C.O.D., with the privilege of examining it before accepting.

Guarantee.

Edmund Eaves, of Montreal, agrees that if without abuse the watch sold on
..... 189 , to
falls to keep good time, he will, on its return to him, within one year of date of sale, repair it, or replace it by a new one.



Notes from the Agricultural Districts of Ireland.

Specially written for MASSY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED.

BY W. WILSON-IRWINE, B.S.A.

I.—MEADOW LAND.

MOHILL, IRELAND, August, 1897.

IRELAND is not like Canada, a land of wheat and corn, but a land of potatoes and hay, or pasture. At this season of the year the meadows are to be "chopped" or mown. The agriculturists of Ireland have a fine way of increasing their crop by means and methods which I shall endeavor to explain. A most effective and permanent method—and at a slight expense for the carriage of material—is by a conjunction of top-dressing with cake feeding on the grass. This method of all others is probably the most universal in its adaptability, on account of the light labor involved, and the possibility of improvement so great; medium land, previously incapable of doing more than turning out strong stores, can be so improved as to finish for the butcher in the best manner. In the entire absence of bulky manure, the simplest mode of maintaining the fertility of grass land as well as increasing it is to dress, early in the spring, with nitrate of soda and a good super phosphate; and then keeping off the stock until the surface is well covered and the herbage thickened. The latter is all-important in grazing as it is ruminous to nip off every blade as quickly as it appears, which is inevitable

when the pasture land is stocked early, and growth is brought to a standstill altogether if the early summer grass is dry and the roots are exposed to the full action of the sun for want of the indispensable shade. On the other hand, if arrangements have been made which enable the stock to be kept off till they have a full bite, the animals fill themselves quickly and require to spend little time on their feet and the mass of herbage affording protection to the fresh shoots, growth is continuous throughout any ordinary period of drought. To recoup the soil for the drain on its phosphoric resources by the extra growth of grass induced by the spring top dressing, a portion of oil-cake is given on grass in early autumn. When, as in this case permanent improvement of the manurial condition of the field is a leading object decorticated cotton cake suits admirably, as, although it does not put on flesh so quickly as the best linseed cake, the residuum is so very much richer as to give it a special manurial value of about two thirds of the cost of the linseed cake. When this system is carried out year after year the improvement in fertility becomes permanent, and is shown in every crop of rotation, whether corn, roots, grass or hay.

**ELASTIC
FELT
MATTRESSES** **\$15.00**

The best \$50.00 Hair Mattress made is not its equal in cleanliness, durability or comfort. "ELASTIC FELT" consists of airy, interlacing sheets of snowy whiteness and great elasticity; closed in the tick by hand, and never mats, loses shape or gets lumpy. Is perfectly dry, non-absorbent, and is guaranteed to be vermin-proof. We pay all transportation charges and sell on the distinct agreement that you may return it and get your money back (if not completely satisfactory) at the end of a 30 Days' Free Trial.

Reference: R. G. Dun & Co.
Write for prices and full information.

THE CANADIAN BEDDING MFG. CO.,
290 GUY ST., MONTREAL.



WANTED—High-grade man of good church standing willing to learn our business then to act as Manager and Correspondent here; salary \$900. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to A. P. T. ELDER, General Manager, 478 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The great remedy for tender feet is Foot Elm. All druggists or by mail. Postpaid on receipt of 25 cts. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANCER Send 6 cts. for full particulars of Dr. MASON'S PAINLESS HOME TREATMENT.
NO KNIFE! NO PLASTER!
STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT. Mention this Magazine.



Owing to the great loss to life and property occasioned by the use of the dangerous coal oil lantern, we call your special attention to our **SAFETY LANTERN**, which burns with an ordinary Candle.

**HANDSOME, HANDY,
SAFE and CHEAP.**

No wind can blow it out. Indorsed by all insurance companies. Unless your property is well insured, you are not safe in using any other lantern. If your dealer has not got them, for **20 cts.** we will mail, post paid, our **FRAME** to your address. Ordinary "B" size chimney used.

