

Massey's Illustrated

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FEBRUARY NUMBER.

[Toronto, February, 1890.



H.A.M.

A WORD TO THE WISE:—




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IS THE MIGHTY MONARCH OF THE HARVEST FIELD. DURING THE PAST SEASON

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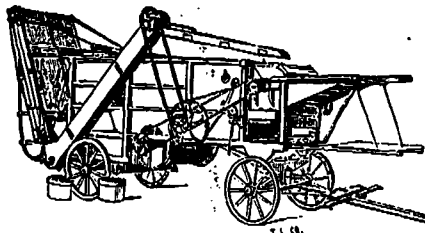
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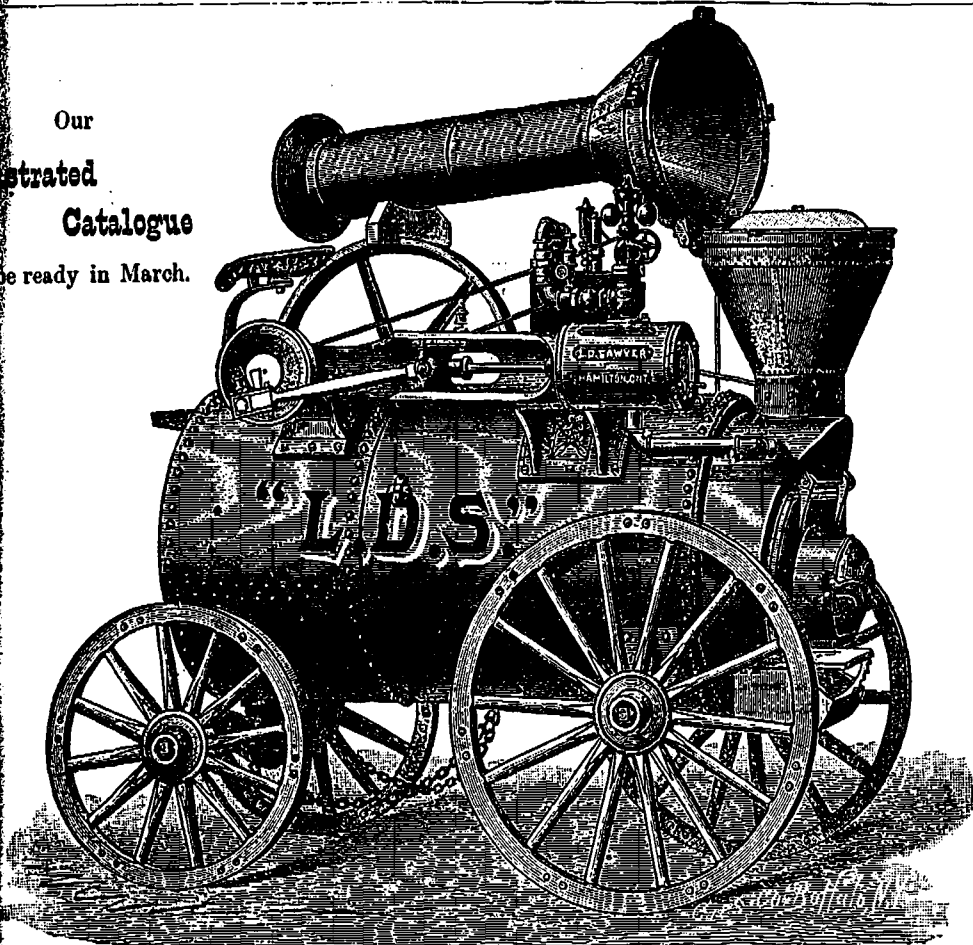
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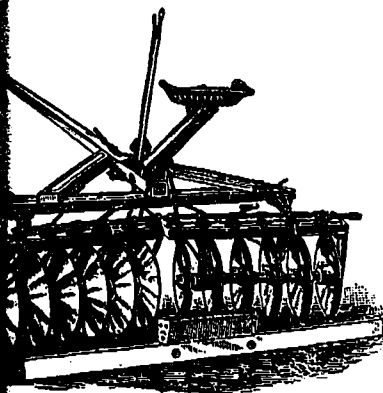
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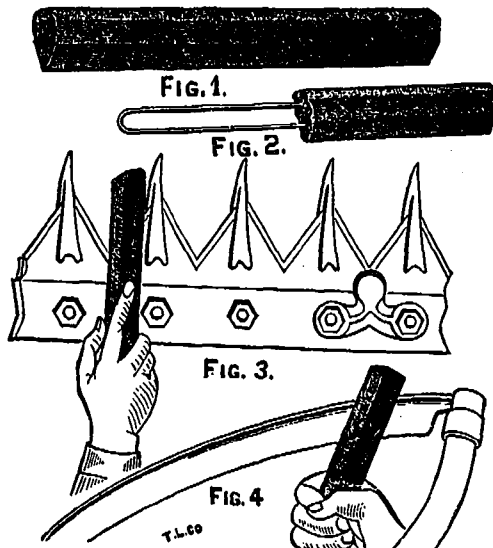
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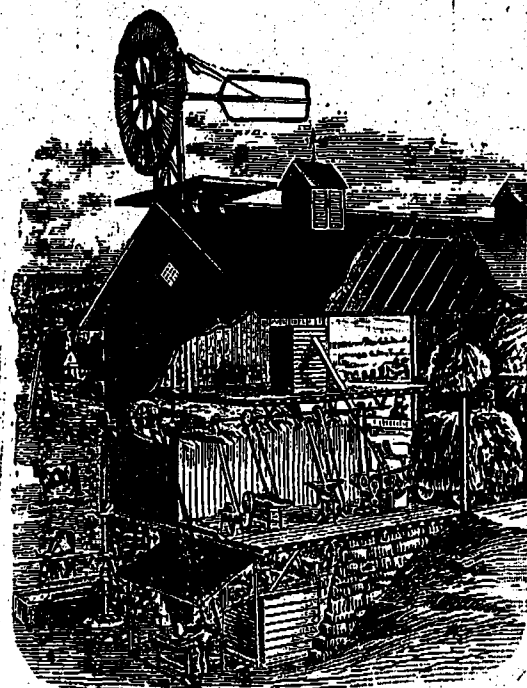
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• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

New Series.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1890.

[Vol. 2., No. 2.

ROUND THE WORLD,

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

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

EGYPT.

Tenth Letter, dated Port Said, Egypt, April 27th, 1888.—Concluded.

On another occasion we drove to the site of Heliopolis, of which there are scarcely any ruins remaining, the attraction being the obelisk—the oldest in Egypt—on which are splendidly preserved hieroglyphics. It stands over 62 feet high above the ground level—a fine shaft of granite.

Not far from Heliopolis is an ostrich farm where there are 600 of these highly prized birds, of all ages and sizes. Some of the largest we were shown stood at least seven to eight feet high. They are not beautiful, as one would suppose, but, on the contrary, are very homely. Their necks and a great part of their bodies are devoid of feathers. The tail feathers alone are valuable, those of the back and breast being small and short. The large wings, averaging about six inches the longest way, are hatched in incubators, and the growth of the birds is most remarkable. Some, which we were told were only three weeks old, had attained more than twice the size of a full grown goose. Ostriches sometimes live from ten to twenty years.

The tombs of Egypt have now been stripped of their contents and to see mummies, sarcophagi, etc., one must go to the museums. The Boolac Museum, near Cairo, contains the best collections of Egyptian antiquities in the world. Here are to be seen thousands of most interesting relics. In the court of the royal mummies are the valuable discoveries made in 1884. Amongst other admirably preserved mummies of early Egyptians kings and queens are the mummies of Sethi I. and Rameses II., both of the XIX. dynasty—the last probably the Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites, as recorded in the Book of Exodus. (See Illustration next page.) It is marvellous how the features have been preserved. The Pharaoh's countenance is still very "set."

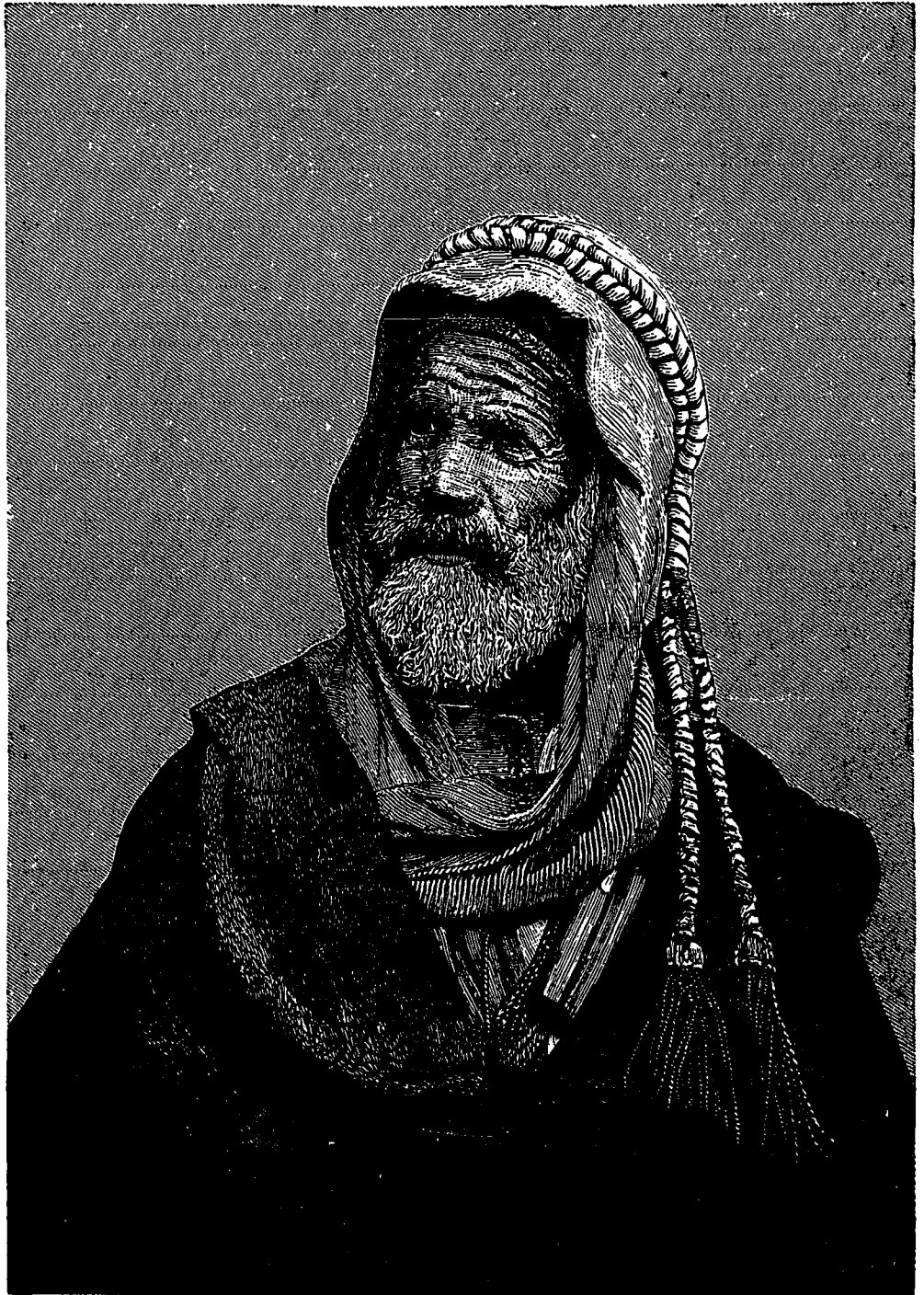
By far the most interesting of all the excursions made while in Egypt was that to Sakkarah.

We performed the journey as far as Bedreshayn by rail, proceeding thence on the donkeys we had brought along in the train with us. The path for much of the way led through a scattered grove of palms, and the latter part for a long distance through the sandy desert. We passed by two or three modern Arab villages and a description of one will answer for all of these numerous and most wretched Arab habitations. We went over the site of ancient Memphis, en route to Sakkarah, on part of which now stands the modern village of Metrahy—a collection of low huts, built of mud common and closely joined together. Groups of

these miserable hovels are separated by narrow and dirty passages. The roofs are thatched and perfectly flat, no other being required since they have no rain. Bad odors are abundant, and at a distance of many feet the passer-by will find these villages offensive. The mystery is that disease and pestilence do not sweep off the inhabitants altogether. To call such places home would be a libel on the name, yet it is all the home these poor people can boast of. On the outskirts of such villages one may often see lepers and sufferers from various disease. Sore eyes are very prevalent—especially amongst women and children. Children will be seen playing in the dirt with their sore eyes literally

covered with flies, making the sight doubly hideous. Egyptian women do not cover the entire face like the Syrians, but leave the eyes exposed. The head is covered over with a black drape and a heavy black veil is suspended across the face just below the eyes, an unsightly brass piece being worn over the nose between the eyes, the whole forming a hideous head-dress. Hence their eyes, always dull and frequently diseased, are visible. To make themselves still more ugly, the eye-brows and lashes are blackened.

But this is not about Sakkarah. Nearly every trace of Memphis has been obliterated, the only interesting feature being the colossal statue of Ram-



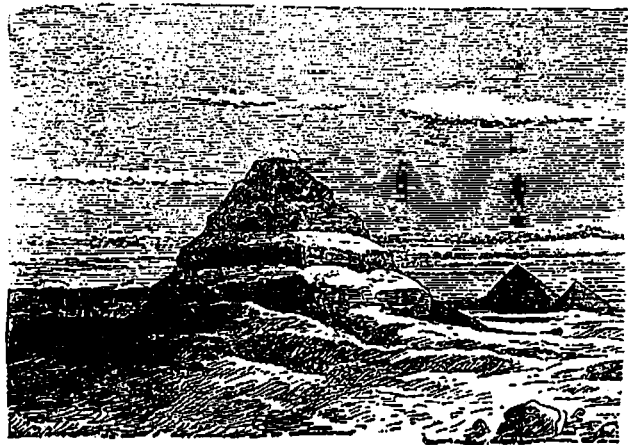
AN ARAB SHEIK.



MUMMY OF RAMESES II. (PHARAOH), THE OPPRESSOR OF THE ISRAELITES.

eses II., which has been unearthed. It is now lying on its side in a small enclosure, an admirable piece of workmanship of tremendous size. When whole the total length was 48 ft. 8 in. It is now in a damaged state, one of the legs being broken off. Thence onward we went through some fields where the Egyptians were at work, and finally leaving all vegetation mounted the ridge and proceeded over the hot, sandy desert. The heat was most intense, and the little breeze stirring around like the air from a red hot stove fairly suffocated one. Fortunately we hadn't a very long ride before us, for it was the hottest place I had ever been in.

