

• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

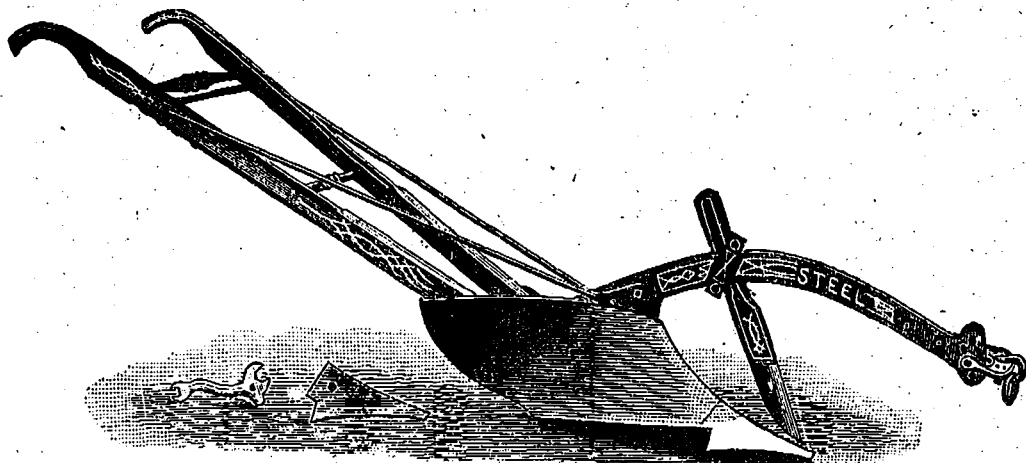
April Number

New Series, Vol. 6, No. 4.

Toronto, April, 1894.



PLOWS! PLOWS!

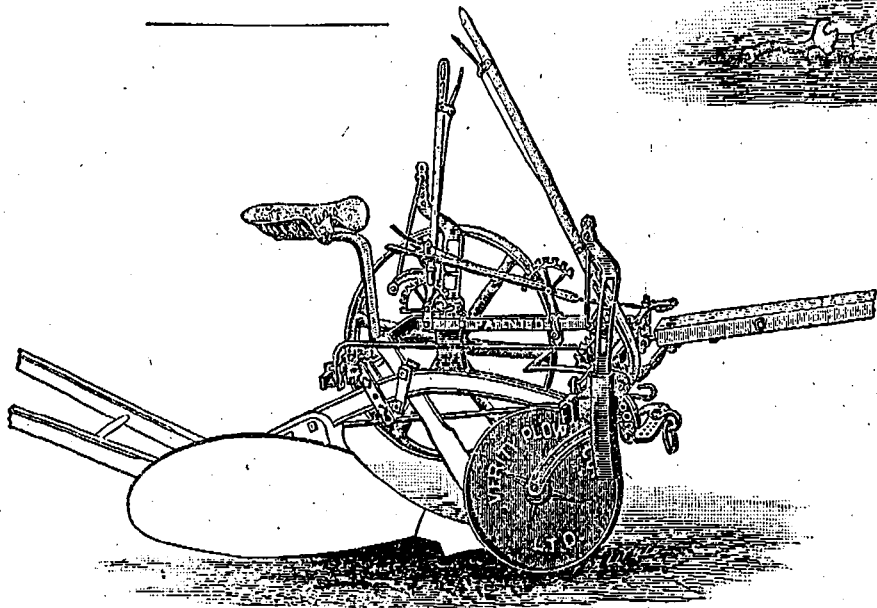
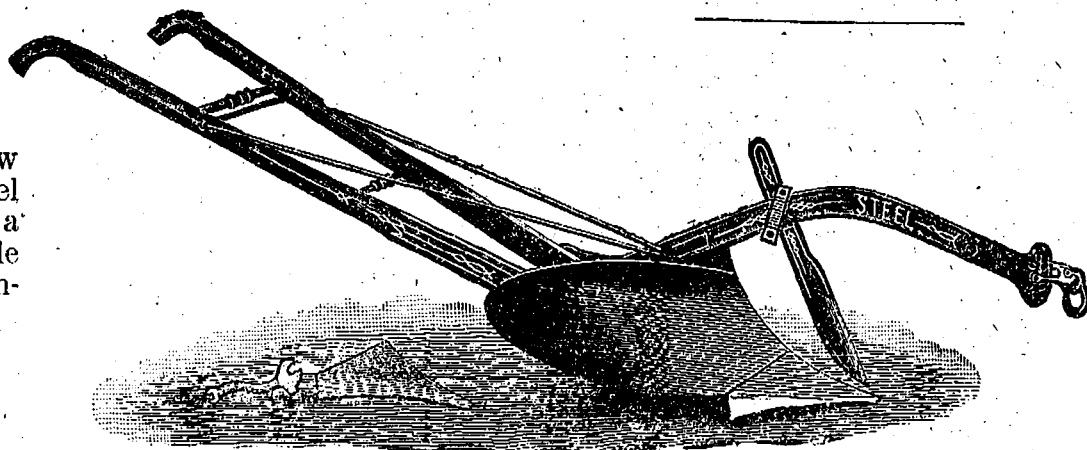


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No. 7 Plow.

This is a wide Plow for summer fallow and fall ploughing. The Soft Centre Steel Mouldboard is so shaped as to make a grand Jointer Plow, and will cover stubble and manure thoroughly. Wheel and Skimmer furnished when specially ordered.



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PLOW RIDING ATTACHMENT.

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Saves expense. Saves the team. Saves the driver.

Can be set to plough any width of furrow from ten to sixteen inches;

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- No. 13—Stubble Plow, with or without Skimmer.
- No. 14—Sod Plow.
- No. 15—Light One-Horse Plow.
- No. 17—Short-handled Stubble Plow.
- No. 30—Sod or Stubble Plow, with Skimmer and Wheel, if desired.

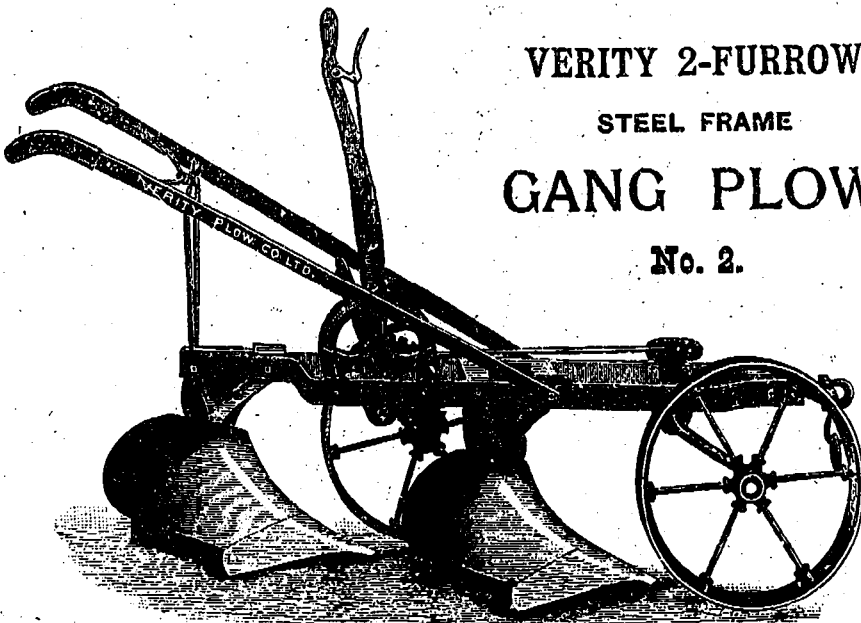
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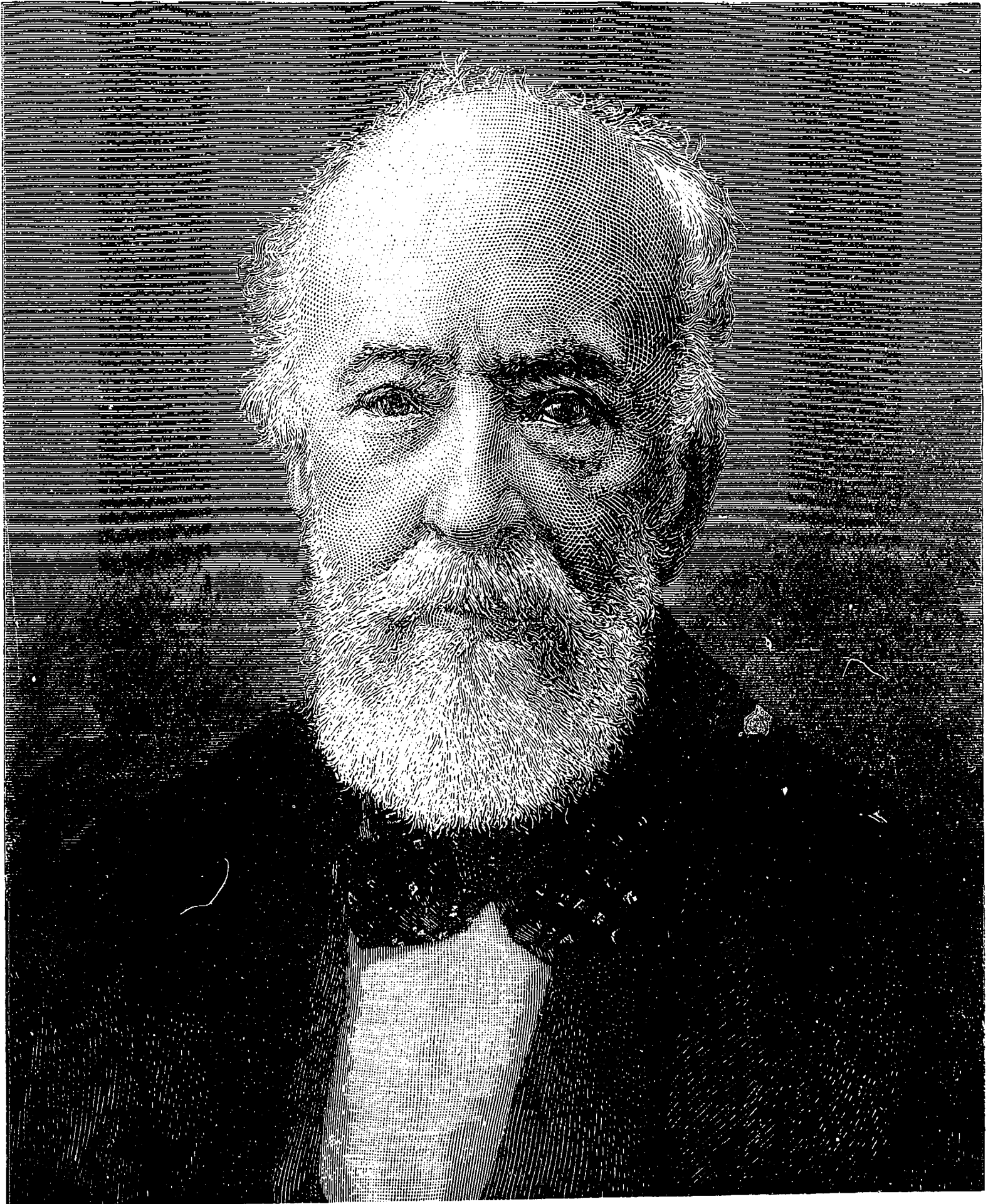
(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL, 1894.

[VOL. 6, No. 4.



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

ENGLISHMEN are wont to boast of the age of their liberal institutions, even as they are proud of their ancestry and their old castles and their grandfathers' clocks. They are too apt to think that the essential principles of constitutional government, which have been theirs for centuries, were first recognized and developed in their own history. They point to the Magna Charta not only as the basis of their own liberties, but as the foundation of all that personal freedom of the subject which is so largely enjoyed the world over. This is only partly true.

Only seven years after the Great Charta was wrested from King John at Runnymede, the Golden Bull was proclaimed by the Hungarian Parliament, and the king was forced to give his consent to its provisions, the last of which was that "if the king should despise the laws of his country, then the magnates and freemen should be entitled to resist the authority of such a king without thereby incurring the penalties of high treason." This was only the confirmation of rights which the Hungarian nation had enjoyed from the earliest days of its government. The doctrine that kings held their power by Divine right, and that resistance to them was a crime, was held in England as late as the seventeenth century, but never succeeded in getting a foothold in Hungary.

When the barbarous tribes who came from the Steppes of Asia and laid the first foundation of the Hungarian nation, started upon their expedition of colonizing conquest, they made a solemn agreement that their king should be elected, that he should be bound by a compact to respect their rights, and that "if he should break the contract he should be deposed and cursed and banished." Through all the subsequent stages of Hungarian history, in the midst of civil dissensions and of foreign wars, this principle of the responsibility of their kings to the people and the right of the people to hold them accountable for their use of power, and to depose and banish them in case of its abuse, was never for one moment relinquished.

It was not until the time of Cromwell that the people of England could hold their king to an equal responsibility, but no king ever ascended the Hungarian throne who did not recognize his responsibility to her parliament and subject himself to all the attendant conditions. Thus while England's Declaration of Rights became fact in 1215, some seven years before the Hungarians openly secured similar liberties, the spirit and temper of the people were so much more in harmony with the principles involved, that these liberties at once became recognized and recognizable, never more to be disowned or disputed; while in England it was many tardy years before the national mind grasped and retained the precious rights that should have been theirs before, and several solemn verifications of the Charter were required before the English kings accepted the will of the people.

The Bulla Auræa, or Golden Bull, of the

Hungarians was wrung from Andreas II. in 1222. He was a weak, extravagant, and over-ambitious king. In trying to extend his domain he brought distress upon the country. Business was prostrated, and finances became so disarranged that he was obliged to sell crown lands to maintain the military establishment. He made favorites of foreigners and treated the native aristocracy with contempt. At last, unwilling to endure further exactions, the nobility determined to put an end to the royal prerogatives and forced this document from the king. It is interesting in these last enlightened days of the nineteenth century, to notice some of the enactments of this great charter, promulgated in the early days of the thirteenth. The comparison is only a comparison and not a contrast, and is not to the disadvantage of the earlier law to any extent. Personal freedom was secured to all, it being rendered illegal to imprison or punish any one who had not been summoned



"Still they say it is I who inspired the people of Hungary. No! A thousand times, No! It is they who inspired me."
—LOUIS KOSSUTH.

and convicted by the ordinary tribunals. The nobility were to be exempt from taxation, but were required to do military service at their own expense. They could not be compelled to serve in an aggressive war nor on other than Hungarian territory. Persons could dispose of their estates by will without interference from the king. Foreigners were excluded from holding office unless naturalized. While the nobility were carefully protected from oppression by the king, ample safeguards were placed between the nobility and the people.

The reader can scarcely fail to be struck with the singular coincidence of two countries so little known to each other, as were England and Hungary, having obtained within seven years of each other, through the weakness of their monarchs, the great charters of their liberties. The Hungarians were at that time doubtless superior to the English in enlightened notions of freedom, of civil rights and of political privileges.

The Hungarians are the descendants of a war-like race of Tartars who inhabited the vast

plains lying between the frozen regions of Siberia and the genial valleys of China. It was a defence against the inroads of these Tartars that the great wall of China was built about 200 B.C. These two peoples were constantly at war with each other until finally the Chinese gained the mastery, when a large body of Tartars, unwilling to submit to the conquerors and having assumed the name of Magyars, started westward in search of a new home, and finally after much wandering took possession of the valleys along the Danube to which they gave the name of Hungary.

From the time the Magyars became established in Hungary the neighboring nations were filled with alarm and astonishment and not without cause. The terror of their arms soon spread all over Europe to France and Italy, and the potentates were forced to conciliate them with gifts of the most costly and magnificent character. These predatory expeditions ceased early in the tenth century under the rule of Geisa and his enlightened and devoted wife Sarolta, and the attention of the people was diverted from the arts of war and directed to the pursuits of peace. For many years the nation prospered and increased in wealth and knowledge. Their kings were generally wise and patriotic. With an occasional exception, their lives were unstained by the violence, oppression and crime which so often marks the early history of the nations. They were solicitous for the welfare and happiness of the people rather than their own advancement. They firmly upheld the dignity of the Hungarian crown and the independence of the nation and maintained order and contentment at home by judicious laws and prudent regulations. In short, a horde of wandering barbarians were in the course of a century, transformed into a civilized and christian nation not behind the foremost in its views of civil liberty and tolerance and with more true ideas of just government than the more civilized nations of Europe. During the latter part of the fourteenth century Hungary was recognized as the most powerful country in Europe. For many years it maintained this position, chiefly by the sagacity of its kings and the bravery of its soldiers. Amongst these notables were John Hunyadi, the ablest commander of the time, but for whose skill and foresight the Turks would have swept over the whole of Europe; and Matthias Corvinus, the best king that ever sat on the throne of Hungary, who knew so well how to maintain and adorn his exalted position that he would seem one of those rare instances where fortune awarded a crown to one whom nature had formed to wear it worthily.