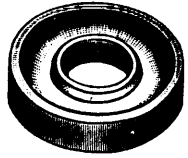
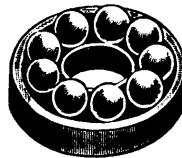
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**BRANTFORD
GALVANIZED
STEEL
WIND-
MILLS**



For **POWER** and **PUMPING**
with **PATENT ROLLER**
and **BALL BEARINGS**



Our **Ideal Wind-Mills** have made a great name throughout Canada, and are unsurpassed for quality or power. They are the only Wheels with the Patent Roller and Ball Bearings, and the only power mills absolutely safe, for they cannot run away. Send for illustrated circular.

ANOTHER LETTER.

WROXETER, Feb. 10th, 1897.

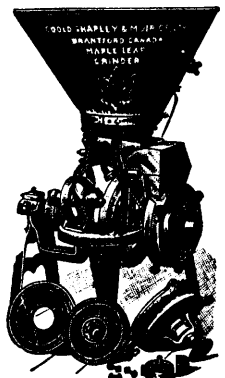
Messrs. **Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont**
Gentlemen—The 14 ft. "Ideal" Steel Wind Mill and "Maple Leaf" Grinder purchased from your agent, T. H. Ross, Wingham, is giving good satisfaction; in fact I think it will do more than you claim for it in a strong wind. I have ground 35 bushels of peas and oats mixed in an hour, and it will cut feed faster than a man can feed in an hour, and is far ahead of horse power or any other power for farm work. The roller and ball bearings are a great improvement on windmills and grinders; they take off nearly all the friction caused by the end pressure, and consequently the mill runs easier than other mills. Your method of operating the mill is the best I have ever seen. I can recommend the mill to any farmer wanting power.

PETER McEWEN.

THE CELEBRATED
**"MAPLE LEAF
GRINDER"**

Made in two sizes:
No. 1 SENIOR HAS 10-IN. REVERSIBLE
BURRS
No. 2 JUNIOR HAS 8-IN. SINGLE BURRS.

Both Grinders have relief springs, ball bearing plates, shake feed, and grind fine and fast. Send for circulars and mention this paper.



GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CAN.



CLIENT:—Good morning, Swellplead. I've just received your bill for getting me off in that assault and battery case the other day. MR. SWELLPLEAD—Ah, yes, to be sure. Any further information I can give you about it? CLIENT—Yes, I'd like to know if I can change my mind and go to gaol instead?

"WHAT do the coal men do in the hot weather, papa?"
"It takes them all the summer to count up their profits, my son."

CITY COUSIN:—Do you think for an instant that I could go out in the street without my gloves?
COUNTRY COUSIN:—Why? aren't you hands clean?

KEY:—Fader, vot would you call de necessities of life? FADER:—Vell, I would say enough to eat undt drink, undt clothes to vear, undt all der money you can get.

AGENT:—Here's a cyclometer I can recommend. It is positively accurate—not at all like some cyclometers, which register two miles, perhaps, when you have only ridden one. YOUNG LADY—Have you any of that kind left?

MRS. STALEFIRM (who mistakes Dr. Jovial for a physician):—And where do you practise, Doctor?
REV. DR. JOVIAL:—Ah, madam, I do not practise; I only preach.

"I'm sorry to see you up before me again," said the judge, "after I was so lenient to you before."
"That's just it, your honor," replied the prisoner. "You were so genial, I couldn't resist the temptation to come back."

REPORTER:—It is said that you and O'Haggarty were calm and collected after the dynamite explosion at the quarry? CLANCY:—Well, it was like this. I was calm, and O'Haggarty was collected."

FOND MOTHER:—Oh, Peter, Peter, I thought I told you not to play with your soldiers on Sunday!
PETER:—But I call them the Salvation Army on Sunday."

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An Independent Illustrated Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes.

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SMALL TWINES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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* “HAPPY + THOUGHT” *

Range, the most popular cooking apparatus ever produced. Sales far exceed the combined output of all others.

Acknowledged throughout every CITY and TOWN in Canada to be the LEADER. See your Dealer, or let us tell you all about it.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS, Brantford, Ont.

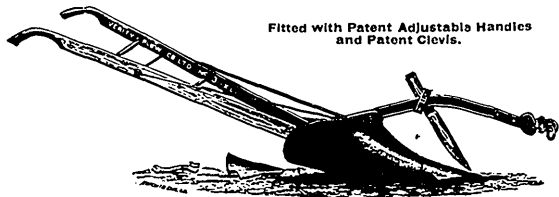
PLOWS.



