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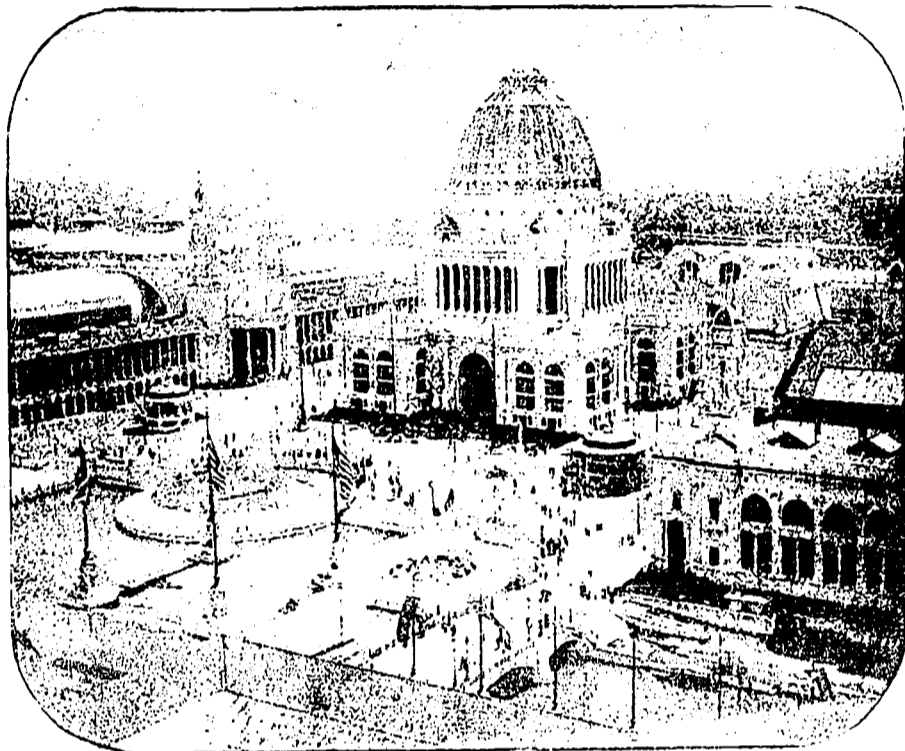
◆ Massey's Illustrated ◆

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

January Number

New Series, Vol. 6, No. 1.

Toronto, January, 1894.



PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE ROOF OF THE MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING. LOOKING TOWARD THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



GOLDEN ENTRANCE OF THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c. PER ANNUM.
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NEW MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINED HOE DRILL AND BROADCAST SPRING TOOTH SEEDER.

POSITIVELY THE LIGHTEST, THE STRONGEST, AND THE BEST COMBINED MACHINE YET PRODUCED.

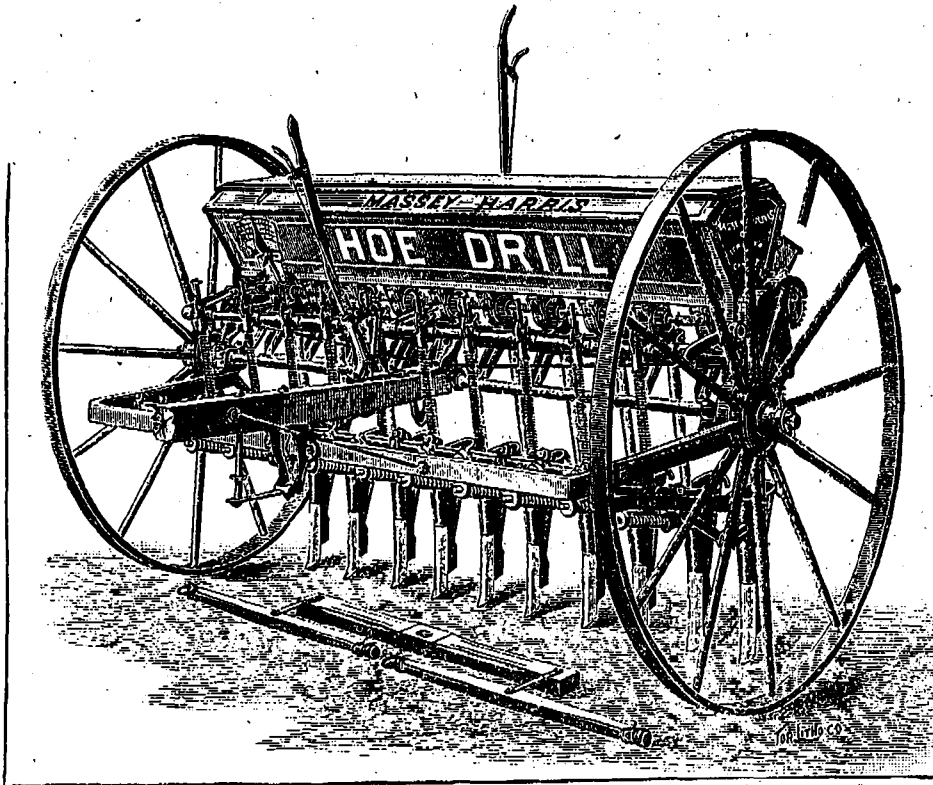
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It represents the best features of the "Wisner," the "Goldfinder," and the "Superior," together with some valuable new features

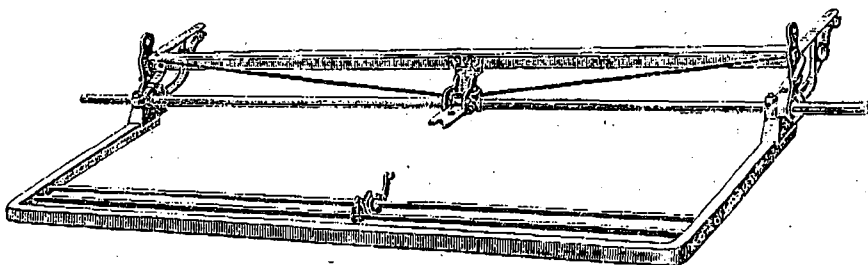
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The perfecting of this tool has taken two years of arduous labor on the part of our inventive staff.

IT IS ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION of the advantage of the organization of Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., for otherwise the construction of this admirable implement would have been impossible.



**SOLID
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STEEL
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It is but the work of a few moments to replace the hoes with spring teeth, or *vice versa*.

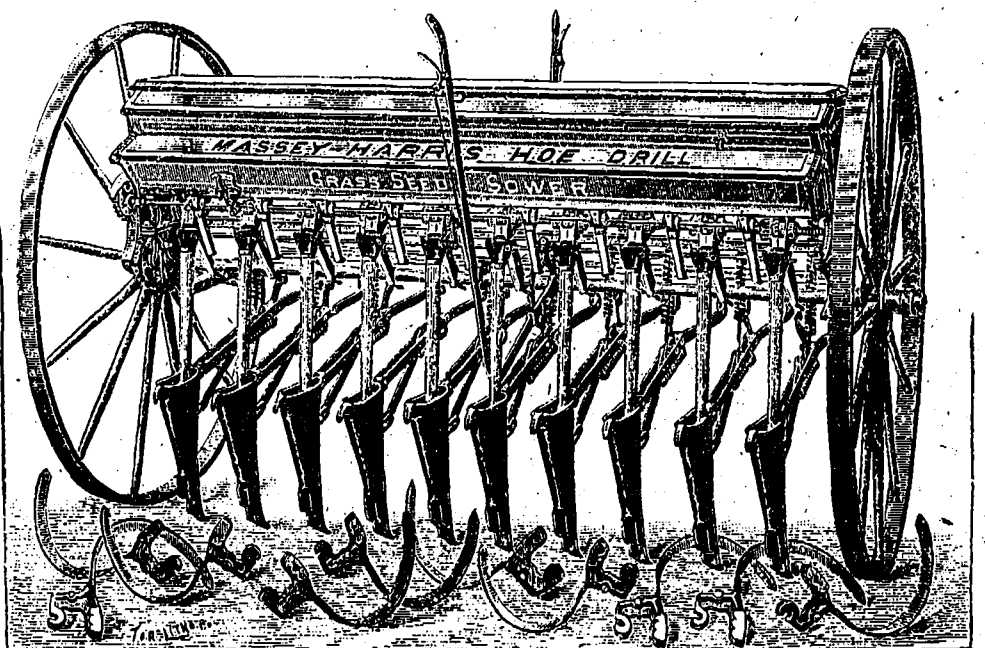
The machine can be instantly changed from "drill" to "broadcast," or *vice versa*.

Hoes or Teeth can be instantly set zig-zag or straight, as needed.

The method of applying the pressure for regulating depth of sowing is simply perfection.

Reversing the pressure lever throws the machine out of gear and lifts the hoes for transportation.

The self-adjusting force feed run will sow all kinds of seed without "cracking," and will sow accurately as to quantity, when the Index finger is set as desired.



NOTICE—The Pressure Device, the Hoe and Tooth Connections, Unlocking Device, Springs in connection with Feed Run, etc., etc., are all fully protected by letters patent, and any attempted infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.

• Massey's Illustrated •

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

A Journal of News and Literature for Royal Homes

NEW SERIES.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1894.

[Vol. 6, No. 1.

THE ARGENTINE.

AMONG the South America States the Argentine Republic is second only in extent to Brazil, a large portion of which is uninhabitable for Europeans. It has a total area of 1,200,000 square miles, about half of which is well adapted for grain growing.

The Argentinians are fond of calling themselves the Yankees of South America and by their push and energy and enterprise (which so markedly distinguishes them from the rest of that continent) they are well entitled to that distinction. Their land laws are much the same as ours. Any man may acquire an *estancia* (literally, a cattle farm) by location upon the public lands, and the payment of a nominal price per acre. The form of government is a Federal Republic, composed of 14 provinces, each of which can make or remake its own constitution, providing there is no infringement of the National laws. The rivers are open to vessels of all nations. There are no titles, no slavery. Freedom of the press is guaranteed. The established form of religion is the Roman Catholic, but there is perfect freedom of worship.

Argentine possesses one strongly marked characteristic in common with the other countries of South America—a fondness for revolutions. These are almost of annual occurrence, but are seldom of very great magnitude, and generally have been promptly suppressed. The

year 1893 witnessed one of these, but it was of short duration. Business is but little affected by these outbreaks, and the prosperity of the country has not been materially checked. Immigration continues to flow in.

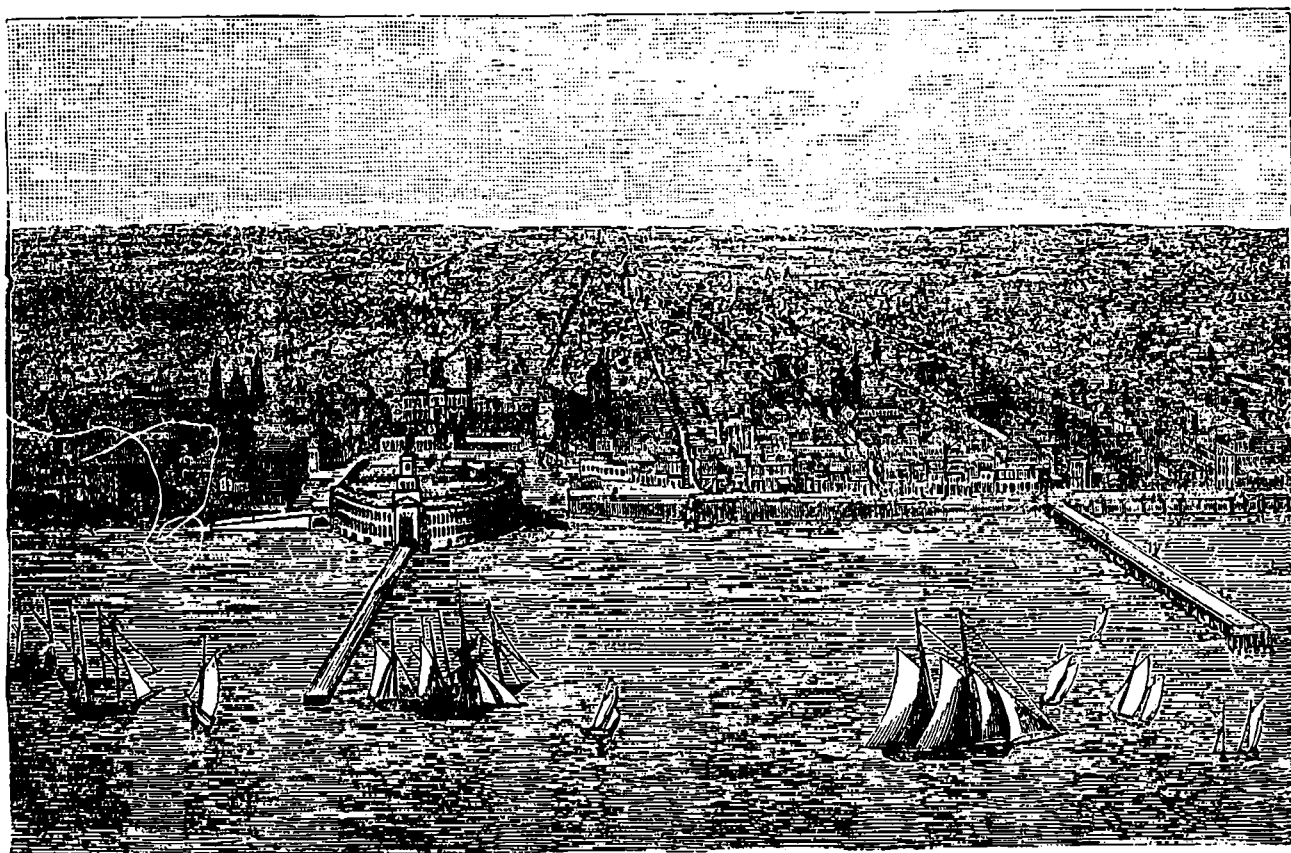
Twenty-five lines of steamers connect the Argentine Republic with the markets of Europe and the United States, and from fifty to sixty vessels are sailing back and forth each month. In what is called the harbor of Buenos Ayres are dozen of steamships and scores of sailing vessels. The imports are over one hundred million dollars worth of manufactured merchandize every year—about one-third of which come from England. Notwithstanding the abundance of growing timber on the lower slopes of the Andes, it is found cheaper to import sawn lumber from Canada. There are many million of feet of pine annually shipped from the St. Lawrence. Canada has won, too, the market for harvesting machinery, the MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd., taking the lead over all its American and English competitors. Her trade in other lines is growing rapidly.

Buenos Ayres (good air) is situated on the Rio Plata, about one hundred miles from the sea. The river there is 28 miles wide, and the water fresh. The approach to the city is very dangerous for navigation, the mouth of the river being beset with mud banks and sand bars—accumulations that come down from the interior of the continent upon the swift waters, and are constantly changing.

There is no harbor at Buenos Ayres—not even an excuse for one—and it seems to be beyond the power of human genius to give vessels direct access to the city. The water is so shallow that they have to anchor seven, eight and ten miles out, and are loaded and unloaded by means of flat-bottomed lighters, which are towed back and forth.

Notwithstanding the commercial disadvantages, it is the most enterprising, prosperous and wealthy city in South America—a regular Chicago—the only place on the whole continent where people seem to be in a hurry. It is all bustle and life, and so different from the other cities of South America. Elsewhere people always put off till to-morrow what they are not absolutely compelled to do to-day. Elsewhere *mañana* (*manyana*) is king, and *mañana* means to-morrow. But in Buenos Ayres the idea seems to be that the liveliest turkey gets the most grasshoppers, and every body is trying to get as many as he can. Merchants do not shut up shop to go to dinner, and the morning newspapers are not printed the day before.

There are more daily papers published in Buenos Ayres than in London or New York—twenty-three in all. Two are printed in English, one in French, one in German, one in Italian—the rest in Spanish. There are two illustrated weeklies and three monthly literary magazines. The leading daily, *La Nacion*, has a circulation of thirty thousand. The telephone and electric light are extensively used.



CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.



A GAUCHO OF ARGENTINA.

There are two telephone companies, and the number of instruments in use is larger in proportion to the population than in any other city in the world.

Buenos Ayres has its parks, boulevards and race-courses like other modern cities. Everybody keeps a carriage and nearly everybody rides. Nowhere are horses so cheap. A good pair of carriage horses can be had for about one hundred and fifty dollars. Saddle horses, equal to any in the world, can be purchased for thirty or forty dollars each.

The two Argentine Universities, under the control of the government, are among the best on the continent—will hold their own against Harvard and Yale. The public school system is under a compulsory education law, and includes all grades from the Kindergarten to the normal school. The Argentinians have made as rapid advancement in the way of charity and philanthropy as in education, and one finds there many benevolent institutions.