Unfortunately in the sixteenth century the accidental drowning of Louis II left Hungary without a king. The Diet elected John Zapolya, the governor of the Provinces and commander of the army, to the throne; some Hungarian magnates, bribed by Austrian gold, proclaimed for Ferdinand of Hapsburg the ruling house in Austria then as now. For eleven years the rivals contested for the throne and the country was drenched in blood. Each contestant asked for assistance from the Sultan of Turkey and it was granted to Zapolya. Peace was at last concluded by dividing the country, giving each a portion to rule over. Thus the Hapsburgs got a foothold on the throne of Hungary that

has never been relinquished though instead of being as ruler it is now as conquerer.

But the Hapsburgs were not wise rulers, nor did they understand the people. They neglected the sacred duties of their office, their soldiers and officers were allowed all sorts of excesses against the loyal nation, they broke their promises, they allowed the Turks to make inroads into their country, they consented to disastrous treaties of peace without consulting the Hungarian diets. The brave Hungarians bore always the brunt of battles and the foreign officers took most of the glory and all the gain. At times the Hapsburg dynasty would be in danger; then there were promises and partial improvement only to give place to a new rule of oppression when the danger was over. Notwithstanding all this the Hungarians true in their loyalty to the reigning house would not throw off the yoke when in 1809 Napoleon gave them the opportunity. What would have been the conse-

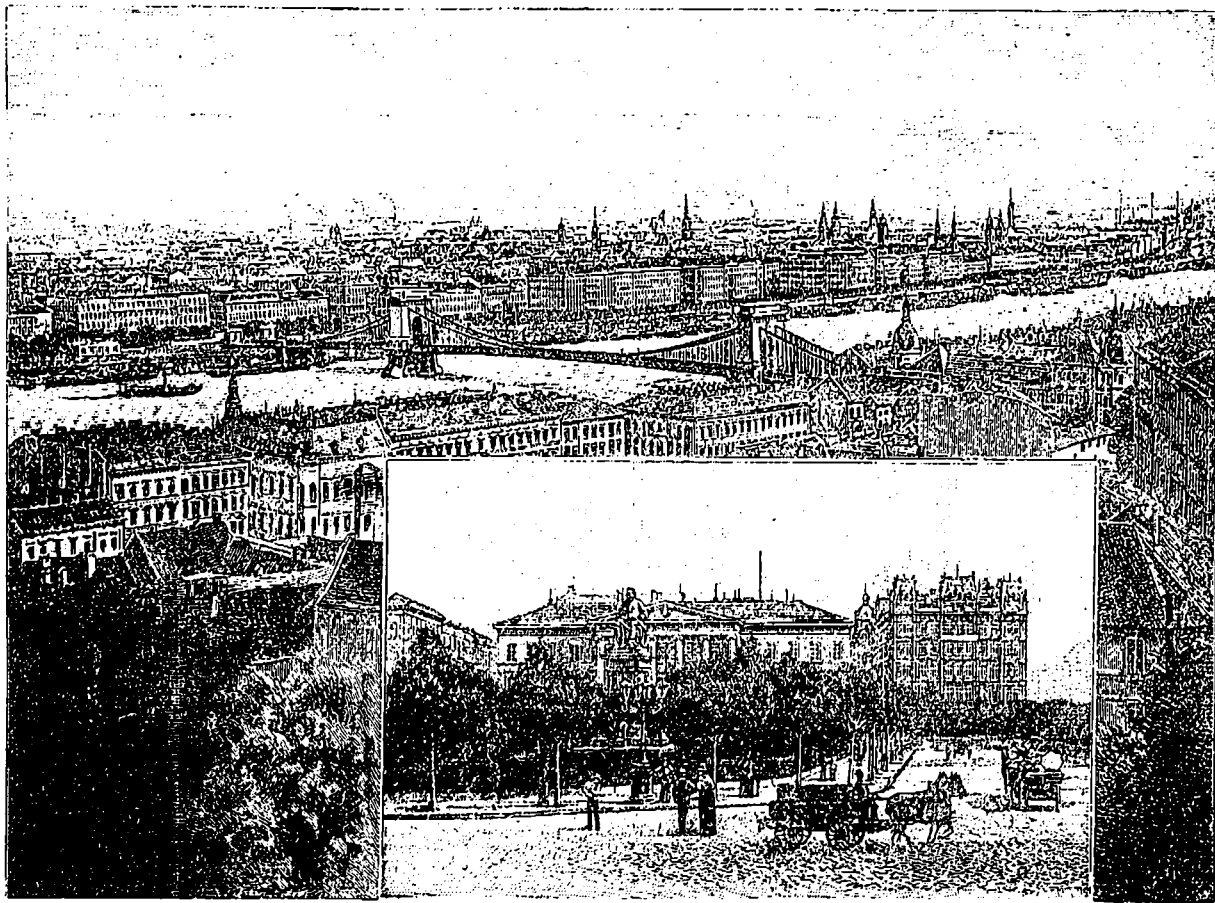
quences had they accepted his invitation it is interesting to contemplate. They would have overthrown a dynasty which had always been the stronghold of absolutism, and would have set up a nation of liberal-minded and constitutional heroes; Hungary's voice would have been heard over the world, Austria's would have been silenced, Poland's liberty would have followed and two mighty nations would have barred Russian encroachments on the west. But the opportunity was not accepted. The romantic generosity of the Hungarians kept them quiet during a period when Austria's weakness would have compelled her to grant what Austria's strength afterwards enabled her to refuse.

Barbarism, freedom, despotism, these three tell the history of Hungary. Having emerged with wonderful strides out of their wild state the Hungarians up to the 16th century enjoyed more civil and personal freedom than any other European state. Their kings were the cham-

ions of the people and the people were the loyal protectors of the kings. For three hundred years the Hapsburgs endeavored to crush out the spirit of independence and at last succeeded by treachery in accomplishing what force had failed to do and Hungary was crushed; her constitution was discarded. The rule of despotism was supreme. This was at the close of the last century. But during the next generation a new set of men came on the scene. For twenty-eight years no Hungarian Diet had been called together, for what had Austria to call together a Parliament to legislate for a country that was to all appearance—dead.

from men who had judgment enough to realize his future abilities. At the early age of 20, he was a successful advocate in his native town. In 1831 he removed to Pesth, the capital city, and became a political journalist. He first took part in the affairs of the country in 1836. He was then sent to the Diet as the substitute of an absent magnate. In that capacity he held a seat in the Chamber, but the laws gave him no influence. He soon grew tired of this circumscribed honor, gave up the post, and commenced the publication of "Reports of the Diet."

As editor of this paper which on account of the state of the law was not printed but written by pen, he became of great influence and authority in the Parliament. He learned stenography and employed a large number of short-hand writers. Although the expense of writing made his paper very costly, it had a large circulation, and soon became the first and most powerful of the public agents in the field



BUDA-PESTH.

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The most active and influential member of the Diet of 1832 was Baron Wesselenyi who for a trumpery offense was imprisoned.

Another member of the Diet was Louis Kossuth, son of Andreas Kossuth by his wife Caroline Weber. He was born on the 27th of April, 1806, in the village of Monok, in the upper regions of Hungary. His family was highly respectable, dating back to antique nobility, but by the slow wear and tear of time and suffering in the cause of freedom, it has been reduced to poverty. Seventeen of the name had been attainted for treason against the Hapsburgs in the sixteenth century.

Louis Kossuth had in childhood the promise of extraordinary genius and mental strength. His mother impressed upon him the stamp of her own powerful mind and kindled those glowing aspirations which afterwards advanced him to the front rank of humanity. His early teachings were received in a charitable way

on the side of the country and its constitutional interests. He soon attempted to publish his paper by lithograph but the press was confiscated and he returned to manuscript issues.

It was now that he undertook the leadership of the national awakening from the deadness of despotism. He acquired the French and English languages so that he could study French and English principles of freedom and tolerance. Day and night, with barely time for rest, he gathered to himself the elements of greatness and power and expended them in arguments and pleadings for popular rights and immunities. This became intolerable to the cold temper of the Austrian absolutists. Accordingly, while he was walking alone at night on the shores of the Danube he was seized by the minions of tyranny, blindfolded and cast into prison. After a long confinement he was brought to trial, pale and haggard from suffering but with firm step and erect head. Thousands of the

readers of his letters came to hear his case which he managed himself, with consummate skill, at times making the judges wince under his rebukes, at times rousing the people to fury by his appeals. "Never" says an historian "had Hungary witnessed a more magnificent struggle for life and liberty." But what was adroitness of logic, what intellectual fire, what dignity and elevation of character opposed to the predetermined will of Austrian despotism. He was condemned to long and solitary confinement where he used to study Shakespere. The people, nobles and peasants, knew their friend, took up his cause and clamored for the release of the martyr of liberty. Failing in this for a time every endeavor was made to cheer his confinement. Among those who strove to comfort him was Teresa Mezleyi a young lady of noble birth, great beauty, rare abilities and accomplishments, as well as sweetness of disposition, and goodness of heart, which prompted her to continual acts of unostentatious benevolence. Kossuth entered into captivity in 1837, and immediately on his release in 1840 Teresa became his wife and was ever a worthy companion to the fearless, highsouled and devoted patriot.

When Kossuth left his prison physically weak and worn, but mentally better prepared than ever for his destined work, he found his friend, the old Baron Wesselenyi blind from the treatment he had received, but the eyes of the people were open, their judgments sane, and their bodies strong to do the work of the time. He at once established a press—*Pesti Hirlap*—the first liberal newspaper in the east of Europe. The authorities tried to strangle it but failed, though a strict censorship was placed over it.

Chiefly upon Kossuth were placed the hopes of the Magyars for freedom and an independent future. Their love of country, of personal equality, of justice, of forbearance, which had long been smothered by deadly despotism was enlivened in a new hope by him. The nobles and people alike paid tribute to his merit and sufferings and he became a candidate for the Diet from Pesth in 1843, and it took the whole force of the Imperial court to defeat him. But his paper still continued to thunder forth its fearless denunciations of the government and the old Wesselenyi travelled the country exciting the people with almost equal eloquence. In the election for the Diet of 1847 Kossuth was returned triumphantly and became at once the leader of that great body and thus the champion of his country's cause. Unrivalled as a debater, clear, bold, uncompromising in the service he had undertaken he aroused the nation to a sense of its wrongs. Laboring constantly and ready with thronging facts and arguments to back every measure pointing to the popular good his intellectual power awed and controlled his fellows. By his skill as an orator he electrified the assembly and transfused his own fervent enthusiastic spirit thoroughly into every listener.

The Diet resolved to demand from Austria a restoration of the rights of the Hungarian people. They sought no new privilege—they only wanted her old independence, her old constitution. A committee was at once appointed, with Kossuth at its head, to go to the emperor and obtain his consent. Modestly but firmly they stated their demands; the

emperor hesitated, the courtiers smiled, but the loud clamors of the people were coming up from the street, and the emperor granted all that was asked. The Diet at once proceeded to pass all the reforms that had been called for. The laws enacted were so far in advance of those in force when their constitution was withdrawn, as to prove that even when under the heel of tyranny their advance in liberal thought and civilization has not been one whit checked. At one bound peace and quietness and contentment reigned and the wrongs of hundreds of years were righted.

But the Hapsburgs were not satisfied. They sent emissaries to foment dissensions and succeeded.

One of the small parties that rebelled was under the leadership of one of Austria's officers. Fostered by Austrian gold this movement grew and gave the Austrian king the pretence to interfere. Hungary resented the interference, and Austria and Hungary were at war. Although betrayed the Hungarians were undaunted. Their bravery was equal to their perils. The spirit of Kossuth rose as the danger became imminent; the trials of the moment waked at once his strength, his eloquence, and his reliance upon the people. Never before had they heard such speech. His enthusiasm was contagious. When he asked for 200,000 men and 80,000,000 florins, people flocked to the standard and there was no lack of funds. The Austrian force of 40,000 men entered Hungary on Sept. 9th, 1848, and marched towards the capital committing the most wanton and savage acts against even childhood and old age. Within a month the Austrian army was defeated and dispersed by the hardy volunteers whose enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch. But they returned more formidable than ever, but Kossuth and the Hungarians did not lose confidence or abate their energy. Being without regular troops he began thoroughly to organize and discipline an army. His eloquence won volunteers by thousands so that it was said "that wherever he stamped his foot there sprang a soldier." He established foundries and forges for making arms. He set powder mills to work. His industry, his sagacity, his will was extolled and emulated by all. The war went on with varying success until it was formally announced in Vienna that the constitution of Hungary had been destroyed, her liberties had been withdrawn. Immediately followed the declaration of Hungarian Independence and the repudiation of the Hapsburg Dynasty. Unconditional surrender or an armed resistance was the only alternatives placed before the Hungarians. Who, knowing their history for centuries could doubt their choice. Always a brave and patriotic people they did not hesitate. They could die but they could not be slaves.

On April 14th, 1849, the representatives met in a Protestant church to form themselves into an independent nation. It was a grand occasion. Never was Kossuth's eloquence more electrifying, never his patriotism so pure. As the people heard the history of their centuries of suffering, the deceptions practised on them, and their thankless sacrifices unrolled before them, their heart's blood stirred with feverish excitement and a thundering shout burst from them and was caught up by the throngs on the

street without and echoed far and wide the country around. Kossuth was chosen Governor and at once assumed the responsibilities of the office. His diligence and energy were prodigious. A picture of his daily life at this time would portray the activities of an ordinary man for a week. He was Commander-in-Chief as well as Governor. At first the Hungarians were uniformly victorious. The Austrians were all but driven out of the country. So closely were they pursued that one night Kossuth occupied the bed in which the Austrian General had slept the previous night. At one time the Austrian capital itself was in danger but by a fatal oversight the opportunity was lost. Then the Russians became alarmed and sent an army into the west to aid Austria. Then Kossuth lost confidence in his chief General and recalled him. The tide of war turned against the Hungarians. Gorgey smarting doubtless under his recall handed his army over by the most despicable treason into the hands of the Russians, and Hungary had fallen. The combined forces of despotism and treachery were too mighty to be withstood. Kossuth, the noblest of Hungary's worthy sons, with a few fellow-fugitives, found a refuge in the dominions of the Sultan.

Yes, Kossuth was an exile. Before he entered Turkey he knelt down, opened his arms as if to embrace his loved country, kissed the earth and after a prayer to the Disposer of all events he poured out his soul in one sad farewell dirge. Hundreds of Hungary's heroes suffered death on the scaffold, many escaped to Turkey. Demands were made upon the Sultan for the delivery of these refugees, but these he denied. The British and American consuls interceded for him and on Sept. 1st, 1850, he received the joyful news that he was free. He immediately sailed for England. He delivered many addresses in England. He won the hearts of the Englishmen. His tact, his prudence, his ability, his oratorical powers got for him what his patriotism or his sufferings never would have gained. Then he continued his journey to America and captivated large audiences in several of the largest cities. But if he hoped to accomplish anything practical from this journey he was doomed to disappointment. He returned to England, where he lived until 1860, when he removed to Italy, passing the latter days of his life at Turin, where he died on March 20th, 1891.

He could have returned to his native land some years ago. Many of the exiles did return, but to Kossuth there was no compromise. In 1867 Hungary received a constitution, and other concessions. Although these were to a great extent a justification of Kossuth's political career he protested in much sorrow against the action of his old friends in accepting a constitutional monarchy instead of continuing to plot for a Hungarian Republic. Though several times elected as representative to parliament he had decided to end his days in exile so long as Hungary recognized as her king a prince who was also the Emperor of Austria.

He has been one of the conspicuous characters of a century that has been full of conspicuous characters. Amongst the orators of the world he holds first rank. His life is now history and in history his noble character and impulses will both be a stimulating example and perchance a solace to the patriots of the future.

His remains have been taken to Buda-Pesth, the capital of his beloved Hungary, for interment, and there may they rest in peace amidst the scenes of his triumphs and his failures, surrounded and watched over and cared for by the sons of those who fought and wrought with him.

Rambling Notes

THROUGH THE ARGENTINE AND CHILI.

INTERESTING letters from Mr. J. D. Patterson are to hand, telling of his recent journeying in the Republics of Argentine and Chili.

He concludes his last letter in a somewhat regretful tone. He had not then fully realized that there mañana (to-morrow) was king—that the habit of putting-off for to-morrow was a national one,—that the frequent—very frequent—adjournments from labor to rest and refreshment were almost universal among the people. On his return from Chili he was naturally anxious to get the letters and mail matter awaiting him. But when he reached Buenos Ayres he had to temper anxiety with patience for, he says, “Carnival holds the city, and until Wednesday business will be absolutely suspended. The office staff are away, the mail piling up, and all my letters locked in the safe. This is particularly exasperating as I took the precaution to telegraph on Saturday a.m. to have my letters sent to my hotel. The telegram, however, was not received until this morning when Mr. B. who ‘dropped in to look at the wires’ told me that the key of the safe was with one of the men who went out in the country. The man should be in for an hour to-morrow. If he comes I shall have my letters but otherwise I must wait until Wednesday

“The carnival, so far as I have seen it, is not a particularly brilliant affair, but for to-night much is promised. The street illumination does not at all compare with many illuminations I have seen even in Toronto though some of the narrow streets are made gay with thousands of banners. The nicest thing is the throwing from balcony to balcony over the street of coils of colored paper. It is done up like rope and can easily be thrown a long distance. The fun became so general a little while ago that I determined not to let my balcony be the only one not in direct communication with the balconies over the way, and now two or three dozen gay paper ribbons adorn the front of my modest apartment. The ladies have smiled and made fast the paper; the gentlemen have raised their hats to me, and later when I venture out, I shall no doubt be the target for much finely cut gay paper, numerous handfuls of rice and confection, not to mention the fact that my clothing will absorb many streams of perfumed water. After the parade of music and maskers in the streets, in the evening from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m. the theatres and dance halls are opened for masked balls, and all that kind of thing, for my knowledge of which I shall await Wednesday’s paper.”