When you buy a Plow you want the best one that will do the best work and one that is easy to handle.

The VERITY PLOW CO., Limited, can supply you. Their large and well equipped works, and their long and wide experience, enable them to turn out the best lines of Walking, Sulky and Gang Plows made in Canada.

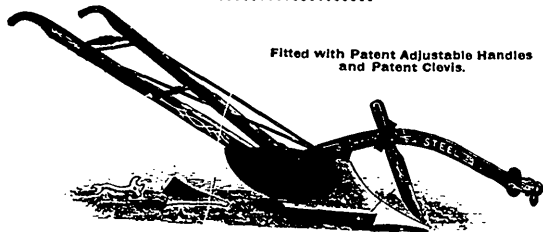
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A leader for sod and general purpose work, being longer and heavier than our No. 5, but much like it in construction. Steel shares and extra deep points supplied when ordered.



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This Plow is suitable for all kinds of land, and being well adapted to general purpose work makes it a universal favorite. It is easy in draft and will clean in any soil. We also make the No. 4 Plow, similar to the above, which is a little lower in the beam, and preferred by some to the 4 A.



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LIMITED, ...Canada.

In BELVEDERE STABLES are still

6 OF MY BEST JERSEY COWS

kept for use of my own and slaughterers' families, but I do not wish to increase the number, hence I can usually offer something uncommonly choice. Just now I have

1 BULL, 2 YEARS OLD,
1st prize winner, and fit for any herd.

1 SPLENDID BULL, 9 MONTHS OLD.
The best, I think, I ever raised.

1 EXTRA BULL CALF, 4 MONTHS OLD.
ALSO A FEW CHOICE HEIFERS.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FLOCK OF OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP IN CANADA.

I have a number of choice Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs for 1897. Prices reasonable. Won many honors at "World's Fair."

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Have an aged imported Ram, and first-class Ham and Ewe Lambs for sale.

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Traveller of Parkhill at the head of herd, while my herd is descended from cows purchased of Mr. David Hanning; are modern in type, and are of the choicest milking strains. Write for prices of young bulls and heifers.

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Bulls fit for service, \$50
Heifers in calf, 50
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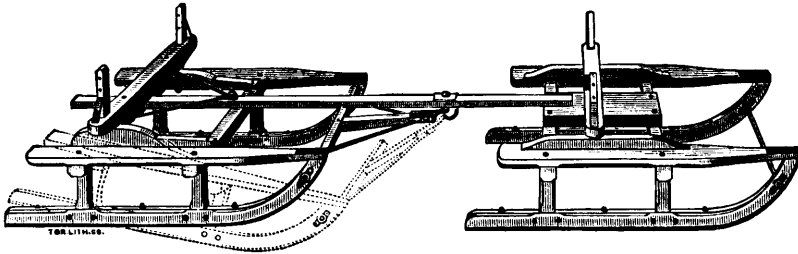
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Adapted for all kinds of farm work, and only furnished in one size of Runners, 2 inches wide, faced with Steel Shoes.

These Sleighs are **UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.**

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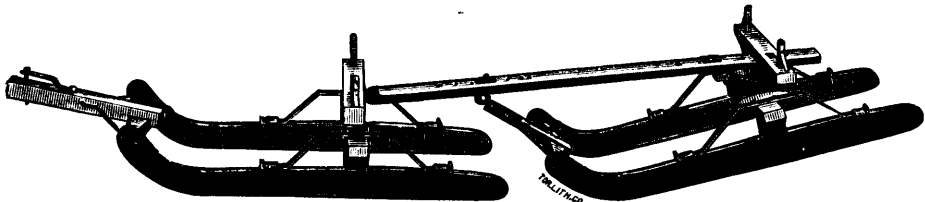
With our Swivel in coupling it will allow either Bob to turn up on its side without any danger of twisting the Reach or breaking it.

With our Coupling the Sleigh can be turned around in its own length.

It is made of the best material, wood being thoroughly seasoned. It is strongly ironed, and Runners faced with two-inch Steel Shoes. It is well finished, nicely painted, striped and varnished.

The Bain Improved One-Beam Sleigh.

FOR GENERAL USE IN MANITOBA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES; ALSO IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN PARTS OF ONTARIO.



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We furnish these in three sizes of Runners, 2, 2½ and 3 inch.

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For 1897

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