The post-office handled 20,000,000 packages in 1885—pretty good for a city of 434,000 inhabitants. Now its population is considerably over half a million, and about 40,000,000 pieces annually pass through the office. There is a mail leaving for and arriving from Europe or the United States nearly every day.

There are two gas companies, lighting somewhere about 30,000 houses and stores. The public buildings and parks are lit by electricity. The police are admirably organized. There are near fifty miles of paved streets. The sanitary condition of the city generally is good; there are over sixty miles of sewers—some of them large enough for a railway train to pass through. Notwithstanding the number of private carriages and licensed hacks, the five street railway companies, with their hundred miles of track, carry in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 passengers monthly.

Surrounded by wide stretches of fertile lands, with water communication spreading over thousands of miles right up to the foot of the lofty Andes, the city of Buenos Ayres, now growing as fast as any city on this continent,

promises to be in the near future the queen city of South America.

During the last twenty-five years the population of the Argentine Republic has increased one hundred and fifty-four per cent, while in the United States—which stands next for rapid growth—the increase has been seventy-nine per cent.

The pampas in spring present a beautiful aspect of verdure, and as summer approaches the thistles, which before looked like a crop of turnips, grow up to 10 or 12 feet in height, armed with strong prickles, forming dense jungles, impenetrable to man or beast. About Christmas (midsummer) the thistles are in full bloom and soon afterwards they droop and die, and the earth resumes its verdant aspect in

winter. These pampas already produce wheat sufficient to be an important factor in the world's food supply. The area under cultivation has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1884 the exports were 2,000,000 bushels. In 1898 they reached 38,000,000 bushels. The expectation is that next year, 1891, there will be at least 55,000,000 bushels available for exports. About 45 lbs. of seed are sown per acre, as against about 90 lbs. in Canada. The increase is about ten fold. Much higher than in the United States; nearly as high as in Canada.

There is not another country with such brilliant possibilities before it—with such rich stores of latent wealth waiting to be developed. In its resources, as well as in the character of its people, it somewhat resembles the United States. There are found pampas like the prairies, rich and fertile in the lowlands, and forming fine cattle ranges and sheep pastures as they rise in mighty terraces from the Atlantic to the snow-clad Andes. In the foothills of the mountains are deposits of gold and silver, similar to those of British Columbia. In the north is a soil that will produce cotton, rice, and sugar; then come the tobacco lands; then, as the temperature grows colder towards the south, are the wheat and corn lands. This vast area is furnished with natural highways more tempting to commerce—easier to navigate—than our St. Lawrence and the upper lakes. These mighty rivers, running through numberless lakes, are navigable almost to their sources in the extensive forests on the slopes of the Andes.

About 100,000,000 sheep—more than are owned by any country in the world—are grazing on the ranges, and producing 200,000,000 pounds of wool for export.

Where rivers do not run, railways are being built, and in a few years they will have a railway system equal to any country. The immigration is large and steadily increasing; in 1887 it reached 138,000. The greater portion of the immigrants are Italian, who have been very successful as agriculturists. The climate, so balmy and enjoyable, is too enervating for the

active, bustling energy of the Anglo-Saxon. Hence, the English speaking immigrants have not, as a rule, been successful. It is not an inviting country for people of northern climes.

The colonization plan is very popular, and thus far successful. Within the last five years, 1,126,000 acres of land have been taken up by colonies representing a population of 82,000 persons.

The Argentinians are beginning to ship large quantities of fresh beef to Europe in refrigerator ships, one or more leaving Buenos Ayres every week. They do not use ice, but have a cooling process similar to that adopted on transatlantic steamers. They cannot yet compete with us in quality—and probably never will—but their cattle are much cheaper, and are being graded up by the introduction of improved stock from England. The cattle are sold by the head, prime steers bringing fourteen to fifteen dollars. Within a radius of fifty miles from Buenos Ayres are ranches larger than any on this continent, and cattle can be driven almost on the steamers, so the cost of transportation and shrinkage is merely nominal. The cost of transportation to England is often less than from Winnipeg to Quebec.

Sheep also are killed and frozen for exportation to Europe, one slaughter house at Campana, fifty miles from Buenos Ayres, shipping five hundred carcasses daily. Live sheep in condition for killing are worth from three to four dollars each for the best quality.

The gaucho (*gowcho*) of South America are the most interesting characters on the continent, and would afford to the writers of tales of adventure as stirring and exciting material as the Crusader of the Middle Ages or the North American Indian. They are the descendants of Spaniards and Indian women. They are the most indolent and most active of human beings, for when they are not in the saddle, devouring space on the back of a tireless broncho, they are sleeping in apathetic indolence or gambling with their fellows, for they are inveterate gamblers.

Half savage and half courtier, the gaucho is as polite as he is cruel, and will make a bow like a dancing master with the same nonchalance as he will murder a fellow being or slaughter a steer. He recognizes no law but his own will and the unwritten code of the cattle range. Whoever offends him must fight or fly. He never shoots or strikes with his fist; his only weapons are the short knife and the lasso.

He is peaceable when sober, when drunk he is a fiend incarnate. As brave as a lion, as active as a panther, with endurance equal to any test, faithful to his friends, he has exercised a powerful influence upon the Argentine Republic, and kept that nation back in civilization until his influence was overcome by immigration from Southern Europe. The gaucho has never taken any active part in politics, except as a soldier, and as such he is without an equal in either civilized or savage fighting.

The gaucho always carries tobacco, cigarette paper, flint and steel. He is an inveterate smoker, but confines himself to cigarettes which he rolls while at full gallop. He does everything on horseback, when he chooses—eats and sleeps, catches fish, carries water from the well in a pitcher on his head.

A gaucho child is put into the saddle at an early age. When he is eight or ten years old

he can ride anything less than a tornado. The animals the gaucho ride are splendid native stallions. Fifty or sixty miles a day is a gentle jaunt, for a well-bred pampa horse will gallop from sunrise to sunset without throwing a fleck of foam.

The skill with which the gaucho handles the lasso is wonderful. While at full gallop he can throw a coil of raw-hide with as much accuracy as an expert rifleman can crack a glass ball, and will catch a running cow, sheep or hog, lassoing the horn or foot or head at will.

The language of the genuine gaucho is a mixture of Spanish and the Guarani Indian tongue. His ordinary diet consists of ribs of beef roasted on a spit before the fire and eaten without salt or bread, while the ordinary drink is the Paraguayan tea, which is sucked through a tube. The gaucho lives like the Indian, gorges himself when he has lots of food, or goes for days without eating.

The day of the gaucho is passing. Immigration and civilization have driven him to the extreme frontier, where now he can only be found in his full glory. Like the North American Indian in many cases, he decays when domesticated, and a tame gaucho is always a drunkard, a loafer, and a thief. Civilization saps his vitality, quenches his spirit, and lowers his standard of morals. Now, in the more settled portions of the country, the word gaucho has become a word of reproach, and is applied to cattle-stealers.

MR. PATTERSON'S TRIP.

THE name of Patterson is a well-known one in many Canadian households. For years the Pattersons of Whitby and Richmond Hill were acknowledged to be among the best and most reliable manufacturers of agricultural implements in the country, and their reputation suffered nothing by being spread abroad; it was as honorable as it was extended. There were many brothers engaged in the business, sometimes together and sometimes separated, but always known to be the makers of good, honest implements. Although always recognized as live and energetic business men, it was not until the removal of their factory to Woodstock in 1887 that their name became common property to every province in the Dominion.

It was at this time when the magnificent factory at Woodstock, which has since become the property of MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd., was erected, that the younger members of the family became active in the business. Prominent among these was Mr. John D. Patterson, son of Peter Patterson, Esq. Brought up, as it were, in the lap of a great implement industry carried on by those who had justly earned an honorable title as wise and sagacious business men and reputable manufacturers, it can be no wonder that early in life these same characteristics began to show themselves in the younger men, only to be brightened and heightened in later years.

When the amalgamation of the PATTERSON Co. with the MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd., took place in 1891, Mr. Patterson was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the new Company, and was given the management of the Woodstock factory. This position he occu-

ried until the dullness of trade rendered it expedient to close down that factory temporarily, and was thus free to undertake a trip to South America in the interests of this Company.

For some years a fairly considerable trade in implements had been carried on by the two largest Canadian firms with the arable portions of South America, principally the Argentine and Chilean Republics, but no one had ever visited these countries with the special purpose of looking into the conditions of soil and crops and the suitability of Canadian-made machines to do the work required of them. The rule in the export of implements is to give to each country the kind of machines that the users ask for, and not to give them what you think they ought to have.

Considering all this, the MASSEY-HARRIS Co., who have set themselves to build up a National Canadian Industry that shall be known wherever agricultural implements are used, cast about them for a man of business ability, and at the same time of sufficient technical knowledge of the materials and manufacture of machines, and their practical working in the field, as would guarantee satisfactory results from an extensive trip of this kind.

Such a one was found in Mr. Patterson, and accordingly he sailed from New York on Oct. 14th last in the *Lucania*, of the Cunard line, and eleven days later left Liverpool in the S.S. *Sorata*, bound for Buenos Ayres. This voyage would probably take twenty-five days. Here is a short description of this trip in Mr. Mr. Patterson's own words:

"We first touched at Panillac, at the mouth of the Garrone, then over the Bay of Biscay, past Cape Ortegal, to Corunna, where Sir John Moore fell. Then on to Lisbon, where, during a short stay of two-and-a-half hours, we went ashore, and were delighted to feel the solid land under our feet, and to breathe the warm, balmy air of that delightful southern clime. In Lisbon are many quaint crooks of narrow streets leading to the beautiful public gardens on the hillside. Here one can walk under the grateful shade of the palms completely arching the winding walks leading to the gardens above, and can see such rare roses and great masses of heliotrope and other

sweet-scented flowers that he has never seen before. Amid all these beautiful fragrant things hours could have been pleasantly spent where only minutes were available. After leaving Lisbon we passed Santa Cruz of the Canary group, where Nelson lost his arm, and then a few hours later Teneriffe rising to a snow cap 12,280 feet above the sea. St. Vincent was reached after dark, so we did not have the pleasure of hooking a shark or of seeing the diving boys, for which it is so famous."

On November 15th Rio de Janeiro was reached, but on account of the troubles there passengers were not allowed to land, though the mail was taken ashore. An illustration of the harbor of Rio appeared in the December number of this paper. About a week's sail would bring our voyager to Buenos Ayres.

During his absence Mr. Patterson will visit Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chili, besides the several smaller states that make up the Argentine Republic. He will also visit a number of the larger cities of these several republics.

In this number of the ILLUSTRATED we give a short description of The Argentine, with a view of the city and waterfront of Buenos Ayres. In future issues we purpose giving our readers further illustrations and information relative to the various cities and countries that Mr. Patterson may visit while away.

The Argentine poncho is a great institution, and if some of our prominent people would set the style by wearing one, it would be a comfort and a convenience. There never was a garment better adapted for out-of-door use, and particularly for those who are much in the saddle. It is a blanket of ordinary size, with a slit in the centre, through which the head goes. It rests upon the shoulders, and its folds hang down as far as the knee, allowing free use of the arms, but always furnishing them and the rest of the body with protection. In summer it shields the wearer from the heat of the sun, while it is as warm as an ulster, and in rain it takes the place of an umbrella. The native is never without it. It stays by him like his shadow, and serves him as an overcoat by day and as a blanket by night. The genuine ponchos were made of the hair of the vicuña, an animal which is a sort of a cross between the camel and the antelope.

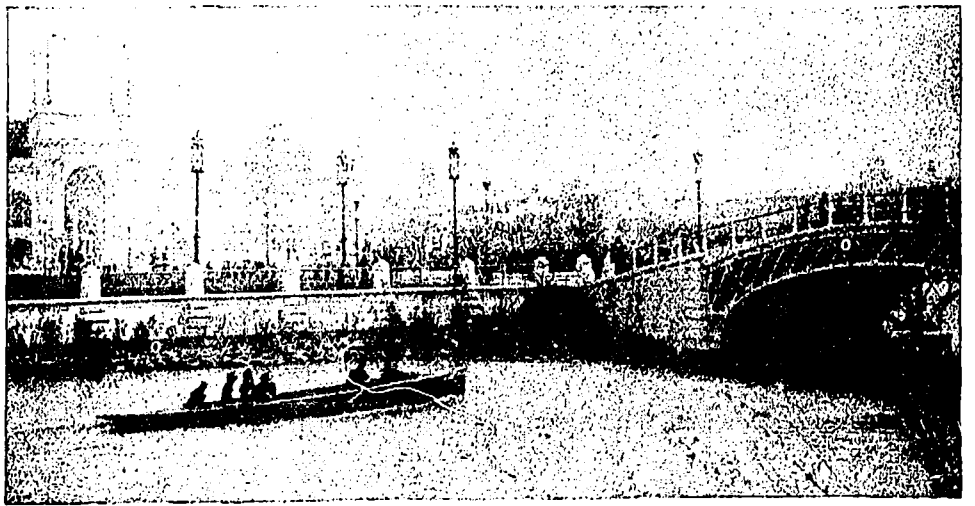


A COUNTRY SCENE IN THE ARGENTINE.

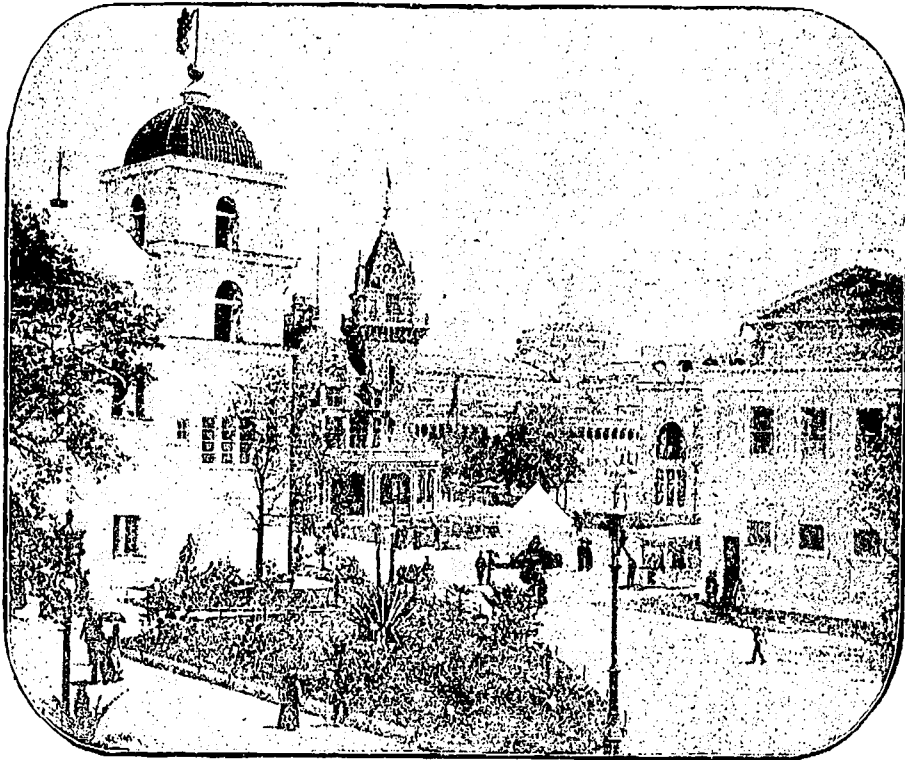
Our World's Fair Views.

SPECIALY ENGRAVED FOR *Massey's Illustrated* FROM "SNAP-SHOT" PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY W. E. H. MASSEY.

THE World's Fair views we have to present this month are of great variety. Probably there was no point of view whence one could obtain a better general idea of the magnitude and beauty of the lay-out of the Exhibition grounds and buildings than from the half-mile walk around the central roof of the Manufacturers' Building. From the south-east corner an admirable view was obtained of the Administration Building and its surroundings. A picture from this standpoint appears on the front cover. The other engraving appearing on the cover shows a view of the Transportation Building, more particularly showing its beautiful entrance.