In the Necropolis of Sakkarah there are tombs



THE STEPPED PYRAMID OF SAKKARAH—THE OLDEST MONUMENT IN THE WORLD.

without number, whence hundreds of mummies have been removed. Most of these tombs are buried in sand, which drifts over them to a tremendous depth. It is a difficult matter to keep the few open generally visited by tourists. To this dry sand, however, is due their marvellous preservation. Ruins of great temples have been found amongst the tombs, and there are eleven pyramids there, most of them, though, in a ruined state.

The step-pyramid, so-called because of its being built in stages or degrees, is 197 feet high, and supposed to be the oldest monument in the world. We descended into one pyramid, which was in a very ruined state, and which had been recently opened, where we were shown what was said to be the tomb of Oonaa, though there is another pyramid of that name. It has the most interesting interior of any of the pyramids. There are three chambers inside, two of which are covered with painted or carved inscriptions, to see which we burned magnesium wire. One contained an empty sarcophagus. The blocks of granite used in the construction of this tomb were of great size. We next went down

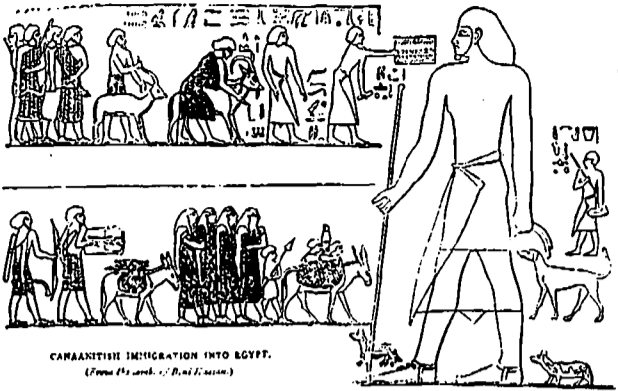
into the Serapeum or Apis Mausoleum (Tomb of the Sacred Bulls)—a subterranean tomb which contains the enormous sarcophagi holding the mummies of the sacred bulls. These sarcophagi are deposited in vaults connected by large passage-ways. Though there are many others, only twenty-four are unearthed at present and which the visitor may see. It is a dark and dingy place. The longest passage is 210 yards in length, and on either side, but never opposite, are the recesses for the huge sarcophagi of granite, which are on an average 13 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. high—sarcophagus and cover being made in two single pieces. All the mummies were found to be missing. In the walls were niches where had been placed small tablets inscribed with pious visitors' names, most of which have been removed.

The most interesting sight of the day was the Tomb of Tih or Thy—a priest who lived at Memphis four or five thousand years ago. He was of humble origin, but attained to greatness and built for himself this magnificent tomb, the ruins of which may now be seen, and enough remains to give a good idea of its grandeur. This splendid tomb was built during his life, and on its walls are painted and carved some of the clearest, most beautiful, and most perfectly preserved inscriptions or hieroglyphics to be seen in Egypt. They give a record of his life's doings, which are admirably depicted, and are in excellent condition, having been so many centuries buried in the sand. Some of the large columns or pillars of the entrance remain, the tops of which are on a level with the present desert surface. The records and scenes of Tih's life are graphically pictured on the walls of the entrance passage and inner chamber. Here are illustrations of his servants sowing, reaping, and threshing under his sup-



AN EGYPTIAN BOY.

ervision, showing plainly the methods of farming in those early days, which are not widely different from the methods now in vogue on the farms not four miles away! They are wonderful pictures. Tih is illustrated, too, in the act of fishing, hunting, etc., etc., and various scenes in his history, even his own funeral cortege, to the slaying of the oxen for sacrifice. It was an exceedingly interesting old place. We lunched in the house formerly occupied by M. Mariette, which is near by, where this celebrated Egyptologist and explorer, who has done so



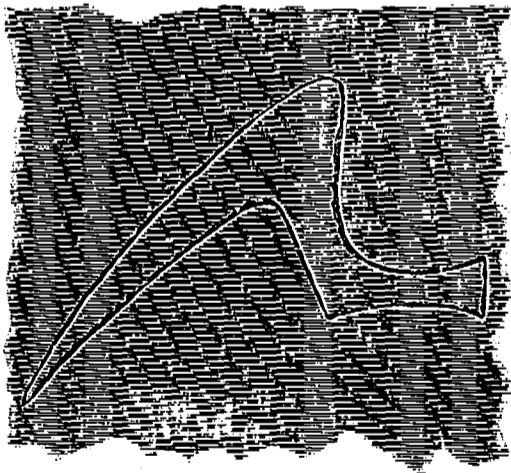
much to enlighten us on Egyptian history, spent a considerable time.

Shortly after lunch we returned by the same route we had come, and were glad again to look upon the refreshing green fields and palm trees. This excursion occupied the full day and owing to the great heat was quite fatiguing.

A ride of three-and-a-half hours by rail brought us from Cairo to Alexandria, the great sea-port of Egypt. Alexandria has every appearance of a European city, except for the natives in its streets. Its harbor is spacious and quite pretty. Thence we took our departure for Palestine, the subject for my next epistle.

Toilet Recipes of Ancient Egypt.

CURIOUS hair recipes occur on some of the papyri, some of which are very absurd. One to prevent the hair from turning gray directs that a salve should be made from the blood of a black cat cooked in oil; in another, that of a black bull is preferred for the same object. Evidently the color of the animal was to pass through the salve into the hair. In another place we read of the tooth of a donkey dipped in honey being used for really strengthening the hair; and the ingredients for an ingenious compound are given for injuring the hair of a rival, and the counter-remedy to be used by those who think their hair-oil has been tampered with by a rival. Cakes



REAPING HOOK FROM AMONGST THE HIEROGLYPHICS IN THE TOMB OF THIL. (From a Photo. by W. E. H. M.)

of some composition which absorbed oil were always placed on the heads of guests at feasts, and from them the oil gradually trickled down through the hair. A most disagreeable practice this may seem to us, but to them it appears to have given great pleasure: and with the Egyptians as well as with the Hebrews oil was symbolical of joy and gladness. Rouge and other coloring substances were used by women of Egypt to enhance, as they thought, their beauty. The eyes had often a green line underneath them; the eyelashes and eyebrows were penciled; and, as in modern Egypt, the nails were always stained red with a preparation from the henna-plant.

In our museums we can see the little pots and vases formerly filled with these unguents and colors, and the pencils they used with them, as well as various sorts of combs and hairpins; of the latter there is a very pretty set in the Museum at Boulak—single-pronged wooden pins with jackal heads, stuck into a cushion in the form of a turtle, which was evidently one of the favorite dressing-table ornaments belonging to the deceased lady.



PICTURED TOMB AT BENI-HASSAN.

All these little essentials of the toilet were placed in the tombs by the loving hands of friends and relations, for the use of that spiritual body which they

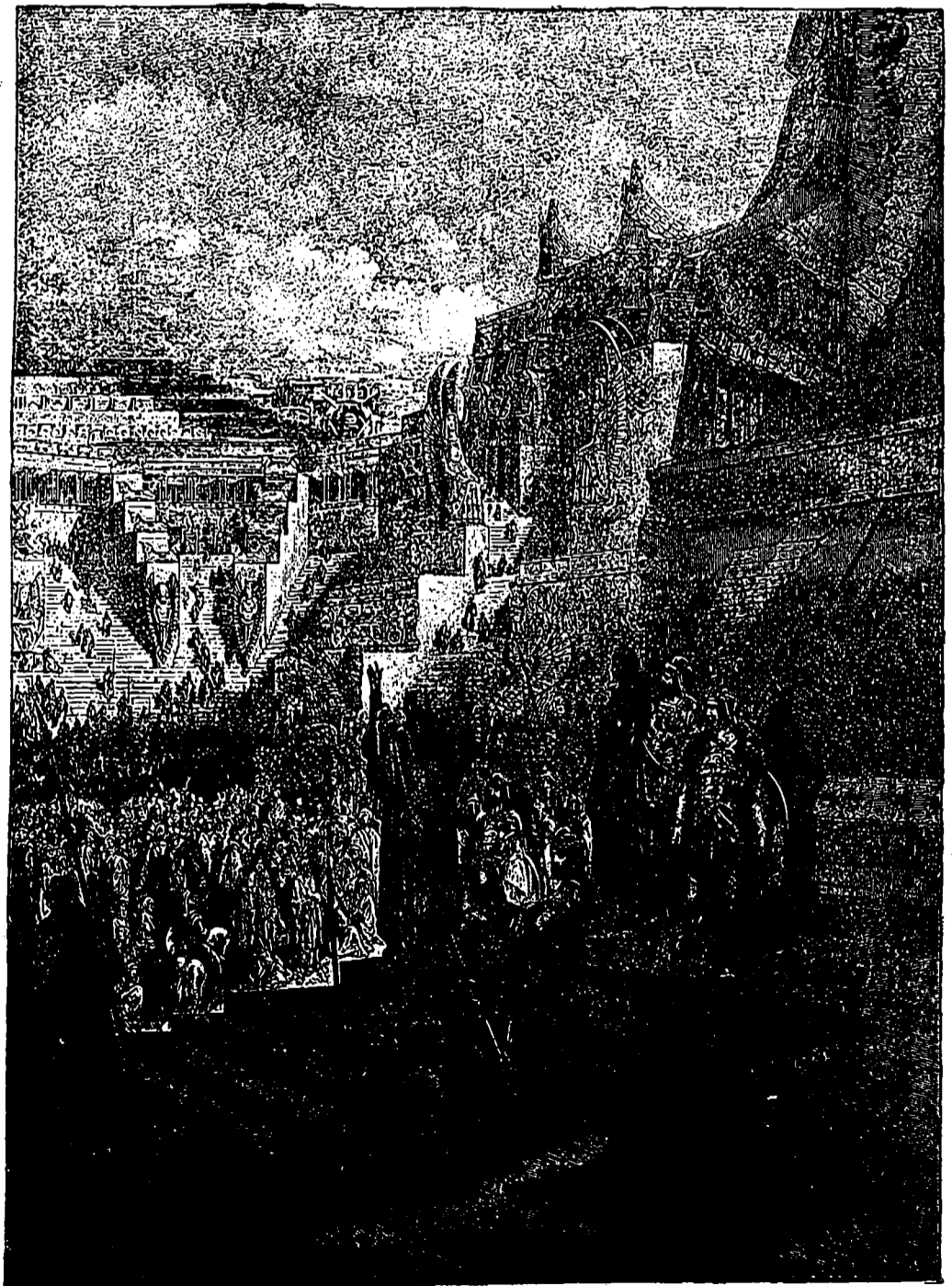
believed required all the adornment the lady had loved upon earth.

Notwithstanding the elaborate care lavished by the Egyptian lady on her personal adornment, she adopted a simplicity of dress suitable to the climate in which she lived. Except for the wig, the head was usually uncovered, with sometimes a colored band tied round it. The queens often wore the vulture head-dress, but this was more as an official ornament than as a covering. In common life also the women, both of high and low degree, went bare-foot, though they had sandals to wear when they were in full dress. These sandals were made of papyrus or palm fibre, or of leather. They had straps to pass around the foot and between the toes, and in some a piece of the sole was turned up, and bent over the toes to protect them; in later times some of the leather sandals had sides to them, which causes them very much to resemble modern shoes.

—*The Woman's World.*

Boston's Latest Fad.

THE very latest fad, which has traveled about the country in the wake of the celebrated English Egyptologist, has struck Boston with full force. This is the adoption by ladies of fashion of Egyptian costumes at their afternoon teas.



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SPLENDOR.



The Minister's Blackberries.

THE TRUE STORY OF A HILL PARISH.

WALL, they needn't try to stuff any such story down my throat," and the strings of the bonnet which Miss Kidder was trimming flapped defiantly. "Picked half a bushel of blackberries settin' in a carriage! Nobody ever heard o' such a thing, an' I've been on every back road in Melrose time an' again. Besides, it's my opinion that with Kate Davis along—" (Here Miss Kidder dropped her voice decorously and simpered as though she were a girl of eighteen.) "It's my opinion the' was somethin' besides pickin' blackberries goin' on. It's really disgraceful the way she runs after him. I don't want to say anything against Mr. Fosdick, of course, but I do think that such ridiculous stories told by a minister tend to bring disgrace on the cause of religion; I really do. Mrs. Johnson an' I think Mr. Fosdick ought to be warned to show more respect for his sacred calling."

"Well, p'raps you're right, Miss Kidder. It does sound perfectly ridiculous, when you come to think seriously of it. But the' ain't no sort o' doubt but what he said it. I myself heard him say he never see the berries so thick in his life, so that they picked 'em from the carriage, an' at the same time he showed a great heapin' basket of 'em that he took to Miss Warner, an' she's made such a parade about. She says they picked 'em all out o' the carriage as they drove along; so we've got it jest straight, an' it's a monstrous tall story."

"Still, Miss Kidder, I don't know as I see what you're going to do about it. Mr. Fosdick's a reel nice young man, and when he ain't runnin' 'round with the teacher he does well by the parish. You don't exactly want to accuse him o' lyin' about a few blackberries."

"The truth is of more consequence than a great many blackberries, Mrs. Johnson," replied Miss Kidder, severely. "An' for one I know what I'll do, I shall bring the matter up in the ladies' prayer meeting on Tuesday, where we can talk it all over deliberately, an' see just how much there is to it. We'll do everything properly and give no occasion for sneers about 'gossipin' women!' O! I jest despise that phrase," and Miss Kidder gave her foot a vicious tap upon the floor of her little shop.

Meanwhile Harold Fosdick was as happy as a newly accepted lover with a good digestion ought to be. Melrose was Fosdick's first parish and it had proved sadly disillusionizing. A year ago he had come out of the Theological Seminary fired with a generous enthusiasm to serve his fellows and to inculcate the gospel of his Master by teaching love rather than theology. He had heard much of the decayed churches, the intellectual and spiritual poverty of the hill towns of New England, and he had resolved to give three years of his youth to warning one such community into spiritual life.