There wheel vehicles are not so common as with us. Horses with many a quaint and curious device of saddle are used instead. Mr. Patterson writes:—

“One of the quaintest sights of the city is to see the distribution of the milk by the ‘Basques’ or ‘Bascos,’ who take the milk about just as their brothers do in the borderland of France-Spain, in all sized tins which fit into the pockets of the curious saddles which are strapped to the backs of their ponies. These Bascos are a steady, good natured lot of fellows who jog along singing their weird songs. Indeed, in the evenings when they are grouped about the stations waiting for the milk trains to come in, it is very delightful to listen to the strange melody of their quaint songs. In the evening when together they are always singing.”

The cut below is specially made for the ILLUSTRATED from a photograph sent us from Buenos Ayres.

In Lima milk is peddled about by women, who sit astride a horse or mule, with a big can hanging on either side of the saddle. When they ride up to a doorway they give a peculiar shrill scream, which the servants within recognize.

We purpose next month to give our readers further extracts from these interesting letters telling of Mr. Patterson’s journey across the Argentine, over the Andes and into Chili. These will be illustrated with engravings specially made from photographs sent by Mr. Patterson, picturing some of the scenes he so graphically describes



MILK PEDDLERS OF BUENOS AYRES.



THE CHURCH BELLS.

In the mountain-guarded valley, where my cradle stood of yore,
Oft I sat in trembling wonder where the billows lave the shore,
Heard the church bells' from voices wax and wane and sink and soar.

Now with solemn clangor rising, like a teeming host of sound,
Storming citadels of silence, thickly charging round on round,
Rousing with the blare of battle hushed abysses, chill, profound,

Till the mountain peaks awaken, and the deep refrain they seize,
And in vague alarm they shout it, till it dwindle, till it freeze
In the shuddering icy vistas of the blue eternities.

As I dreaming sat and listened, God, methought was very near,
I could see His eye above me, stern and watchful, in the clear,
Calm empyrean, and His warning in the church bells I could hear.

Oft with childish sins guilt-laden here I sat and heard Him scold;
I had teased, perhaps, played truant, or been stubborn, wanton, bold—
Straightway, lo! His eye He darkened and abroad His thunder rolled.

But what cheer, what sweet contentment earth and cloud and sky distilled,
When with joyous heart and buoyant out I leaped from tasks fulfilled:
Forests sang and waves were laughing and my soul with rapture thrilled.

Oh, how fain would I recall ye, years across whose gulf I gaze!
Here I stand again and listen, as in childhood's eager days—
Listen to the selfsame church bells with a troubled, dim amaze.



THE month just closed developed considerable activity among the cattle dealers and breeders of Canada. Time and again has Mr. Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, asked for assurances from the Canadian government that our country is free from pleuro-pneumonia, the strong evidence submitted already that it is so, apparently being of no convincing power, and as often as asked for has additional evidence been transmitted. The government has been assisted considerably by the organized cattle interests of Canada and it would appear that there is at last some ground for hope that the embargo will be removed. Then much interest has been stirred in stockmen's circles by Mr. Mulock's bill in the

Dominion House of Commons, by which it is sought to fix a maximum rate for ocean shipment. The bill, so far, has received general support from the farmers and dealers. The shipping companies, as a matter of course, have displayed hostility, but with a strenuous effort the representatives of the farmers ought to get the bill through the House. Should it pass the question of its application would have to be tested for the strong companies would not allow interference with their schedules of rates unless they are clearly subject to such legislation as proposed.

APPROPOS Mr. Gardner's request for more information we have held all along that there were politics behind the restriction placed upon Canadian cattle entering British ports and an incident which occurred the

other day confirms this view. It is a demand from a strong organization of cattle dealers that all Canadian cattle should be slaughtered at port of entry. The reasons upon which the demand was based were not on account of contagious disease, but because of the proportions which the foreign cattle trade had reached. This agrees with views expressed by two gentlemen from Britain who visited Toronto and took part in a discussion of the Mulock Bill. They said that the importation from the United States alone was so vast that the prices of home beef were regulated and controlled by the foreign article. There is no doubt that Mr. Gardner's constituency, which is a rural one, on which the farmers rely greatly upon the prices of cattle, has a great deal to do with that gentleman's hostile attitude to Canadian cattle. On the other hand the grazier and the northern dealers are indefatigable in their efforts to break down the embargo, and they are supported by influential Liberal journals. It is only a day or two ago since a strong leading article appeared in the Dundee *Advertiser*, a paper which speaks for the fertile plains of Forfarshire and the Kearns and the agricultural Perthshire, denouncing the government, for which it is a leading organ, for the policy of blind restriction. The stand taken by the northerners will do much to force Mr. Gardner's hand. Should the Dominion Government respond promptly with the required "assurances" it is possible that the restrictions may be removed this summer.

THAT the Agriculture and Arts Association is becoming a venerable institution may be gathered from the fact that the meeting held last week was the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Association. With the useful work which it has accomplished during the long period of its existence every farmer in Ontario is more or less familiar. In the days when agriculture was a drudgery, a calling understood very differently from what it is to-day, the Association had its beginning, and it has played a noble and striking part in helping forward the leading industry of the country. Long may it continue to stimulate and lead the movements for advancement which are now continually pushed forward by the necessities of the times. At the meeting just referred to the secretary's report showed a prosperous state of affairs for the past year. It was decided that next year's show be held at Guelph. The following were present:—Messrs. J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines; W. J. Westingham, Plainville; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; D. P. McKinnon, South Finches; B. Mallory, Frankford; J. Rowland, Dunblane; Robert McEwan, Byron; N. Awrey, M.P.P., Hamilton; Wm. Dawson, Vic-

toria; A. Lawlings, Forest; J. Gibson, Barrie; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland; and Jonathan Sissons, Barrie. Mr. Wm. Dawson was elected president, and Mr. Jonathan Sissons vice-president.

YEAR after year the stallion shows held in Toronto have been showing a most gratifying improvement. That of last week, lasting two days was the best ever held. On the first day judging was confined to Hackney roadsters, and horses in such category. On the second day the Clydesdales and Shires were judged and on account of the excellence of the horses and the greater interest in these classes to farmers the prize list of the second day's judging is here given. The judges were Messrs. R. Beith, Arthur Johnson and John Duff:—For Shire stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1891.—First prize, Morris, Stone and Wellington, Welland, Ont., Pride of Hatfield, bay; second prize, James Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont., Garfield II., bay; third prize, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Prince Charles, bay; fourth prize, Horace N. Crossley, Rosseau, Headon Bannaret, dark bay; fifth prize, George Garbutt, Thistle-town, Ont., Blagdon Marquis, bay. Shire stallions foaled subsequent to and on Jan. 1st, 1892.—First prize, James Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Duke of Blagdon, bay; second prize, Morris Stone & Wellington, Welland, Frederick William, bay. Sweepstakes for the best Shire stallion, of any age, given by the Shire Horse Association of Canada, were awarded to Morris, Stone & Wellington's (Welland) Pride of Hatfield. Clydesdale stallions foaled previous to 1st Jan., 1891—First prize, D. and O. Sorby, Guelph, Grandam, brown; second prize, Graham Bros., Claremont, Queen's Own, dark bay; third prize, Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, Lawrence Again, bay; fourth prize; T. W. Evans, Yelverton, Ont., Craichmore Darnley, bay; fifth prize, John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., Toffy, bay; sixth prize, Jas. H. Wilson, Lifford, Ont., Lewie Gordon, brown; seventh prize, Alex. Cameron, Woodstock, Custodian, brown, eighth prize, T. W. Evans, Yelverton, Ont., Uamvar, bay. Clydesdale stallions foaled in 1891—First prize, Peter and Alex. Holmes, Beechville, Ont., Milrig Stamp, brown. Clydesdale stallions foaled subsequent to and on Jan. 1st, 1892—First prize, S. J. Rouse, Ingersoll, Ont., Roslin, bay. Sweepstakes for best Clydesdale stallion, of any age, given by the Industrial Exhibition Association, gold medal, were gained by D. and O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., Grandeur. Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions, foaled previous to 1st January, 1891—First prize, R. D. Dundas, Springville, McLaws, dark bay; second prize, Alex. Cameron, Ashburn, Ont., The Tarten, dark bay; third prize, D. and O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., Prince of Eyre, bay; fourth prize, Alsop Bros., Glasgow, Ont., Lieutenant Geordie; fifth prize, James Macdonald, Thornhill, Ont., Richmond II., dark brown. Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions foaled in 1891—First prize, Graham Bros., Claremont, The Cameron, bay; second prize, John Vipond, Brooklin, Ont., Erskine Style, bay; third prize, Job White, Ashburn, Ont., Ashburn, Ont., Ashburn Hero, bay; fourth prize, John W. Cowie, Claremont, Brown John, bay; fifth prize, A. K. Tegart, Tottenham, Peerage, light bay; sixth prize, S. S. Cummer, Toronto, Eureka Boy, dark bay; seventh prize, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont., Glen Burnie Boy, bay. Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions, foaled subsequent to and on January 1st, 1892—First prize, Alex. Cameron, Ashburn, Grand National, bay; second prize, Robert Davies, Toronto, Corsock II., bay. The sweepstakes for the best Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion, of any age, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association, were won by Graham Bros., Claremont, The Cameron.

THE question of making sheep pay seems to be one of never-ending occurrence. We have had letters from farmers who say they have

tried and have failed to work the sheep business successfully and who are always glad to get advice. Perusing a number of recent exchanges an article loomed up which contains the valuable experience of a practical farmer. In a condensed form, here it is:—"Nothing ever paid me better as sheep food than ensilage. Clover hay is all right. Supposing a farmer should build a barn and silo, and put into the latter say 20 acres of corn which would give him ensilage enough, at only 12 tons of finished ensilage per acre, to feed 1,000 lambs, averaging, say, 55 pounds, for 160 days. The clover hay should be fed to the same 1,000 lambs, and in addition they should have, say, 500 bushels of corn, 15 tons of bran and 15 tons of new process linseed meal. Suppose they cost him four cents per pound in the fall, and they are cross-bred Merino, black-faced—I would prefer Hampshire—and that at the end of 161 days, or 23 weeks, they should go out at no more than 101 pounds—a ridiculously low gain of only two pounds per week, much less than I ever had them do—this less the fleece, as they should be shorn in January, and that they should sell shorn at only five cents per pound, and that they sheared only five pounds each, and the clip sold at only 20 cents per pound, the account would then stand:

1,000 lambs at 55 pounds each—55,000—at four cents	\$2,200
240 tons of ensilage at \$1	240
500 bushels corn at 40 cents	200
30 tons linseed meal at \$20	600
40 tons bran at \$12	480

Whole cost aside from straw \$3,720

Or,

By 985 lambs, allowing three per cent loss.	
985 lambs, 101 pounds each—99,485—at five cents	\$4,974.25
5,000 pounds wool at 20 cents	1,000.00

Amount sold for \$5,974.25

leaving as profit \$2,254.25 allowing the manure to pay for the labor and rent of the plant. This would not be a bad business when we consider that besides keeping the straw, hay, corn and corn fodder which were grown on the farm at home, there would be added in actual plant food in the 30 tons of linseed meal at least \$600, and in the 40 tons of bran \$480 more, or \$1,080 in both. Now don't let anybody say, "Well, that looks well upon paper, but it can't be done." I know it can and much more. The prices I have named are all notoriously against the lambs: 55-pound lambs do not average four cents per pound, and good, fat 100-pound lambs will always sell in April for more than five cents, and then good crossbred lambs will gain more than two pounds per week when fed as I have indicated. They will shear more than five pounds and the wool will sell, one year with another, for five years, nearer to 25 than 20 cents per pound. But above all and over all, the land belonging to the man who goes into this business and carefully saves and uses his manure, will soon become "notorious for its faithfulness."

AMONG the political changes and incidents of the past months, the more important ones were the retirement of Mr. Gladstone and the succession of Lord Rosebery to the premiership of Great Britain. In the Ontario Assembly an old and able member of the government withdrew from official duty and responsibility in the person of Hon. Christopher Fraser, a minister for over twenty years, who has held the highest place in the people's esteem. In the Dominion parliament the event of surpassing interest as a matter of course was the new budget with its tariff changes. Probably never before was a budget speech so anxiously awaited and few speeches contained more surprises. The great debate is not over yet. Since the Patrons of Industry have assumed more than a semi-political character, their existence and movements are closely watched by both political parties. Their supreme council met last month and laid down an amended platform, giving quarter to neither party. The Grand officers were elected.

THE late famous consular report on egg traffic, issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics, has furnished material for much discussion in the agricultural press. The report is based upon returns made up by British officials, and it shows the enormous proportions to which the importation of eggs to Britain has reached. Commencing in 1856 with 117,230,600 eggs, worth \$1,392,110, or about an average price of 16 cents a dozen, it had more than doubled in number and value by 1862, and increased until in 1872 it reached 538,087,410 eggs, worth \$14,593,625. The next year the number was larger, but the value less, and these figures were not reached again until 1880, when there were imported 62,284,050 dozen, or 747,408,600 eggs, worth \$10,877,781. Since that date the increase has been steady, each year the number exceeding those of the year previous, and only in one year the total value being reduced. In 1892 they reported importation of 111,891,190 dozen eggs, worth \$18,465,098, and they also imported that year poultry and game, alive or dead, to the value of \$2,838,970. During this period the highest average price was in 1876, when it reached \$2.35 for ten dozen, and the lowest prices 1856, 1858, 1888 and 1889, when the price was 16 cents per doz. A study of the countries supplying the greatest number to this enormous import ought to be good reading to Canadians. Canada takes sixth rank with 2,487,640 dozen eggs at \$101,000, and the United States, for the same year, 1892, shows 421,250 dozen, worth \$76,056. Of course there is room for a great expansion of this trade with Great Britain, and since the demand is so great the fullest advantage ought to be taken of it. Then, the comparatively small export of the United States once more proves the market in that country for Canadian eggs. There can be no reason why the poultry yard should not become a more important source of revenue with two such outlets ready for all the poultry product that can be raised.

WITH the opening of spring the farmer's season of ease and rest has passed and his activities once more keep pace with nature's quickening energies. It is the season of hope; the seed is sown from which springs the golden harvest, and this year spring's prospects are bright and hopeful. March came in like a lamb, and belying the old proverb it did not go out as a lion; and the open weather ushered the season of the ploughshare. All along the line there has been a forward movement, and if anything the conditions of betterment are felt to be in advance of past years. On this, in fact, it is that farmers are building their hopes of a more than usually prosperous year. They have been, as a whole, liberal in their business transactions and there is a belief in business circles that they are justified in being so.

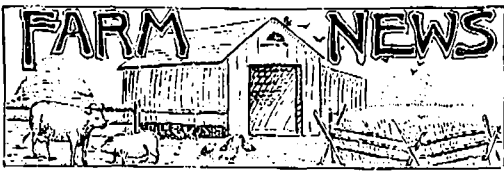
By advertising in MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED you reach twenty thousand farmers monthly.

THE judges on vehicles at the late World's Fair awarded the Chatham Manufacturing Co. a gold medal and diploma over the heads of the many United States exhibitors. The *Scientific American* says of these wagons:—"They are the best and most mechanically constructed for such hard usage as wagons get, of any such wagons exhibited." That speaks well for Canadian workmanship.

THE *Rural New Yorker* is one of the best and most reliable farm papers we know of, and its usefulness to the agriculturist is unquestioned. Its subscription price is \$1.00 a year. But our clubbing price for it and MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED taken together is only \$1.35.