Specially engraved for *Massey's Illustrated*. Photo. by W. E. H. M.
SCENE ON THE CANAL LOOKING SOUTH-EASTWARD FROM NEAR THE U.S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



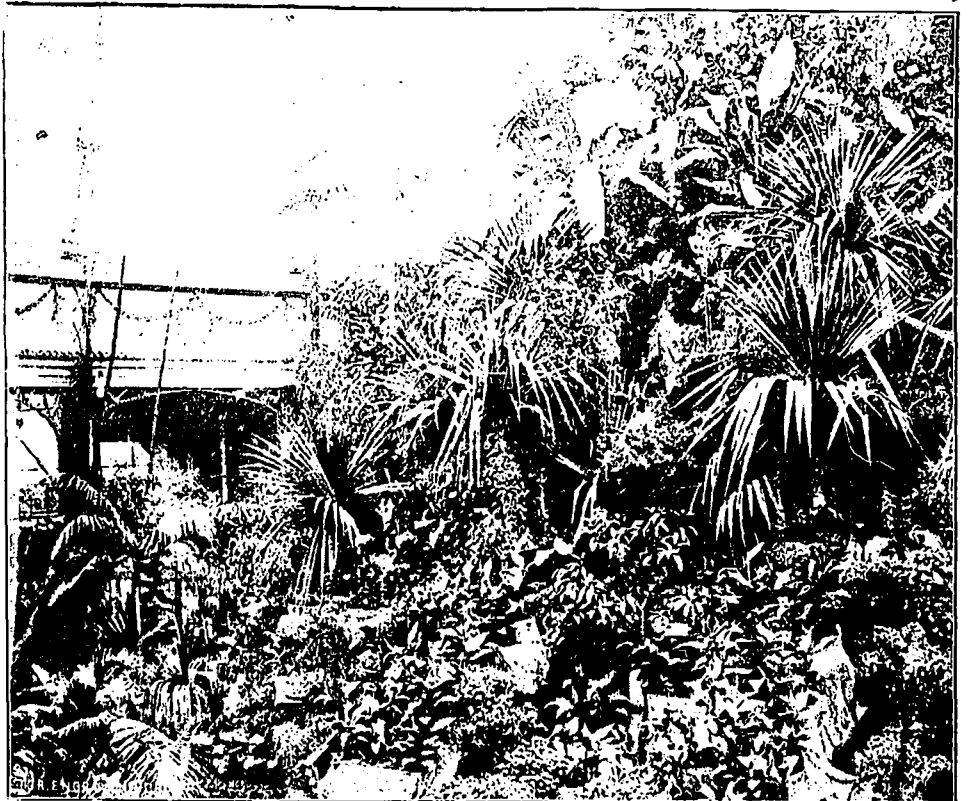
Specially engraved for *Massey's Illustrated*. Photo. by W. E. H. M.
A VIEW FROM THE INTRAMURAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY LOOKING TOWARD THE ART GALLERY.

In walking about the park and crossing the bridges one was constantly obtaining new points of view which were interesting and beautiful. Several of these views appear in this issue. The view looking in between some of the State buildings towards the Art Gallery was "snapped" while passing on the elevated electric road. Under the great dome of the Horticultural Building, palms, foreign trees, and choice plants had been assembled from all parts of the world. It was truly a marvellous collection. It is impossible to portray its beauties in a photograph, though the small section of the pyramid of plants under the dome will convey something of an idea of what was to be seen. To many the Horticultural Building was one of the most interesting at the Exhibition. It was beautifully located, and its shapely dome was in prominent view from various parts of the park. One of the canal views that we present in this issue shows the beauty of the building as it appeared in the distance. Some of the detail work in the construction of the building was highly artistic and worthy of close study.

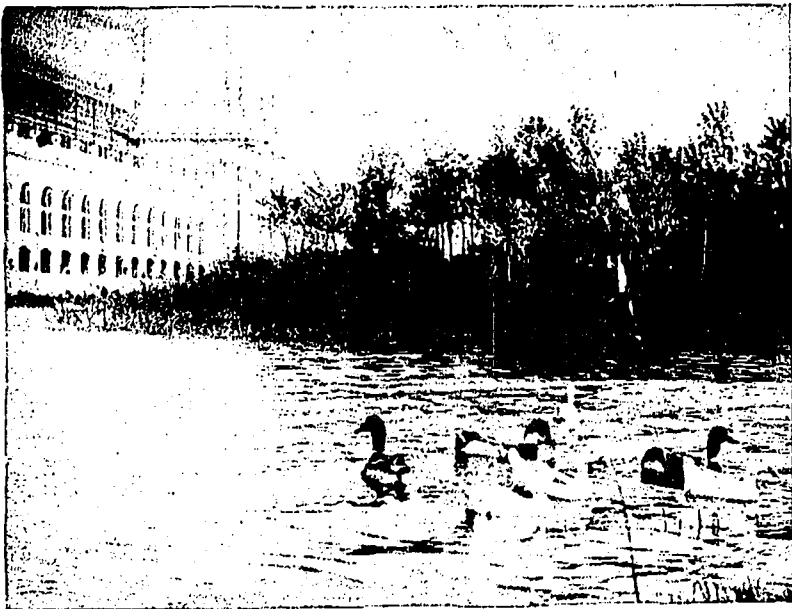
The views of the various buildings one could obtain while walking about Wooded Island in the midst of the lagoons, were exceedingly

pleasing, particularly after being fatigued walking about the crowded buildings. Neither pains nor money were spared in making the Wooded Island a little paradise. Water fowl in variety had been imported, and its shores were lined with ducks and swans, and here and there were to be seen pelicans and other rare birds.

The Grand Basin, or by some termed "The Court of Honor," was undoubtedly the most magnificent piece of work from an architectural standpoint at the Exhibition, as this Court was surrounded by the finest of the buildings. Standing in front of the Administration Building, immediately before one was the great Macmonnies Fountain. In the Basin at the other end stood the Statue of the Republic, and beyond this, the Peristyle and the beautiful arch in the centre of it; on the right hand, the Agricultural Building, and on the left hand the Manufacturers' Building. All this at night was illuminated with thousands of electric lamps and was transformed into a veritable fairyland. As one looks back upon the beauty of this scene it seems indeed a shame that all is so quickly to be destroyed and that all



Specially engraved for *Massey's Illustrated*. Photo. by W. E. H. M.
UNDER THE GREAT DOME OF THE HORTICULTURAL PALACE.



Specially engraved for Massey's Illustrated. Photo. by W. E. H. M.

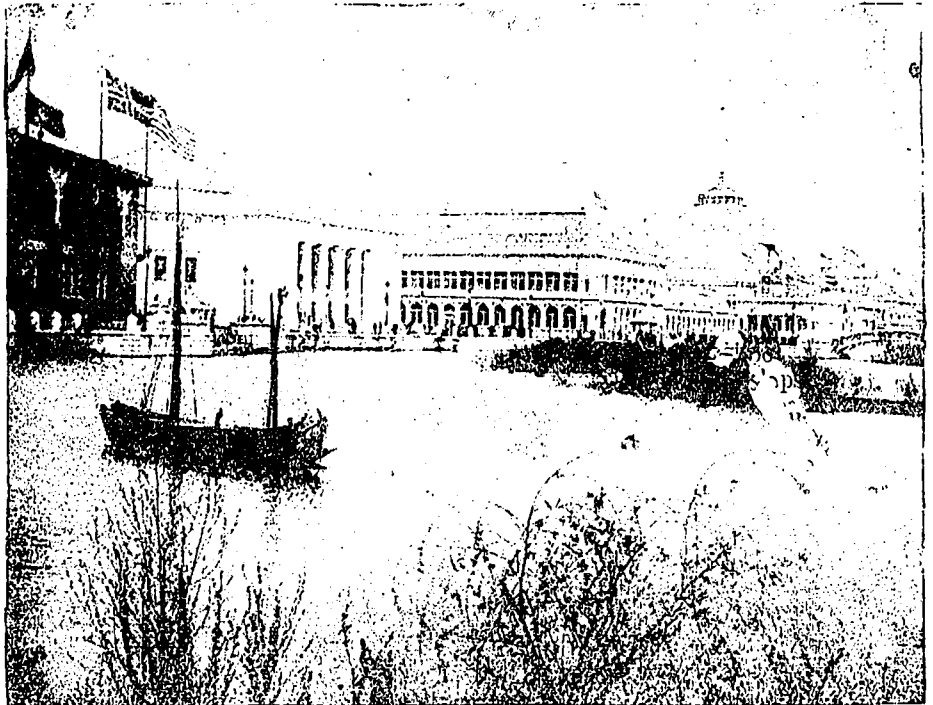
LOOKING TOWARDS THE MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING FROM WOODED ISLAND.

this great work was done to last but so short a time.

To our own mind the Agricultural Building, in which appeared the exhibit of farm produce and agricultural implements, was the finest of all. The accompanying view shows a portion of the Grand Basin, with the Agricultural Building at the right, as seen from near the Transportation Building.

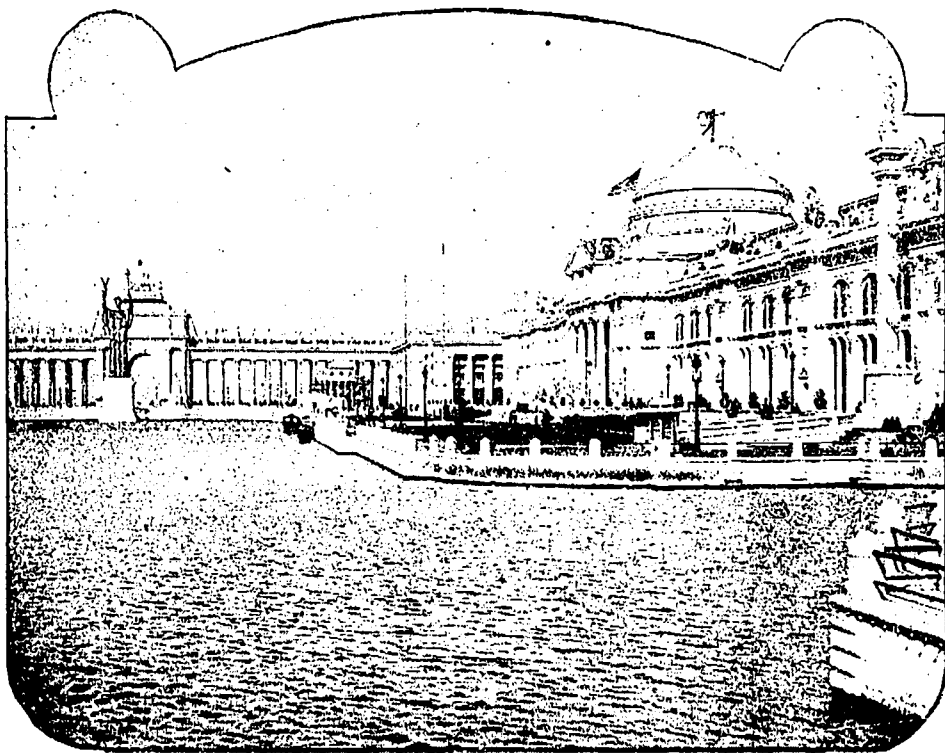
1823 and 1893.

"I respectfully recommend that the post be abandoned, for the surrounding country is of such a character that it is impossible that it can ever support sufficient population to justify the expense necessary to maintain a fort at this point." Thus in substance wrote the officer in command of Fort Dearborn in 1823. And dreary enough was the situation of the forlorn little outpost of civilization from which he wrote. The rude stockade called by courtesy a fort, stood in a vast malarious swamp, through which a sluggish stream crawled slowly down to join the waters of a lake on which no sail



Specially engraved for Massey's Illustrated. Photo. by W. E. H. M.

CHARMING VIEW FROM THE MINERS' AND MINING BUILDING.



Specially engraved for Massey's Illustrated. Photo. by W. E. H. M.

VIEW ON GRAND BASIN. AGRICULTURAL PALACE ON THE RIGHT.

was ever seen. Westward for uncounted leagues there stretched a wilderness, almost unknown, and peopled only by the wild Indians.

Seventy years later the little fort on the frontier had been abandoned. In its stead there stands a splendid city, home of more than fifteen hundred thousand souls, trade mistress of an empire more vast in extent than that which bowed in ancient days beneath the yoke of Rome.

Most wonderful of all was that city within a city which stood beside the inland sea—the marvellous White City—which arose from the shifting sands as if by the touch of some enchanted wand.

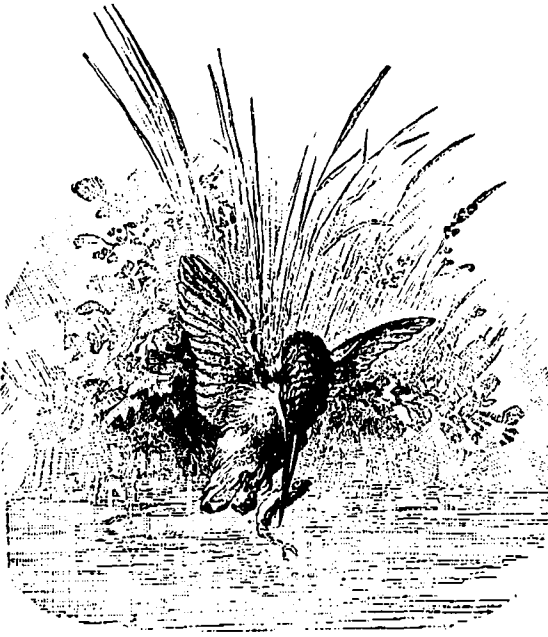
There the seven wonders of the world met to hold high carnival. The metropolis of the great Northwest of our southern neighbors has achieved a great success. "To describe the superb splendor, the vastness and variety, the architectural and æsthetic attractions, the overwhelming grandeur of this Exposition is impossible. All adjectives fail, and even superlatives are

weak. 'Aladdin's lamp' may now be relegated to the oblivion into which the more gorgeous fancies retire when outdone by facts."

"Symmetry, in huge columnar and statuesque forms, here on every side saluted the beholder; and the colossal with the exquisitely delicate, of the original and the unique, with the refined and poetic left far in the distance any previous triumphs of human genius. When, at night, the electric lights illumined and glorified the massive structures and allegorical figures that surrounded and adorned the Court of Honor; when the golden statue of Liberty, in lustrous robes, confronted the Administration Building, with its garlands of light and coronal of glory; when the electric fountains shot rainbows skyward and all the unearthly beauty and radiance was reflected and repeated in the mirror of the lagoon, it seemed reverent to ask whether the dream of Paradise were not a reality, and the 'White City' were not a forecast of the 'City of God.'"

Within its walls there were placed the choicest fruits of forest, field and mine, the triumphs of science and of art, all that was best and highest in human achievement, gathered from every tribe and nation on the earth—the greatest exposition of the progress of our race the world has ever seen.

And all these wonders have been wrought in and by a city that but seventy years ago lay all undreamed of.



The New Year.

WITH what gifts will you make amends,
New Year, for the one that has flown?
He and I were the best of friends,
And he gave me much for my own.
Have you aught in your hoard I need,
Spirit to strengthen, soul to feed,
Heart to lighten, day to illumine,
Waste places to coax into bloom?

We were sorry to let the Old Year go
Across the old world's outer rim;
We knew his ways, but we do not know
What the New Year brings with him.
We remember all the Old Year's smiles,
His moons that lighted us, miles and miles,
His summer woods, with their cool, sweet scents,
And all of his pleasant blandishments;
Though he brought us many a wound and pain,
Yet, in spite of his frosty atmosphere,
We long to summon him back again;
Will the New Year bring us a panacea?

MARY A. PRESCOTT.



AN interview with Mr. Thomas Cochrane, a large rancher and mine owner of Alberta, brings out the opinion that the "big ranch" in the North West has seen its best days. The opinion will not be unwelcome to the country as it is based on the government's policy to throw the land open for actual settlement.

THE Canadian apple supply in the London market was utterly inadequate to meet the great Christmas demand. Competition was keen and prices went up. There are apples galore in Canada for the British markets and arrangements will doubtless be made to have an abundant supply at all selling points next year.

THE disposition of the mineral exhibit sent by Ontario to the World's Fair is interesting many of our institutions. It is understood that the larger part of it is to be placed in the Practical School of Science, Toronto, and that a smaller collection will be given to the Toronto School of Technology. A number of exhibits have been selected to be sent to the International Fair at Antwerp, and a great many exchanges of mineral samples have been made with scientific societies and private individuals.

THE Fruit Growers' Association met at Peterboro' last month, and as usual able papers were read on the growth and care of fruit. Regarding what one variety of summer, of fall, and of winter apples had been the most profitable during the past ten years it was reported that in

the Niagara district, where the crop had been poor for the last few years, the Duchess of Oldenburg was the best summer, the Yellow Pippin, the best fall, and the Baldwin the best winter apple. The Northern Spy received great praise as an all-round successful apple if properly treated, and a strong opinion was expressed that fewer varieties should be cultivated and more attention and care given to the kind adopted.

THE "Smithfield of Canada," as the Fat Stock Show is called, was a decided success this year. It is estimated that the number of entries in every department exceeded that of last year by at least one-third, and the quality was proportionately high. Some enthusiastic breeders hold that the show of sheep and swine was one of the finest ever seen on the continent. In poultry the fanciers had all they could desire, and in this department the comparison with other shows was much to the credit of the one held last month. Cattle were more numerous, and the quality of more even excellence than formerly. The rule that bars animals over three years old was found to work satisfactorily by encouraging the feeding of younger animals, and the discountenancing of the exhibition of sensationally heavy ones of rough quality. The energetic committee have shown commendable enterprise in the matter of arrangements, and have left nothing to be desired.