He had found his efforts so far fruitless. Free from self-consciousness and full of missionary zeal, he found himself measured by standards of whose very existence he had been ignorant. Preaching as earnestly and directly as he was able, working constantly by personal contact with the people, he found to his dismay that no one expected his work to bear fruit. Deacon Wadsworth told him that Melrose was too small for a revival; there were not enough young people. The deacon added pointedly that the pastor's true field lay in keeping the people sound in the doctrine. Fosdick found his personality of much more interest to the people than his preaching. His movements were matters of village gossip; his parish calls, the reading circle he had formed, and even the prayer meetings were fields for undisguised social rivalry. It seemed at times that not a human being was better for his year's work. The sympathy of a bright intelligent girl, who by some chance was teaching the village school, was of course most attractive. Miss Davis appreciated his plans, and she showed a practical tact in helping on their execution, for which Fosdick was deeply grateful. Youth, association and sympathy did their appointed work. But, quickly as Fosdick and Miss Davis discovered the meaning of their interest in each other, their neighbors were before them. Before Fosdick had breathed one conscious word of love he found his attachment the latest village joke, and the probabilities of his marriage freely commented upon.

From a drive in the early days of his engagement, Fosdick brought home that basket of blackberries which proved the turning point of his experience. He found one of the little-used mountain roads fringed, and in places almost overgrown with luxuriant blackberry vines, bending under a burden of

fruit. Stray branches reached far over the roadway, and the young people feasted without leaving their seats. At a mountain farm house, Fosdick bought a great basket of the fruit for Mrs. Warner, with whom he boarded, and returning showed the great heap of gleaming berries to Mrs. Johnson, a parishioner, whom they met in the highway. He did not mention that he had bought the berries, fearing that even that slight purchase might be made the subject of discussion. He did describe the large yield in terms that appealed to Mrs. Johnson's housewifely instincts, and in doing so, mentioned the ease with which he and Miss Davis had picked berries from the carriage, little dreaming that he had planted a seed which would outstrip Jack's beanstalk in growth.

Mrs. Warner took good care not to hide her minister's thoughtfulness under a bushel. Her neighbors were given ample opportunity to admire her jars of jam. By the time she had told the story of her prize for the dozenth time, the good woman had come to believe that the minister had picked the berries with his own hand. Certainly the other members of Fosdick's congregation so understood it, and a direful commotion ensued.

The ladies' prayer-meeting proved a stormy affair; it soon divided into two camps, one rallying about Mrs. Meacham, to whom Miss Kidder had committed her view of the case, and the other following the lead of Mrs. Warner, whose zeal for the minister was not seconded by the best judgement, or by skill in debate. Mrs. Meacham was the wife of the richest man in Melrose, a woman of fine presence and experience in public discussion. She felt a slight personal pique at the young minister which was warmed into open wrath by some pointed personal allusions of Mrs. Warner's, and Mrs. Meacham pushed the matter farther than she otherwise would have done. The meeting took no official action, but when it dispersed, with the sweet strains of "Naomi" ringing in the ears of the participants, it carried into every home in the parish the charge that their pastor was a wilful and reckless liar.

When Fosdick heard of the discussion, the carnal man in him triumphed over divine grace, and he raged furiously. When Sunday came, the little church was crowded. Kate Davis' heart sank as she saw Harold walk quickly and defiantly into the pulpit, his face flushed and his eyes shining. The opening prayer seemed a strangely perfunctory performance, and Kate's face paled as she heard the text: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Kate had been conscious without looking at the Meacham pew, that Mrs. Meacham was sitting erect in the stern dignity of her jetted black silk; that Mr. Meacham, with his seldom-worn silk hat on his knee and his lips angrily closed, indicated outraged dignity in every fibre, while Miss Meacham, in white, represented injured innocence. Kate looked at this array as Harold repeated his text slowly and, also, angrily; and she saw Mr. Meacham rise, followed by his wife, his daughter, two sons and some toddling grandchildren, and march slowly out of the church.

The excitement could hardly have been greater had their choir gallery fallen. Harold's face paled and then flushed a deeper scarlet as he waited for the commotion to subside. Then he painted a denunciation of the sin of lying, with a review of the events of the fortnight, that burned with indignation and rankled with injustice and un-Christian wrath. Only a very angry man could have preached that sermon. Before its close, Miss Kidder, Deacon Wadsworth and his wife, and the entire Johnson family, withdrew.

The church was divided from that hour. Deacon Wadsworth requested the pastor to resign. Harold refused but, expressed his willingness to submit the matter to a council, if the church chose to call one. But the supporters of the minister proved to be in a majority, and no meeting was called. Mr. Meacham was not, however, to be easily balked. He declared that never again would he listen to Mr. Fosdick's preaching. So he set up the altar of his faction in the town hall and hired an unsettled minister of the region to preach each Sunday. Rivalry sprang up between the congregations, and the members did not scruple in their methods of securing attendance. People who had not seen the inside of a church for years were recruited for one camp or the other, and "Sunday clothes" were distributed as premiums to sundry persons who declared their inability to attend for the lack of such garments.

The situation was becoming intolerable to Fosdick. He had refused to resign when Kate begged him to do so. Now she had left the village, and he missed keenly the comfort of her presence and the reinforcement which she gave to the higher motives by which he sought to govern his life. He found himself daily called upon to sympathize with pettiness and to approve of questionable tactics employed for the advantage of "his side," and he felt himself rapidly deteriorating under the pressure. The whole struggle had become hateful, but retreat was daily becoming more difficult. In the midst of his struggle came a letter from his old mentor at the Seminary advising him to leave Melrose as soon as possible and take up mission work in the lower part of the city.

Fosdick was moved by this as he had not been for months.

With the letter still in his hand, he found himself on a grassy knoll far above Melrose. He pondered the problem till late in the night. The calm beauty of the valley under the glow of the harvest moon, helped to bring him rest and humility. He watched the lights of the little village disappear one by one, with a kindness stealing into his heart which he had not felt for months. As he thought humbly and penitently of the strife and discord he had planted—in his present mood he could accept all the blame of which he had previously repudiated any part with scorn—in place of the Christian love and quickened Christian living which he had hoped to awaken, it seemed as if no sacrifice could be too great to repair the mischief that had been wrought.

Suddenly he saw a light flicker among the village houses. It disappeared and broke out again with greater brilliancy. Fosdick ran with all his strength down the mountain side. Entering the street he ran shouting toward the red light that now seemed the central spot in the sky, until he reached a house whose roof was in flames, while not an inmate seemed stirring. All his faculties were absorbed by the progress of the spreading flames, and he crashed his way through a glass door, and up the staircase revealed by the lurid light from above, without having become conscious of his surroundings of the house or of aught but the danger. Among the voices that responded to his cries were those of children, and Fosdick made his way to them. The firelight fell through a window upon a bed where two children sat crying, too much frightened to run away. He caught them in his arms and ran to the hall below. Here he found Mr. and Mrs. Meacham, trying in an uncertain way to open the door. There was no time for explanations and as Fosdick caught the key he cried:

"I have the children safe. Are the others all awake?"

"Yes, they will be right down," Mr. Meacham replied; but Mrs. Meacham threw up her arms, exclaiming: "Get the baby! she is in the crib in the room with the others. Quick the fire's falling through the roof," she cried, as Fosdick sprang back up the stairs.

The hall was now thick with smoke and he missed the door. There were no cries to guide him this time, and when he reached the child the walls were ready to break into flames. The varnish on the stair rail was crackling on his return, and he did not dare to carry the child through the blaze. Dashing to a front window, he called to the people below, holding little Alice far out into the reviving air. Almost instantly a mattress was raised and the baby was safely below. A moment later Fosdick crashed into a sturdy lilac bush, and the roof fell.

The embers of the Meacham house smoked in solitude a few hours later. People were discussing the fire in little groups as they entered their houses, rejoicing in the escape of little Alice, and praising Fosdick's bravery. Fosdick and the baby lay unconscious in a house across the way, while Mrs. Meacham wandered about the room wringing her hands. Mr. Meacham stood speechless over the baby's bed, and his son's slender wife, almost a nonentity at other times, knelt feverishly waiting for her darling's returning smile. It came at last, and soon after Fosdick opened his eyes and joined, though weakly, in the general rejoicing. Mr. Meacham hesitated for a moment; then coming over to Harold's bed, he held out his hand, exclaiming:

"Mr. Fosdick, I can't hold hard feelings toward a man who is ready to risk his life for me or mine. A man who can do that is good Christian enough to preach to me. The first Sunday you are able to go back to the pulpit you will find me in my pew, and I hope to listen to your preaching in it for many years to come."

A fortnight later the two congregations had been united. The church was crowded and the text was: "Blessed are the peacemakers."

A year later there was a wedding in the little church, and Meachamites and Fosdickites were mingled so indiscriminately in the pews that the sharpest eye was unable to trace a party line.

Miss Kidder alone remained obdurate. "I always did say," she declared, "that Mr. Fosdick lied about them blackberries, an' I ain't goin' to switch 'round just because he pulled a baby out o' the fire an' then run away. Not that I wonder at the Meachams. They worship the ground little Alice treads on, an' if it hadn't been for Mr. Fosdick they wouldn't have had her now. But I've said I like the new minister best, an' I do, an' I don't believe in palaverin' over this weddin' an' pretendin' I'm the best friend they've got. O, I shall go, I spose, in a back pew an' see what the bride's dress is like. But I won't dress up, an' I won't go to Miss Warner's ridiculous reception, so there!"—*Drake's Magazine.*

MAKE the boy's home the happiest spot he can find, and he will prefer it to any other place of resort. Care for the fine carpet has driven many a boy to the sanded floor of the tavern.

A MAN in any station can do his duty, and doing it, can earn his own respect.

Caleb's Courtship, and What Came of it.



I HADN'T no time for courtin' when I was young an' spry, For what with workin' an' savin', I let the years go by; Then I was buyin' an' buildin',— an' farm work never gits done, Till at last I counted my birth-days, an' found I was fifty-one. "High time," sez I, "to be choosin' a suitable pardner fer life." So I jest sot down an' considered where I'd better look fer a wife.

I wanted her young an' harnsome—of course—an' stiddy an' neat, Smart at bakin' an' churnin', quick with her hands an' feet, But slow with her tongue (fer talkin' jest wastes a woman's time), An' as savin' with every penny as ef 'twas a silver dime; An' ef she was good at mendin' an' scrubbin' an' cleanin' house, I made up my mind to take her, ef she was poor as a mouse.

Waal, it cost some time an' trouble to diskivir a gal to my mind—

There was lots of 'em to choose from, but the best was hard to find.

At last, after lookin' an' thinkin', I settled on Eunice Stout, The deacon's youngest darter—nineteen or thereabout. Pretty—yes, as a picter; made the best butter, too, That ever was sent to market. Sez I, "I guess she'll do. Whenever I've stopped to the deacon's she's as busy as a bee— Allus a-workin' an' doin'—yes! that's the wife fer me!"



But now that I'd done my choosin', I sez to myself, "What next?"

I didn't know much 'bout wimmen, an' I'll own I was some perplexed;

So I asked advice of a neighbor—that was the biggest mistake—

Things mightn't hev gone so crooked ef I'd never said nothin' to Jake;

But he was twenty year younger, an' the gals all liked him, ye see,

So I asked his advice about Eunice—jest like a fool, as I be!

Sez he: "Why, man, it's as easy! You must take her out to ride

You must bring her home from meetin', an' stick close to her beside;

You must go to see her of evenin's; you must buy her some pretty things—

A book or a breastpin, mebbe, some ribbons, or some rings;

Tell her her cheeks is rosy, tell her her eyes is bright;

Tell her you love her dearly, an' dream of her at night;

Toll her—" But here I stopped him. "It's easy talkin'," sez I,

"But I never did no courtin', an' I'm half afeard to try. I'll make ye an offer, Jacob: ef you'll go with me to-night, Kinder keep up my courage, an' see that things goes right, Tackle the deacon, mebbe, an' show me how to begin, I'll give y' a yearlin' calf—I will, as sure as sin is sin!"



Waal, the bargain was struck. Me an' Jacob went to see Eunice together.

Jake, he talked to the deacon 'bout crops an' cattle an' weather;

Eunice, she kep' very quiet—jest sot an' knitted away, An' I sot close beside her, a-thinkin' of somethin' to say. Many an' evenin' I noticed, when she went fer apples an' cake

Inter the pantry, 'twas allus, "Come hold the candle, Jake, As if she counted *him* nobody; then she'd give me a smile, Soon's I offered to help her, an' say 'twarn't worth my while. I'll own 'twas quite surprisin' how long they'd hev ter stay A-pickin' out them apples, but Jacob told me one day They was tryin' to find the best ones, so's she could give 'em to me,

An' surely *that* was flatterin', as any ono could see! Once I bought her a ribbin—Jake said it oughter be blue, But a brown one's far more lastin', an' this one was cheaper too.

An' once I took her a-ridin', but that wasted half a day, An' I made up my mind that walkin' was pleasanter anyway.

Waal, I'd been six months a-courtin', when I sez to Jake, sez I:

"It's time that we was married; here's Thanksgivin' drawin' nigh—



A first-rate day fer a weddin'; an' besides, to say the least, I can make that Thanksgivin' turkey do fer part of the weddin' feast."

So that night I sowed up my courage to the very stokin' p'int

(You wouldn't never mistrusted that I shook in ev'ry f'int). We was comin' along from meetin'. Sez I, "I'd like ye to say

That ye hain't no objections, Eunice, to be married Thanksgivin' Day."

She turned an' looked at me, smilin' an' blushin', an' jest as sweet

(I skursely knew fer a minnit ef I stood on my head or my feet);

Then—"I hev'n't the least objection," sez she, as I opened the gate;

But she didn't ask me to stop; she sez only, "It's ruther late." I looked all around fer Jacob, but he'd kinder slipped out of sight,

So I figured the cost of a weddin' as I went along home that night.

Waal, I got my house all ready, an' spoke to the pa'son beside, An' 'arly Thanksgivin' mornin' I started to hev the knot tied. But before I come to the deacon's—I was walkin' along quite spry,

All rigged in my Sunday best, of course—a sleigh come dashin' by;

Thar was that Jacob a-drivin', an' Eunice sot at his side, An' he stops an' sez, "Allow me to interduce my bride!"



"I sez to Jake, sez I."

So that was the end of my courtship. You see, I started wrong, Askin' advice of Jacob, an' takin' him along; Fer a team may be better fer ploughin' an' hayin' an' all the rest,

But when it comes to courtin'—why, a single hoss is best!

—Harper's Monthly



Little Things.

What little things can fix our fate!
A sigh too soon or a smile too late,
A word forgotten, a look unseen,
And then we must mourn the "might have been!"

A thought that we did not dare to express,
A tardy tear or a crushed caress,
And life creeps into the shadow of pain,
While the grim old years roll on again!



I Will be Worthy of It.

I may not reach the heights I seek,
My untried strength may fail me;
Or, half way up the mountain peak,
Fierce tempests may assail me,
But though that place I never gain,
Herein lies comfort for my pain—
I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success,
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor.
But though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me—
I will be worthy of it.