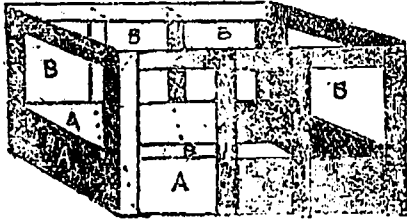


- 1st.—William Frederick Poole, LL.D., the celebrated librarian, died at Chicago. Mr. Gladstone made his last speech as premier, in the House of Commons. . . . Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly released from gaol. . . .
- 2nd.—Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario met at Shelburne. . . . Mr. Gladstone resigned premiership of Great Britain.
- 3rd.—Lord Rosebery accepts the position of prime minister. . . . Severe shocks of earthquake occurred in the southern part of Russia.
- 4th.—Lord Tweedmouth, Lady Aberdeen's father, died suddenly at Bath, Eng. . . . Rev. Archdeacon Sandy, Chatham, died. . . . Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick made a Forester.
- 5th.—Henry Folger appointed general manager of the R. & O. Navigation Company. . . . Banquet of the Colonial Institute held in London, Eng. . . . A meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, held in London, declared in favor of cattle being slaughtered at port of embarkation.
- 6th.—A majority in the recent general election in Brazil declared for President Peixoto. . . . Mr. N. K. Connolly re-elected president of the R. & O. Navigation Company.
- 7th.—Dr. Mackay, M.P.P. for South Oxford, nominated for Ontario Legislature. . . . New ministry formed for Spain. . . . Joseph Royal, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Canadian North-West, issued a brochure favoring the independence of Canada.
- 8th.—Disaster to the British column in Abor territory confirmed. . . . Hawaiian Government objected to influx of English and Canadian immigrants. . . . James Theobald, M.P., Bonford, accidentally killed on the railway.
- 9th.—British Parliament opened. . . . Ice clearing in St. Lawrence caused damage by floods. . . . Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, the eminent English judge, died.
- 10th.—The United States started a parcel post with Newfoundland. . . . Fatal boiler explosion at Dresden, Ont. . . . Supreme Court upheld Ontario Government's claim of having pardoning power for offences.
- 11th.—King Humbert celebrated his fiftieth birthday. Ald. Hancock, Hamilton, elected Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England. . . . Labouchere's vote on the House of Lords carried in the British Commons.
- 12th.—The Seigniorage Bill passed the United States Senate. . . . Henry Wellner shot at Halifax, N.S. . . . New Brunswick Legislature opened for spring session.
- 13th.—Speech from the throne debated at Ottawa. . . . Mysterious disappearance of King Leopold, of Belgium, causes a crisis. . . . Mr. Herbert Gladstone re-elected M.P. for Leeds.
- 14th.—St. Patrick's Day enthusiastically observed throughout Canada. . . . Disastrous prairie fire in the Cheyenne. . . . Prohibitionists of South Brant held a great convention.
- 15th.—Scarlet fever epidemic in Montreal. . . . Reduction of hands on the Welland canal effected. . . . Mr. Robert Wright, treasurer G.T.R., resigned through ill-health; succeeded by Mr. Chas. Pursey.
- 16th.—Russo-German Treaty ratified. . . . Ninth Annual Convention of Royal Templars of Temperance convened at Hamilton. . . . The Tariff Bill laid before the full Committee of Senate.
- 17th.—Decided that the remains of Louis Kossuth shall be interred at Buda-Pesth. . . . Mr. Frank Leslie died. . . . Announced that General Booth will visit Canada the coming fall.
- 18th.—John J. Hall, President Ontario College of Pharmacy, died. . . . Lieut.-Col. Matheson selected Conservative candidate for South Lanark for the Local house.
- 19th.—Severe snowstorms swept New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. . . . Jas. A. McFadden elected president of the Canadian Lacrosse Association. . . . Chas. O'Neill drowned at Niagara Falls.
- 20th.—Herbert Gardner, British Minister of Agriculture, demanded further report on exemption of Canada from pleuro pneumonia. . . . Bay of Quinte clear of ice. . . . St. James R.C. Cathedral, Montreal, opened with great ceremony.
- 21th.—Welland and St. Lawrence canals open for navigation. . . . John Waters, M.P.P., refused re-nomination for North Middlesex. . . . Toronto Liederkrauz opened.
- 22th.—Ireland won the International Football Championship. . . . Prohibition delegation interviewed Sir John Thompson. . . . Budget brought down by Minister of Finance Foster. . . . Ontario Educational Association convened.
- 23th.—International Medical Congress opened. . . . Two million loan raised by Admiral Mello. . . . Smallpox raging in Chicago. . . . Eighteen medical students arrested in St. Petersburg for Nihilism.
- 24th.—President Cleveland vetoed the Seigniorage Bill. . . . George Ticknor Curtis, the eminent lawyer, died. . . . Lord Hannen, judge in Probate and Divorce, and British Arbitrator in the Behring Sea arbitration, died.
- 25th.—Ontario cattle dealers endorse Mulock's Bill on ocean rates. . . . Annual Meeting Ontario Cattle Dealers' held.
- 26th.—Building wrecked by explosion of natural gas at Alexandria, Ind.; four killed, many injured.



Home Made Feed Rack.

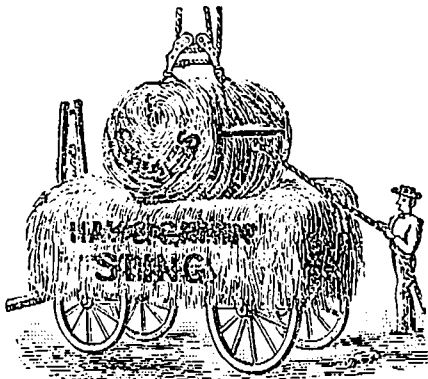
This rack is 10 feet long, 3½ feet high, and 3 feet 4 inches wide. It is open at top and has no bottom in. It is boarded up 20 inches from the bottom on all four sides, marked A. All



the other boards are 6x1 fencing. All the spaces marked B are through which the cattle reach to eat, the feed being thrown inside. Hook it together with hooks and staples at each corner, above and below. Use wrought nails and clinch on the inside. Stock can not run over and waste the feed such as hay, fodder, etc.

Hay Sling.

This illustration shows a very useful and convenient farm implement, and shows also how it works. You put the ropes on the bottom of the wagon and pitch hay on. Then put on

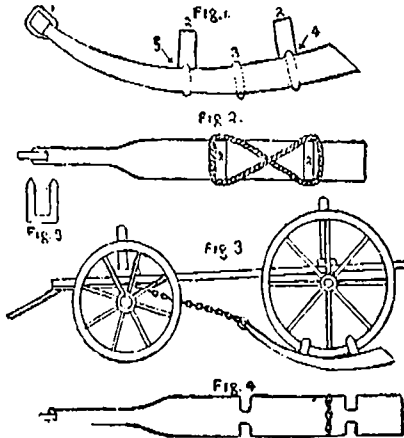


another sling, then more hay, and so on. When you drive to the barn you bring the ends of the sling together, hitch to the pulleys, start up the horses and up it goes to the hay mow.

An Effective, Cheap, Brake.

A WRITER in *Farm and Home* says:—"I took a short piece of cable chain just long enough to go around an ordinary wagon shoe twice, as in Fig. 1, and put it around the shoe, once in front and once behind the front clip at the points 4 and 5, 2, 2 representing the clips as shown in Fig. 5. The chain is crossed on the bottom. The wagon shoe is made from a piece of iron about 2 ft. long, ¾ in. thick and 2½ in. wide when the wagon tire is 1½ in. wide. One end is hammered down to a tapering point as in Fig. 2 so as to make it 28 or 30 in. long. It is then bent in the shape of Fig. 1 and a hole made in the small end and a ring put in at 1. Two clips, 2, 2, the shape of Fig. 5, are riveted on about 10 in. apart and the shoe if completed as shown in Fig. 1, the clips being made of ½ x 2 in. iron and about 4 in. high. At 3, Fig. 1, a hole is drilled and an ordinary spur is riveted in, projecting about 1 in. for icy roads. This fails to hold much and soon wears off. A better plan is to take a piece of cable chain, put it behind the clip at 4, cross it on the bottom and put in front of clip 5 and return to the rear

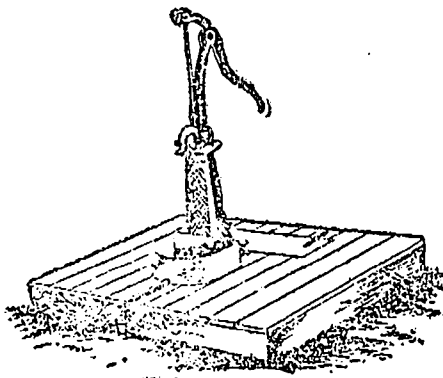
clip, closing with a cold shut link. On the bottom it will appear as in Fig. 5. Last winter I used a short piece of chain simply put around the shoe between the clips as in Fig. 4. This worked nicely, but would not hold back as much as the chain closed. Fig. 3 shows the shoe in place under the wagon. It is put under by putting the shoe in front of the wheel and drawing the wagon into it. It is held in place



by a chain running to the front axle. The space between the uprights on the clips should be ¼ wider than the tire and the rim of the wheel on which it is to be used. At the foot of the hill back out of the shoe the same as in drawing into it. In the summer when hauling hay these shoes are used without a chain. Blacksmiths in this vicinity make these shoes and sell them at \$1 each, and every one owning a wagon in a hilly country should have one for use in hauling wood, stone, hay, etc., especially when roads are slippery."

Pump Platform.

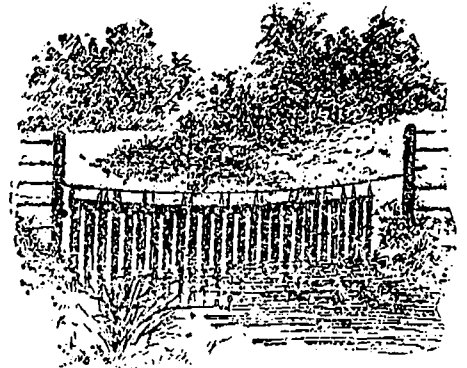
WHILE travelling among the farmers, writes L. L. Townshend, I have observed that those who take papers and magazines are always making something to lessen labor and make home more attractive. A wide-awake neighbor



has just fitted up his pump platform in a convenient way, as seen in the engraving. A galvanized iron pan fifteen inches across and eight inches deep, of a semi-circular shape so as to fit snugly against the pump, with an inch pipe to convey the water, is placed directly under the spout. Into this pan all the drippings and water that slops over fall, and are conveyed by the pipe to a flower garden where the ground is irrigated, by filling a small trough into which the pipe empties to save the supply for the ditches. Behind the pump a trap-door, fitted with strap hinges and a hasp, staple and padlock, opens into a convenient receptacle in which butter, cream, vegetables to be warmed over, and meats can be kept quite as well as in a refrigerator, and without the expense for ice. The platform is made of framework of two by six inch joists, with a floor of matched flooring nailed on both sides, the intervening space being filled with clean sawdust. This keeps out frost in winter and heat in summer, and with the provision for carrying off the drippings, it is always clean and healthful.

Effective Flood-Gate.

IN sections where streams abound, the flood gate is quite as important as any other division fence or gate, and those that have experienced more or less trouble with other forms of flood gates will find the one shown in the illustration



to be cheap, substantial and self-regulating, and not liable to be swept away by heavy freshets. The supporting part is two or three strands of No. 8 or 9 annealed wire twisted together and suspended from posts or trees about one foot above high water mark. Three two-inch strips of sufficient length to reach to within eight or ten inches of the bed of the stream, are nailed four inches apart to a strip of board and suspended by two wires to the overhanging wire. If desired four or five strips may be nailed to form one section, using enough sections to span the stream. It is plain that in low water the sections will stand perpendicular, while, as the water rises, the lower end conforms to the rise and fall of the stream. Floodwood or other obstructions are allowed to pass uninterrupted. Twist the upper end of all the short suspension wires firmly around the main wire, that the sections may not move endwise, or connect all the sections together at the top with short pieces of wire that will retain them in position yet allow the sections to move down stream during the high water of the rainy season.

If a piece of land is to be double cropped next season, fertilize it freely and plant crops which mature quickly, such as wheat followed by buckwheat or turnips.

FODDER crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay, all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved land.

THE ammonia which is escaping from the manure pile and which can easily be detected by the smell, is valuable. Prevent the waste by occasionally applying dry earth or gypsum to the surface.

PILES of decaying matter about the house or barn are a menace to health as well as a breeding place for insects. Even heaps of rotting wood had better be got rid of by burning in the stove or in the open air if not needed for fuel.

THE sorghum plant makes an excellent forage crop and is especially relished by cattle. It is cut and dried somewhat like hay. If syrup is to be made from the plant, the blades are removed and used for stock, and the stalks run through the mill. The refuse from the syrup mill makes an excellent grade of paper.

It has been demonstrated that 100 pounds of sand will absorb 25 pounds of water; 100 pounds of loam, 40 pounds; 100 pounds of clay loam, 50 pounds; 100 pounds of clay, 70 pounds. This explains why some soils always appear drier than others, and why after a shower some soils become like a thick paste while others are only comparatively damp.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WINNIPEG is to have a summer fair again this year, the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Association having so decided a few days ago. The date fixed is for the week opening with the 23rd of July, and continuing during the week. The question of a fall *versus* a summer fair has been debated a good deal, and there are not a few who are opposed to the early date. Nevertheless the directors have doubtless done wisely in deciding to hold the exhibition in the summer. The time may come when it will be found advisable to go back to the old style of holding the fair in the fall, but at present, a fall fair could hardly be made a success in Winnipeg. Of course an exhibition of considerable merit could no doubt be held in the fall, but it would be very difficult to get up a fall exhibition which would be a representative one for the country at large. A better display of agricultural products could certainly be made in the fall. This is the one great argument in favor of a fall fair; but against this there are a number of good reasons in favor of a summer fair, the most important of which is time. Farmers are too busy in the fall in this country to spare time to attend an exhibition lasting a full week. Those residing near the city could come in, but those from a distance would not come, because they could not do so without neglecting their work. Farmers who could not come themselves, would not take the trouble to send in exhibits. Besides, where exhibits of live stock were made, some one would have to be in attendance during the entire duration of the fair, which would be too much to expect from the farmers in the busy season. There is just one feature of the fair which we would like to comment upon. Last year, exhibits had to be in place on Monday morning, and the owners were not allowed to remove them until Saturday evening. This meant that exhibitors from a distance had to be in the city over two Sundays, as they would not be able to get trains out until the Monday following the closing of the fair. This strung the exhibition out too long. Exhibitors, we think should have all day Monday to place their exhibits, and should be allowed to remove them after Friday evening. This would give four full days for the show, which is quite long enough for all practical purposes, would prove just as remunerative to the directors, would secure as large an attendance, and would be a great saving of expense for exhibitors.

FLAX is a crop which might be cultivated more largely in our prairie country. It is a crop which is especially adapted to subduing virgin soil. It is a crop which requires only ordinary skill and labor in cultivation, that is, when it is grown for the seed. When grown for the fibre, it requires different treatment, but in this country at present, it will be more profitable to grow it for the seed only, as we have no market here for the fibre. It can be sown after the wheat, so that it will not interfere with the former crop, and the harvesting will also not conflict with the wheat harvest. The seed is always marketable for cash, at a remunerative price. Flax cultivation is limited, so that there is not much prospect of over-production. In the United States flax cultivation is limited to the five prairie states of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. In these states it is grown as a first crop on new land, and in the older settled portions its cultivation is decreasing. In the older settled states, where flax was grown years ago, its cultivation is not now carried on. In Manitoba a large area of new land is broken every year, from which a crop of flax could be produced about as profitable as any other crop, and it would help to reduce the tendency to place too much dependence upon wheat. The conditions are favorable here for the cultivation of this crop, and there would appear to be no reason why it should not be grown extensively.

Our neighbors to the south, who are great people for agitating for legislation upon every conceivable subject, have an anti-option bill before Congress again. The bill is supposed to be particularly in the interest of the farmers, who in some mysterious way are supposed to be injured by option trading. A class of agitators who flourish in the western states (we have some of them in Canada) and whose particular business appears to be to stir up the farmers and make them dissatisfied, are the people who are heading the anti-option movement. These people as a rule care little for the farmers, but a great deal for themselves. They are generally seeking for personal notoriety or personal advancement, and they take up some hobby with the object of enlisting the sympathies of the farmers, in order that they may push themselves into prominence on the shoulders of the farmers. There is nothing commendable in speculation in margins, in itself. Looking at the thing from a business or even moral standpoint, the whole system seems objectionable. Hundreds and thousands of business men are annually ruined by outside speculations in option deals. Men in regular lines of business, who begin to dabble in option deals, are almost certainly on the high road to financial disaster. Professional gamblers in margins are just about on a par with the professional gentlemen of the green cloth, who try to make a living from the card table or the faro bank. All this

and much more can be said against margin speculation. But when agitators try to make the farmers believe that the price of wheat is depressed by the speculation which is going on at Chicago, Duluth, New York and other markets, in that cereal, they prove too much. A careful survey of the situation would lead to the unbiased conclusion that speculation has had the effect of enhancing, rather than depressing wheat prices. Take a statement of fact as a proof of this. Chicago is the center of speculation in wheat, and wheat prices at Chicago have been almost continuously above an export basis for two years. If speculation depressed prices, the natural consequence would be that speculative trading would lead in the decline. The fact, however, is the other way. The course of speculation at Chicago has been a persistent fight to elevate prices, but speculation has had to yield to the inevitable and follow the downward tendency of cash markets, though as noted, at some distance. Those who talk about wiping out purely speculative trading, by law, because it depresses prices, will have to hunt diligently for argument to support their case. There is a feature in this agitation against speculation, which is not understood by people generally. Speculation carries the farmer's grain through the winter. The men who buy Manitoba wheat in the late fall and winter, are obliged to hold it until the following spring. This is taking a heavy risk. They have the heavy expense of carrying the grain until they



THE BOTTLE TREE OF AUSTRALIA.

can ship it in the spring, with the interest, insurance and storage charges accumulating. It costs nearly ten cents to carry the grain, and unless the grain advances in price very considerably, they are bound to lose money. The chances seem to be against the holder, to the extent at least of the cost of holding the grain until spring. Under these conditions those who buy wheat to hold over winter would naturally demand a wide margin. But here speculation comes in and enables them to buy for the full value of the grain, less only the bare cost of carrying. Those who buy the grain in the winter sell again at once for future delivery, and thus protect themselves against heavy loss from a decline before they can ship out. This is what is termed "legitimate speculation," as against purely marginal transactions. The tendency of this "legitimate speculation," it is seen, is to keep up prices. If the buyer could not sell again for future delivery, he would either not buy at all, or he would buy only on a much wider margin—that is, buy at a lower price from the farmers. Now, "legitimate" and "illegitimate" speculation are mixed up together and have pretty much the same influence upon prices, and this influence is rather to the advantage of the farmer.