NOR for many years have the ranks of science sustained so severe a loss as that caused by the death of Professor John Tyndall last month. He was a Nestor and an Agamemnon combined, and with Prof. Huxley, who still survives, held a foremost place, for many years, in the highest circle of British scientists. The work he accomplished was enormous, and will endure. He was born in Ireland of humble origin but he lived to marry a daughter of Lord Claude Hamilton, a scion of the house of Abercorn, one of the proudest and haughtiest in the Irish and British peerages. He was an all round scholar and although practically self-taught was master of greater elegance of diction and of a finer literary culture than any of his great contemporaries in the world of science, such as Darwin, Huxley, Thompson, or many men whose brilliance at the universities boded brilliant achievements in after life. His success, so pronounced and genuine, should be an incentive to every clever boy. The farm has been called the laboratory of the world. Taken intelligently it is so, and ought to send forth youths with ambition, talent and ability to capture earth's prizes from all comers. To all such aspirants Tyndall's career ought to furnish a stimulating example.

TO the farmer the seasons of the year are of especial interest. He is very much the child of nature. How eagerly he looks out for the first signs of spring, and not less eagerly for first rays of summer sunshine; his eyes roam over the fields for the coming of the harvest, and the appearance of the winter still finds him scanning skies and the horizon for signs of the seasons. And the New Year comes to him full of meaning. It is the dividing line of his winter. Fall work is over, the barns have been made comfortable, his cattle and implements have been housed as well as possible, that is, if the farmer is a progressive, enlightened husbandman, and he is maturing his plans for the year which has just dawned. If he be wise the pleasure of the season will not swallow up all his time and thinking powers. The festivities which brighten many a home and foster good fellowship and good feeling between friends and neighbors, need not be impaired in the least by a careful survey of the past year and by attention to the plans for the future. Now is the time, when quiet rest broods over the face of nature, to take stock and prepare for the busy activities of a few months hence.

IN the month of November the lungs of two Canadian cattle, which, after having been examined by the government expert in England had been declared to be infected with pleuropneumonia, were received by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. These cattle, it will be remembered, were slaughtered by order of the British Government inspectors out of the Canadian cattle shipped to England by steamers *Lake Winnipeg* and *Hurona* this summer. Sir Charles Tupper used every effort to have it shown that the experts were at fault in pronouncing the cattle diseased with pleuropneumonia, and further examinations of the lungs which were made tended to make it appear that the reports made after the first examination of the lungs were at fault. It was arranged that the lungs should be sealed up and sent to Canada for still further examination here. They reached Ottawa, as has been said, and were sent at once to Montreal, where Dr. McEachran, Dominion Veterinary inspector, and Professor Adami, of McGill College, went immediately to work upon them. The reports of those two gentlemen were received at the Department of Agriculture the other day. They made their reports independently, but the results arrived at are practically the same. Both Dr. McEachran and Prof. Adami declare that Mr. Brown, the British Government expert, who declared so positively that the lungs were affected with contagious pleuropneumonia, made that declaration upon wholly insufficient grounds. The lungs, by the time they came to Canada, were, of course, not in the best possible condition for examination, but Dr. McEachran and Professor Adami, as the result of their work, are satisfied that the English experts entirely mistook the nature of such indications as they found. The lungs were not in a wholly healthy condition, but, according to Dr. McEachran and Professor Adami, they certainly showed no trace of contagious pleuropneumonia infection. Mr. McEachran says that the British Government experts simply made out a case to support a foregone conclusion, and he quotes Mr. Brown's conclusion that contagious pleuropneumonia of the American type must be prevalent among Canadian cattle as bearing on its very face its own disproof, because if it were true, how could it be that the ravages of contagious pleuropneumonia have not been evident in Canada? This seems fairly conclusive, and the reports should have a good effect in Britain.

IN his evidence before the Agricultural Commission of Great Britain, Lord Wantago has given an interesting account of how he deals with his land and the tenants, which is worth record as exhibiting a side of English land administration that has been all too rare in other parts of the kingdom. He said that "he owned about 18,000 acres in Berkshire, and farmed 4,127 acres, which he had taken by degrees as the tenants had given up. He never dispossessed a tenant. The land in hand he charged at a rent reduced forty per cent., and had paid a profit of some £300 a year, besides paying five per cent. on the tenants' capital; but during the last two years there had been a loss. On his large farm in the down district he had had to make reductions of fifty per cent. The small farmers, who by themselves or their families do most of the work, had, he thought, stood the times best. He had a dozen competitors recently for a farm of about 120 acres. He had made permanent reductions in rent rather than temporary, in order to enable tenants to obtain a reduction of their rates. He favored small holdings, and had aided to start a company for splitting up an estate into small holdings, which, however, had not been financially successful. He suggested that several men might combine into a syndicate for taking big farms. He had no leases in his Berkshire property, his tenants preferring yearly agreements." Referring to his Nottingham estate, Lord Wantago showed that his net receipts had fallen from £17,000 a year in 1877 to £12,000 a year at present, while expenditure

on improvements had risen from £1,000 to £8,000. He also described the system on which he has worked the land thrown on his hands. He started on his land in hand a system of profit-sharing in 1887, about 100 men having a bonus divided amongst them, a bonus being paid only to men who have worked two years on the farm. One fourth of the net profit was divided on the principle of ten shares to the manager, two to each foreman, one to each labourer, and a half share to a boy. The rent, interest, and expenses of the farm were all allowed for first, the profit being estimated on an average of years, not on each year. If there was no profit the men did not share in the loss. The bonus had ranged from 10s. to 60s. per man. He had a co-operative store in connection with the farm for butchery, grocery, and bakery, which was conducted on the Rochdale system. With regard to wages, he paid the ordinary rate of the neighborhood, 10s. a week, but the yearly earnings averaged 14s. a week. Cottage rents were about 1s. 6d. a week." This is a very valuable object-lesson; but it lacks one element; it does not record what years there were losses, or what the losses were; without this item it may be thought that only a large capitalist can indulge in profit-sharing on a farm.

Do not grease chickens if it can be avoided, as too much grease is injurious, and never use coal oil. If the large lice are found use lard or sweet oil, the oil being preferred. Ten drops of oil of pennyroyal may be added to a large tablespoonful of the oil, and with the finger rub one or two drops only of the oil well into the down of the neck and head of each chick.

Farmers' Institutes.

FARMERS will be interested in knowing who their instructors at the forthcoming meeting of the Institutes will be, and the dates and places of meeting during the month of January. By the courtesy of the Minister of Agriculture we are able to furnish a full list to our readers. It is hereby given:—

DIVISION I.—William Rennie, A. Elliot, and D. Z. Fraser.

Durham (South Grey).....	2nd
Kenilworth (East Wellington).....	3rd
Damascus (East Wellington).....	4th
Hanover (South Grey).....	5th
Tara (North Bruce).....	6th
Port Elgin (North Bruce).....	8th
Paisley (Centre Bruce).....	9th
Edengrove (South Bruce).....	10th
Mildmay (South Bruce).....	11th
Clifford (West Wellington).....	12th
Listowel (North Perth).....	13th
Milvorton (North Perth).....	15th
Brussels (East Huron).....	16th and 17th
Ripley (Centre Bruce).....	18th
Kintail (West Huron).....	19th and 20th

DIVISION II.—C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., L. Patton, and D. W. Beadle.

Parkhill (North Middlesex).....	2nd
Forest (East Lambton).....	3rd and 4th
Brigden (West Lambton).....	5th
Petrolia (West Lambton).....	6th
Appin (West Middlesex).....	8th and 9th
Glanworth (East Middlesex).....	10th and 11th
Brucefield (South Huron).....	12th
Exeter (South Huron).....	13th
Coldstream (North Middlesex).....	15th and 16th
St. Marys (South Perth).....	17th and 18th
New Hamburg (South Waterloo).....	19th and 20th

DIVISION III.—Professor Shuttleworth, H. L. Hatt, B.S.A., and W. S. Fraser.

Ingersoll (South Oxford).....	2nd
Cratham (West Kent).....	3rd
Dresden (East Kent).....	4th
Comber (North Essex).....	5th
Windsor (North Essex).....	6th
Leamington (South Essex).....	8th and 9th
Merlin (West Kent).....	10th
Highgate (East Kent).....	11th
Dutton (West Elgin).....	12th
Snedden (West Elgin).....	13th
Aylmer (East Elgin).....	15th and 16th
Deini (North Norfolk).....	17th
Port Rowan (South Norfolk).....	18th
Vittoria (South Norfolk).....	19th
Waterford (North Norfolk).....	20th

DIVISION IV.—D. McCrae, Thomas Mason, and A. H. Pettit.

Burford (South Brant).....	2nd and 3rd
Tilsenburg (South Oxford).....	4th
Selkirk (Haldimand).....	5th and 6th
Marshville (Monck).....	8th
Stevensville (Welland).....	9th
Dunnville (Monck).....	16th
Port Robinson (Welland).....	12th
Grimsby (Lincoln).....	13th
Smithville (Lincoln).....	15th
Stony Creek (South Wentworth).....	16th
Waterdown (North Wentworth).....	17th
Ancaster (South Wentworth).....	18th
St. George (North Brant).....	19th and 20th

DIVISION V.—Hon. Charles Drury, Simpson Rennie, John J. Lenton, and L. G. Jarvis.

Embro (North Oxford).....	2nd
Drumbo (North Oxford).....	3rd
Freelton (North Wentworth).....	4th
Milton (Halton).....	5th
Georgetown (Halton).....	6th
Waterloo (North Waterloo).....	8th and 9th
Guelph (South Wellington).....	10th and 11th
Drayton (West Wellington).....	12th
Arthur (West Wellington).....	13th
Elora (Centre Wellington).....	15th
Belwood (Centre Wellington).....	16th
Orangeville (Dufferin).....	17th
Shelburne (Dufferin).....	18th
Melton (Peel).....	19th
Brampton (Peel).....	20th

DIVISION VI.—Professor Reed, T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., and W. H. McNish.

Flesherton (Centre Grey).....	2nd
Owen Sound (North Grey).....	3rd
Meaford (North Grey).....	4th
Thorntony (Centre Grey).....	5th
Stayner (West Simcoe).....	6th
New Lowell (Centre Simcoe).....	8th
Cookstown (South Simcoe).....	9th
Alliston (West Simcoe).....	10th
Penetanguishene (Centre Simcoe).....	11th and 12th
Coldwater (East Simcoe).....	13th
Orillia (East Simcoe).....	15th
Churchill (South Simcoe).....	16th
Newmarket (North York).....	17th and 18th
Woodbridge (West York).....	19th
Weston (West York).....	20th

DIVISION VII.—Professor Panton, Joseph Vuill, and John Jackson.

Little York (East York).....	2nd and 3rd
Exbridge (North Ontario).....	4th
Beaverton (North Ontario).....	5th
Little Britain (West Victoria).....	6th
Lindsay (West Victoria).....	8th
Bobaygeon (East Victoria).....	9th
Fenelon Falls (East Victoria).....	10th
Peterborough (West Peterborough).....	11th
Warkworth (East Northumberland).....	12th and 13th
Keene (East Peterborough).....	15th
Lakefield (West Peterborough).....	16th
Norwood (East Peterborough).....	17th
Claremont (South Ontario).....	18th
Whitby (South Ontario).....	19th

DIVISION VIII.—Richard Gibson, H. L. Beckett, B.S.A., and Henry Arkell.

Newburg (Addington).....	2nd
Stella (Lennox).....	3rd
Napanee (Lennox).....	4th
Shannonville (East Hastings).....	5th
Bloomfield (Prince Edward).....	6th
Demorestville (Prince Edward).....	8th
Fenella (West Northumberland).....	10th
Baltimore (West Northumberland).....	11th
Orono (West Durham).....	12th
Downmanville (West Durham).....	13th

DIVISION IX.—John McMillan, M.P., Captain G. Farewell, and I. W. Steinhoff.

South Finch (Stormont).....	2nd and 3rd
Mountain Station (Dundas).....	4th
Merrickville (North Grenville).....	5th and 6th
Spencerville (South Grenville).....	8th
Iroquois (Dundas).....	9th
Cornwall Centre (Cornwall).....	10th and 11th
Lyn (Brockville).....	12th
Mallorytown (Brockville).....	13th
Lausdowne (South Leeds).....	15th
Delta (South Leeds).....	16th
Kingston (Frontenac).....	17th and 18th
Centreville (Addington).....	19th

DIVISION X.—John T. Hobson, G. E. Day, B.S.A., and R. F. Holtermann.

Tweed (East Hastings).....	2nd
Lanark Village (North Lanark).....	3rd
McDonald's Corners (North Lanark).....	4th
Perth (South Lanark).....	5th
Smith's Falls (South Lanark).....	6th
Codden (North Renfrew).....	8th
Peurbroke (North Renfrew).....	9th
Renfrew (South Renfrew).....	10th and 11th
Manotick (Carleton).....	12th and 13th
Alexandria (Glengarry).....	15th
St. Raphael (Glengarry).....	16th
Vankieck Hill (Prescott).....	17th and 18th
Rockland (Russell).....	19th and 20th

Maskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma are to be arranged for at a later date.



1st.—General Lyon Freemantle appointed governor of Malta. Major-General Alexander Cunningham died at Kensington.

2nd.—Mr. MacNaughton elected to the Ontario Legislature for North Bruce, and Mr. MacCallum for East Lambton. Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal opened by the Governor-General.

4th.—Prof. John Tyndall died. Mr. Roderick McLennan, of Glen Donald, Glengarry, father of Mr. Roderick McLennan, M.P., died at the age of 90. The banks located at Winnipeg established a clearing house, the first clearances to-day amounting to \$183,331.

5th.—Lord Roberts has declined the governorship of Malta. Annual meeting of the Fruit Growers Associations opened at Peterborough. Budget speech delivered in Quebec legislature.

6th.—Lehigh Valley Railway strike ended. Total general loss incurred by the coal mines strike estimated at £3,000,000. Steamship *Waldo R. Avery* with 70,000 bushels of corn burned in the straits of Mackinaw.

7th.—John Bruin, Q.C., Toronto, died suddenly. Lieut. Col. Dawson retired from command of the Royal Grenadiers. Mr. Rudolphe Ladame, Q.C., Ex-Minister of Justice, died at Montreal.

8th.—Signor Crispi formed an Italian ministry. Storm of extraordinary severity swept the British Coast. Serious illness of Mr. Gladstone reported.

9th.—Scotch miners' strike ended. The new building of the Art Institute, Chicago, formally opened. Sentence of death passed on Leblanc, Winnipeg, commuted to fifteen years penal servitude.

11th.—Welland canal closed for the season. Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Herbert Tupper banquetted by the conservatives of Halifax.

12th.—The Governor-General presented with an address by the Presbytery of Ottawa. Mr. Gladstone planted a tree on the lawn at Sandhill Park, the residence of Sir Henry Hayter.

13th.—Liberal victory at Prince Edward Island Legislative elections. South Australian House of Assembly passed a bill doubling the S.D.P. tax for one year.

14.—Charles Lucey was hanged at Brockville gaol. Right Rev. Samuel Gregg, Bishop of Cork, elected primate of all Ireland.

15.—Earl Beattie died. The Queen ordered sculptor Glassby to execute a bust of the late Prince Alexander of Battenburg.

16th.—Omaha telephone wires were placed underground to-day. Prof. Henry Warren Torrey, one of the oldest professors of Harvard University, died. The city of St. Thomas flooded very badly.

18th.—Premier Greenway sold the Manitoba building at the World's Fair. Large consignment of Canadian apples to London, Eng., speedily disposed of at good prices.

19th.—Manitoba Legislature called to meet on January 11th. Mrs. Brady, of Ottawa, died to-day in her one hundred and third year.

20th.—Lady Aberdeen held her first "At Home" at Rideau Hall. Andrew F. Gault appointed a director of the Bank of Montreal.

21st.—The arrears of unpaid taxes in Serbia amount to thirty million francs. Mr. Thomas Cochrane, a big rancher and mine owner of Alberta, is of the opinion that the ranching business in the North-West has seen its best days.

22nd.—In connection with the Ardnamont tragedy, A. J. Monson charged at Edinburgh with the murder of Lieut. Hambraugh, was discharged. The Right Hon. Edwin Stanhope, Secretary of State for War in the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury, died suddenly at Seven Oaks, Kent, yesterday morning.

23rd.—The British Admiralty has issued orders for the immediate construction of a first class torpedo boat. Sir George Elliot, who was a member of the Imperial Parliament for eighteen years, died in London on Saturday, in his eightieth year.