The golden glory of love's light
May ne'er fall on my way;
My path may always lead through night,
Like some deserted by-way.
But though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless joy in this—
I will be worthy of it.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



Our Guess Offer.

READERS of the Illustrated who sent in a guess for the Toronto Mower etc., will know by this time, if they took the trouble to count the number of S's on page 6 of the January issue, whether or not they have guessed correctly. Out of the large number of guesses received only three had the correct number, 590: three were within one of it, twelve within five of it and forty within ten of it.

In accordance with the conditions, the first prize, the Toronto Mower, goes to Mr. John Bennet, Athol, Ont., whose guess 590, was received on Aug. 20th; the second prize, the Sharp's Rake, to Mr. Alex. S. Campbell, Maple Green, Restigouche Co., N.B., guess, 590, received December 2nd; the third prize, 30 Subscription Premiums, to Mr. Fred Horsley, Moosomin, N.W.T., guess, 590, received December 28th; and the fourth prize, 15 Subscription Premiums, to Mrs. N.B. Shorey, Cannifton, Ont., guess, 589, received November 25th. Mr. Jas. Henry Steenson, Glenallan, Ont., also guessed 589, but his guess was not received till November 30th., and Mr. Robert Oliver, Portage la Prairie, Man., guessed 591, guess received December 24th.

The names of the twelve who guessed within 5 of the correct number are:—

R. C. McGregor, Tayside, Ont.	592
Jonathan Snider, Bridgeport, Ont.	593
E.H. Asselstine, Hawley, Ont.	587
Mrs. G. Hunt, Dorchester Station, Ont. ..	593
Fred B. Bowden, Bracebridge, Ont.	586
Levi Massey, Wallbridge, Ont.	594
F.E. Bird, Winnipeg, Man.	594
Jeriah A. Bonham, Ridgetown, Ont.	595
Wm. J. Robson, Ayr, Ont.	595
E.S. Cassan, Campbellford, Ont.	585
James E. Callander, North Gower, Ont. ..	585
George Terryberry, Deloraine, Man.	585

The above will show that the guessing was very close. A very large number were, however, wide of the mark. We are greatly pleased at the widespread interest shown in our offer, guesses having been received from every portion of the Dominion.

A Word About Binder Twine.

EVER since the introduction of Binders very little else than twine made from Manila and Sisal hems has been used for the purpose of binding material until the demand has become so great as to use up all the material of this class that has been grown. As supply and demand always govern prices—the natural tendency, during the past 2 years, has been to run the value of Binder twine up to a very high price. Although the dealers in the article have been censured by the farmers as being responsible for all this (which we know they are not), we believe that the farmers have been furnished it at very near its actual cost. This being the case the manufacturers have been doing their utmost to produce a twine out of other materials that would answer the purpose equally as well as that made from Manila and which could be sold to the farmers at the least possible price.

Some two years ago Mr. Lyall, of New York, perfected machinery that would manufacture a serviceable article out of Indian hemp, and last year several thousand tons of it were made and sold in the United States under the brand of "Lyall's Silver Composite Binder twine"—which, we understand, gave the farmers every satisfaction. One Binder manufacturer alone, we learn, used (2000) two thousands tons in his business. The Dartmouth Ropework Co., Halifax, N.S., the celebrated manufacturers of "Blue Ribbon" and "Massey-World" twines, carefully watched its operations and finding such good results coming from it, immediately purchased from Mr. Lyall his entire patents for the Dominion of Canada, erected a factory and fully equipped it with Lyall's machinery at an expense of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of giving to the farmers of Canada a good twine at the lowest possible cost. It will be impossible, of course, for them to manufacture of this Composite twine anything like the quantity that will be wanted in Canada for the coming harvest—and at the extremely low price of 10 cents per lb. or equal to 2 cents per hundred feet, every farmer will give this twine the preference so long as there is any in the market. We are assured by the makers that it will work equally as well as Manila twines upon any Binder if in proper adjustment. During the past two years at least, the farmer has been compelled to pay a high price for his Manila twine averaging not less than 3 cents per hundred feet—or one third more than he is asked to pay for "Composite" a very considerable item in taking off a season's crop. There is no question that Manila makes as good a twine as can possibly be made; but at the same time a farmer cannot afford to use it as a luxury when he can get something that will answer his purpose for so much less money. Further, just as long as he will buy and use Manila twine at the present high prices the longer will he assist to keep them where they are. Therefore, we strongly recommend farmers to purchase the Composite Silver Binder Twine in preference to any other brands, until Manila and Sisal twines can be bought at an equivalent value of two cents per hundred feet.

WE regret we are unable to report any material improvement in Mr. Fred. V. Massey's condition since we went to press last month; on the contrary, he has failed considerably during the last few days, and but little, if any, hope of his recovery is now entertained.

The Dominion Government appear to be fully alive to the importance of the dairy industry. Professor Robertson, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, one of the most eminent dairy experts on this continent, has been appointed to look after the dairying interests at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WE beg to call the special attention of our readers to the remaining four cash prize competitions offered on the other page. At the request of several persons who complained that the time originally fixed for receiving manuscripts and plans was too short we have extended it so as to give all who desire to do so a chance to compete. If any of those who have already sent in manuscripts or plans wish to amend or alter them in any way we will be glad to return them for that purpose. Surely at this season of the year most of our readers could find time to prepare an essay or plan.

FROM the 4th. to the 6th. of this month five important annual meetings will be held in Toronto bearing upon the agricultural industry, viz:—Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association; Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association; Clydesdale Horse Association; Draught Horse Association, and Central Farmers' Institute. It is a pity that "the Queen City" cannot afford proper accommodation for the holding of such meetings. Those who have interested themselves in the matter live in the hope that their dream will be realized some day. Why not make a determined effort this month when such a large and influential gathering of farmers and stockbreeders will be in the city? Take the bull by the horns and tell the Mayor and city Fathers that unless a suitable building is at once placed at the disposal of the agricultural community, another city will be asked to do so.

THE more recent reports from Dakota show that the famine stricken settlers are in a deplorable condition. Their supplies are all gone, their stock has been seized by the sheriff, all the farms are heavily mortgaged, and the interest unpaid, and there is a scarcity of food and fuel. Notwithstanding the official declaration of the Commissioner of Immigration and the Governors of North and South Dakota that there is no destitution in either of these States intending emigrants would be consulting their own interests by giving them a wide berth. This declaration has been severely criticized and one of the leading Chicago dailies is remarkably plain and pointed on the subject. It says: "Under the circumstances it is more than a suspicion that the three officials, in order that persons contemplating removal thither from the East might not be deterred by a knowledge of the truth, lent themselves to a falsehood and to the policy which, more than anything else, has injured Western States—the policy of exaggerating the merits and denying the defects of the sections in which they are interested. It is worse than folly—it is criminal—to induce immigration to localities not capable of supporting the new-comers and their families."

AT the last session of the Dominion Parliament Dr. Roome, M.P. for Middlesex, gave notice of motion in favor of "the establishment of a Central Board of Health in the Dominion, with a responsible head, for the purpose of educating the people in health matters, preventing the spread of disease, and perfecting as far as possible, the return of vital statistics." The matter was laid over, but Dr. Roome will bring it up again at this session. All the medical members of the House are, it is understood, to press for a Department of Health and to endeavor to have placed under its control all subjects which relate to the public health, such as a system of health statistics, including besides the mortuary returns, a system of reports on prevailing diseases of domestic animals, the sanitary requirements of the dairy interests etc. The Department would be largely of an educational character, and would have coercive measures for the most part, if not wholly, as at present in the hands of the provinces and municipalities. It is also proposed to establish a hygienic laboratory for investigating the causes and origin of disease. Canada has sufficiently developed to require such a Department and no doubt the government will give the matter full and favorable consideration.

No careful observer can fail to note the increasing repugnance among Canadian youths to the trades and to mercantile pursuits, and their constant

tendency to the professions. The cause is doubtless due to two things—the increase of education and the desire for high social standing. But whatever the cause the fact remains. The result is that the so-called liberal professions are overcrowded and the cities and towns have each their quota of half-starved professional men. The cry that "There is room at the top" is most deceptive. There may be room at the top for a very few but certainly not for the commonalty of aspirants. In the legal and medical professions crowds rush in yearly, only to meet with disappointment and disaster in after years. These people for the most part live in a dream, wanting to be professional when there is no professional work for them. And there is certainly in the range of business life no persons more pitiable, than those who have sought professional success and met only failure. While this evil is generally recognized, it is to be admitted that as human nature is constituted, there is no remedy for it. Young men who want to be lawyers will press into the profession, or, if they want to be doctors, will press into that, or, if they wish to be preachers or engineers or journalists, or what not, still the rush will continue. There is no let-up or holding back. All they see is the grand maxim of the fool's paradise, "There is room at the top," and they swarm into the ante-chambers, never getting a step further, only to be suffocated in the crowd. There is, indeed, room at the top, but the ascent is so dizzy that few can make it, and fewer still can breathe the rarefied air of that region and live. This universal ambition for distinction must run its course. No preaching can cure it; the increasing list of failures cannot dismay it.

WHEN the Permanent Central Farmers' Institute met last year a motion was introduced by Mr. L. Woolverton, of Grimsby, to the effect that public school teachers, after teaching a certain length of time, should take a course of instruction in the Agricultural College, in order to prepare them for teaching agriculture in the schools. The motion was defeated simply, we believe, because the subject had not received the attention it merits. The next annual meeting will be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of this month when we trust a similar motion will be brought forward with a different result. It is not necessary that all school teachers in our rural schools should receive such special instruction, but only a few, say one or two from each county, who would conduct special classes. The cost would be trifling and the benefits incalculable. We have commented upon this matter on previous occasions and do not intend to drop it till some definite action is taken. One step in advance has been made by the Department of Education in authorizing an elementary work on agriculture for use in the public schools. An artist is at present engaged in drawing a number of illustrations for the book and it will apparently be some months yet before it is introduced into the schools. Now why shouldn't the Department still further help on the good work by giving the special instruction referred to, to a select number of teachers? These teachers would be able to direct the youthful mind in proper grooves and encourage the development of the power of observation. The elementary work is good in its way but something more is wanted. The teaching of agriculture unless properly conducted will be almost valueless, hence the necessity of having teachers specially trained in that branch. The advantage to be gained would be a double one. Not only would the information be of use to the pupils in after life, but the power and habit of observation would grow with the accumulation of knowledge. Observation is like any other faculty—it can be cramped by misuse or dwarfed by neglect. It is to be hoped that the Education Department will, at least, try the experiment.

FAT and lean people, as a rule, have a craze to reverse their condition. It is not always a difficult matter to reduce fleshiness, but it is a very hard task to clothe a thin person in rotundity, especially when there is a family predisposition to thinness. In Dahomey the King's wives are fattened by being kept quiet and fed with boiled rice and butter. But enforced quiet is not pleasant, and the prospect of some weeks of this, with a diet of rice and butter, is a dreary outlook for any one that has not found

favor in the eyes of the King of Dahomey. As for superfluous flesh, it is sometimes easily got rid of, though Mr. Banting, had considerable difficulty in reducing his proportions, and the manner in which he did so was unwise. He cut off all the material of his food that was of the fat-producing kind, and for it substituted a large amount of lean food, which is a great tax upon the kidneys, and the excessive use of which is a good recipe for getting Bright's disease. There is but one way of safely reducing flesh; the sufferer must practice great abstinence, especially in fat-forming materials, fat itself, starchy foods, sugars, and foods containing sugar. In addition to this the person must take regular exercise, and a large amount of it, and at least one Turkish bath a week. And yet, as in almost everything else in this life, no one rule will fit all people, and a person can commit no greater folly than that of following a certain course because it was successful in the case of a friend. Young women sometimes become foolishly alarmed at their plumpness, and resort to one or both of two very ruinous practices, drinking vinegar, or eating raw rice. Vinegar in an unusual quantity produces a sort of artificial starvation; the amount of acid that will keep persons thin will destroy the digestive powers. Girls who drink vinegar are making a strong bid for consumption. The object of eating raw rice is to cure excessive rosiness—and it has this effect; but by the time such girls finish with the doctor they are generally willing to take any amount of rosiness. There is no drug that has any beneficial effect in either fatness or leanness. Diet and exercise will do all that can be done in either case.

4 CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Of Interest to every Farm Household.

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

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

As this journal is published in the interest of rural homes, and with a view to greatly increasing its usefulness, we have decided to offer the following prizes for four competitions:—

FOUR CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

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

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

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

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

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

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

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

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

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

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

First Prize, \$5.00 in cash.

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Special Conditions.—Competitions Nos. 1 & 2.

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

Essays will be judged on the following basis:—

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

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

Special Conditions.—Competitions Nos. 3 & 4.

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

Plans will be judged on the following basis:—

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

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

When Manuscripts and Plans must be sent in.

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

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

An explanation regarding the change of date will be found on page six.

OUR PRIZE STORY.

WE confess our disappointment that only sixteen of our readers have entered into the competition for the best story based on some Canadian theme, and that four of them did not comply with the conditions in not having the necessary number of words. The manuscripts of the other twelve were carefully examined by one of the judges appointed, who kept a note of the marks gained by each according to the basis mentioned in our offer. They were then handed to another of the judges for perusal, and the results of both were found to be almost identical.

The four having the largest number of points were afterwards laid before the third judge, and the final result is as follows:—

1ST PRIZE.—"What Came of an Unexpected Meeting." By Maggie Smith, Whitby, Ont.

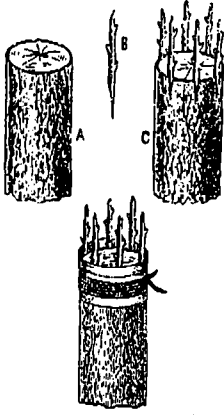
2ND PRIZE.—"Mabel Bethune; or, The Drunkard's Wife." By Arminda Myrtal Law, Richmond Hill, Ont.

The judges were Mr. Chas. Morrison, Mr. Alexander Fraser, and Mr. J. R. Harris. The first prize story will appear in our March number, and the second in the following month. We will also have much pleasure in publishing some of the other stories.



An Effective Method of Crown Grafting.