IN this country we think and talk so much about wheat, that we are apt to overlook the fact that about all other staple commodities are in about the same boat with wheat, so far as low prices are concerned. Just look at silver, for instance. Counterfeit silver pieces used to be made of lead and various other compositions, but now silver is so cheap that it pays to make counterfeit money of solid silver. The fact is, a United States silver dollar is worth less than sixty cents in silver bullion—that is, in the actual value of the metal contained therein. A counterfeit dollar of pure silver would cost only about sixty cents, and would therefore give a big profit to the makers, if they could get them in circulation in sufficient quantity. This will indicate something of the drop in the price of silver.

It is worthy of note that while Canada is not a heavy exporter of wheat, we export a large quantity of flour, in proportion to our wheat surplus. Russia, India and Argentina export a great deal more wheat than Canada, but they are not in the flour trade at all. Our flour goes to Great Britain principally, and some to the West Indies, while a few shipments have been made to China and Japan. While Great Britain imports wheat from all over the world, she imports flour from practically only three countries. These are the United States, Hungary and Canada. The trade returns for last year show that Canada and Austria-Hungary exported a little over 1,000,000 hundredweight each of flour to Great Britain, which, however, is small in comparison with British imports from the United States, the latter amounting up to over 20,000,000 hundred weight. With the superior quality of Canadian, and particularly Manitoba wheat, we should be able to increase our exports of flour to Great Britain very largely, the imports from the United States showing the room there is for an expansion of our trade in that quarter. The fact that Canada can make such a good showing indicates that we will be able to hold our own with the United States, if it comes to free trade in breadstuffs.

WE sometimes hear people say that Manitoba will not have a large population in proportion to area, because the country must remain principally an agricultural region. The idea seems to prevail that agriculture means a small population, and that the more largely a country must depend upon agriculture the smaller the population will remain. This is a popular error. Some of the most densely populated countries in the world are not countries of great industrial development, but countries largely

devoted to agriculture. India may be taken as an example of this nature. In manufacturers India has not attained great prominence, and the people are principally engaged in farming, yet the population is very dense. In fact the feature most characteristic of India, with her dense population, is the rural nature of the people. In England 53 per cent of the population is found in the large towns and cities, while in India less than five per cent of the people are so situated. Nor is the tendency to leave rural pursuits for city life noticeable in India, such as is the rule in many other countries, Canada included. The people are attached to agriculture. In Canada the tendency is for young people to leave the farm for the cities. The same is true of Australia, the United States and many European countries. The population of the cities and towns is increasing proportionately much faster than is the rural population. This is one of the evils of the present age, and it is becoming a problem in some countries how to induce the rising generation to remain on the farm. Take our own country, for instance. In every farm house where there are several sons, some of them are sure to take a trade or a profession, and leave the farm. On the other hand, it is a rare thing for young men from the towns and cities to take to farming. Thus while the towns are drawing thousands annually from the country, they give nothing in return. Our professions, our factories and our stores and offices are filled with young men who call the farm their home. Many young men from the farm make their mark in city life, but this is the exception; and we cannot but believe that the majority of those who leave rural surroundings for the city would be immeasurably better off if they remained on the farm. It is strange that in a country like Canada, which offers so many advantages and attractions for an agricultural life, this tendency to leave the farm should be so marked. It is one of the problems which should be studied by our public men, and an effort should be made, by changes in our system of education or otherwise, to stay the movement. The exodus from the farms to the cities is not in the interest of the country at large, and if there is any remedy, it should be applied at once.

ECONOMY is the road to prosperity. Thrift leads to success. "Waste not, want not" is a truism which is not understood as it should be. Fortunes are not thrust upon people. They are won by those who deserve success—those who have studied out the road to advancement. Dollars do not grow on brambles, and prosperity is not plucked from uncultivated shrubs. A great deal of the misery and poverty that exists, is attributable to waste. It is surprising what a great waste there is among people only in moderate circumstances. I once saw a woman, after the family meal was over, throw the balance of several dishes which were only partially consumed, into a refuse pail. A few months after, they were taking up a subscription to bury the husband. Death had suddenly removed the head of the house, and a family of young children were left penniless, though the income received was sufficient to have made a saving of a few hundred dollars each year, without stinting the family in any way. There was no thrift in that house. I once heard a mistress tell a servant not to bother saving any victuals from the table. That in a family where the husband was on a moderate salary—enough to live very comfortably upon and save a little for a time of need. The time of need came but there was nothing to draw upon. The treasury was empty, and the grocer and butcher and baker, with whom the accounts were chronically behind, would not give further credit when misfortune came. Dire distress was the result. It is wonderful how many people in our towns and cities, with incomes sufficient to enable them to live comfortably and save a little every week, are always hard up and in debt, and are at once in a condition for charity if any misfortune overtakes them. Sham and false ideas of life are at the bottom of this. Many people

think more of making a spread than they do of the future. Of thrift they have no conception. They are living in a false show, with the certainty, sooner or later, of feeling the pinch of want. People who spend more than they earn are certain to come to want, while those who live within their income and save a little systematically, will never have much occasion to talk about hard times. The latter are those who climb up the ladder from a humble beginning to a position of comfort and sometimes to opulence. There is no secret about success. It is worked out on the lines indicated here. The whole thing is contained in the words "intelligent industry and thrift." Those who think principally about making a spread and try to appear what they are not, may temporarily deceive themselves, but not others, and the day of reckoning will come, when they will not be able even to further deceive themselves.

The Manitoba legislature is in session and there are an unusual number of bills up for discussion, regarding exemptions, liens and other proposed amendments to the law regarding debtor and creditor. At the time of writing none of these bills have been finally passed upon, and it is difficult to surmise what will be the result, though it seems probable that several changes will be made. It is almost certain that the exemption act will be extended, so as to cover more farm property, and possibly a clause will be added which will prevent giving chattel mortgages upon exempted property. As the law now stands, exemptions are not subject to seizure under judgment, but the owner of exempted property can pledge it in security of a debt, or for purposes of raising money, and this has the effect of removing the exemption. If the law is so amended that residents will not be permitted to use their exemptions as security, it will considerably decrease their credit, and may in some cases lead to hardship, though in the end it may indirectly benefit many. In Manitoba the situation briefly is this: This is a new country, and the great majority of our settlers have come in with limited means. The great majority have had to go into debt heavily to secure the articles necessary to enable them to carry on farming. The business people generally have had such faith in the future of the country, that they have freely supplied new settlers with such goods as they required, on credit. The very low price of wheat this year has made payments slow, and caused some pressure, which is reflected in the discussions in the legislature upon these proposed amendments to the law. It speaks a great deal for the faith which our people have in the future of the country, that credit has been so easily obtained by new settlers who have come here with limited means. It would perhaps have been better for some, if it had been more difficult to obtain credit. However, a year or two of good crops, with average prices obtainable for grain, would make a wonderful change in the situation, and we would hear very little about exemption laws, credit business, etc. The nature of Manitoba as a prairie country has also led new settlers to go into debt heavily on the start. Here they can start out with a full outfit of farming appliances the first year. In eastern Canada the early settlers went into the woods, and they required very little for years; but here in Manitoba, the new settler can start in where the Ontario pioneer would be after twenty years or more of labor in clearing his ground. There has, consequently, been a great temptation here to go into debt at the very outset for such articles as were required to begin farming on a large scale.

BEWARE of big horns and a fleshy udder on a milch cow, they are bad points.

HOLSTEIN cows are the largest producers of any of the milk breeds. If you want quantity, and good quality, you can make no mistake in getting these.

Smut in Wheat.

SPRING will soon be here and it is now time for farmers to begin preparation for the spring work. One of the first things to be done is to get seed grain in readiness, and although your seed is not inclined to be smutty, you should use every precaution to prevent smut. There was very little smut last year, while the year previous about half the wheat put on the market was damaged by smut. It is a great reducer in the price of wheat and will destroy the very best sample, making it next to worthless. Last year almost every farmer blue-stoned his seed, and for this reason the smut has been shut out. The grain men say farmers are apt to neglect their duty this year, since they had no trouble last season, and they urge upon farmers the necessity of blue-stoning every year. The cost is small and then all risk from smut is done away with. We have a strong market to compete in and we must produce the very best wheat possible in order to get a front place in that market. We would strongly advise the use of blue stone on every bushel of wheat sown, and feel confident farmers have nothing to lose by its use. Better to spend a little money in this way than to run the risk of growing smutty wheat. It is also important that farmers should not leave the buying of their blue stone until they require to use it. Purchase early and thus you will avoid disappointment which is liable to be caused by the supply running short.

DO YOU NEED REPAIRS ?

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

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

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

NORTH-WEST FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

A MODERN IMPLEMENT.

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ALL STEEL.



STEEL FRAME.

STEEL AXLE.

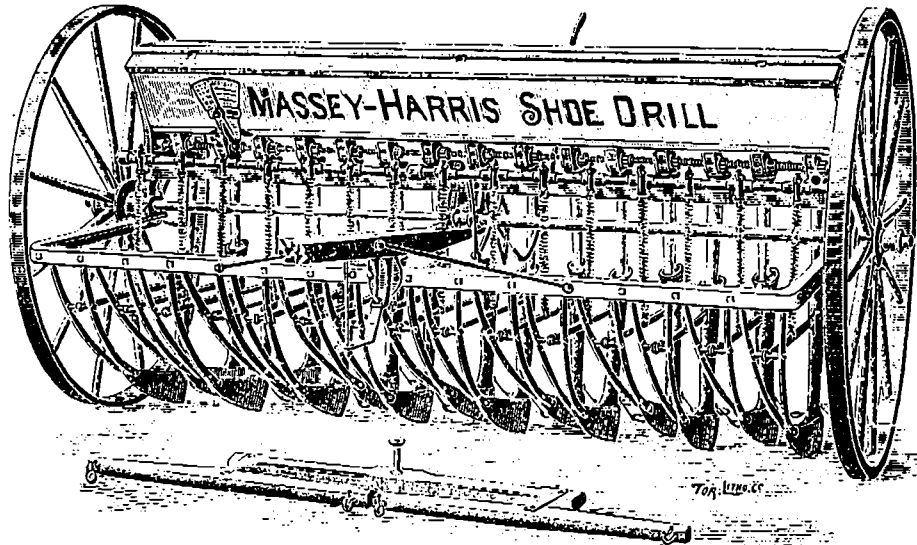
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FRONT VIEW SHOWING ANGLE STEEL FRAME AND STEEL AXLE.

PERFECT WORK.



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TRACKS 6 INCHES APART.

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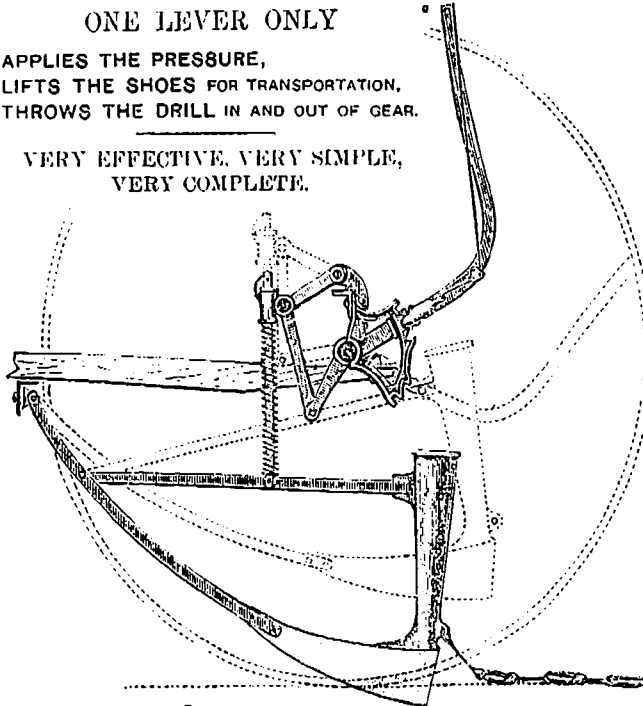


WHAT YOU WANT

ONE LEVER ONLY

APPLIES THE PRESSURE,
LIFTS THE SHOES FOR TRANSPORTATION,
THROWS THE DRILL IN AND OUT OF GEAR.

VERY EFFECTIVE. VERY SIMPLE,
VERY COMPLETE.



MADE IN TWO SIZES,

15 OR 19 SHOES.



WIDE RANGE OF WORK:

7 FT. 6 IN. FOR 15 SHOE.

9 FT. 6 IN. FOR 19 SHOE.



GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT CAN
BE FURNISHED WITH
15 SHOE DRILLS.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.



LIGHT IN DRAFT.



EASY TO HANDLE.



EASY FOR THE TEAM



WORK OF HIGH CHARACTER.



A HANDSOME MACHINE.



AN EFFICIENT MACHINE.

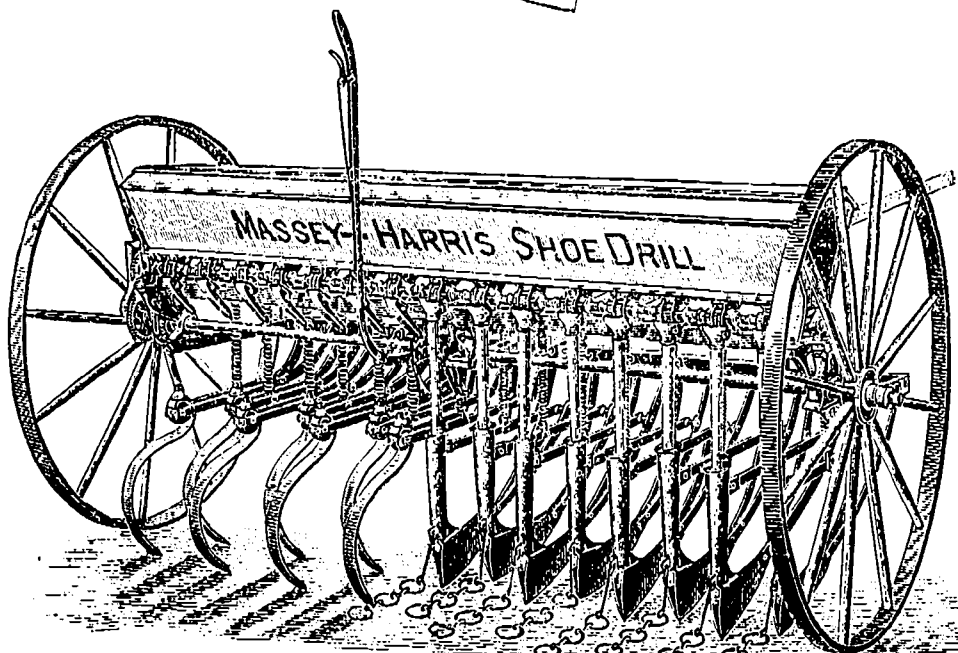


WILL PLEASE YOU.

A MODERN MACHINE
FOR
MODERN PROGRESSIVE
FARMERS.

EVEN AND UNIFORM
SOWING.

CLEAN, STRAIGHT,
TIDY WORK.



REAR VIEW, SHOWING HARDENED STEEL SHOES AND METHOD OF COVERING.

A PROFITABLE
MACHINE TO USE.

A MACHINE OF WHOSE
WORK YOU WILL
BE PROUD,
BECAUSE IT
SOWS EVENLY,
ACCURATELY,
AND UNIFORMLY.

MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Live Stock.

HAY green in color and sweet taste, is the only quality that is fitted for a cow in milk to eat.

NOTHING short of persistent care and scrupulous cleanliness will eradicate that wretched and insidious disease—thrush.

BEAUTY of color does not make the worth of the cow, but the amount of milk she yields, and its quality, measures her value.

THE animal system uses up a certain amount of food every day, and if only that amount be given your animal, he will only retain his existence, and not improve any in condition.

THE farmer who does not believe there is anything in pure breeds is the one who farms in the same manner in which he did when a boy. He has not improved his opportunities.

IN making butter there is no necessity for manipulating it with your hands as some ignorantly do. A wooden ladle is the proper utensil to use for working and handling this product.

AN excess of a good thing is no more desirable than an excess of a bad thing. Moderation should be adhered to. Feed with moderation. Exercise with moderation. Work with moderation.

A cow that will fatten rapidly after she has passed her usefulness as a milker, is of especial value as a dairy animal. This is not the main point, but it is one of the points to be looked to when buying dairy stock.

FOR pigs that are crampy, feed them on middlings ground wheat and corn meal. Give half a teaspoonful nitrate of potash to each pig twice a day, allow them to take more exercise, apply spirits of camphor to parts which cramps twice a day.