25th.—A printer named Sivopol, 22 years of age, has been arrested for implication in the Barcelona dynamite outrages, and has confessed. Major Nieber, of the general staff, has been appointed commander of the balloon department of the Prussian army.

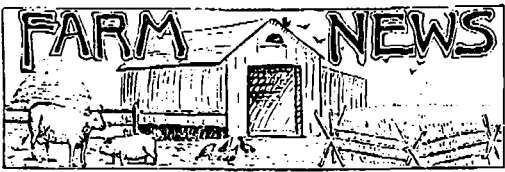
26th.—The Patrons of Industry of Addington and Lennox have decided to bring out candidates for the Ontario Legislature at the next election. Quantities of war material are being shipped from the Italian arsenals to Massawa, on the Red Sea.

27th.—Rev. T. W. Winfield appointed chaplain to his Excellency the Governor-General. Coroner's inquest in the Williams' murder case held at Brampton.

28th.—Vaillant confessed having thrown the dynamite bomb in the French chamber of deputies.

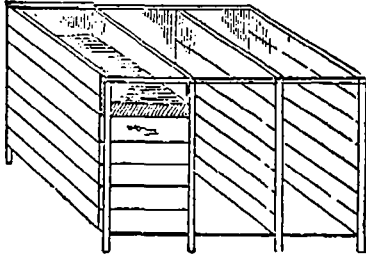
29th.—Art Exhibition by the Canadian Artists Association opened at Hamilton. Rev. Cyrus H. Rice, St. John, N. B., committed suicide.

30th.—Duke and Duchess of York invited by the Australasian premier to visit the antipodean colonies.



Substitute for a Silo.

A GERMAN farmer gives the following substitute for a silo: A box is built out of pine scantlings and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards, with the top and front open, the whole divided into three equal compartments, each to hold an entire day's feed for all animals, space being calculated on the basis of two cubic feet for each cow. A three-inch layer of chopped hay and straw is now spread evenly on the floor of the first compartment; then follows a thin layer of sliced man-golds which have previously been mixed with

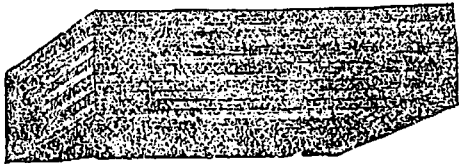


SUBSTITUTE FOR A SILO.

the daily allowance of oil meal and bran; then another layer of chopped hay and straw, treading down firm as it grows up and setting in front boards as needed. When full a board covering is put on. On the second day the next compartment is similarly filled and on the third the last one. On the third day we commence to feed from the first compartment: this has now become thoroughly heated and has entered into a sweet fermentation, giving an agreeable odor to the whole mixture, and the avidity with which it is consumed proves that it is relished.

Box for Storing Bacon.

If the smoke-house is very dark and close so that flies or bugs will not be tempted or can get in, all that is necessary is to have the meat hanging on the pegs; but if not, even when the meat is bagged there is danger of worms. How to make a box that will be bug-proof, rat-proof and at the same time cool may be learned from the following remarks:



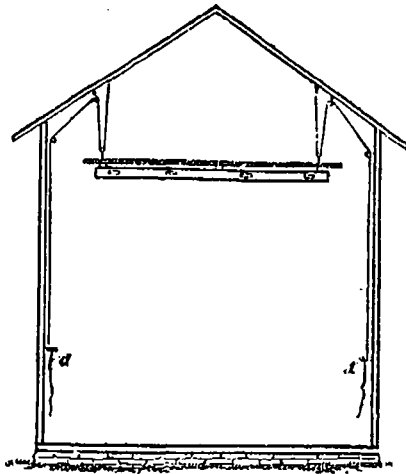
BOX FOR STORING BACON.

Make a frame of one inch thick, and two or three inch wide, plank with a close plank bottom; cover the whole box with wire cloth, such as is used for screens. Let the wire cloth be on the outside, so that the meat will not touch it. The top may be of plank and fit perfectly tight, so that no insect can creep under. Of course the box can be made of any size desired. It will be well to have the strips nailed quite closely together, say about one and a half inches apart. When the meat is put in, lay sticks between, so that the pieces will not touch. If the box is made carefully, it is absolutely bug-proof and rat-proof, affording ventilation at the same time, and so preventing molding.

Shelter for the Hay Rack.

ONE of the most cumbersome implements on the farm is the hay rack or rigging which takes up so much room that farmers leave it out of doors when not in use. A good hayrack is worth

at least ten dollars, and leaving it exposed to the weather throughout the year, renders it liable to give out in some vital part in five or six years, and the failure is apt to occur in a time of greatest need. A convenient place for the hayrack is in the barn loft. To hoist it near the roof two pulleys are used at each end. The position is shown in the illustration. The rack

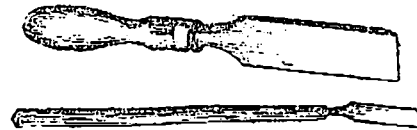


HAYRACK IN BARN.

is raised directly from the wagon by one man, who pulls up each end a few feet at a time and winding the lower end of the rope about a strong pin at *a*. It can be raised entirely out of the way of the threshing machine, or other farm implements, and when it is to be used one man can easily lower it upon the wagon.

Weeding Chisels.

FOLLOWING illustration shows how a weeding chisel can be inserted in a long hoe or fork handle, and it is then feasible to stand up while fighting the weeds, which often grow faster than one man can pull them by hand. Narrow

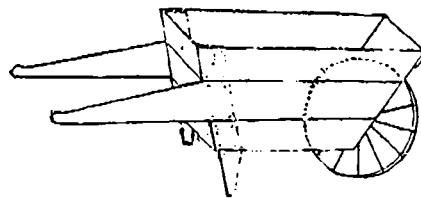


WEEDING CHISELS.

hand hoes, or the tomahawk or arrow head hoes may do good service, but they cannot compete with a long handled weeding chisel in the hands of a vigorous gardener. The chisel is especially adapted for the weeding of sugar beets and other root crops in weedy or dried-out soil.

A Serviceable Wheelbarrow.

THE following illustration contributed by G. W. Rice, of Illinois, to the *American Agriculturist*, shows a strong, serviceable wheelbarrow, suitable for farm work. It can be made of any size. The wheel is set into the box, as shown in the sketch, the axle being stapled directly to the lower front edge of the box. A hood, made of boards with sheet iron top, is placed over the wheel inside the box. The wheel



A SERVICEABLE WHEELBARROW.

is two feet high. The legs are ten inches long below the box and form the frame of the box. The handles are two feet long, and the same boards may be made to project forward far enough to hold the axle of the wheel, if one does not want the wheel to set into the box, this barrow is light and strong and will carry heavy loads of farm materials when it is not convenient to use a horse.

A Convenient Barn.

IN the accompanying illustrations are given the elevation and the interior arrangement of a farm barn that probably gives the most room for the money of any that could be devised. Its square construction and flat roof permits all the hay and fodder to be placed above the first floor, thus leaving this entire floor free for the

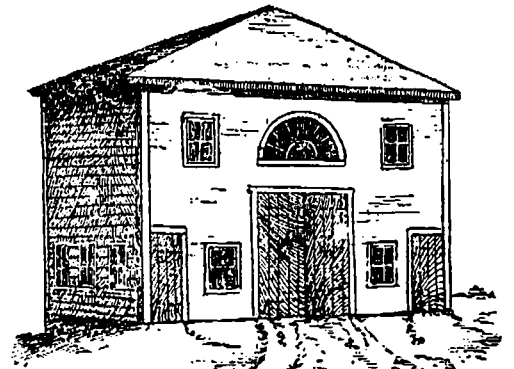


FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

quartering of stock, while the cellar below can be utilized for the storing of roots, which should form no inconsiderable part of the feed consumed by the stock, and for the storage of the manure, the root cellar being, of course, separated from the manure pit by a tight wall. A perspective view of the barn is shown in Fig. 1.

Such a barn is excellently adapted for the keeping of sheep, three sides of it being devoted to the pens for these, while the feeding of all the sheep can be done from the main floor; or, it can be very well made to serve the purpose of a dairy barn, with a silo in one corner, extending from a cemented floor in the cellar to the hay and fodder floor. When arranged for sheep, the pens can be advantageously arranged, as shown in Fig. 2, each pen having communication with the neighboring pen, and also with the feeding floor. An inside feeding rack may be used, into which hay and other fodder can be pitched directly from the feeding floor, and this, in some respects, is the best plan to pursue,

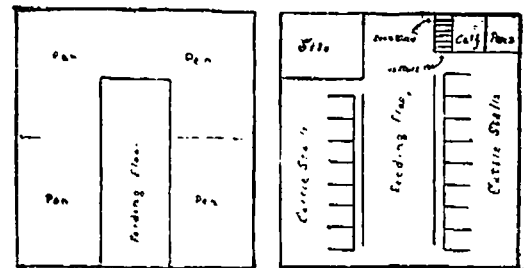


FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN FOR SHEEP BARN. FIG. 3. FLOOR PLAN FOR DAIRY BARN.

for it permits a tight board fence between the feeding floor and the pens, to a height of three feet or so, thus keeping the lambs from coming through from the pens to the feeding floor and soiling the floor and hay. But if the flocks are fed directly from this floor, let a perpendicular opening be provided for each sheep to feed through, rather than the long horizontal opening provided by the removal of one board from the partition, which is so commonly seen, but which necessitates the wearing off of all the wool above the sheep's necks, to the loss of the wool and to the sheep's manifest disfigurement. These upright openings can be made by removing at least two boards from the partition and using slats, or rounds just far enough apart to admit a sheep's head and neck with the greatest comfort. If the barn is to be used for dairy purposes, an interior arrangement, such as seen in Fig. 3, will be found convenient. In either case hay and fodder is placed in the second storey by driving the hay carts into the central feeding floor and raising their contents through a central "well," or large opening in the center storey floor by means of a hay fork, this well being properly protected by a tight wall around it four feet or more in height. To make it impossible for children to fall through such an opening, even though protected by a high wall, the opening may be covered, when not in use, by a hinged grating.—*American Agriculturist*.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LOOKING FORWARD.

It is not a simple matter to transform a wild waste, inhabited only by uncivilized Indians and wild animals, as our broad plains were but a few years since, into a land of golden grain and fields filled with countless flocks and herds, and homes of plenty and comfort and the peace that comes with prosperity. Such a change brings with it times of trial. Such a time is now with us, but it is only a passing cloud. Our fertile lands and inexhaustible coal fields—our mountain sides covered with valuable timber and seamed with minerals and metals—our health-giving climate—will be the homes of millions yet to be in the coming days.

Land and railways galore have unwittingly tended, in our case, to increase the hardships and drawbacks incident to the building up of a new country. Instead of bunching together, settlers have been tempted to scatter themselves far apart. The result is, lack of neighborly intercourse and mutual help in time of need, poor roads, schooling for children hard to get, and an absence of the enjoyment of civilized society. For we are sociable beings. Though we may scandalize our neighbors—make much of their little failings—mingling with them brightens our lives and heightens our enjoyment. This isolation is just now a disagreeable feature. It will work its own remedy in time. The families of the present settlers will have room to spread and take root around the old homestead, and in their cozy homes replete with every comfort tell their children and their children's children of the hardships and toil of the lives of the early settlers on the plains.

It cannot be denied that the holdings are generally too large for the capital that the majority of the settlers possess. It is a generally expressed opinion that to successfully carry on a mixed farming 320 acres are needed. That means a large outlay for fencing, implements, horses or oxen, and quite an amount of hired labor. It is questionable, had one the means, if it would be wise to sink so much capital in a new country at the start. And many have not. And some have borrowed and lost all. The most prosperous countries in the world are where farms of say 100 acres or less are the rule. It is more profitable to raise forty bushels per acre off 20 acres than ten bushels per acre off 80 acres. And that is about the difference between well-tilled, well-fenced land, well and carefully harvested crops and poorly worked, poorly fenced fields, hurriedly and slovenly harvested. Many of our people are land poor. They are scattering their time, strength and energy over too large an acreage—the result is disappointment and discouragement. In the older countries of the Old World, the smaller the holdings the greater the yield per acre. Japan takes the lead, supporting 10,000,000 population on an area not so large as the Province of Ontario. Next comes Belgium, Holland, France and so on, as the farms get larger the yield per acre gets smaller.

Wheat has been grown far too exclusively. On many farms this winter the diet will be mainly bread and tea. This ought not to be. There is no reason why it should be. One reason given is that there are so many unmarried

men carrying on farming, and of course they cannot be expected to raise garden truck and look after poultry, etc. But there are many farmers with families who could carry themselves in comfort through times like these were they to spend a portion of their time now unprofitably spent on wheat growing in keeping a garden, raising poultry, having a few sheep, milk cows, making butter, etc.

We wish we could buttonhole many of our farmer friends and not let them go till they were satisfied to put away this "only wheat growing" fad, and seek to make homes in the true sense of the word, surrounded with the comforts and conveniences which mark the older settled districts of Ontario.

The outlook is bright. Even if wheat keeps down to its present low price it will be a blessing in disguise to our country in the years to come. The sooner our country is a country of homes and not merely a country of "wheat growers" the sooner will its natural wealth and resources be developed and utilized.

Profit by the past and let us have the same faith that as we believe the sunrise will come tomorrow so sure will our broad country become a land of milk and honey, a land of plenty and comfort and delight to teeming millions.

A LATE despatch from Montreal says:—Minerals are plentiful in the North-West, and this was verified this morning by the visit of a miner, Mr. A. A. McRae, from Edmonton. He is in the city at present and he carried with him several beautiful nuggets of fine gold, worth at least \$500, which he found in the Saskatchewan River, twelve miles above Edmonton. Messrs. G. Baillie & Sons, jewellers, of Fortification

Lane, melted these nuggets this morning, and they say that rarely in this city has so much been melted at once. It has a beautiful yellow color and not so brittle as some of the gold found in other parts of the world. It resembles very much our Nova Scotia gold, and it is 24 carats fine, better than that of the Mint, which is only 22 carats fine. Mining is carried on up the Saskatchewan River about forty miles, and a company will go sixty miles further. The Mackenzie and Peace rivers have not been explored for gold. The miners generally separate the gold from the sand and put into nuggets with quicksilver. Then it is submitted to the action of fire, and the quicksilver evaporates. Mr. McRae had about two pounds of it, which he found only after a few weeks' work. It is valued at about \$20 an ounce. Silver is also found in the mountains, and coal is very cheap, costing on delivery only \$2.25 a ton.

This high compliment to Canada is taken from the *Chicago Interior*:—"We are not so anxious to annex Canada as we are to see some of her good ideas transplanted to this side of the border. Throughout the whole extent of her vast western dominions you will not find an outlaw, or hear of a case of lynching. It is not because she has to deal with a class of frontiersmen so different from those of our own western states, but because she has laws and executes them. You can go nowhere, not even in the fastnesses of the Rockies or the isolation of the Selkirks, without finding the scarlet uniforms of her mounted police. You feel everywhere the presence of protecting law. You are made to realize that you are in a land of order, and that your person and property are under the care of the commonwealth. In too many of our own communities we are fast relapsing into that barbarism in which private revenge becomes the miserable substitute for public justice. In so far as we do this we are centuries behind our age."