SAW off the branch at right angles to the stem to be grafted, as at *a* in the illustration. Then cut a clean slit in the bark through to the wood, as shown—the same as in budding. Separate the bark from the wood and insert the cion *b*, one for each slit. The number of slits for each stock will be determined by its size. We will suppose the stock illustrat-



ed to be six inches in diameter, and that six cions are to be inserted. The stock after receiving the cions is shown at *c*. A thick paper is wound about the top of the stock extending about one inch above it and securely tied with strong twine, as at *d*. The space above the stock formed by the inch of paper may then be filled to the top of the paper with a puddle of soil and water. This mud protects the surface of the wood of the stock and excludes the air from the insertions, giving every advantage of wax without its objections. Stocks of any size may be worked in this way, and one, two or any number of cions inserted.—*Rural New Yorker*.

A Sectional Farm Roller.

ONE of the most useful implements, next to those of absolute necessity, upon a well conducted farm is a roller. When the soil is heavy and tenacious the roller helps to crush the clods and level the rough surface, while a light, shifting soil is quite as much benefited by its compressing action. A roller

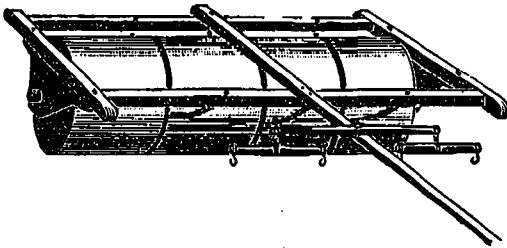


FIG. 1.—A SECTIONAL ROLLER.

consisting of a single long cylinder works at a great disadvantage in turning corners, the outer end having to travel over a much greater distance than the inner, so that it must sweep over the ground without revolving. This difficulty is largely obviated by making the roller in sections, each one of which turns independently of the others. We illustrate herewith a sectional roller which may be cheaply constructed and effective. It is in four sections. The frame shown in Fig. 1 is of oak or other tough, hard timber, three by four inches. The two side pieces are nine feet six inches long, the two end pieces three feet. A block of white oak or similar wood, eighteen inches in extreme length and nine

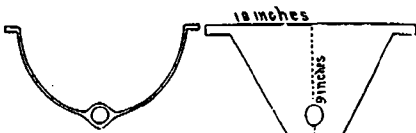


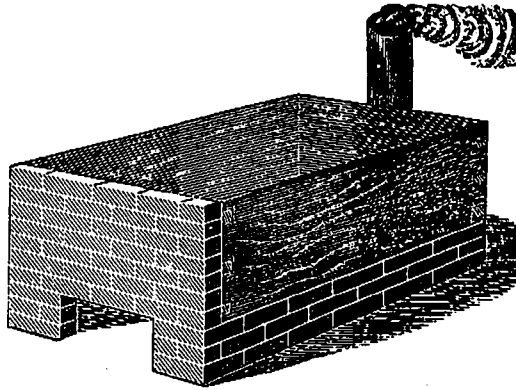
FIG. 2.—ROLLER BOX.

inches wide, shaped as shown in Fig. 2, is securely

bolted to the lower edge of each end piece, to hold the boxes in which the outer ends of the axles revolve. Three iron bars of the shape shown in Fig. 2 are bolted, one in the middle of the frame, and one on each side half way to the end. These hold the boxes which support the inner journals. A stout piece of oak or white elm is bolted across the middle of the frame and extends in front where it serves as a tongue to which the double-tree and neck-yoke are attached. The cylinders may be made of wood or iron.—*American Agriculturist*.

Farm Boiler for Two Dollars.

In the illustration below we give a clear idea how any farmer may construct for himself a boiler suitable for all purposes that a boiler is required for. The box (or boiler) is simply a coarse box made of sound inch lumber of any desirable size, say two feet by four and one foot deep being a convenient size, well secured at the corners, with clips of sheet iron. The bottom is made of one sheet of heavy sheet iron and tacked securely to the edges of the box. The foundation is built of three or four rows of brick of the same size as the box, which latter point, if observed will carry the sides of the box the width of the brick from the fire. It is necessary to lay two or three bars of iron across to support the bottom, an old sleigh shoe answering the purpose quite well. To complete the furnace two old lengths of stove pipe are all that is necessary, being set up at the back of the furnace, and the back opening closed thoroughly around the pipe with clay, which may be built as high as the top of the box and so protect the wood from the heat. Any farmer who



will try the experiment will be astonished at the short space of time required to boil such a furnace. It can be heated with old rails, or scrap wood, such as accumulate around every farm yard. The sketch and description were kindly furnished by Mr. John Burns, Whitby, Ont.

A SILO 10 feet square, 20 feet high, will hold 40 tons of ensilage. Three acres will fill it at 15 tons per acre. One 20 feet square and 20 feet high will hold 160 tons of ensilage, or 10 acres. There are 40 pounds of ensilage to the cubic foot. Some animals will eat 60 pounds, and do well on the ensilage alone. It is better to add bran or cottonseed meal. One hundred and sixty tons of ensilage will furnish the forage food for a single animal for 213 months, or 35 cows for six months.

A MAN has been known to buy and haul manure five miles that was so fire-fanged or burned that it was little better than straw. While he was doing this work there were about his barn and yard, fertilizers of three times the value of the manure he hauled going to waste. The leaching from the yard was allowed to run into the road, the slops, soap suds etc. followed suit, while every chance was in his favor to produce abundant fertilizers of the first quality, with half the expense. Upon his farm he had abundance of muck that would only cost the hauling. This with the liquid wastes applied would give a most gratifying result and be a lasting benefit.

If you haven't an ice house build one as soon as possible, get in a good supply and you will feel rewarded all next summer for your labor. To fill the ice-house easily and conveniently lay boards from

the ice up the bank, to the top of an old packing-box placed there. The box should be two feet higher than the bed of the waggon or sled in which the ice is to be hauled. The boards will soon become icy, and the ice can easily be pulled or pushed along them to the box, and from it to the waggon or sled. The colder the weather the better for cutting ice. It is always easier to slide ice than to lift and wheel it. The prime point of putting the ice in the house is to fit the cakes closely together. The less air confined among the cakes, the better the ice will keep. Make the crevices small, and fill them with powdered ice.

A GOOD garden is little appreciated by the average farmer, yet nothing on the farm is so valuable in all respects in proportion to the labor and expense, as a well-selected, well-kept garden. Profit, pleasure, and health may be realized and promoted by it. Thorough culture of the garden is of great importance. Frequent culture will insure moisture in times of drought, and it is valuable at all times for supplying mellowness and moisture to the soil for the use of plants. One of the reasons why many farmers pay little or no attention to having a garden is the fact that so many attempt the cultivation of more land than can well be tilled; the consequence is that they are compelled to give all their time to ordinary farm work, and have no time to make a garden. The economy of this course may well be doubted. The better way would be to attempt no more than can be done in the best manner, and in determining this question, one should allow the garden to come into the account.

BEFORE ordering your seeds make up your mind how much ground is to be planted with each kind of vegetable or flower, and calculate accordingly the amount of seed required, ordering sufficient to allow you to err on the side of thick sowing rather than thin. It is better to have no surplus which you will be tempted to save for the following season, since there are few seeds, when kept over, which give as good results as those ordered fresh every year. Should the seeds you receive meet with your approval, recommend them to your neighbours, advising them to send for catalogues, and you will find you will lose nothing by so doing, for an enterprising seedsman is not slow to appreciate and reciprocate such favors. You should also make sure, before blaming your dealer for the failure of his seeds to germinate or to yield profitably, that you yourself are well posted as to the proper time and method of planting each variety, as well as its subsequent requirements.

A COLD frame is simply a construction of boards in an oblong form, similar to a garden hotbed, and differing from it only that in the latter bottom heat is furnished to force the growth of the plants. The frame may be made of common boards four feet wide and as long as required. Whether for a cold frame or a hotbed a southern exposure is the best, and each must be covered with sash, or canvas, which is sometimes substituted for glass. The back should be fifteen and the front six inches high with a cross tie every three feet. The frame should be settled into the ground a little and be banked up around on the outside. Then excavate the inside a foot or more and form the bottom into a plant bed of fine, rich earth. On warm pleasant days leave it uncovered and exposed to the sun and air. Much the same care about watering and ventilation is required as for a hotbed. Such constructions are useful supplements to the hotbed, from which the early forced plants may be transferred and their growth continued until the season is far enough advanced for them to be transplanted into the open garden without further protection.

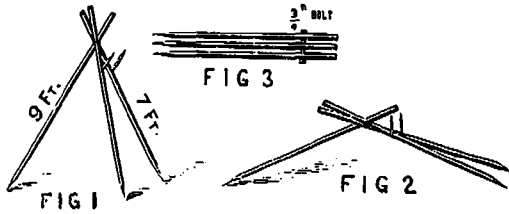
"AN Old Farmer" writes: I would recommend to every farmer who wishes to know whether spring or fall plowing is best, to try both ways on his own land, half and half. He need not be so exact as to have a land surveyor to measure each of the acres, but he may count the rows, and count the basket of ears from each portion. He may then be able, after some years of experience, to decide which is best in his particular region of heavy or light soil,

wet or dry weather, hurried autumn or hurried spring work. I may say that on the whole I find spring plowing, just before planting, to be attended with the least amount of labor, and I can get far ahead of the grass and weeds by planting the ground as fast as it is plowed in wide strips, harrowing it immediately and thoroughly, and planting in drills or else in rows of hills but one way. The soil is then fresh and moist, and the corn is well up before the grass can contest the race for air and sunlight. Nevertheless it is often better, in order to equalize the work between autumn and spring, to plow at least a part of the ground in autumn, and be willing to give the additional labor of keeping it clean and mellow between frost and planting, in order to avoid the greater inconvenience of too much hurry from the crowd of spring work.

Tide Stock.

Hand Rig for Hanging up Pigs.

MR. DANIEL KOCH, Amulree, Ont, sends us the following description of a hand rig for hanging up pigs. It consists of three poles, 9 feet long, pointed at one end. Fig. 1, shows the position of the rig



after the pig has been suspended upon it; Fig. 2, the rig in position to receive the pig; Fig. 3 the rig when folded. The illustration explains itself. A gambrel is not needed, the pig is just hooked on the pins as shown in Fig. 1 which should be 7 feet from the ground. Two men can with ease hoist a pig weighing 3 cwt. with this rig.

PROFITABLE feeding must be steady feeding—in spasmodic feeding the feasts may do actual harm, and the short rations surely entail loss. Do not cram one day and starve the next.

HEALTHY hogs will not be secured by pampering. Close confinement and too heavy feeding tend to undermine the constitution, and if kept up with the breeding stock will be sure to show the effects in the offspring.

SHEEP husbandry utilizes hilly brushy lands, mountain sides and other lands not adapted to tillage. And the sheep grazed on those otherwise waste lands in summer make a demand for hay and grain produced on the arable lands, thus benefiting all classes of farmers.

FARMERS who raise sheep should bear in mind that the wool, as well as the mutton, depends on liberal feeding. No poorly fed or poorly cared for sheep will produce what it is capable of in quantity or quality. Wool is a product of feeding in as great a degree as the flesh or fat.

Pigs that are kept through the winter should be fed sufficiently to keep them in good thrifty condition. It never pays when it can be avoided to allow pigs to become stunted in any way. Let them run out all the time, except when finishing the fattening process. They will keep in better health and make a thriftier growth than if confined.

THE food for horses should be varied occasionally. They are not fond of a monotonous diet, week after week, and an occasional feed of carrots, bran or oil-cake helps to maintain appetite and condition. Daily exercise is essential to the health and condition of every horse. During stormy days at this time of the year they are sometimes made to stand in their

stalls for days together, but idleness is bad for them.

A PROMINENT dairyman speaking on winter feeding of cows says: To insure her best product a cow must be kept satisfied, contented and happy; and like many of her owners she is happiest on a well-filled stomach. Hence I approve of, and practice, feeding a light meal of hay, or some other good fodder at noon; and at least five pounds of good hay, with five or six pounds of grain food of some kind in the morning and the same in the evening.

A LOT of good calves rightly kept are about as profitable to a farmer as any stock he can handle. Wintering them is not difficult if a person is prepared for the business by having good buildings to protect them from the weather. They need but little attention, as they can live eight and sometimes ten months of the year on the natural forage of the pastures. But they do better if fed in addition to the grass they get in the pastures through the late autumn and early winter months. It is advisable to feed them at least six months out of the twelve, to ensure a more rapid growth. In the stables they do not require stalls or stanchions, but can all run together the same as sheep, and are little or no trouble to care for or feed. The greatest labor involved is to keep their apartments free from accumulations of filth, but if absorbents are always convenient and are freely applied little time or labor will have to be expended. Calves should be fed all they will eat when in the stables—such food as bright hay, well-cured corn fodder, chop etc., and allowed, if the weather is mild and clear, to run out on pasture awhile every day, to eat grass; and for this purpose a field should be reserved for them, expressly for winter use. Calves managed in this way, if they are good stock, cannot fail to attain the most desirable standard.

A LEADING horse-breeder says:—The pure bred draft horse is too large and sluggish ever to become popular as a farm horse, still a half-blood Clyde or Percheron makes the best farm horse in the world for heavy farm work. There is a growing appreciation of horses of finer form and yet of good size sufficiently large for farm work, with style and action well suited for carriage or coach use. The sphere of the thoroughbred is circumscribed; his mettlesome disposition will not bear the restraints of the collar or the humiliation of a heavy load behind him. He can never become popular as a farm horse. The horse in demand, the horse for the million, is the horse whose patient and sturdy labor moves and distributes the products of the world, and whose footsteps in the furrow make the farm fruitful and productive. Where the standard horse is bred in large establishments, backed by skill and capital, he is a source of large profit. Where he is sold before maturity to be trained by the buyer, the business of his breeding is stripped of its most objectionable features. He is too nervous for a plow horse; work only spoils him for the purpose for which he is bred, and he always has been and always will be an uncertain product for a farm. Let the purpose of horse-breeding among farmers be, to make the farm fruitful and productive, and farm life above reproach.

The Poultry Yard.

A FEW fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and more easily kept healthy than in large numbers.

WEED out the flocks carefully, and retain only the very best specimens to use for breeding in the spring.

GRAPE-VINES planted in the chicken-runs and trained to the fences will give shade in summer to the chickens and luscious fruit in the fall to the poultryman. No fertilizers are necessary; the chickens attend to that. Train the vines as high as possible.

FOSTER any signs of wanting to "set" on the part of your hens, and if you are going to use an incubator, get it in order.

FOWLS that are kept supplied with gravel, charcoal and green food are not often troubled with indigestion or diarrhoea.

LIBERAL feeding secures liberal profits; scantily fed fowls pay scanty profits, if any. Neglect to furnish enough, means the loss of what you do give them.

FROZEN fodder is injurious if eaten by hens. The production of eggs will be reduced very considerably and it will be weeks before the normal condition of the hens is restored.