A NERVOUS cow is preferable to a stolid one. The chances are that she would give more and better milk than her dull, mopish sister. There are degrees of mental development even among cows. Intelligence often accompanies profitability as a milk yielder.

EARLY maturity is just as valuable in growing colts as in growing steers. If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at four years old, it is better than handling and feeding him until he is six. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this end.

IN choosing a male for breeding purposes, you want to select a typical animal of some established breed. You can calculate then with reasonable certainty upon the result. If you do not have such a sire, the breeding partakes largely of the character of a lottery.

WHY does the cow give more milk when on a pasture? Simply because she has more succulent food. When given an exclusively dry ration in winter, the conditions are not favorable to her purpose. This can be overcome by growing ensilage and roots.

You can have no animal upon a farm that is more wholly worthless than a poor sheep. It

is of no value as a breeder, and more than likely will not repay you for the food required to fatten it. It is true that the pelt may be of a little value, but it must be remembered the better the sheep the better the pelt also.

THERE are few who do not care to controvert the statement that the Jersey is the typical butter cow, and the very best for that particularly service. The milk is exceptionally rich and finely flavored. The breed is prolific and precocious, and these last are qualities of importance to one who is in the dairy business to stay, and who is wise enough to raise his own cows.

KEEP the cows constantly in good condition; it is the great secret of success, and the difference between success and failure turns upon it. Cows in milk require more food in proportion to their size and weight, than either oxen or young cattle. In order to keep cows in milk well and economically, regularity is next in importance to a full supply of wholesome and nutritious food.

THE best dairy cows in Europe are fed largely on roots—Jerseys and Guernseys on parsnip, and those of the regions of the Baltic, whence come the Dutch and Holstein cattle, are largely fed on the beet. This succulent food fed to the dam while bearing her young not only makes the cow give more milk, but impresses this tendency on her unborn progeny. This is the reason why a milking strain of cows in the hands of a poor feeder and manager will so soon degenerate into scrubs. If pinched by cold and lack of food in winter, or fed on dry, fattening food at that time a cow cannot keep up to her best.

The Poultry Yard.

AN extra dollar or two for a superior breeding bird is money well spent.

THE size of an egg should have something to do with its value; but as a rule it is not of so much importance to the buyer as a clean, pure white shell. The appearance sells.

Do not destroy eggs that have been deserted by the hen, or in cases where the incubator lamp has gone out and they have become cold. They often hatch a good percentage of strong chicks.

GEESE begin to lay early in March, and will lay fourteen to eighteen eggs; these should nearly always be set under hens, as it is often the case that the mother will not become broody until late.

ALTHOUGH a damp roosting place is an abomination, fowls prefer a wet roost free from vermin to a dry one that is infested with them. This may explain why some chickens prefer to roost on trees.

THAT enthusiastic poultryman, Mr. T. A. Duff, Toronto, is again breeding Minorcas, having been released by Mr. Wagner from the agreement preventing him from doing so since the sale of his stock.

As the sun begins to get warmer, and the days pleasanter, give the fowls a run outside and see that they are comfortably housed at night. No matter how cold the days are, it is the night that does the mischief.

HASTE in producing fatness destroys the appetite and disturbs digestion, and so defeats the very end for which you have aimed. Be moderate and you get there more quickly, and find a better profit awaiting you there.

It may be taken as a very good rule that short legged fowls will fatten more rapidly than fowls well upon their pins. This is important to the broiler raiser, whose object it is to get nice plump birds as soon as possible.

ALWAYS keep shells and grit before your fowls, and for confined birds straw or refuse hay, cut about one-third inch length, should be furnished them. Besides the much needed exercise obtained by scratching in it for seeds and grain, they will eat a large portion of it.

THE green bone meal, made of green bone and meat ground into a fine meal, is one of the best of the new feeds which the interest in fine fowls has brought out. It will pay every poultryman to own a green bone mill. With it he can grind green bone and meat to the consistency of sausage, making a superb strengthening food for chicks and an unsurpassed egg feed. Hens fed three times a week with this meal will have ed combs and will "shell-out" to perfection.

GUINEAS are one of the finest table fowls, possessing a certain game flavor not found in other fowls. They have full meated breasts, and possess but a small proportion of offal. If their real value for the table were known they would be in great demand. On the farm they cost almost nothing, being industrious foragers, and there never was a better insect exterminator. Outside of the eggs they provide in abundance, they destroy thousands of insects, and though their efforts in that direction may not be apparent, yet the work goes on with them constantly. They are never idle, being busily engaged from early morn until night.

HENS, to lay in winter, must be kept comparatively warm. The hennery must be warm enough to preclude the possibility of frosted combs, or there will be no eggs. The floor of the same must be kept littered with straw, hay or leaves, as this keeps the hen's feet warm, and at the same time provides exercise, another necessary accompaniment of winter egg production. Laying hens should be fed early in the morning, lightly at noon, and as late as they can see well to pick the grain up at night. They must be fed with regularity, and the greater variety of grain the better. This, with meat of some kind several times a week, and green stuff as often as possible, plenty of fresh, clean water and grit, ought to cause the most obdurate flock to "shell out" handsomely, unless they are either too old or too fat. From one to three years is the profitable age of a hen, and unless she has some particular excellency, she should not be suffered to live beyond that.

If the hens be depended on to hatch and rear broilers provide them with warm quarters, keep them out of all storms and give a liberal feed of corn, wheat and vegetables. Give comfortable laying places. Handle them on the nests to get them tame. My plan is to set three hens at a time, and at the end of five or six days I can tell all fertile eggs by holding to the sun or a lamp. Put all good eggs under two of the hens and set the other over again. Take good care of the chicks and they will grow rapidly now. If an incubator be used, arrange with the neighbors for a supply of fresh eggs, as the average farmer cannot hope to have eggs of his own now. Place the chicks in a good, warm house, keep rats and cats away and they will not fail to grow.

What a Spanish Lady Brought to England.

WHEN the unfortunate Katherine of Aragon, who was the wife of the brother of Henry VIII., and afterwards the wife of Henry VIII. himself, first came to England, she brought with her from Spain, an article that was quite unfamiliar to the British eyes. This small but necessary article had been manufactured in France, and was sent from that country to Spain as a part of the elegant outfit prepared for the bride of the King of England. Walking down Broadway you might pick up a thousand, perhaps, and a goodly number on the common road-side, but in the days of Henry VIII, it was an expensive luxury. And what do you suppose it was? Only a pin!

Previous to that time the fastenings, in general use consisted of clasps, ribbons, strings, loop-holes, skewers of bone, silver, gold, brass, or wood, and crudely formed hooks and eyes, but the simple pin, with its solid head and sharp point was unknown.

France claims that all new ideas which came into the world came through her, however well they may be developed and perfected by other nations. In the evolution of the pin France deserves the credit. She made the best pins long before they could be made in other countries, and it was a Frenchman, Fournier by name, who went to Nuremberg and taught the wire drawers and makers of that city how to improve their machines, and thus draw the wire finer for the manufacture of pins with solid heads. This improvement was a much-needed one, for an act had been passed in

England prohibiting the sale of pins unless they had solid or double heads which did not come off. For a long time pins in England belonged to the list of imported articles, but in 1626 a manufactory was started in Gloucestershire, by a man named John Tilsby, who operated so successfully that he employed as many as fifteen hundred people.

Facts in Few Words.

AN Aroostook, Me., farmer travels in great comfort through the long reaches of snow and in the face of the bitterest north winds in a one-horse sleigh, hooded over like a prairie schooner, and with a stove inside, the funnel sticking through the top. It is a rig of his own invention, and, while not architecturally beautiful in appearance, is mighty comfortable in use.

The following is a characteristic extract from the manuscript diary of King James II, which is preserved in the imperial library at Paris: "I did not retire from the battle of the Boyne from a sense of fear but that I might preserve to the world a life that I felt was destined to future greatness!"

Engineers on the first locomotives were equipped with tin horns, with which they warned people from the tracks.

The apple has a larger proportion of phosphorus than any other fruit, and is therefore, an excellent brain food.

A Boston business man displays a sign on his office door which reads: "Office hours 10 to 1 every other Tuesday."

It is a point of honor that Moorish women never know their own ages. They have no birthday celebrations.

The huge guns of modern navies can only be fired about seventy-five times before they are worn out.

The aged and sick in parts of Siberia are assisted in committing suicide.

Foot ball was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Application was made at the New York postoffice the other day for mourning stamps, and the applicant expressed great disappointment when he was told that the government did not keep any in stock.

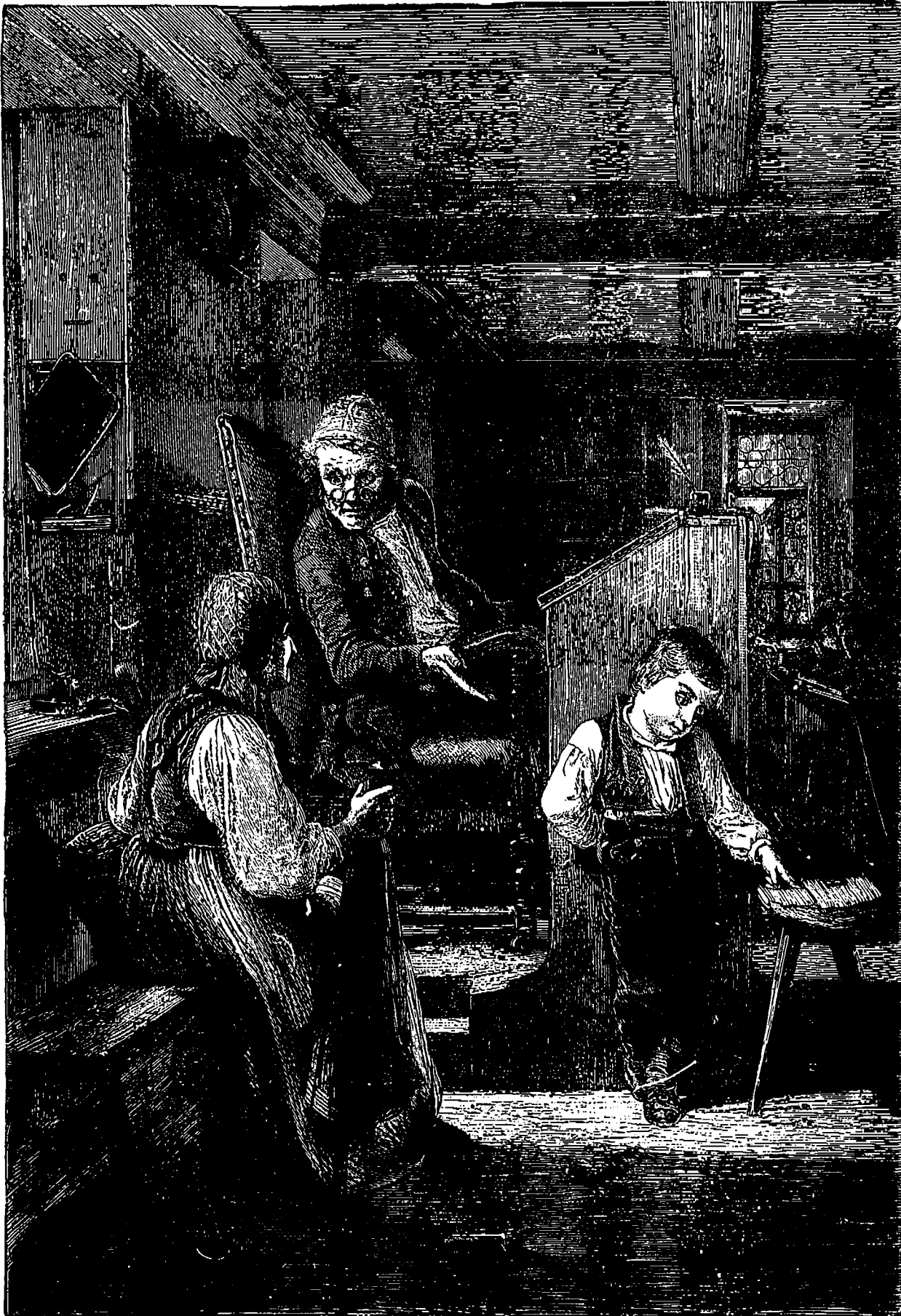
Lemons were looked upon in ancient Greece as poisonous.

Ancient Egyptians worshiped the onion.

At the Washington Mint it is estimated the gold production of the world for 1893 was \$150,000,000, as against \$138,861,000 in 1892. The United States, Russia and South Africa have furnished the increase, with small gains in China and Japan. The output for 1894 is expected to show an increase over all former yields.

Men of earnest thought and contemplation exercise a wonderful influence over men of action.

Duty is carrying on promptly and faithfully the affairs now before you. It is to fulfil the claims of to-day.

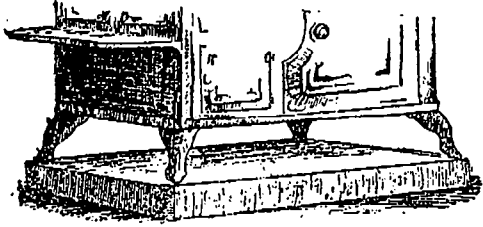




HOUSEHOLD.

A Back-Saving Devise.

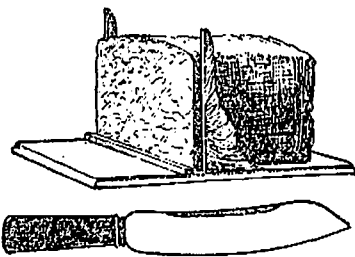
PROBABLY ninety-five cook-stoves out of every hundred are so low that those who cook by them have to be continually stooping, not simply when using the oven, or putting in wood, but even when using the top of the stove.



Sweeping under such stoves, where dust seems especially to gather, is a difficult and back-aching matter. Stoves are sometimes elevated upon blocks, but this does not usually give them sufficient height, nor does it keep dust from collecting beneath them. The device that is shown in the accompanying illustration helps in both directions, for it provides an elevation of five or six inches, or as much as is needed to give the stove a convenient elevation, and very largely obviates the collecting of dust below the stove. A raised platform of wood is provided, with sides and ends of board, as well as the top, and the whole covered neatly with zinc, the platform thus provided being made two inches longer and two inches wider than the rectangle covered by the four legs of the stove. After using such an arrangement the housewife will soon wonder how she ever managed to get along without it.

Bread Board with Gauge.

SOME housekeepers have so mechanical an eye and hand than they can cut a whole loaf of bread into slices, every one even and of about the same thickness, but the majority will confess that they are often troubled by the uneven

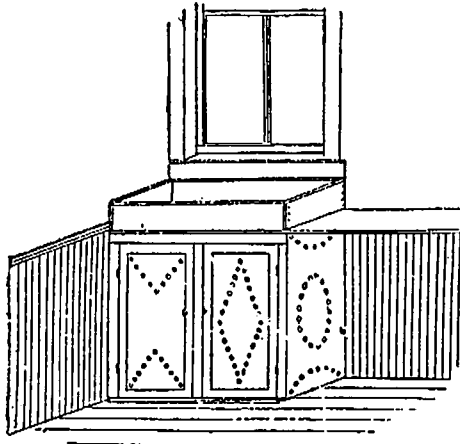


appearance of the slices of bread upon their tables. The bread board shown in the illustration will remedy the difficulty, and not only make all slices straight-sided and even, but all exactly the same thickness. Its construction will readily appear, it being only necessary to remark that a bread knife should be broad in the blade and of extreme thinness, one like the knife shown in the sketch serving capitally. A handy blacksmith ought to be able to fashion such a knife from a bit of thin steel.

Ventilating a Cupboard.

CUPBOARDS located under shelves in the pantry and sinks in the kitchen soon become damp and foul for want of proper ventilation, for the reason that they are ventilated only when the doors are opened for the purpose of removing or placing in them some utensil. Pots, kettles and tinware placed therein become moldy and rusty unless in daily use. This trouble can be overcome by simply making holes in the sides

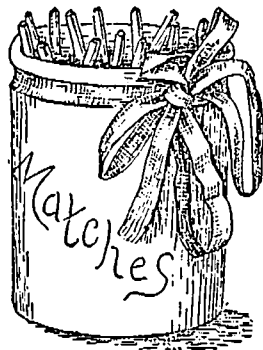
and ends, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Half inch augur holes are most desirable, and may be made in a cupboard already in use. By placing pieces of charcoal, chloride



of lime or a piece of unslacked lime in the cupboard the atmosphere will be sweetened, which in connection with the ventilating holes will keep things in better condition.

Match Holder.

THE simple beauty of this little match holder commends it to every one who sees it, yet it is made of nothing but one of the little jars that extract of beef is put up in. Though the model has often been admired, no observer has suspected it was ever anything but what it now seems, a dainty little ornamental holder made expressly for matches. Many who use the beef extract throw away the coverless jar, thinking it of no account, without ever knowing how pretty it is when the printed labels are soaked off, revealing a smooth, solid little jar of mellow ivory-white, almost unbreakable, impervious to water or any common degree of heat, and of



just the right height to be convenient for holding matches; while the little groove near the upper edge seems made to keep an encircling ribbon in place. The model shown in our engraving has a yellow ribbon tied around it, and the word "matches" is printed, as shown, with deep yellow liquid gold. Another holder had red ribbon and was lettered with red in oil color, and liquid bronze, and still another, designed for a gift, had blue ribbon and little blue forget-me-nots scattered all over it. Such a gift could not fail to be pleasing and useful, for a safe match holder of some kind is needed in every room in a house if conflagrations are to be avoided.