THE reproach under which the British farmer so long lies for his apathy to scientific methods of farming and scientific facts bearing on his calling has long been proverbial. The English mind is constitutionally conservative and the farmer has inherited his full share of the national commodity. But that great educator, necessity, is beginning to compel the attention of the British tiller of the soil to the resources of modern progress. Competition from abroad, hard times, high rents and bad harvests are bringing out the inherent enterprise of the Teuton and the scythe is laid aside for the reaper as the hook was for the scythe. Nay, more, it is not only on the larger farms in the hands of the squire or rich farmer, that signs of progress are to be found. The average leaseholder and his man Hodge, the small holder of a few acres, indeed, all along the line the change is to be noted. The better class of farmers and the more intelligent land owners, who have come to the conclusion that if a man owns land he must attend to its management as much as the manufacturer must attend to his business, are also showing greater interest than ever in scientific pursuits connected with the soil and its products. A recent evidence of this fact, and one which will be heard of with interest all over the agricultural world, was furnished at Rothamsted, the famous residence of Sir John Bennet Lawes and his colleague, Dr. Joseph Henry Gilbert. These two names are well-known in the scientific world and chiefly for the attention which they have devoted to the science of the farm during the long period of fifty years. It may seem strange that work such as theirs should not have had any public recognition until now. The fact that no public notice was sooner bestowed upon services which merited the highest public honor illustrates the want of organization and live touch among the farmers of England. But indeed, this is true to a very considerable degree of our Canadian farmers. Whatever be the fundamental reason, the farmer seems less desirous than the artisan to combine with his fellows for the furtherance of common interest. But to come back to the incident at Rothamsted. On Sir John's farm and at his own expense he and Dr. Gilbert devoted years of research and experiment, the result of which was beneficially shared in to some extent by the country at large. When scientific ideas forced themselves on the farmers as a whole, the valuable character of the work of these two devoted men dawned upon the leaders of agriculture, and the feelings which were aroused made up in enthusiasm what had been lacking in readiness. The upshot was a massive presentation which was a notable recognition of the services of both gentlemen. In an open marquee facing Harpenden Common and overshadowed by two stately elms in full foliage there assembled some of the highest and most deeply interested representatives of the English farming interests. With Mr. Herbert Gardner, who as Minister of Agriculture, represented the State, were the Duke of Devonshire, president of the Royal Agricultural Society; and the Duke of Westminster, ex-president, both territorial magnates; Sir Jacob Wilson, of the newer, and Mr. Albert Pell, of the older, type of practical high class farmers; Dr. Armstrong, of the Chemical Society; Mr. Ernest Clarke, secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society; Mr. Charles Whitehead, Dr. J. Augustus Vaelcker, Dr. Bernard Dyer, Sir John Hooker, and many other distinguished men. Lady Lawes was present to witness the honor to be paid to her husband and to Dr. Gilbert. Visitors who had arrived early, had an opportunity of inspecting the fields on Sir John's estate, where the results of long years of chemical experiments in supplying artificially to soils the aids needed to promote the healthy growth and full fruition of crops were manifest. The event of the day was the presentation of a strikingly appropriate memorial, consisting of a rough granite boulder eight tons in weight, brought from Thorp in Westmorland, and fixed in a base in front of the

laboratory of the two scientists who were honored. On the smooth part of the stone was the inscription:—"To commemorate the completion of fifty years of continuous experiments (first of their kind in Agriculture), conducted at Rothamsted by Sir John Bennet Lawes and Joseph Henry Gilbert, A.D. 1893." Other gifts were a portrait of Sir John presented to himself and wife, and a piece of plate to Dr. Gilbert, and numerous addresses to both from the leading agricultural societies of England and the two foremost agricultural associations of France. Though not directly represented, as France was by M. Johannet, who read, in French, the address from France, agricultural associations in the United States, Russia, and other countries had sent felicitations on the event. The reply of Sir John and of Dr. Gilbert, telling of their difficulties in combating prejudice, and establishing their facts, were of a most interesting nature.

THERE are failures in all kinds of business. Some men seem born to fail. At least there are some who never make a success of anything. Some men have started out under exceptionally favorable circumstances and have failed, while others apparently less gifted, and with less capital at their command, have stepped in and succeeded. It is a noticeable thing in the business world, that almost invariably when a man fails, some one is ready to step in and take his place, in full confidence that he can make a success of the enterprise. Failure is sometimes the result of accident, or of a combination of circumstances over which one may have no control, such for instance as repeated losses by fire. Many failures, however, are avoidable. The individual has a good deal to do with the result. Generally speaking, incompetency and neglect are the principal causes of failure in ordinary commercial business. Lack of knowledge of the particular business embarked in, as well as lack of ability, generally lead to a large number of failures. Laziness, lack of push, intemperance, gambling are simply different forms of neglect. But come how they may, failures are bound to occur, from one cause or another, while complete success is seldom attained in business. Statistics show that complete and continuous success in business is the great exception—failure eventually is the rule.

FARMERS also fail occasionally; but there are certainly fewer failures among them than there are among the general mercantile class. Farmers fail from the same reasons which cause failure among business men. Some are incompetent, and seem to be unable to acquire sufficient knowledge to enable them to direct their efforts successfully. Others are neglectful, through lack of ambition, intemperance, etc. An intelligent person can tell at a glance almost, whether a farmer is prospering or otherwise. If things have a tidy appearance about the farm, the implements put away carefully when not in use, and the live stock looks thrifty, you can set it down that the farmer is prospering. I know a man who judges the farmer by his live stock. He says if he wishes to form an opinion as to the condition of a farmer, he always looks at his live stock. If the stock appear thrifty and healthy, well cared for and well fed, and are of a quiet and domesticated disposition, you will always find the owner to be a prosperous man. On the other hand, if the stock are poor and scrubby looking, of a wild disposition, and generally give evidence of rough treatment, you will find a man who is not making a success of farming. He may be making a living, and paying his way by hard work, but he is not a progressive agriculturalist, and is not getting ahead in the world very much, or improving his surroundings. The rule may not work in every case, but it is no doubt true in the majority of cases.

ANOTHER friend judges the condition of a farmer by his implements. If the plow is left sticking in the ground where the last furrow was turned, or the harrow clogged up with weeds and grass at the end of the last trip across the field, or the binder out in the centre of the field where the last sheaf was cut, the conditions do not seem to indicate a prosperous state of things. Care of implements and tools, neatness about the farm, and live stock well cared for, are combinations which go with successful farming. Where these are lacking, there is sure to be a leakage somewhere, which is telling against the farmer. There is a loss in neglecting to take proper care of implements and tools, and there is a loss in neglecting the stock. In the latter care there is the loss of the greater profit which is obtained from a good class of stock, as compared with a poor class. Well bred and well cared for animals always return a better profit than roughly handled scrubs.

FARMERS sometimes fail in Manitoba. Capital is a fine thing in starting any business, and farming is not an exception to the general rule. If there is experience and intelligence behind the capital, the possession of a little of the needful is a great thing. But how often have we seen failures among men who started with capital, while others who had little more than a hopeful heart and willing hands, have quickly forged ahead to a position of comparative independence and comfort. Illustrations of this class have not been exceedingly rare in Manitoba, among the farmers, and the same thing has been noticed in mercantile life here and elsewhere.

WHILE wheat is cheap in Manitoba, most other lines of produce are bringing good prices. Oats are bringing as high a price as can be obtained by the Ontario farmer. The western farmer receives more for his butter and eggs than his Ontario brother, while the price of poultry here is double its value in Ontario. Beef is not a high price, but other meats and live stock command high prices. Altogether, those farmers in Manitoba who have any quantity of general produce to sell, should not do so badly, when they can buy most articles at current low values.

Manitoba Hay Meadows.

THE most remarkable hay meadows in Manitoba are along the shores of the Cypress river. The stream having issued from the ranges of hills to the south, flows north some distance through an excellent district where the land is rolling, then enters a flat country that lies between the hills and the sandy ground near the Assiniboine. The greater portion of the level district is composed of excellent farming lands and is just now dotted by thousands of stacks of ripe and well matured grain. Near the river the land is lower and scores of sections are or have been covered by an exceedingly heavy growth of grass. The number of stacks of hay that have been put up is prodigious, and should a fire start this fall in the valley of the Cypress, there would be a conflagration such as was never before experienced in Manitoba. The large drain constructed by the government, although only about four miles long, will shorten the course of the Cypress about twenty-five or thirty miles; the fall will be about forty feet, and it is possible when the water has enlarged and deepened the drain there will be important changes in the great valley of grass. The Glenboro branch of the C.P.R. crosses the level tract of country and the little town of Cypress River is the business centre of the district.—Pilot Mound *Sentinel*.

Broom Corn grown in Manitoba.

LAST spring Hammill, Carroll & Co., manufacturers of brooms, etc., Winnipeg, sent to Chicago for a limited quantity of broom corn seed for the purpose of testing it in Manitoba. The seed was distributed among two or three farmers near Winnipeg, and a short time since the first sample of the product was brought in. This was grown at Bird's Hill, a few miles east of Winnipeg, and the result has been very satisfactory. The Winnipeg firm pronounce it a first-class article of broom corn, and they are quite delighted with the experiment. They will bring in a larger quantity of seed for next season, and if the result is again favorable, they hope to induce farmers to go extensively into growing broom corn. Many tons of this product are annually consumed in Canada, though it has not heretofore been grown in this country. It is imported from Chicago, and is grown principally in the States of Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas. From the result of the experiment this year Hammill, Carroll & Co. believe that Manitoba could grow broom corn to supply not only the local demand but also Eastern Canada. The imported product costs \$75 to \$100 per ton, at which price it is a very profitable crop where it can be grown to advantage.—*Commercial.*

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.

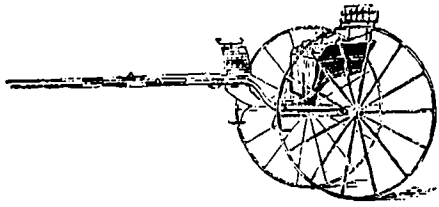
The following choice lands in various parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories are offered for sale at most reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Particulars may be had from, or offers of purchase made to the individuals as designated below.

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	NWT	Moosomin	Colin McLean, Moosomin, N. W. T.
S E ¼	16	22 14	W 2nd	NWT	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 (100 acres.)	26	17 27	W	Man.	.....	A. B. Harris, Birtle, Man.
N E ¼	15	4 8	W	.....	.....	A. B. Gumm, Manitou.
S. W. ¼	27	17 7	W	NWT	.....	R. S. Garrett, Grenfell, N. W. T.

Also wood lot No. 5, known as the N. ½ of the N. ¼ of legal sub-division 11 and 12, in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 5, R. 8, W. A. B. Gumm, 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.	
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FREE Your choice of five (5) beautiful pictures for twenty-five ROYAL CROWN SOAP wrappers.

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If you want to make sure your advice will be taken have it engraved on your umbrella handle.

Harmony is all right in its place, but the barber and his razor should never undertake to pull together.

He—"Yes, I dislike her. She called me a big dance."

She—"Absorb! You're not large, are you, Charley?"

Innocent—"Johnny," said the teacher, "where is Siam?"

"I don't know, ma'am," said Johnny. "I haven't had it."

YOUR CURIOSITY

SHOULD
BE
GRATIFIED



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

MORE EXCITING.

"That is a picture of the old Puritans going to church, Robby," said Mr. Norris, impressively. "Here you see them traumping through the snow in single file, every man with his gun thrown over his shoulder, ready for instant use in case of an attack."

"What did they have to carry guns for?" asked Robby, with interest.

"To keep off the Indians," replied Mr. Norris. "That is the kind of men that built up this country. Not the bitterest cold, nor the heaviest snow, nor the fact that they went in extreme peril of their lives, could prevent them from performing their religious duties. Just think of our sturdy, pious forefathers when you don't feel like going to church, and remember the hardships they endured to enjoy the privilege of worshipping on Sunday, a privilege which I am afraid you are inclined to hold too lightly."

"Pooh!" observed Robby. "I'd go to church every day in the week if I could get a shot at an Indian on the way."

A BAD FALL.

"You're very late this morning, Mr. Baldwin," said a dry goods merchant recently to one of his clerks. "Do not let it happen again."

"Very sorry," said the clerk. "I met with a serious fall."

"Indeed," replied the merchant relenting. "Are you hurt much?"

"Principally, sir, in your estimation," answered the clerk respectfully.

"Oh, never mind that," said the merchant kindly. "I am very sorry, and had no intention to be severe. We are all liable to accidents. How did you get the fall?"

"Well, you see, sir," said the clerk confidently, "I was called quite early this morning—earlier, in fact, than usual."

"Ah!"

"Yes, sir; but somehow or other I fell asleep again."

"Go to your desk, sir, and don't try that on again," exclaimed the merchant, with an air of severity which was belied by the twinkle in his eye, which denoted that he enjoyed the joke.

Livestock.

GROWING colts feed well on oats.

TIMOTHY hay with a little clover in it is the feed for horses.

EXCESSIVE fat on young or breeding stock ought to be avoided.

CLEANLINESS is a virtue which ought to be prized by stock-raisers.

THE effect of feeding only cut hay enough to mix with the grain is excellent.

FARMERS as a rule feed too much hay to horses and not enough of grain.

A GOOD animal of good breeding brings more money than a better animal of inferior stock.

IT requires more skill to make a good pound of butter than to produce a good pound of beef.

IF young immatured sires are used in breeding, the stock will rapidly decrease into mere scrubs.

UNEMPLOYED horses should have some long hay to busy themselves with, given a little at a time and often.

TO make a mutton cross, use a pure-bred male in all cases, and select the best ewe lambs as breeders for the future flock.

A THOROUGHLY docile animal, whether a colt, a calf or a lamb, saves much trouble in managing it, and is usually more valuable.

DON'T stint your cows for room. In England the rule is four cubic feet of space for each 100 pounds of animal. Here fully as much or more is needed.

THE Shropshire is a very hardy sheep, with good thick fleece of saleable wool. They are well covered and would make a good cross on Merino ewes.

THE farmer that raises plenty of live stock and then raises plenty of grain and grass to feed it on until it is ready to market, is the one that makes the most money.

THE Shropshire Registry Association has outstripped every other sheep breeders' Association in the number of imported and home-bred sheep registered here in recent years.

THE nearer you can get to full blood in breeding the more certain you are of securing good results. In this is found the advantage of breeding higher grade dams to full blooded sire.

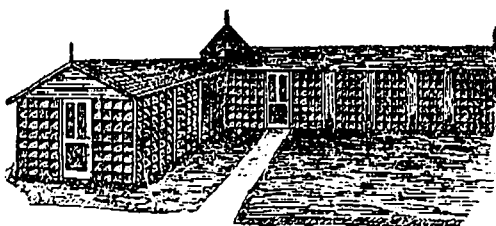
THOROUGH mastication is necessary in order that the best results be obtained in feeding, and, in feeding whole grain, this is not always obtained. This is one of the advantages in grinding feed.

The Poultry Yard.

Farm Poultry Building.

MANY farmers would prefer tastefully constructed buildings for poultry, had they the means to afford them. A neat structure oftentimes costs considerable money to make it what one desires it should be. A farmer of my acquaintance owns a very choice flock of Golden Wyandottes, and last season he erected a comfortable house for his flock at an expenditure of \$250. He had saved the money from the sale of eggs and dressed poultry; being a truck farmer, he marketed his truck in his stand at the market, and always managed to have his basket of eggs and dressed poultry ready each day he went to town. He said he found that his flock paid him a better percentage of profit than anything he had tried before, and he had enough pride to feel that a paying flock of hens deserved a good house, and he invested the earnings of one season in a properly equipped building.

The building illustrated (Fig. 1) is arranged to afford accommodation for from 250 to 300 hens.



FARM POULTRY BUILDING.

The side exposure on the south is of sash, the rear being boarded around to shut off cold winds and rain. This building is raised about six inches from the ground by a stone foundation. The roof is covered with gravel and tar paper. There are thirty-one pens, each ten by fifteen feet, with a hall five feet in width leading through the building. Each pen should properly accommodate from eight to twelve birds. This building is 325 feet long, the main wing being 175 feet, and the other wing 150 feet long, the larger part being given up exclusively to layers, the other wing to sitting hens and incubators. A few of the pens are set apart for sick fowls, and others are kept for odd cockerels when they accumulate too rapidly for the capacity of the pens.

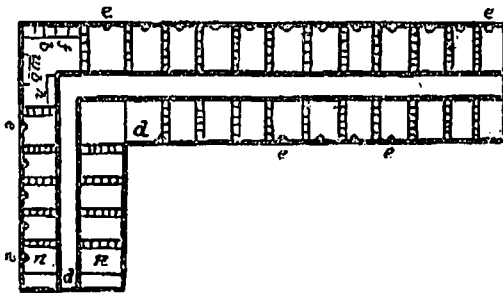


FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN.

The ground plan (Fig. 2) shows the location of the pens, and all the doors, *d*, entering the building and those entering each pen. The door leading from the right wing enters a small room leading to the passage way or hall. Turning to the left and walking a short distance past several pens, one comes to the feed, cook and tinkering room, where are the heater, work bench, feed bins and closets. Here everything is made ready for each meal. The room is thirty by thirty-five feet and ten feet high. The cupola is simply an ornament on the corner over this room, and can be put on or omitted at the option of the builder. A tier of nests, *n*, is located in each pen, being fastened to one another by hooks, allowing the breeder to unfasten them when it is desired to clean up and change them at any time. A board is placed at each entrance, *e*, and is raised or lowered by pulleys and cord extending out into the hallway opposite each pen. This is a great convenience, as the fowls can be shut in easily without going into the pen to do so.

The food bins, *f.b.*, the work bench, *w.b.*, at the stove, *h*, used for heating the food and keeping a proper temperature in the pipes, through which hot air is continually passing, are in the storage room. The pipe heating is done only in extreme cold weather, when hens refuse to do anything but eat and sleep.

GOOD feed is needed as much by hens as by any other animals.

HENS that have to work for a living can't lay so many eggs as those that are well fed.

ASIATICS should not be roosted too high. They are better off bedded down with straw or leaves.

A SCRATCHING pen is almost a necessity nowadays. It should be under one roof with the roosting room.

LINSEED meal is excellent for poultry when fed in limited quantities. One gill of linseed to the quart of mash.

BOTH old and young chickens and fowls should be supplied with charcoal. It is an excellent tonic and is especially good for turkeys.