PROPER ventilation is one of the principal considerations in successful management of poultry, and when cleanliness is added to regularity in feeding, fanciers need have no fear of disease.

A REMEDY for diphtheria which is recommended and is so simple that one may easily try it, is to blow flour of sulphur through a small tube into the throat, and then burn sulphur so that the fowl affected must get the fumes.

THE feeding of cabbage to poultry may be done in two ways—one is to tie the cabbage to a stick and permit the hens to pick at the head whenever they desire, which is an easy and excellent mode; the other is to chop the cabbage fine, which, however, is more or less laborious. All vegetable tops or roots should be chopped, as hens cannot eat them conveniently when they are thrown entire over the fence. To use this food most profitably chop it very fine and feed only the quantity required at the time.

"I KNOW a farm" says a correspondent "where poultry keeping is an expensive luxury. And I know of another smaller farm run by a young farmer, whose first six months' experience with hens was as follows: On hand, his original 19 hens, plus four fine broods of chickens. During this time the family used all the eggs they wanted, and the hens paid for their own grain feed and the grain feed of a cow and two pigs for several months, leaving \$5 in cash over and above these expenses. This young man says there is money in poultry."

IN becoming a breeder of fine poultry the following points have to be noted: Find a good locality, if possible high and dry, or with sandy soil, easily drained and free from soggy conditions. He must then construct his hen house, and if in the vicinity of a city he must have his inclosed "runs" made of wire netting for the purpose, so that his fowls can run around in the open without getting into gardens. Then he must see that his hen house is free from draught, lining the cracks everywhere with tarred paper, and also that the roosts are properly placed, not too high and easy of access. Above all, however, he must keep his place clean. This is absolutely required, and to secure this he must use disinfectants quite freely. Then he must study the subject of diet. There is a great diversity of opinion as to that, and it would require a volume to adequately exhaust it. But a man can soon learn what his fowls like and what agrees with them, and aside from certain staples like grain, chopped clover, hay and other poultry food, it is by experience alone that a fancier can learn what is best to feed his flock. He must also see to it that his fowls get plenty of exercise and that they are obliged to work for a living by scratching continually. It is, therefore, necessary to restrict them somewhat in their diet and to scatter the feed among the straw etc. In general it is found that the scratching fowl is the most active and most largely producing fowl, and the one which lasts the longest. The majority of raisers find that it is best not to let their flocks go beyond the third year, but to dispose of them then, if not sooner, although there are sometimes cases where a hen of nine years or older is still a good layer and active bird.

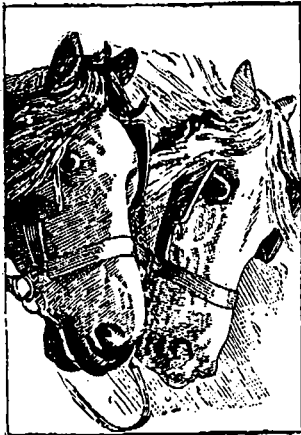


The Boy for Me.

Some judge the boy by outward looks
Some by one thing or other;
But I will judge by his kind heart,
And how he treats his mother.

Show me the boy who stays at home
The evenings, with his mother,
And, girls, you'll find that boy will make
A husband kind, or brother.

Show me a boy who ever heeds,
And listens to his mother,
And he's the boy who'll "make his mark,"
You'll see, some time or other.



A few Don'ts.

Don't use "don't" for "does not." "Don't" is an abbreviation of "do not." We can rightly say, "I don't, you don't, we don't," But what do you think of, "He do not, she do not, it do not?" And yet this is what you are saying over and over every day of your lives when you say, "He don't, she don't, it don't." Don't use "a'n't" (pronounced "aint," though it should not be spelled that way) for isn't or is not. A'n't is an abbreviation of "am not" or "are not." It's an ugly word according to my way of thinking, and the less it is used the better. But if you cannot get along without it remember that when you say, he a'n't, she a'n't, it a'n't, you are really saying, "He am not, she am not, it am not."

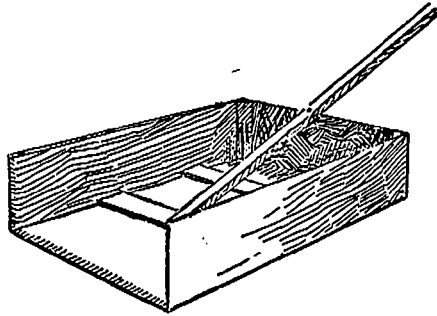
Don't say "popper" and "mommer," but *papa* and *mamma*, with the emphasis on the last syllable. I can always tell an English girl or boy by her or his pronunciation of these words, as they pronounce them correctly. So girls and boys, practice the correct way until you have it perfect.

Don't say dorg, instead of dog. How would you pronounce b-o-g, f-o-g, h-o-g, l-o-g, and all other one syllable words ending in o-g? Well, pronounce d-o-g to rhyme with them and you'll be right. Don't leave off the "g" in such words as talking, laughing, singing, etc. A great many people do, and as a consequence we very often hear sentences like the following: "Oh, I've been out walkin', and it's so cold it's freezin', and I'm just starvin', and I do hope there's a pud-din'."

Don't say real good, instead of really or very good; cute, for acute; cunning, for small or dainty; funny, for odd or unusual, etc., etc.

A Farmer Boy's Snow Shovel.

THE first thing to be done on a farm, after rising in the early morning and finding the ground covered deeply with snow, is to make paths. Coal or dirt shovels are poor implements for shovelling snow, but every farmer boy who has ingenuity can make a wooden one like that shown below. Take



A SERVICEABLE SNOW SHOVEL.

two planks of wood about two feet in length, with one end planed off to a sharp edge, and nail two strips of wood crosswise to them. Then nail three narrow pieces of board on each side of these two planks, excepting the sharp side, making a three-sided box. To make the box stronger, blocks of wood are nailed in each angle. The handle is nailed to the bottom boards, and also to the back of the shovel. Braces of narrow strips of wood could also be put on, and the wooden shovel made strong enough to use in any kind of snow.

Baby and the Shadows.

Watching the wall where the shadows be,
Pointing them out with a finger wee,
Baby laughs loudly to see them go
Upward and downward, then to and fro.

Shadows are playthings simply now,
And he wonders whence they have come and how,
For they dance and change as he gives them chase,
And his finger touches not even a trace.

But how will it be when the years have come?
Will the shadows still be empty, dumb?
Will the shadows then come out for play
And, before his laugh, will they flee away?



CORRESPONDENCE.

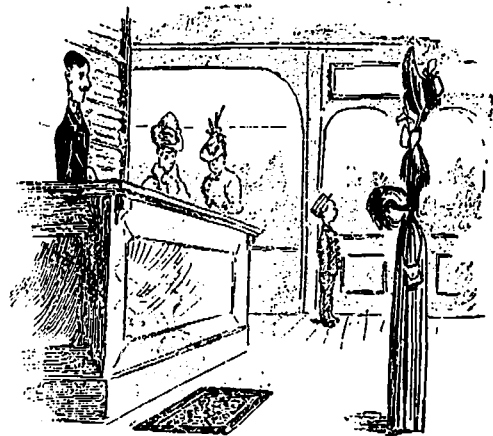
Incubator Management.

A READER, BLOOMFIELD, ONT.—You would oblige me very much by describing in your next paper the construction and cost of building an Incubator and the management of one.

WE would advise you to purchase an incubator and any of the manufacturers will be pleased to furnish you with full particulars as to construction, management etc. The prices run from \$50 with 200 egg capacity to \$20 with 50 egg capacity. It would be much more satisfactory to you, as the difference between the cost of building one yourself and what you would pay for one would not be much. Regarding the management of an incubator a leading poultryman says: "There are some points which all must observe to be successful. The incubator must be surrounded by air not subject to sudden, violent changes of temperature; the best regulated incubator cannot do good work when there are material fluctuations in the temperature of the air about it. During the winter and early spring an incubator must not be kept in a room heated by day but cold at night. Perhaps the best place for the incubator is in the cellar, where the temperature is most uniform. Of course an incubator cannot hatch infertile eggs, although some are blamed for not doing so. If it is intended to fill it early, see that the yard has a sufficient number of cocks, well fed, and test the eggs carefully. The sweeping claims made by some manufacturers have done harm. No incubator will run itself. No matter how much self-regulating apparatus it has, its temperature must be observed every few hours. The better success of those whose business is poultry raising compared with those with whom it is an adjunct is easily explained—the former give the incubator more attention." A writer in the *Poultry Monthly* says: "My plan is this:—The room should be one that does not vary much from sixty degrees, though this is not important if the temperature can be kept near one point. I say sixty degrees because it is neither high nor low, and is a temperature that is agreeable to be in when caring for the machine. The machine should be operated empty until the operator is certain that the temperature is well under control, after which the eggs may be put in. After the eggs are in, the secret of success is in *letting them alone*. The machine ought to be left closed, except when the eggs are being turned, and it is not important that the eggs be turned as often as they usually are. If one has to go to a setting hen a dozen times a day and take the eggs out and test them, and look at them, all the time keeping the hen off the nest, we should not expect a great hatch. Yet this is what is done with most incubators, and the makers are called frauds on account of the sins of their patrons. When the hatch begins, shut up the machine and leave it shut. A chick newly hatched does not need food for twenty four hours, and the best place for it is the incubator where it was hatched. As to moisture—a friend used it freely during the whole hatch, and got 130 chicks from 200 eggs; another friend tried a hatch without moisture and got 85 chicks from 100 eggs. I use a modification of both methods, and my hatches this season averaged not far from 85 per cent. Now, I want someone to rise and say just what amount of moisture is best."



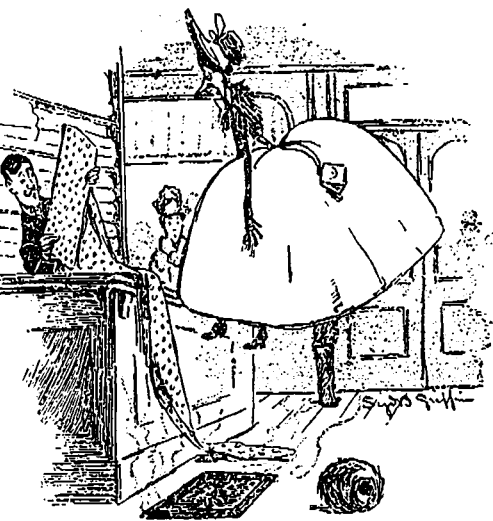
A Slight Rise.



Miss SPAYRE.—I think I'll look at some of that muslin delaine—



—Eighty-seven cents a yard! Isn't it going up a little?



MR. PHAYRE.—Oh, yes! Everything is going up, now.

Most Always the Case.

The man who all the while recounts the deeds he did last year, And tells about the schemes he'll work when future days are here,

Is very apt to be the one who at the present time Is living off his relatives and hasn't got a dime.

WHEN a young lady runs off and marries a coachman a great fuss is made about it; but every day some bride marries a groom, and nothing is thought of that.

DEAR FATHER: "We are all well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much, and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same to you, I remain your daughter, Molly."

—LAWYER (addressing the court)—The expert for the prosecution is a hired perjurer; he swears the deceased was shot in the lumber region, when the evidence clearly shows he was shot in the oil region.

Health Hints.

Don't shake a hornets' nest to see if any of the family are at home.

Don't try to take the right of way from an express train at a railway crossing.

Don't go near a draft. If a draft comes toward you, run away. A sight draft is the most dangerous.

Don't hold a wasp by the other end while you thaw it out in front of a stove to see if it is alive. It is generally alive.

Don't try to persuade a bull dog to give up a yard of which he is in possession. Possession to a bull dog is ten points of the law.

MINE eyes have seen the coming of the woful Russian grip, It is going through the country on a kind of flying trip, It is seizing all the people just above the upper lip, And it still goes sneezing on.

THE man who tore his coat thinks rents are increasing.

CAN lady killers be regarded in the light of dear's talkers?

It is strange how round three square meals a day will make a man.

MOST of us worry over our trials, but the lawyer's worry if they haven't any.

A MAN can hardly be expected to foot a bill without a little kicking about it.

EVERGREEN trees are the dudes of the forest. They make the sprucest boughs.

JONES, whose next door neighbor keeps a tame crow, says he is a martyr to the caws.

THE real estate man wants the earth, and usually has some ground for such a desire.

SINCE young Jones began visiting Miss Brown, the parlor lamp in the Brown domicile is the latest thing out.

It must be something of a handicap to a singer to have a soft voice, as naturally she would find it difficult to sing hard music.

PROFESSOR (to pupil whom he has caught mimicking him)— "Mr. Jones, if you don't stop acting like a fool, I shall send you from the class."

TELL a woman that she looks fresh and she will smile all over. Tell a man the same thing and if he doesn't kick you it is either because he has corns or darsen't.

A MAN tied one end of a rope round his waist and lasoed a cow with the other. He thought he had the cow, but at the end of the first half mile he began to suspect that the cow had him.

He had an auburn-haired girl, and promised to take her out sleighing. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed:—

"Hello!—ready?"

She misunderstood him, and they don't speak now.

—SHE—"Speak out, Mr. Prudence, if you have anything to say." He—"No, thank you. There's a phonograph hid under the centre table, your little brother is under the sofa, the hired girl is listening at the keyhole and your mother is looking over the transom. The only thing that restrains me is my doubts as to the whereabouts of your father."

A FARMER read in an agricultural journal:—"A side window in a stable makes a horse's eyes weak on that side; a window in front hurts his eyes by the glare; a window behind makes him squint-eyed; a window on a diagonal line makes him shy when he travels, and a stable without windows makes him blind." The farmer has written to the editor of the agricultural paper asking what effect a window without a stable would have on his horse's eyes.

"My dear," said Mrs. Honeymoon to her spouse one day at dinner, "the doctors say that one should not think about business matters at meal times, as it impairs digestion and injures the health. Pray, dear, what do you think about when we sit down to meals?"

"Sweetest," replied the old man, "I only think about chew."

And Mrs. Honeymoon put her arms around his neck and kissed him.

A Valuable Dog.

A GENTLEMAN with a dog entered a restaurant and asked for a bill of fare. The waiter replied:

"What shall I get you, sir?"

"I will take a couple of poached eggs to start with."

"And so will I," said the dog, who had perched himself on a chair by the side of his master.

The waiter looked scared. A few moments later the guest called out:

"Waiter, please bring me some roast beef and potatoes."

"And me, too," added the dog.

Intense stupefaction on the part of the waiter.

At the next table sat an Englishman, who now looked up and said:

"You must have taken immense trouble to teach that dog to talk."