Kerosene in the Kitchen.

VARIOUS HOUSEHOLD USES FOR REFINED PETROLEUM.

IN view of the threatened exhaustion of the world's coal beds, those who have learned the value of kerosene in rough household work will enjoy the knowledge that in the opinion of Dr. Mendelruff, a noted Russian chemist, the supply of petroleum is inexhaustible. He attributes the formation of petroleum to the constant action of water on the metallic deposits of the

hot, central portions of the earth, and believes that the rapidity of its formation keeps pace with all possible extraction.

Headlight oil is double refined petroleum or refined kerosene. It is purer and cleaner than the cruder and cheaper oils, and has not so strong an odor. It is for this reason better for household purposes, although kerosene is as good in other respects. For laundry work the oil is becoming well known. The clothes are put to soak over night in warm soap suds. In the morning clean water is put in the boiler and to it is added a bar of any good soap, shred fine, and two and one-half tablespoon of headlight or kerosene oil. The clothes being wrung from the suds, the finest and whitest go into the scalding water in the boiler and are boiled twenty minutes. When taken from the boiler for the next lot, they are sudsed in warm water, collars, cuffs and seams being rubbed if necessary. Rinsed and blued as usual, they will come forth beautifully soft and white. Knit woollen underwear, woollen socks, etc., may safely be washed in this way.

The secret of washing successfully by this method is the use of plenty of soap and warm water to suds the clothes. If too little soap be used the dirt will "curdle" and settle on the clothes in "freckles."

A teaspoonful of headlight oil added to a quart of made starch, stirred in while it is hot, or added to the starch before the hot water is poured upon it, will materially lessen the labor of ironing and will give to clothes, either white or colored, especially muslins and other thin wash goods, a look of freshness and newness not to be otherwise attained.

For cold starch add a teaspoonful of oil for each shirt to be starched. Rub the starch well into the article, roll up tightly, and leave it for three-fourths of an hour, then iron.

To clean windows and mirrors, add a tablespoonful of headlight or kerosene oil to a gallon of tepid water. A polish will remain on the glass that no mere friction can give.

If windows must be cleaned in freezing weather use no water at all. Rub them with a cloth dampened with kerosene; dry with a clean cloth and polish with soft paper.

A few drops of kerosene added to the water in which lamp chimneys are washed will make them easier to polish.

To break a glass bottle or jar evenly, put a narrow strip of cloth, saturated with kerosene, around the article where it is to be broken. Set fire to the cloth and the glass will crack off above it.

Tarnished lamp burners may be rendered almost as bright as new by boiling them in water to which a teaspoonful of soda and a little kerosene and scouring brick and polish with chamois or soft leather.

To clean iron work rub with a cloth dampened with kerosene.

To prevent rust on stoves put away for the season, black them before putting away with blacking, diluted with kerosene, or rub them thoroughly with kerosene alone.

To clean zinc, oil cloths and white paint rub them with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and dry with a clean cloth.

To clean brass stair rods, brass bedsteads, and other brasses, rub with kerosene and rotten stone, put on with a soft cloth, and polish with a dry cloth, soft paper, or chamois.

To remove rust from flatirons, soak them in, or rub them with kerosene, and polish with scouring brick.

To remove rusty screws, drop kerosene upon them; in a few minutes they can be moved.

To take rust from steel implements, cover with kerosene for forty-eight hours, then scour with air-slacked lime until the stain disappears.

To remove paint from any kind of cloth, saturate the spot with kerosene and rub well; repeat if necessary.

To remove fruit stains, saturate the stain with kerosene, rub thoroughly with baking soda and leave in the sun.

To relieve the pain of rheumatism, rub the afflicted joint with kerosene.

THE REJUVENATION OF GRANDPA.



"Let your pace be very slow, Johnny dear; My ailments you well know, Johnny dear: I should really not be out in this weather with my gout. And of that there is no doubt, Johnny dear."



"Just cast your eye up there, Grandpa dear!" "As I live, it is a bear, Johnny dear! Mercy on us! we're undone! We have neither knife nor gun. I'm afraid we'll have to run, Johnny dear!"



"Is he still upon our track, Johnny dear?" "No; I think he's ten miles back, Grandpa dear." "There was once a time, my son, away back in '21, when they told me I could run, Johnny dear."



"Thank goodness! Home at last, Johnny dear! My breath come hard and fast, Johnny dear! Now, do not make a fuss. Just speak out my blunderbuss. And we'll go and shoot the cuss, Johnny dear!"



"For sale, a bull-terrier dog, two years old: will eat anything; very fond of children. Apply at this office." "Have you any faith in patent medicines," asked the man who never feels well. "I should say I have," replied the man who hustles. "Quickest means in the world for getting rich." "Paw, is there any difference between a cold and a influenza?" "If the doctor calls it a cold the bill is about \$1; if he calls it influenza, it's about \$18. The difference is \$14, my son." Hecker.—"That's a very intelligent looking office-boy of yours." Decker.—"He is." Hecker.—"Does he learn easily?" Decker.—"Remarkably so, I have just taught him not to whistle." After the Ball? "Whom do you consider the greatest inventor of the times?" asked one woman. "My husband," she replied proudly. "Why, I didn't know he ever invented anything." "You should hear the excuses he gives for coming home at 2 o'clock in the morning."

An Eastern potentate once asked a group of courtiers which they thought the greater man, himself or his father. At first he could elicit no reply to so dangerous a question. At last a wily old courtier said, "Your father, sire; for though you are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you—that he had a greater son than any you have." He was promoted on the spot.

In the ups and downs of life the baby is unrivaled. She (sympathizingly).—"I feel so sorry for the poor street car conductors. It must be terrible for them to have to be on their feet all day long." He.—"Humph! They ain't. They're on the passengers' feet more'n half the time." The Marquis Van Dickens (at the swellest ball in London).—"Surely I have seen your beautiful face before, Miss Saintlouis?" Miss Saintlouis.—"More'n likely. Pa used it on all his patent-medicine ads as 'after taking.'" Chippie.—"Doctah, I'm afraid I have tobacco heart." Squills.—"I've, eh? What do you smoke?" Chippie.—"Cigarettes, doctah." Dr. Squills.—"Calm your fears. Tobacco heart is only produced by the use of tobacco." Mr. Dinwiddle.—"I see that Mrs. Gladstone has written an article on children, in which she says they need change." Mrs. Dinwiddle.—"Don't I know that? Don't they come to me two or three times a day and ask for a nickel or a dime?" "I never felt really discouraged about my husband until this year," sighed a gentle little woman the other day. "But when he mistook the folding sachet for ties which I gave him, for a dress-suit protector, and a little cut-glass olive dish for a soap tray, I began to despair about him." "Did you have a good time on your western trip?" said one girl. "Lovely," replied the other. "I'm sure you saw everything there was to see." "Yes; I suppose so." "You say that as if you might have missed something." "Well, you see, to tell the truth, our train didn't get robbed once." The visitor at the boarding house was entertaining one or two of his friends at the piano, and two boarders were listening at the head of the stairs. "Who's that at the piano?" asked one. "Blamed if I know," was the reply; "he hits the piano as if he were a blacksmith, but he murders the music like a butcher."

SHE POINTED THE WAY.

"HAVE I ever consulted a clairvoyant to help me out?" repeated an old Detroit detective the other evening as the question was put to him. "Well, yes, I have." "Get a clew that way?" "Yes, a straight clew, but I don't want any more like it." "Give us the particulars." "It happened about fifteen years ago," he continued, a look of sorrow rippled over his face. "I was looking after a lot of stolen property, but couldn't find hide nor hair of it, and as a last resort I consulted a clairvoyant who lived down on Twelfth street near Fort. Her very first words startled me. She said I was looking for stolen property and described some of the stuff." "And she didn't know you?" "Not from Adam. Yes, she described a portion of the stuff and told me that three men were engaged in the job. That agreed exactly with my own opinion, and I felt sure that I should make a big hit. I had a suspicion that the goods had been run out of town, and when she told me they were concealed in a barn in Springwells I was ready to believe her. She described the barn to a dot." "And you went down there, of course?" "Yes, I went down." "And got the goods?" "Not quite. I went straight to the barn. There were no goods there. It belonged to a respectable farmer, and he felt so insulted about it that he raised a row and—ah— Well, don't you remember, way back, when I was down to Ohio on a visit?" "Seems as if I do remember." "I was gone four months. I think the police commissioners called it a vacation or something of the sort. I know my pay was stopped, the farmer was looking around with a shotgun, and all my friends were working day and night to get me reinstated." "She didn't hit it, then?" "I should murmur that she didn't! What made it hard on me was the fact that her husband was the robber and the goods were in the house when I went there to consult her! That was my first and only 'consultation' and I never recall it without looking for a knot-hole to crawl into."

HER WISH.

A little girl who had an aptitude for long-sounding words was one day playing school with her dolls. She was speaking quite emphatically when her mother said: "My dear do not speak so loud, it is better to speak gently." "Yes, mamma, but you see I wish to make a deep indentation on my scholars."

ONE ON NICHOLAS.

An old Philadelphian tells this anecdote of Nicholas Biddle when president of the United States Bank: "There was an old negro hanger-on about the bank named Harry. One day, in a social mood, Biddle said to the darkey: "Well, what is your name, my old friend?" "Harry, sir—ole Harry, sir," said the other, touching his shabby hat. "Why, that is the name that they give to the devil, is it not?" "Yes, sir," said the colored gentleman; "sometimes ole Harry and sometimes Old Nick."

Waiter.—"De usual steak, sar?" Regular Customer.—"No, I am tired to-night. Bring me a plate of hash." "And so, Mrs De Gollyer, your poor boy was killed by savages." "Ah, yes!" "South Africa?" "No, college." "The doctor says I need change." "Dr. Bigphoe, I suppose. Well, you'll need more before he gets through with you." Visitor.—"My son writes well, but wants a large field. What would you recommend?" Editor.—"Mule and ten acres." "Appearances are very deceptive," remarked the town. "Yes," replied the prima donna; "especially farewell appearances." "That barber of yours that you sent me to isn't fit to shave a dog?" "Well, it's queer I didn't think of that when I sent you." Yeast.—"You have a girl to do the heavy work in your house, I suppose?" Crimsonbeak.—"No; my wife makes all her own bread." Gaswell.—"Young Blivens boasts that he never loses his head." Dukane.—"Well, he couldn't expect such great luck as that, you know." Judge.—"Why did you commit a second theft after you had just been acquitted of a first charge?" Prisoner.—"So that I could pay my lawyer." Mr. Chimpanzee.—"That ostrich eats enough for two birds. What do you suppose makes it so greedy, Mrs. C?" Mrs. Chimpanzee.—"I heard the keeper say it swallowed a pair of strong eye-glasses yesterday, and they magnify its appetite." Mr. Sharley.—"Your sex are natural born scandal-mongers. I often wonder how you manage to get hold of all the latest scandals of the day." The ladies (in chorus).—"Our husbands and brothers bring them home from the club to us." Wife (in alarm).—"John, I have just discovered a fire in the cellar! What shall be done to get the guests out of the house in safety?" Husband.—"I'll call the Department while you announce to the guests that Charley Snifflekins is going to give his imitation of the mocking-bird." "Ethel, dear," said Mabel insinuatingly, "is there any real reason why one should talk all through a private musicale when one wouldn't at a concert?" Ethel (and fender in this particular).—"Good heavens! Yes! Why one pays for a concert."

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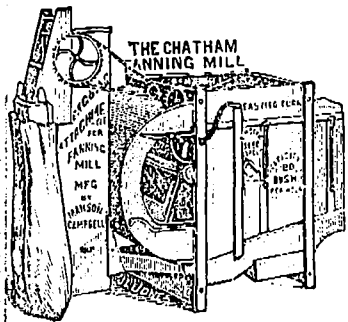
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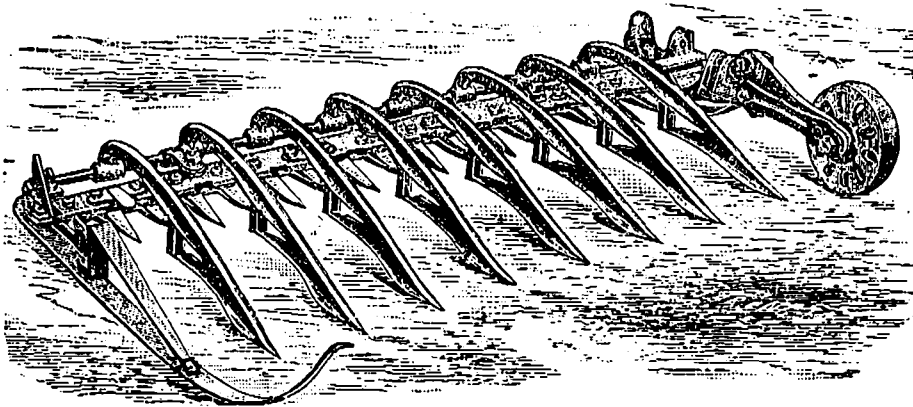
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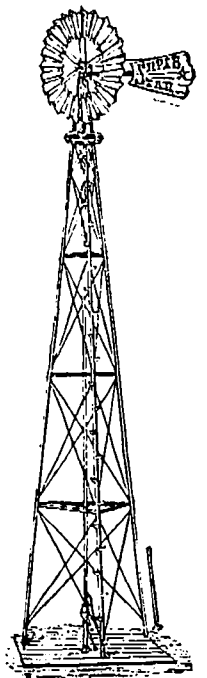
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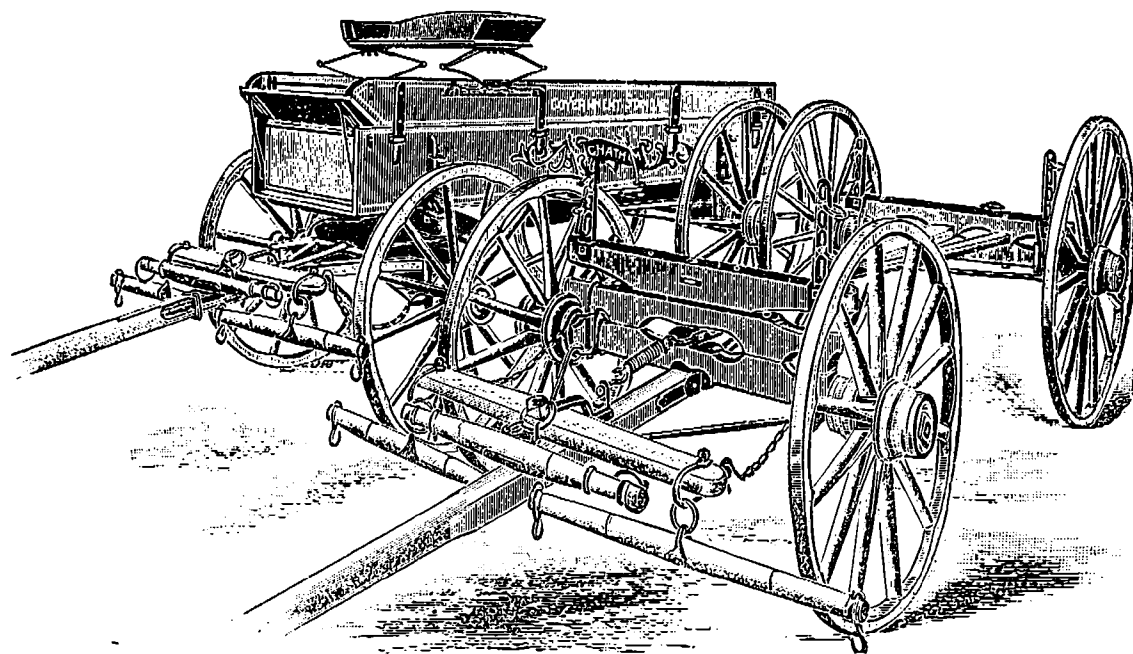
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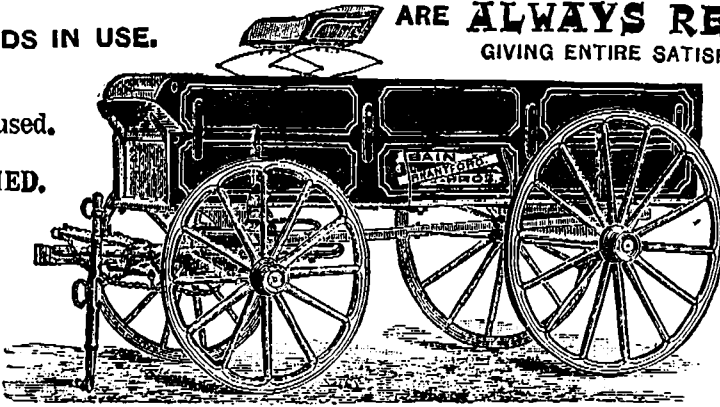
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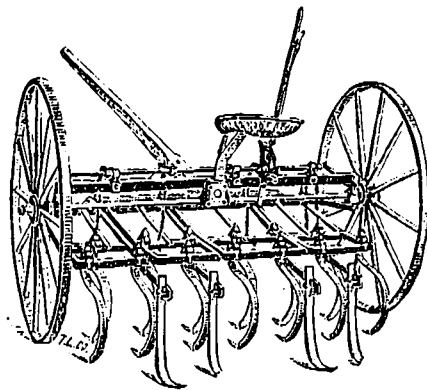
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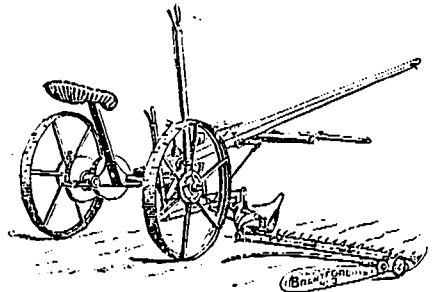
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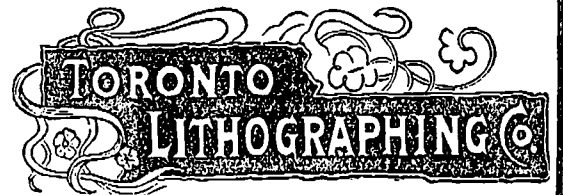
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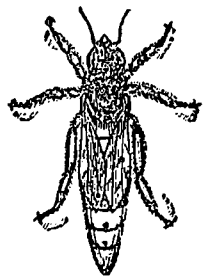