CABBAGE makes a valuable winter feed. Chop fine and mix with the morning mash. Also keep a head hung up for the fowls to peck at.

LIGHT Brahmas are not good birds for an egg farm, but early hatched pullets from carefully selected egg strains will lay a good many eggs in winter.

EMPTY nail kegs make good and cheap nesting places. Leave both ends of keg in and cut out a good opening entrance in side about four inches from bottom.

PLYMOUTH Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, and the early hatched Light Brahmas are specially recommended for cold climates. The smaller the comb the better the guarantee for winter laying.

FOWLS should not be kept in an artificially heated poultry-house because they go out into the rigorous out-door air and promptly catch colds which lead to croup. Make it as comfortable as possible with inside boarding and papering.

ANDALUSIANS, equal to the White Leghorn as layers, very hardy, nice table birds when young, and very breedy and delicate in appearance. They are one of the leading varieties of the Spanish group, and sometimes called the Blue Spanish.

THE usual advice is to set turkey eggs under hens. Some say set the first six or seven laid by a turkey under a hen and she will hatch the rest of the batch herself, but turkeys reared by a hen are never so healthy or so thrifty as those reared by turkeys.

AN important point in mating turkeys should not be overlooked. The cock and hen should be unrelated, or not very nearly related. Half brother and sister is too near. In the hands of an experienced breeder such mating will do. Turkey hens begin to lay about 20th March.



Three Wishes.

Wish you a happy New Year!
From Fred and Floy and Fay
Then Floy stole off with her Christmas book,
And Fred ran out to play;
While Fay, like a summer sunbeam,
Went flitting here and there;
Lightening many a burden,
Brightening many a care.

She washed the breakfast dishes,
And swept the kitchen floor;
She played with the crying baby
Until he cried no more;
She dusted the parlor knock-knacks,
And put them all in place;
With a cheery song on her lips the while,
And a smile on her rosy face.

"A happy New Year, mamma!"
From Floy and Fred and Fay,
Then Floy stole off with her book to read,
And Fred went out to play;
But Fay like a ray of sunshine,
Or a helpful little lass
(Which is better yet), set right about
Bringing her wish to pass!

The Janus View.

THE name of the month which heads the year's calendar is an inheritance from mythology. Janus was one of the oldest of the Latin deities, whose worship was a prominent feature in the religious system of the early Romans. He was symbolized as a two-faced deity, looking forward and backward, holding in one hand a key and in the other a sceptre. In the arrangement of the order of worship by Numa Pompilius, his place of worship was the sacred passageway near the Forum, connecting the Quirinal with the Palatine.

Not all that pertained to false worship was essentially false. There are many hints and suggestions in the fabrications and fancies of mythology which may be the echo or traditions of truth implanted on heart and conscience before the long and devious wanderings of humanity began.

There are many striking illustrations of this, and we are met with one case in point as we stand on the New Year's threshold. There is a suggestiveness in that two-faced god—whose name is perpetuated in the first month of the year—with his one face turned back upon the past, while the other was bent towards the future.

"'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours." Experience is our best schoolmaster, if we have enough candor and humility to submit to such an instructor. Human nature is quite too prone to self-flattery. Errors and failures are often glossed over and generously credited to circumstances, while self washes its hands of responsibility. But New Year is a good time for inventory. Why not take a clear, thorough, backward look? And take it all along the line. Have we run on full time and with full power? Have we filled out our sphere of opportunity? Have we been as prudent and wise and economical and as industrious as we might have been? Have we been as willing to bear the

cross of self-denial as we might or should have been? Would it not have been just as well to wait a little longer for that new buggy or that new carpet? It will not do to discount good seasons and large harvests. Eternal vigilance in small economies, and persistent application, are the only roads to success for those who were not born with the golden spoon.

The old Romans worshiped Janus, not only as the god of the year, but of the day. One of his titles was "Father of the Morning." It is well to look after the days and "pay no moment save on purchase of its worth." But perhaps the retrospect is satisfactory. The mortgage has been reduced. The collector is not an object of fear. The house is in good order. The name is good for thrift and forehandedness, and the bank cashier looks at it approvingly over his spectacles.

Are there no other directions in which to look? Man does not live by bread alone. Has "the bump" of acquisitiveness been subordinated to that of conscientiousness? Has the "Golden Rule" been the practical creed? Has not only honesty, but have kindness and generosity entered into the year's efforts and industries? Has sympathy softened the burdens others have borne? Have the real essential manhood and womanhood grown and strengthened so that

they stand better braced and more symmetrical than at the year's beginning? Rowland Hill said that "he did not think much of a man's goodness unless his dog and his cat found it out."

Into the future no look can extend very far; we cannot forecast its experiences. We can only build upon the average stability of nature and go forward to meet what comes. It will not be all sunshine, neither will it be all rain. In the main, it will not be so very different from other years. Seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night, will not cease. As the bells "ring out the old, ring in the new," let us meet it squarely; waste no time in vain regret or repining; put in more work and less money. Let us start clean with our fellows, and let all the old spites and grudges go. We want no such weights as we "run the race set before us" for another year. Let the backward look into experience moderate the forward look of expectation. Let us lay in an ample stock of good humor to lubricate the friction of daily life, and that will help amazingly over the worst spots.

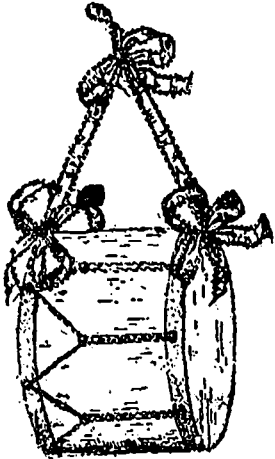
And let us not forget, as we look backward and forward, like Paul when he met the escort of sympathizing friends on the Appian road, to *thank God and take courage.*—*Country Gentleman.*





A Match Scratcher.

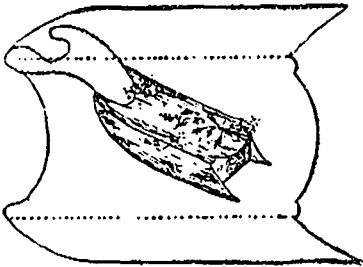
A MATCH scratcher like the one illustrated, can easily be made. An empty ribbon block is the foundation of the drum; circular pieces of sandpaper are glued on to the ends, and satin ribbon the exact width of the block is sewed



around; over this tinsel is crossed, like the cords on a drum, and bands of velvet sewed about the edge. It is hung up by baby ribbon with a picot edge. Be sure that a gift of this sort designed for a friend's room harmonizes with its furnishings.

A Useful Box.

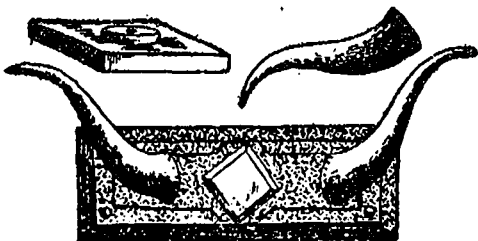
A box for holding jewelry or buttons of any sort made like a child's sled, forms an attractive and useful ornament for the dressing table. The box itself is only one of



the ordinary boxes used by druggists; a piece of water color paper is cut to represent a sled, making it a trifle larger than the cover of the box, to which it is firmly glued. Paint this as shown in the sketch, or cover it with birch bark.

Mounting Cattle Horns.

EVERY one is familiar with the mounted deers' heads and their branching antlers, that form a distinguishing feature in the adornment of rooms in certain houses, but deers' heads and antlers are not sufficiently common to be



within the reach of any except the few. A very pleasing substitute, however, can be found in the horns of cattle, particularly of oxen, which can be mounted in various ways, to serve as both ornament and convenience. A base of

wood is needed, and on this should be screwed a piece of board cut so that it will just fit into the base of the horn to be mounted, the horn being secured to this by round-headed brads, and at any angle desired, since the base of the horn can be trimmed to fit any position. A pair can be mounted together, or a single horn, and the shape and covering of the base can be arranged to suit any taste. A covering of plush affords an effective background for a highly polished horn. They can be used as a rest for hats or for other articles.

A Physician's Dial.

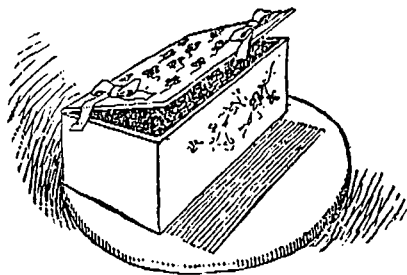
A CHARMING little contrivance for a physician's office is a dial, which can be made of one of the small wooden plates used by grocers.



Use a tumbler or small saucer to outline a true circle, the center of which must be painted white against a black or very dark background, in order to throw the dial and lettering into greater prominence. Sprays of feathery grasses may be painted on in natural colors. Make the hands of white celluloid or thin white wood, and fasten them on with wire, so that they will move easily. Suspend by loops and ends of picot-edged ribbon.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Pretty Matchbox.

HERE is a matchbox for dressing table or bureau, being much prettier than it is possible to make it appear in the cut. The foundation is a cream white heavy card, beveled and gilded at the edges. These cards can be purchased at



any art material shop, in various colors, sizes and shapes. Six inches is a suitable size.

A small box made of cards and covered with silk and embroidered or painted is made and glued upon the card. A narrow ribbon on the inside, connecting lid and box, holds the cover. Inside the cover is traced with gold and sepia the words, "In me you'll always find a match." Pretty bits of silk that one may have may be utilized. Some of the bits of brocade may have parts worked out in long and short stitch, making it appear as if all was worked in embroidery. If the cards are not available, cover heavy cardboard with velvet. Paste a bit of sandpaper on the base in front of the box.

TAKE only clean eggs to market. In order to do this have only clean nests.

Do You Know

That a warm knife will cut bar soap without crumbling it?

That fine copper wire is much better and more secure than any cord to hang pictures with?

That strong vinegar can be used in place of cream of tartar with equally good results?

That a couple of plump apples placed in the box with cake will keep it moist a long time?

That if a thread be pulled out of each side of a lamp-wick, the latter will never stick in the burner?

That lamb skins, tanned, make excellent sleigh robes? Of course, they should be colored.

That plaster of paris, wet a little at a time in cold water, is the best thing to mend holes in walls?

That one of the simplest and best remedies for piles is one cupful of honey, two tablespoonfuls of sulphur and two of black pepper, mixed, and taken a tablespoonful at a dose, three times daily in bad cases?

That a simple and effectual cough remedy is made of one ounce of glycerine, one teaspoonful of soda and one cupful of water?

That beans will shell, and the skins slip off apples very easily if they are first dipped for two or three minutes into boiling water?

That you can make your own varnish cheaper than you can buy it, by taking of resin, one pound, and boiled oil, one pound? Melt, add two pounds of turpentine; mix well.

That any vegetable or fruit that can be canned, may be evaporated equally well, and saved for years without danger of spoiling?

That a mirror, narrow and as long as the mantel, placed back of it is a great improvement.

That plain molding covered with sand-paper and gilded, makes pretty picture frames?

That cigar boxes of equal size, fitted into a frame and finished with half a silk spool to pull them out by, are very handy to hold spices?

That yeast that has begun to sour may be sweetened by adding two teaspoonfuls of sugar to each cupful? In the morning it will be as good as new.

An Old Friend.

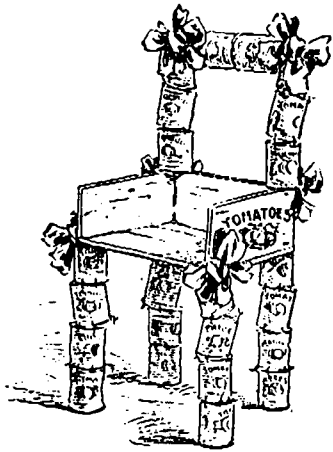
In a series of interviews with the members of the last Congress, 31 out of 43 remarked that they were readers of *The Youth's Companion*. For definite and trustworthy information on the questions of the day it is really unique, while the high character of its stories, the wide fields covered by its special articles, and its contributions from the most famous writers in Europe and America, are well known.

Its programme for next year seems brighter than ever. Some of the important stories are: "The Deserter," by Harold Frederic; a Tale of the Great Mutiny in India, by Sara Jeanette Duncan; several Romances of the Sea, by W. Clark Russell; Tales of the War, and of the Frontier in Early Days. Henry M. Stanley contributes two thrilling narratives from Dark-est Africa, and Archibald Forbes writes of his "Closest Call." Naval Battles are described by Admirals, and Military Life by Generals. Then there are articles on Choosing an Occupation, Boys Who Should Not Go to College, Physical Training, Recreations of all kinds, and many other practical subjects.

Another pleasant feature is the charming picture of a young lady of colonial times, "Sweet Charity," reproduced in colors from a painting by Ferris, which is sent to all subscribers who send their \$1.75 for a new subscription or a renewal.

ECONOMY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

To those who are possessed of a little mechanical ingenuity and artistic good taste, the knack of making something out of nothing comes by nature; but for those of our readers whose cleverness does not run in this direction, we publish these few examples, which may prove of assistance; although we do not intend going as extensively into the subject as one or two of our contemporaries. It is surprising, however, what a little paint or a ribbon or two can do in giving an artistic charm to the commonest material.



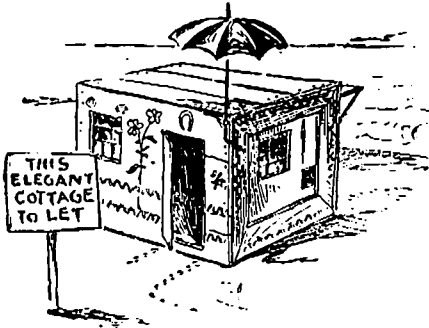
HOW TO MAKE AN ARM-CHAIR OUT OF TOMATO CANS.

Nail the cans together for the legs and back, make the seat of the box they came in, and put some bright ribbon bows at the corners wherever needed.



HOW TO MAKE AN OIL-STOVE OUT OF A SILK HAT.

Invert an old silk hat; cut out a door at the bottom, make the lamp out of an old sardine can, with the opener for a handle; paint the hat with asbestos paint, and put on an ordinary kettle, which you may procure at any junk shop.



HOW TO MAKE A SUMMER COTTAGE OUT OF A PACKING BOX.

Take a large packing box, cut out some doors and windows, paint it in bright colors, place it carefully on the seashore during the height of the season, and let it as soon as possible.

TWISTERS FOR THE TONGUE.

SAY THESE OVER AS FAST AS YOU CAN AND HEAR YOUR FRIENDS LAUGH.

READ the following aloud, repeating the shorter ones quickly half a dozen times in succession:

Six thick thistle sticks.
Flesh of freshly fried flying fish.
The sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us.
High roller, low roller, rower.
A box of mixed biscuits, a mixed biscuit box.
Strict strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sickly silky snakes.
Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan swim; swan swam back again, well swam swan.
It is a shame, Sam; these are the same, Sam. 'Tis all a sham. Sam, and a shame it is to sham so, Sam.
A growing gleam glowing green.
The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms.
Susan shines shoes and socks; socks and shoes shine Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.
Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round; where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round.
Oliver Ogglethorp ogled an owl and oyster. Did Oliver Ogglethorp oggle an owl and oyster? If Oliver Ogglethorp ogled an owl and oyster, where are the owl and oyster Oliver Ogglethorp ogled?
Hobbs meets Nobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs hobs to Nobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs hobs with Nobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs hobs. "That is," says Nobbs, "the worse for Hobbs jobs," and Nobbs hobs.
Sammy Shoemith saw a shrieking songster. Did Sammy Shoemith see a shrieking songster? If Sammy Shoemith saw a shrieking songster, where's the shrieking songster Sammy Shoemith saw?
I went into the garden to gather some blades, and there I saw two pretty babes. "Ah, babes, is that you babes, braiding of blades, babes? If you braid any blades at all, babes, braid broad blades, babes, or braid no blades at all, babes.
You snuff shop snuff, I snuff box snuff.

FAKE HYPNOTISM.

Here is one of Dr. Valentine's stories to illustrate the doubtful character of alleged hypnotic exhibitions. A Russian hypnotizer had an excellently trained subject whom he placed with another in an imaginary boat. This the "operator" upset, leaving the "subjects" to swim for their lives or drown on the dry floor. One of the "subjects" was taken with a cramp. "Help!" he screamed, "don't let me drown, Jimmy."
"Everyone for himself," returned Jimmy, "the devil take the hindmost," and continued to strike out vigorously.
The drowning subject grasped his comrade's hair and clung to it with the desperation of death. Then the interesting struggle was interrupted by vigorous blows of a stout cane upon the body of "Jimmy."
"You young scoundrel!" exclaimed a sturdy workman, who proved to be this subject's father, "is this what I educated you for? Is this working at your trade as a decent carpenter?"
He grasped his promising offspring by the ear and led him from the room, without being deliriously and certainly looking very sheepish.