"Yes," replied the gentleman.

"You would not like to part with it?"

"Not for any money."

"Pray don't sell me!" exclaimed the dog in suppliant tones.

"Would you take £1,000 for him?" said the Englishman, eagerly.

"£1,000 is quite a large sum," was the reply.

At length the bargain was struck. The Englishman wrote out a check for £1,000 and took up the dog.

"As you have sold me," said the dog, turning round and looking at his old master, "I'll have my revenge, and won't speak any more."

Neither did he.

Of course it was ventriloquism.



A Summary of News for the Past Month.

1st.—Pauper boys' school, in the district of Forest Gate, London, England, destroyed by fire, and twenty-six boys perish. . . . The royal palace at Lacken, a suburb of Brussels, Belgium, burned, loss estimated at \$1,200,000.

2nd.—Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, receives the honor of knighthood, and Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, elevated to the dignity of C. M. G.

3rd.—Thos. Williams, bricklayer, Montreal, murders his wife and then commits suicide. . . . Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, arrives in Bombay, and is enthusiastically welcomed by the natives.

4th.—Death of Mr. Perry, the eminent English astronomer.

6th.—Municipal elections throughout Ontario; Mayor Clarke elected for a third term in Toronto.

7th.—The Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany dies from the influenza. . . . Opening of the Quebec Legislature.

8th.—Fourteen men, employed in the construction of a new bridge at Louisville, Ky., killed by a caisson giving way.

10th.—Death of Dr. Dollinger, theologian and historian, and head of the Old Catholic movement in Southern Germany, from influenza. . . . Destructive fire at Leamington, Ont.; loss \$25,000.

11th.—Sir John Macdonald celebrates his 75th birthday.

12th.—Great destruction of property in St. Louis, Mo., by a cyclone; three people killed and several seriously injured.

13th.—A terrific hurricane causes considerable damage throughout Ontario; many persons injured. . . . Death of Mrs. Fitzgerald, morganatic wife of the Duke of Cambridge.

14th.—Arrival of the explorer Stanley at Cairo, Egypt, where he meets with a hearty popular reception, and is honored by the Khedive. . . . Death of Lord Napier, of Magdala, from influenza. . . . Sensation caused in Montreal by Rev. Dr. Douglas' vigorous impeachment of the city's immorality.

15th.—Mr. Dostaler, the Nationalist candidate, elected to represent Berthier in the Quebec Legislature. . . . Annual meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association at Stratford.

16th.—Opening of the Dominion Parliament.

17th.—Death of Judge Livingstone, of Norfolk County, Ont., from influenza. . . . Death of Senator Trudel, leader of the Ultramontane party, at Montreal.

18th.—Death of the Duke of Aosta, brother of the King of Italy, from pneumonia.

19th.—John Ruskin, the eminent art critic and writer, declared to be hopelessly insane. . . . A number of collieries worked by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, shut down owing to dull times, throwing 20,000 hands out of employment.

20th.—The Portuguese Government decide to submit to England's demands, under protest. . . . Elections in New Brunswick, the government sustained by the narrow majority of three.

21st.—Death of Dr. Adler, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew congregations of the British Empire. . . . John J. Wood, M.P. for Brockville, appointed Deputy Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

22nd.—Mr. Colter, M.P. for Haldimand, unseated by the Supreme Court because of bribery by agents. . . . Word received in Montreal that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will pay a flying visit to the principal cities of the Dominion in June next.

23rd.—The Mail Printing Company institutes criminal proceedings for libel against the publisher of the Empire, for charging the Mail with traitorous conduct in the matter of annexation to the United States.

25th.—Death of Senator Rodier at Montreal. . . . The government bill against the Socialists defeated in the German Reichstag.

26th.—Miss Nellie Bly, representative of a New York newspaper, arrives in New York, making the trip round the world in seventy-two days.

27th.—Passenger train derailed near Carmel, Ind.; six passengers burned to death and a large number seriously injured by one of the coaches taking fire. . . . Large number of wrecks and serious loss of life caused by severe gales along the English coast

28th.—Wm. O'Connor, the champion oarsman, leaves Toronto for Australia in quest of fame and fortune.

29th.—Destructive fire in Glencoe, Ont., loss about \$15,000. . . . Death of Sir William Gull, the eminent physician. . . . Motion declaring the loyalty of the Canadian people to the Queen passed unanimously in the Dominion House of Commons.

30th.—Opening of the Ontario and Manitoba Legislatures.

31st.—Local elections in Prince Edward Island, the government sustained by a small majority. . . . Trains blockaded by snow in the Sierras for seventeen days begin to move to-day.

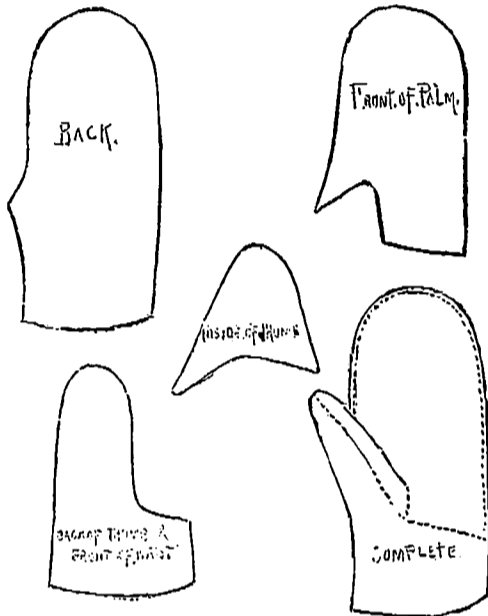


CONDUCTED BY AUNT TUTU.

(Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to AUNT TUTU, care MASSEY PRESS, Massey Street, Toronto.

A Serviceable Mitten.

The following diagrams will prove of value to such housewives as find trouble in keeping the hands of the "men folks" covered during cold weather. In handling rough wood, or other objects, knitted mittens soon wear out. Select close, heavy woolen cloth, and cut it according to the accompanying

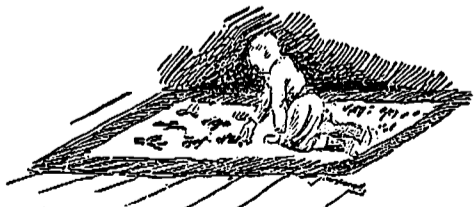


HEAVY CLOTH MITTEN.

patterns. The pieces may then be sewed together on the wrong side, upon a sewing-machine or by hand. This, being turned right side out, will be a very serviceable and comfortable article, made at a cost of but a few cents in money and a few moments in time. The palm and front of the thumb can be made double if desired, selecting a pliable piece of leather for the outside thickness.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Baby Crawler.

ONE of the most serviceable articles for a baby's use is a crawler. It not only saves the little one's clothes from soil and dirt, but protects the tender feet and legs from unwary draughts, which might prove fatal to the petted darling. Very little money and work need be expended to make a very handsome one. The greatest outlay is for the blanket, which may be of as fine a quality as the



BABY CRAWLER.

mother's taste and purse will admit. A white one with a scarlet and Grecian border is preferable, as the bright colors attract the little one's eyes and hold its attention longer than the dark ones. At irregular intervals over the entire surface have stamped in large-sized patterns, griffins, birds of various kinds, cows and sheep, in fact anything in

the way of "beast, bird, flesh or fowl," as seen in our illustration. Outline these in stem stitch with coarse scarlet worsted or, if preferred, coarse rope linen floss. When finished, place it on the floor with baby in the center and you will be astonished to find how long the little one will be diverted, crawling from one figure to another to examine. He will soon learn to distinguish one from another, and to select his favorites.—*American Agriculturist.*

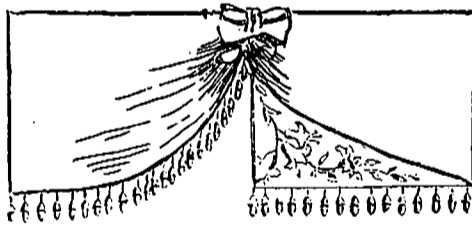
Some Tested Recipes.

CORN CAKES.—One cup flour, one-half cup corn meal, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, and one cup sour milk. Bake in gem pans. They are nice baked on griddle.

MUFFINS.—A home-made and well-tried recipe for muffins is, one pint sweet milk, butter, size of an egg (or little smaller), salt, one egg, three heaped teaspoons baking powder, and flour to make stiff enough to drop nicely in the pan.

A Mantel Lambrequin.

THE mantel lambrequin here represented is the latest design that has appeared at one of the fashionable decorators', and for unique style and elegance is unsurpassed. The drapery is the length of the mantel, and is made of dark cardinal or maroon plush. This is lined with some dainty shade of silesia or silk, with a heavy interlining of Canton flannel or unbleached sheeting. The plush is divided in the middle and gathered on one side; the other side has a piece laid on of light blue or shrimp pink velvet or satin shaped like the pattern, and is embroidered or painted in Kensington style in oil colors, or is very effective in lustra colors. The very latest novelty is the heads of the tassels, which are of bronze, with a fluffy silk ball depending from them. These can be procured at the art



stores. The board on which it is fastened is covered with plush and falls loose on each side the length of the front, and is also trimmed with tassels. Finish in the center with a double bow of wide ribbon, or sunflower shaped leaves made of the light velvet, with black center worked with yellow. Fasten to the board with upholsterers' gilt-headed tacks.—*American Agriculturist.*

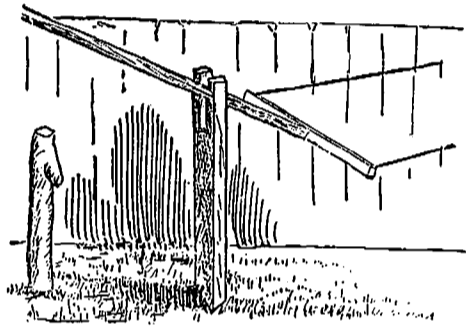
Cheese as Food.

MUCH difference of opinion has prevailed in regard to the value of cheese as food, but we are beginning to get at real facts with a better understanding of the relations of the digestive functions to food elements. Cheese has been much lauded by many because of the great amount of nutritive food elements it contains, and people have been urged indiscriminately to eat it freely, some enthusiasts making the most extravagant claims for it as a health diet. But many people who have sought to follow this counsel find themselves the victims of indigestion and dyspepsia. They would consider it a little short of treason to charge their disordered digestion to the cheese, but the truth is, the cheese is the most probable cause in any such case. Although, so far as its constituents are concerned, cheese is fairly entitled to its fame as a

model food, yet in raw cheese these constituents are very difficult of solution by the digestive juices—that is, raw cheese is indigestible to a degree that makes it unavailable as food except to the strongest and healthiest stomachs, and should not be eaten by any one who finds on trial that it gives his stomach the least discomfort. It is found, however, that cooking the cheese removes this difficulty and makes cheese easy of digestion, and as nutritious as tender meat or more so. Various methods have been adopted for this purpose, from plain broiling, frying or toasting to the most elaborate compound dishes. The main point is to get the cheese cooked so that the stomach can digest it.—*Good Housekeeping.*

A Clothes-Line Elevator.

OUR illustration shows a device for carrying two clothes-lines, both of which may be elevated at once. It consists of a stout post set well into the ground, and having in the upper end a slot two inches wide and six long. In this is a lever of tough hard wood, two inches square and six feet



long, playing freely on a half-inch bolt, which extends through the post from side to side. One end of the lever is rounded off, and firmly mortised to the other is a cross piece three-and-a-half feet long, near the extremities of which are attached the clothes-lines. After the lines have been filled, the long arm of the lever is brought down and hooked under the projection of the short post, elevating the lines with their burdens about two-and-a-half feet above the original position. This action is reversed when it is desired to reach the lines.—*American Agriculturist.*

Helpful Household Hints.

A creaking hinge can be cured by the use of a black-lead pencil of the softest number, the point rubbed into all the crevices of the hinge.

Keep large squares of thick pasteboard hung conveniently to slip under pots, kettles, stew-dishes, and spiders whenever you set them down.

If, before grinding the morning's coffee, the berries are heated for four or five minutes, or until they take on a darker shade of brown, the flavor of the coffee will be much improved.

A tablespoonful of soda added to the water in which ironware is washed will much facilitate the cleaning.

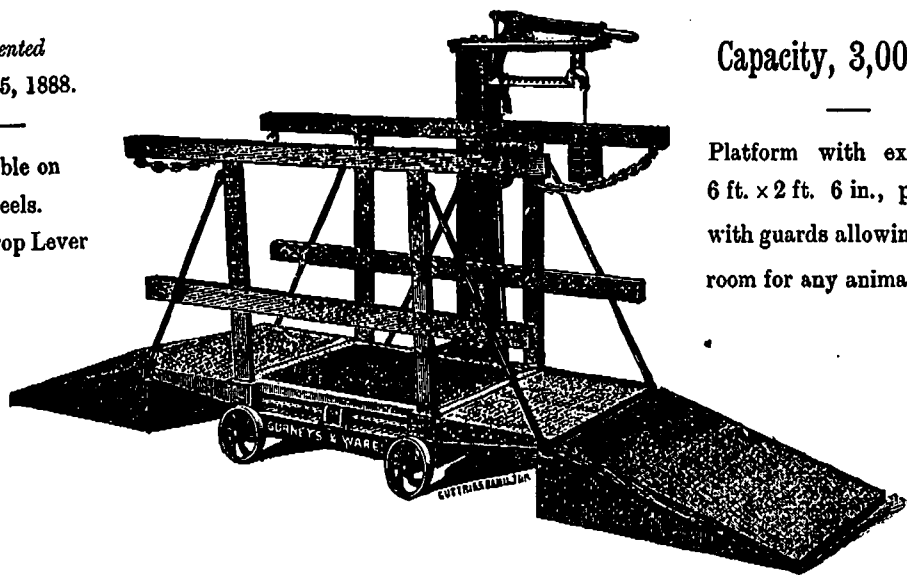
For washing red table linen, use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which sets the color. Wash the linen separately and quickly in weak suds. Rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch. Hang in the shade and iron when nearly dry.

The excellent washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. Borax, being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Those who try this will be pleased with the result. It is also nice to wash blankets or woollen goods in this manner.