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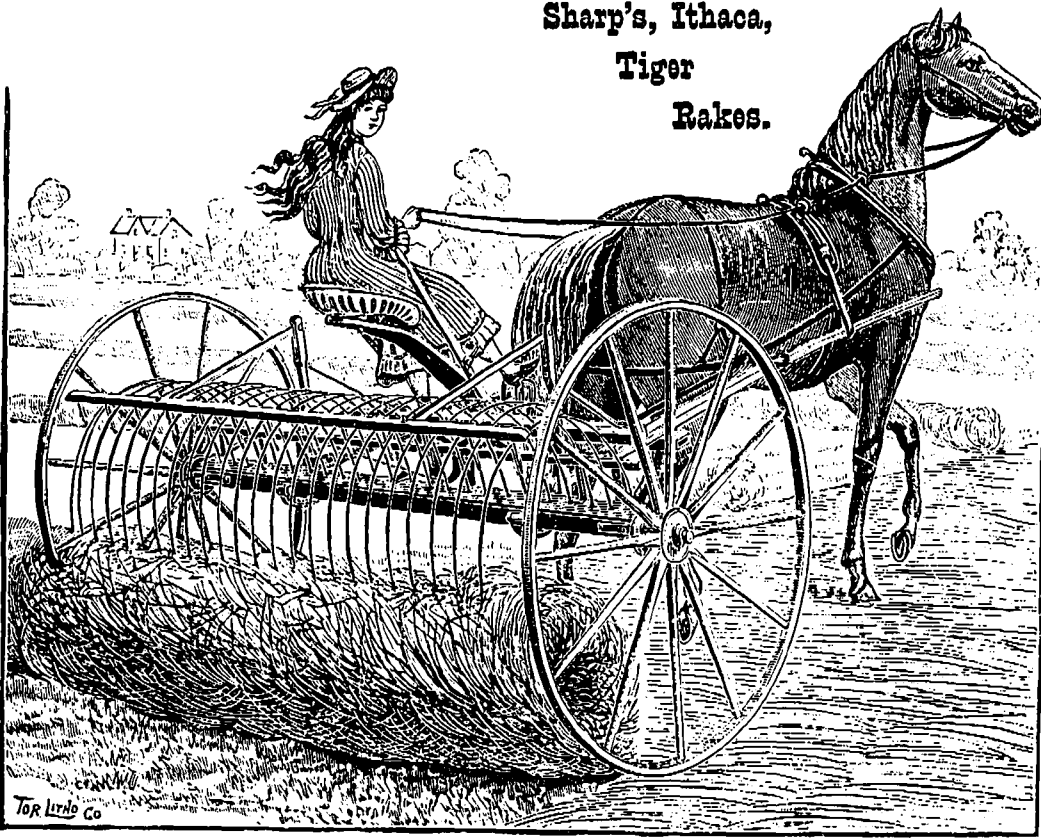


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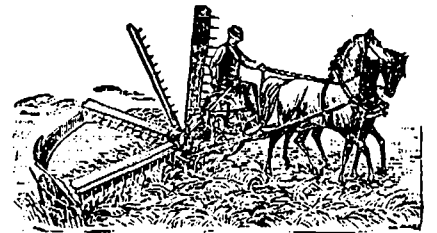
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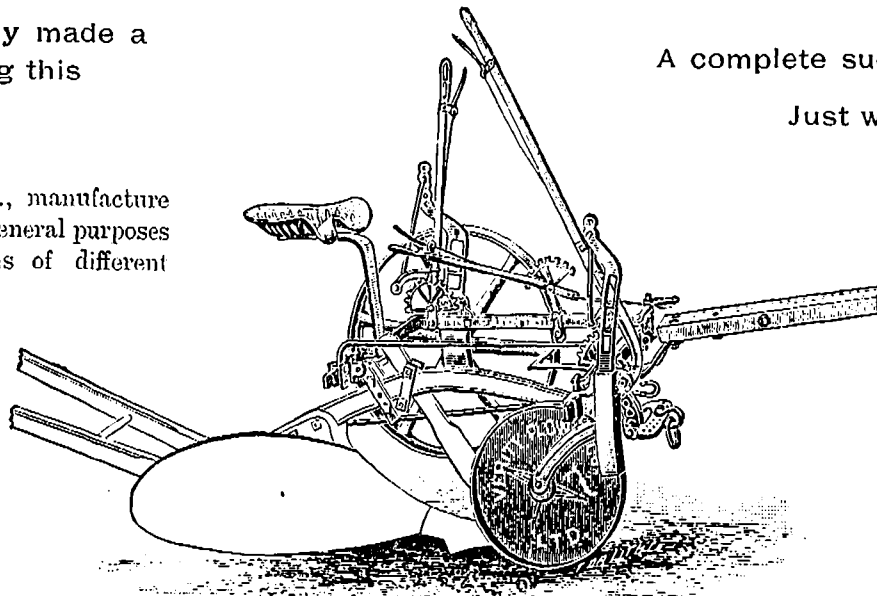
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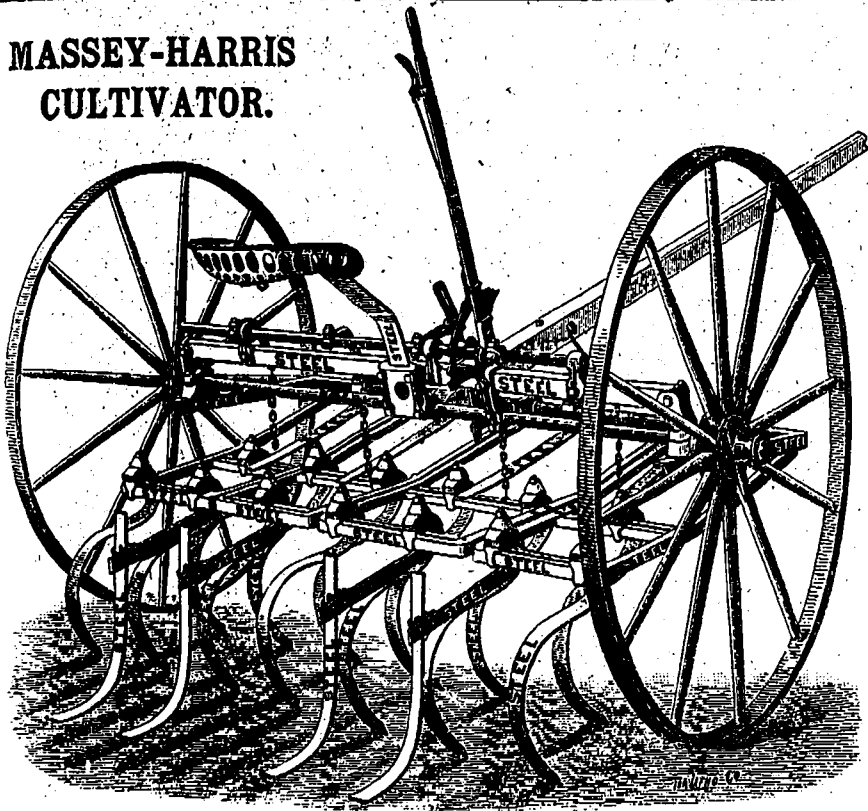
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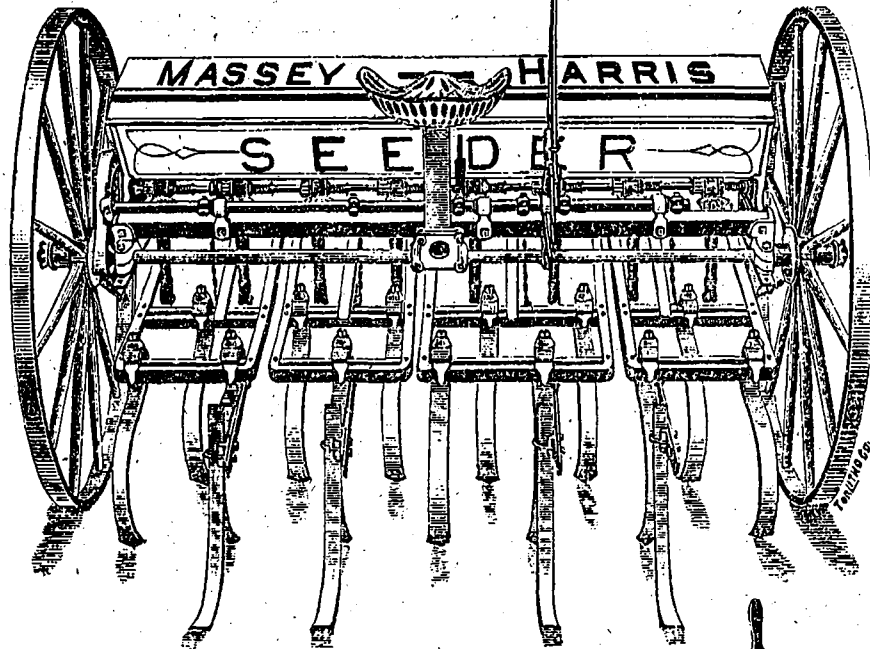
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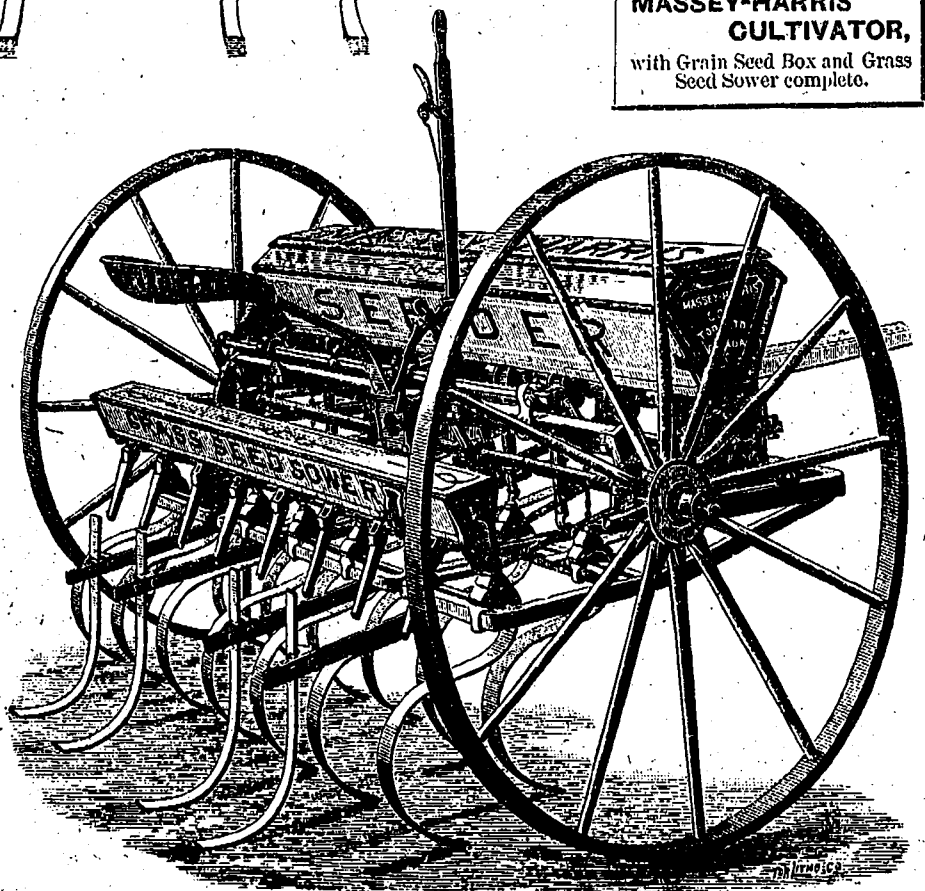
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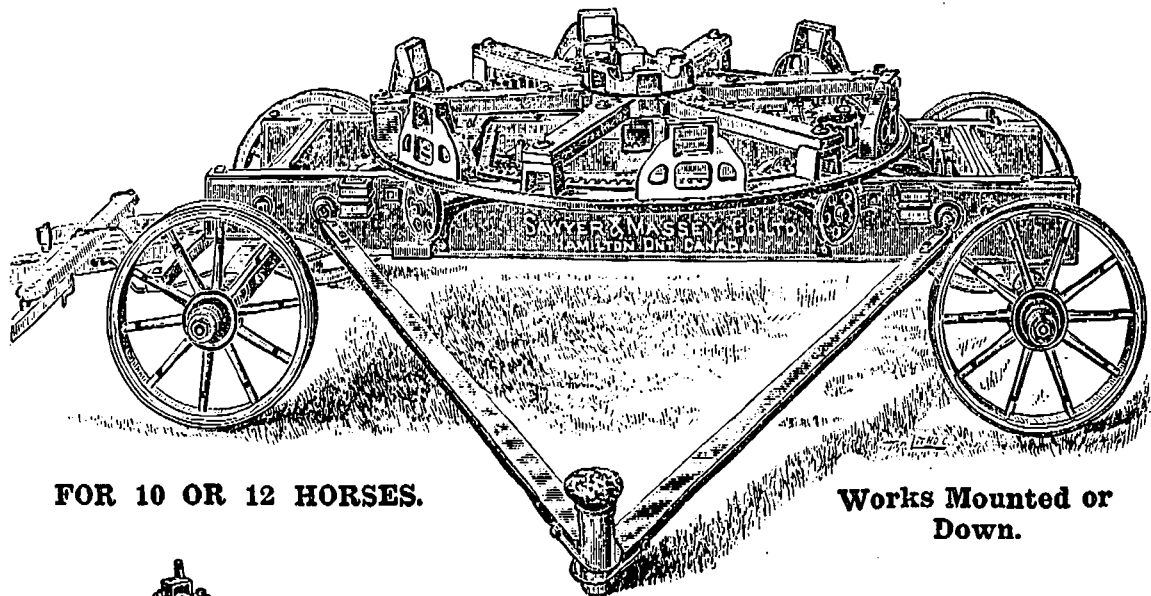
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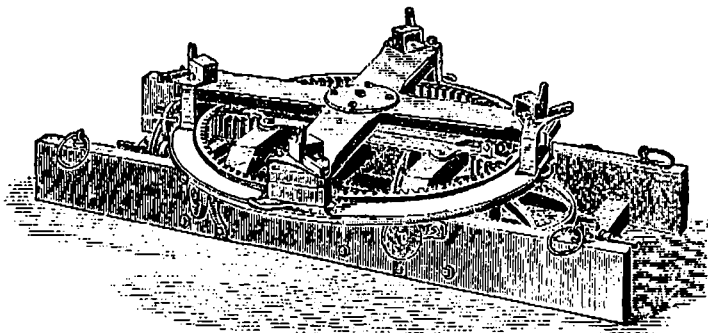
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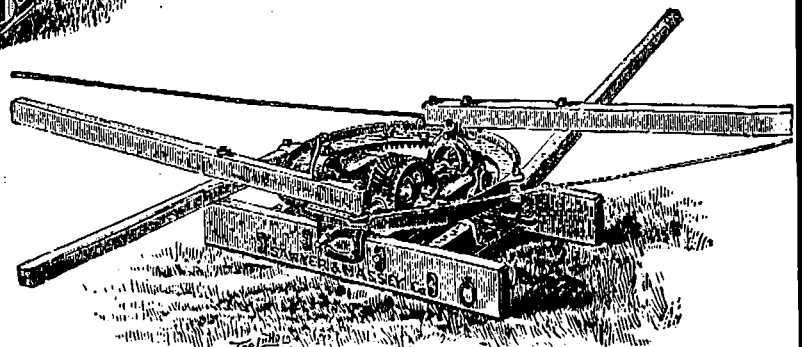


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