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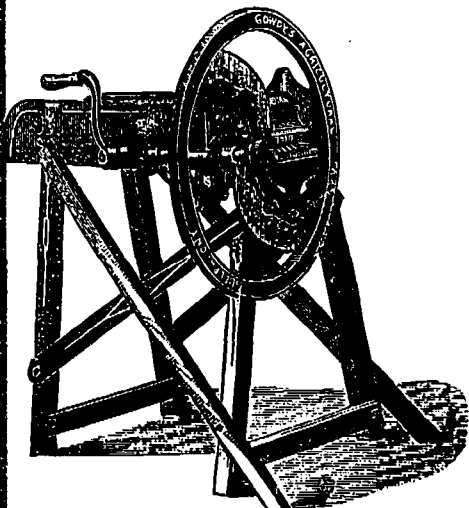
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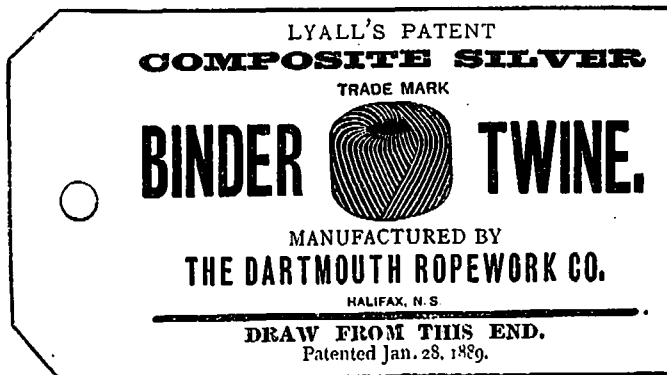
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bitions of 1887, '88, and '89 won all the Chief Prizes—winning
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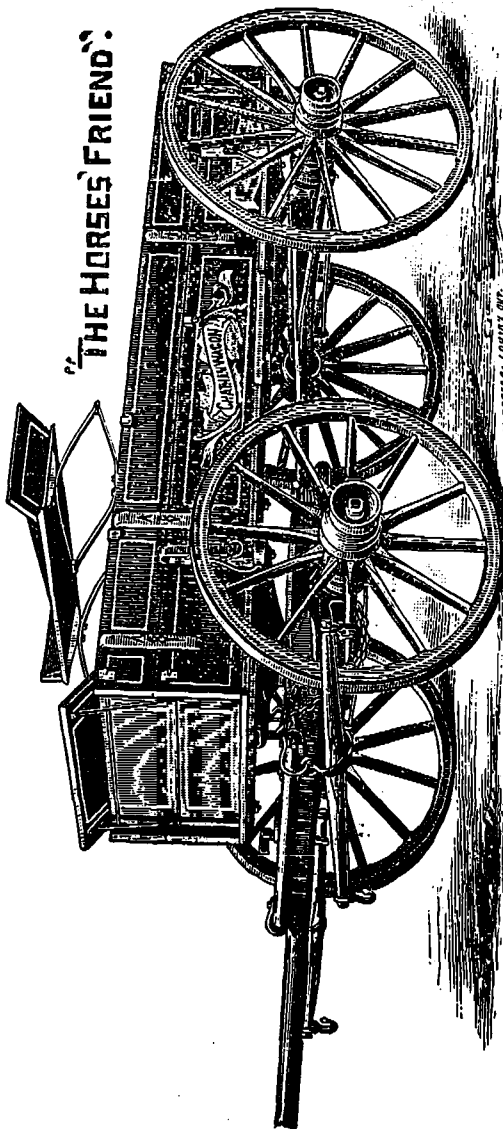
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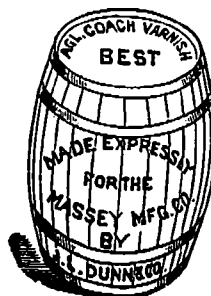
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- To the one sending in Fourth largest number of new subscriptions on same conditions \$5

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which they will be prepared to supply for the Season of 1890.

The Superior Drills are well and favorably known in all parts of the United States. They embody the best principles, are the simplest, surest, and most easily operated Seeders and Drills known. The newest and latest designs have some entirely original and most valuable features never before introduced, and it was their intrinsic value that induced THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING Co. to add to their regular line these special Seed Drills.

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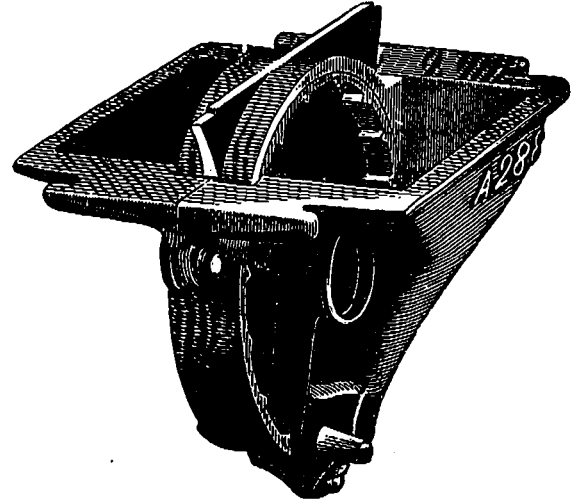
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Improved Superior Double Force Feed Distributer. Used on all Superior Plain and Shoe Grain Drills.

1
A Hawk black of high degree
Scrolled forth to find where there might be
In fields of wheat, that he could see
Of prospects good
in store

2
The morn was bright
The sky was fair
Up to the fields
He did repair.
And tilted up he
Fixed his stare
This advice AGRICULTURALIST

3
And preringhard
He tries to find,
Some great sprout
Of goodly kind.
That farmers love
To thresh or bind
But lo! tis all
A FAILURE

4
[disgust]
He turns away in sheer
And vows the Farmer's
Surely "BUST"
Who sows his seed
With tools of rust
In this age of great INVENTION

5
A neighbour's field
He soon doth spy.
And quickly sees
With practised eye
The plants that near
The surface lie,
Of a harvest
That will BE,

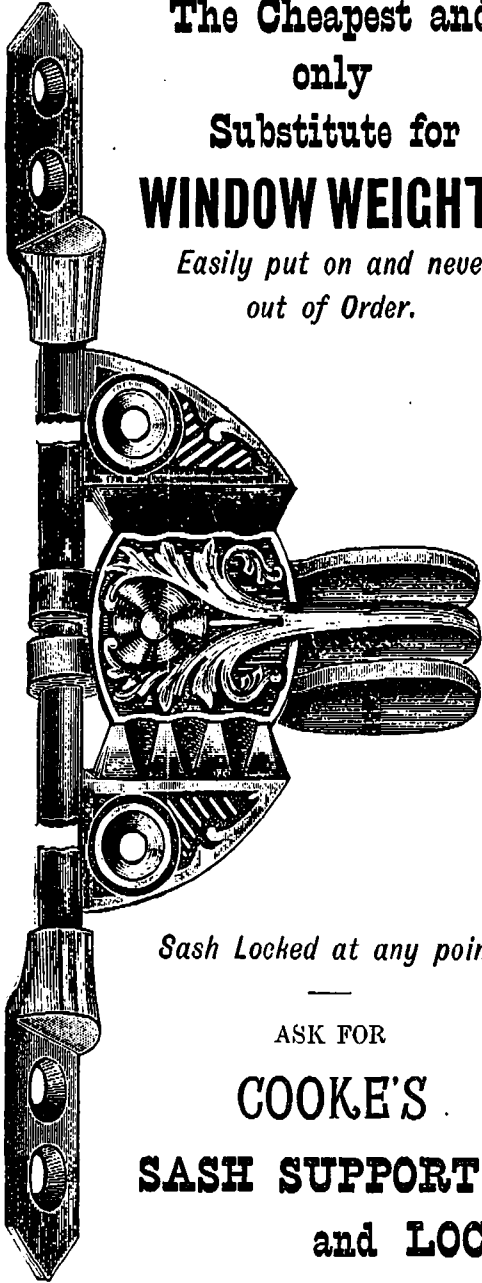
6
He hops around
In wild delight.
With such a prospect
Now in sight.
And thinks the FARMER
Must be right
Who puts
His seed in THUS

7
With sweetest notes he sings his lay
And praises loud the present day
That man hath found another way
Of "putting in"
A CROP.

8
The MORAL to this story learn
Our SHOE PRESS DRILL you'd never spurn
Nor fields of wheat in autumn burn,
If sown with a
"SUPERIOR"

COOKE'S SASH SUPPORT AND LOCK.
The Cheapest and
only
Substitute for
WINDOW WEIGHTS

*Easily put on and never
 out of Order.*



Sash Locked at any point.

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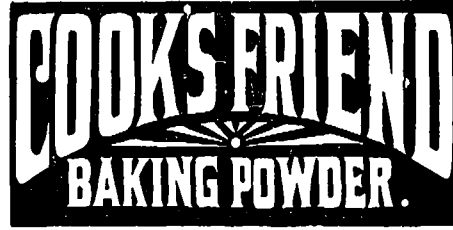
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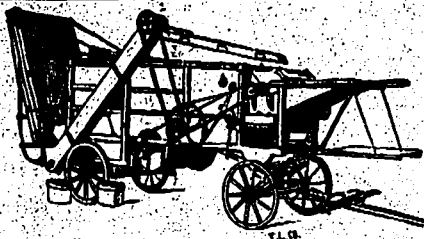
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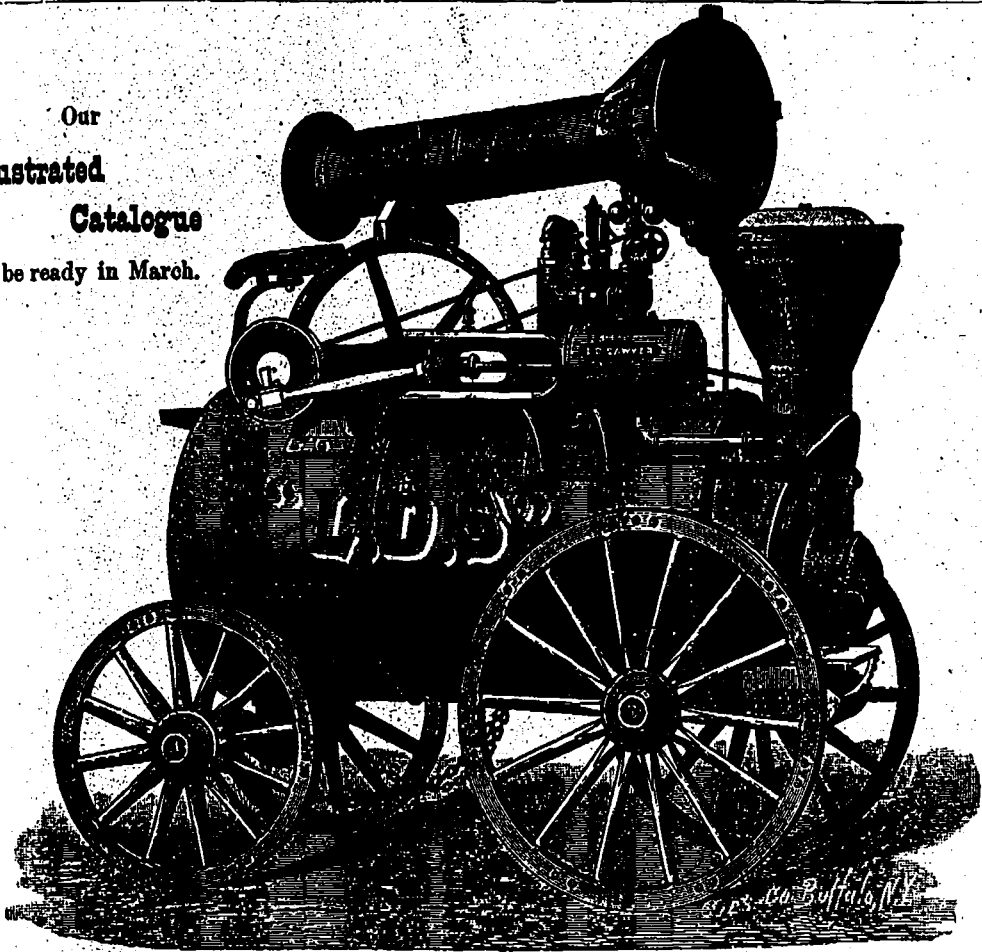
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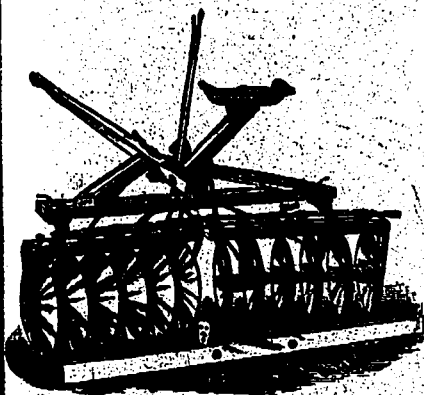
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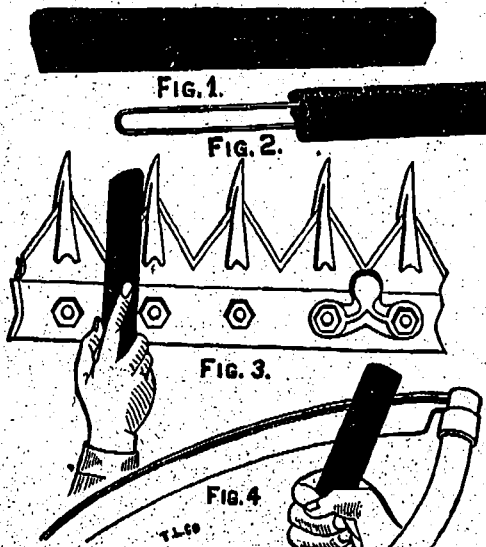
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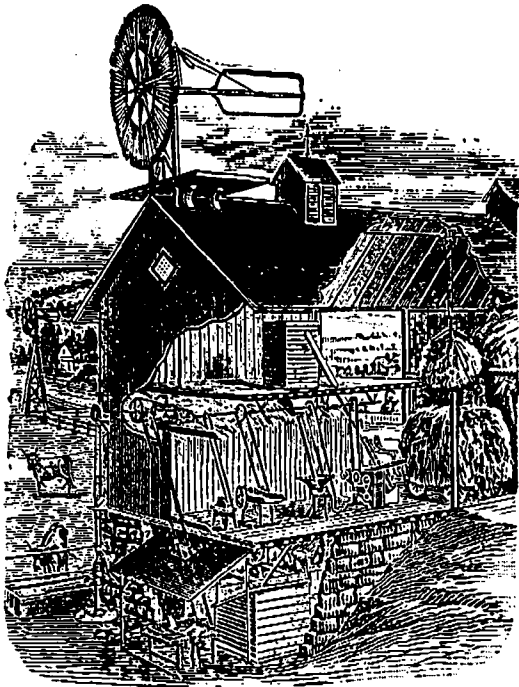
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