By not having any money, one saves thousands a year in these unsettled times.

Though novelty is generally a source of pleasure, yet what is new often meets opposition merely because it is new.

Wright—"Those are pretty tough-looking patent-leather shoes you have on." Garner—"They were all right originally, but the patent has expired on them."

ANY WOMAN CAN EXTEND THIS LIST.

Hairpins are very valuable. They cost only a trifling sum, to be sure, but they are worth a good deal when you don't happen to have one.

Here are a few uses for them:
They make splendid corkscrews.
They are unrivaled when it comes to undoing tangled shoestrings.
They aren't bad paper-cutters.
They are invaluable when you lose the key of your desk or trunk. With a little ingenuity, plenty of patience and persistent scratching with one of them, the lock will snap back in sheer desperation.
They are very handy to pin veils.
They have been known to keep detached ruffles in place.
They can be used as hatpins in a pin.
They are superior to any shoe or glove buttoner ever invented.

"It is a wise man who keepeth his own counsel." "Yes, but a wiser one who can sell it like a lawyer."

Proctor—"Well, it's only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." Lenox—"Ah, if it were only a step back again."

Fogg—"You think, I suppose, because a story is old it must be good." Fogg—"On the contrary, I think because it is good it must be old."

Beatrice—"I hear that Mr. Shapley is suffering from brain fever." Jones—"I guess not. He hasn't the raw material necessary for brain fever."

If every man were as good as the woman who loves him fondly believes he is, the morals of the world would undoubtedly be very much improved.

Hardly any money in circulation in America?" said Miss Patti, pleasantly. "That will never do. I must run over for another little farewell tour!"

Beggar—"Kind gentleman, pray give me a trifle, so that I can buy a morsel of bread." Gent—"Here's a two-pence for your bit of bread. Drink my health with it."

She—"No. I don't prefer men who are known to be rich." He—"How can that be?" She—"They don't spend their money as freely as men who want to be known as rich."

"And you really consider it good luck to find a horse-shoe, then?" "Certainly. They're worth two cents a piece at any junk dealers, and every little helps, these hard times."

"Doan fohgeit yoh moral prece's durin' bus'ness hours," said Uncle Eben. "Er man dat robs anudder by lyin' to 'bout de qualities of a mule breaks two commandments at once."

"And so your son has finished his college course? Did he graduate with honors?" "Oh, yes; but he tells me that some of the other fellows carried them off. Rascally, wasn't it?"

Chappie—"I say, Miss Highsail, don't you think my parents made a horrid mistake in calling me George?" Miss Highsail—"Dear me, yes. I think Lucy would have been much more appropriate."

Harry St. Ledger—"My dear, won't you sew on this button before you go out?" His New Wife—"The cook may possibly do it for you, but please bear in mind you married a type writer, not a sewing machine."

She—"Sometimes you appear really manly and sometimes you are absolutely effeminate. How do you account for it?" He—"I suppose it is hereditary. Half my ancestors were males and the other half females."

She—"It can hardly be questioned that every woman is more or less of a mind-reader." He—"Do you think you could read mine?" She—"I'd rather not. Mamma is a little particular as to the character of my reading."

She—"Why do you always have that dog following you about the streets?" He—"I don't. I'm following him part of the time."

"Mr. Editor, I am told you called me a swindler in a recent issue of your paper?" "No, sir, we only print the very latest news."

Now that Prof. Garner has come back from Africa with the ape and gorilla language fully learned, there may be some possibility of understanding dudes.

"Can nothing be done for the prisoner, Mr. Brief?" "Fear not, sir." "The legal expedients are all exhausted, are they?" "No, but the prisoner's money is."

Jackson (in a restaurant).—"This chicken of mine was kept too long after being killed." Currie—"And the one I'm eating was kept too long before it was killed."

"Have the new neighbors called yet?" "No; they live too close I guess." "How could that make any difference?" "They can't oversee all of our affairs without coming over."

"How many stories has this building?" asked the stranger. "Several thousand," was the reply. "What are you am I?" "In the fiction department of the public library."

"How would you like to be thrashed as I am?" complained the wheat to the corn. "I would a good deal rather be thrashed than have my ears pulled," answered the corn.

"Here is a request for your autograph, sir," said the private secretary to Mr. Shortribb, president of the Chicago Lyceum. "Very well," replied the amiable man. "Write one and mail it."

A—"I cannot understand why you shed tears at the theater last night. It was one of the most wretched performances I ever saw." B—"Yes, but I was fool enough to pay for my ticket."

"But why are you so bitter against the police?" asked the caller. "It's just this," said Mrs. Owskeep. "As soon as I have taught a girl how to be a good cook one of them comes along and marries her."

"You no spik Inglis, don't you?" asked the visitor of one of the foreign villagers in the Midway Plaisance. "Speck Inglish hummed dimes pedder azh how you speck id!" fiercely retorted the villager.

"Don't you think there is always some (puff) risk in riding (puff) in a smoking car?" "I do, sir. There is a telling (puff) when the man sitting next to you may light a cigarette." (Moves three seats forward.)

MAN—MAN—MAN.



EXASPERATED HUSBAND—Mary, if you don't stop the child's howling I'll go crazy!



THE SAME MAN (listening to a phonograph)—Oh, ho! haw, haw, haw!

BYSTANDER—What's so awfully funny?
THE SAME MAN—Haw, haw, haw! There's a baby crying and yelling at the top of its voice, as natural as life.

Rubber Belting!

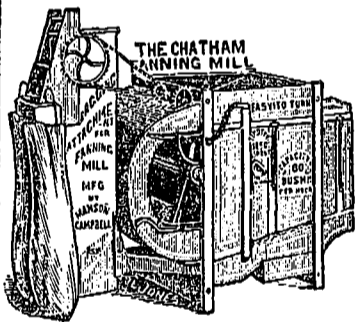
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THE CHATHAM FANNING MILL.



1000 sold 1884
 1330 sold 1885
 2000 sold 1886
 2300 sold 1887
 2500 sold 1888
 3600 sold 1889
 4000 sold 1890
 4500 sold 1891
 5000 sold 1892

More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada put together & doubled.

DRAYTON P.O., Nov. 19, '92.
MANSON CAMPBELL—
 DEAR SIR: I bought one of your mills after trying the Harriston mill impartially; your mill cannot be beat. Yours Truly,
THOS. COWAN.

34,000 Chatham Mills now in use.
Over 10,600 Bagging Attachments now in use.
 Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The Elevator Clips are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog.
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CLEANING OF
ALSAC CLOVER SEED, MARROWFAT AND BLACK EYE PEAS.
 The Mill is fitted with Screens and Riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and Seed, and is sold with or without a Bagger, though it is not wise to be without a Bagger.

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 For Sale by all Agents of MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd., in Manitoba and North-West Territories.

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Weekly Mail, Toronto (including Farm and Fireside).....	weekly \$1 00	\$1 10
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Farmer's Advocate, London (renewal).....	semi-monthly 1 00	1 25
Farmer's Advocate, London (new subs).....	semi-monthly 1 00	1 10
Daily Witness, Montreal.....	daily 3 00	3 00
Christian Herald, N. Y. (Talmage's).....	weekly 1 50	1 60
The Book-Keeper, Detroit.....	monthly 50	80
National Stenographer, Chicago.....	monthly 1 00	1 10
Phonographic Magazine, Cincinnati.....	monthly 1 00	1 10
Business, N. Y.....	monthly 1 00	1 30
Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn.....	semi-monthly 1 00	1 10
McClure's Magazine, N. Y. (illustrated).....	monthly 1 50	1 60
Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. (illustrated).....	monthly 1 00	1 20
The Idler, London, Eng. (illustrated).....	monthly 3 00	3 00
Pall Mall Magazine, London, Eng. (illustrated).....	monthly 3 00	3 00
Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.....	monthly 3 00	3 00
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CLAUS SHEAR CO., Lock Box 324, Toronto, Ont.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

The World's Fair
THROUGH A CAMERA.

By **W. E. H. MASSEY.**
 with introduction by **REV. W. H. WITHROW, D.D.**

42 PHOTO-ENGRAVINGS
 of the Buildings and Points of Interest about the great "White City" at Chicago.

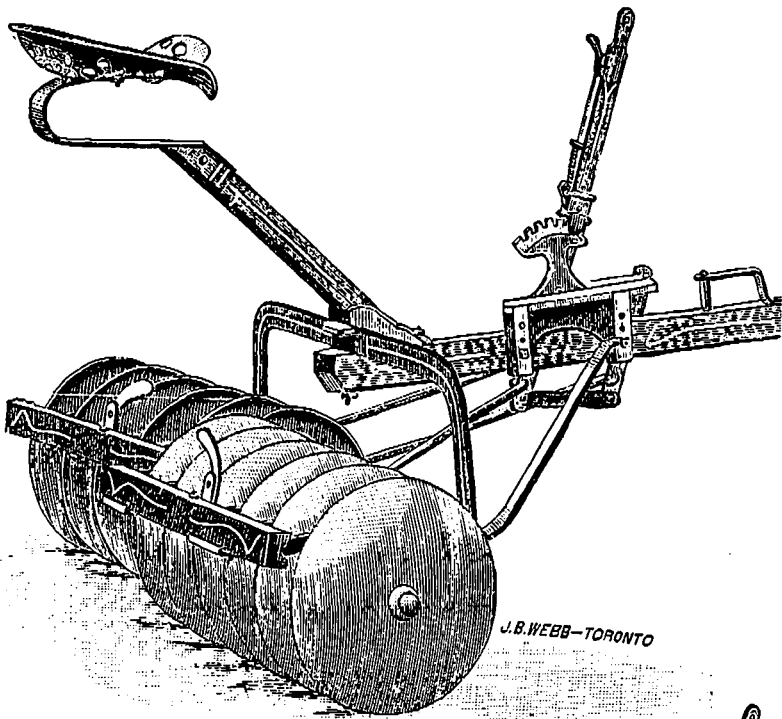
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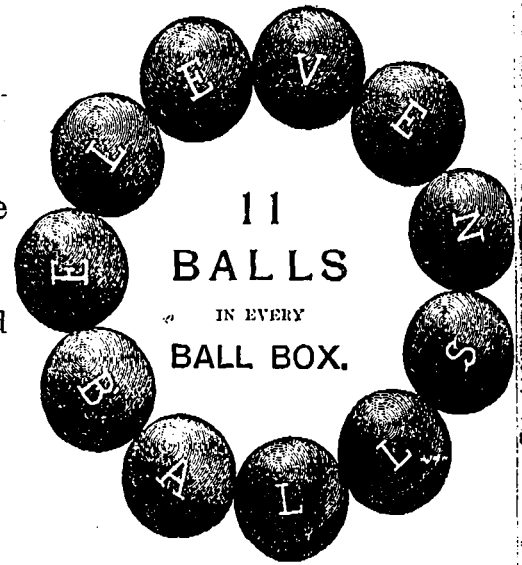
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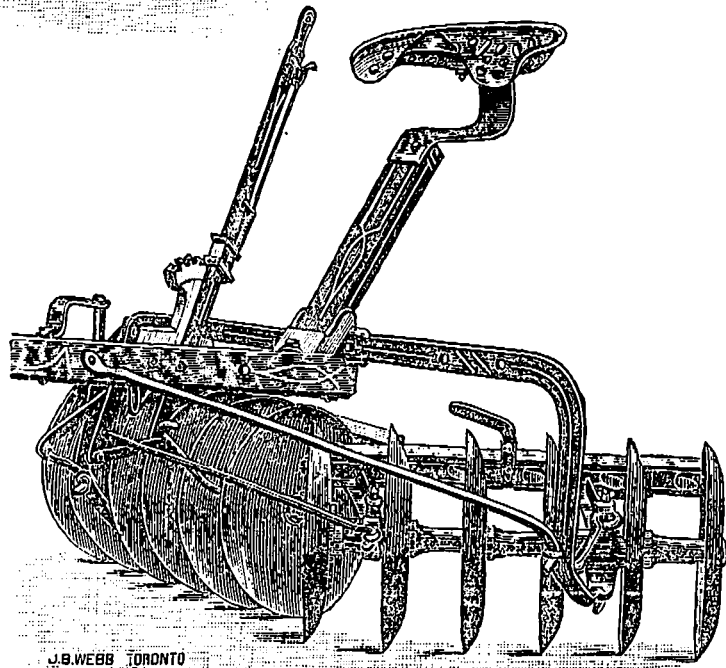
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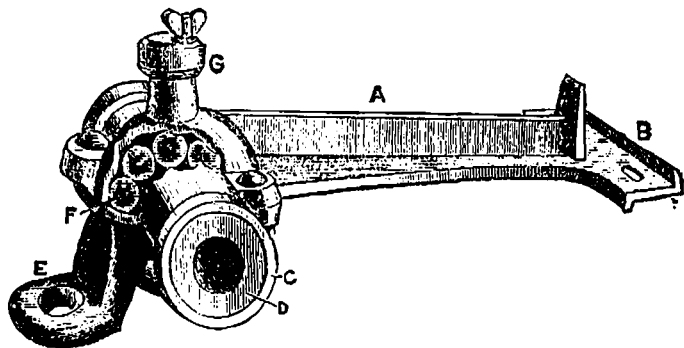
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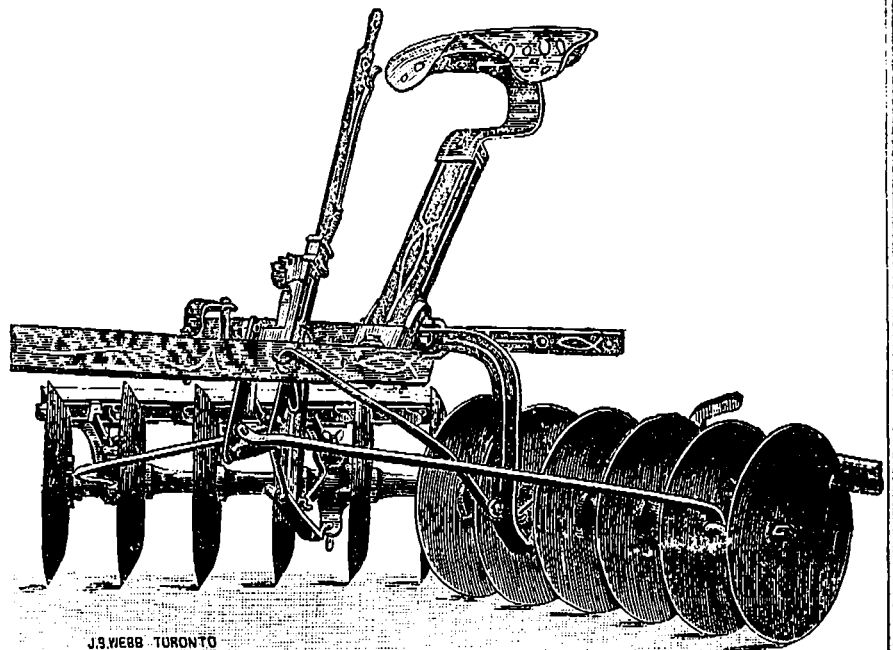
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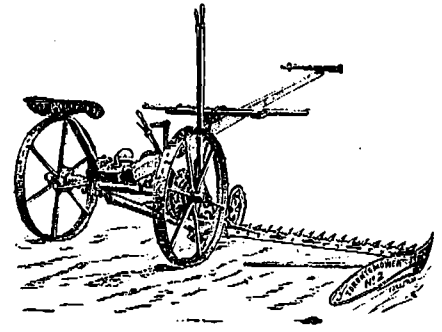
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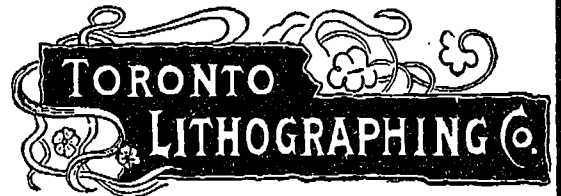
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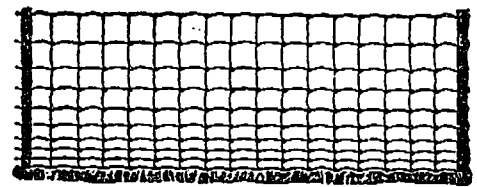
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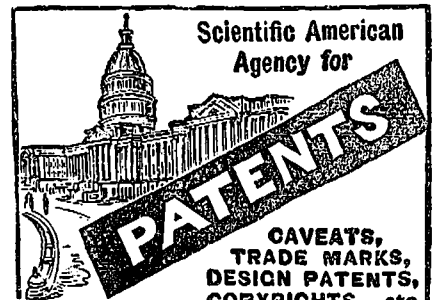
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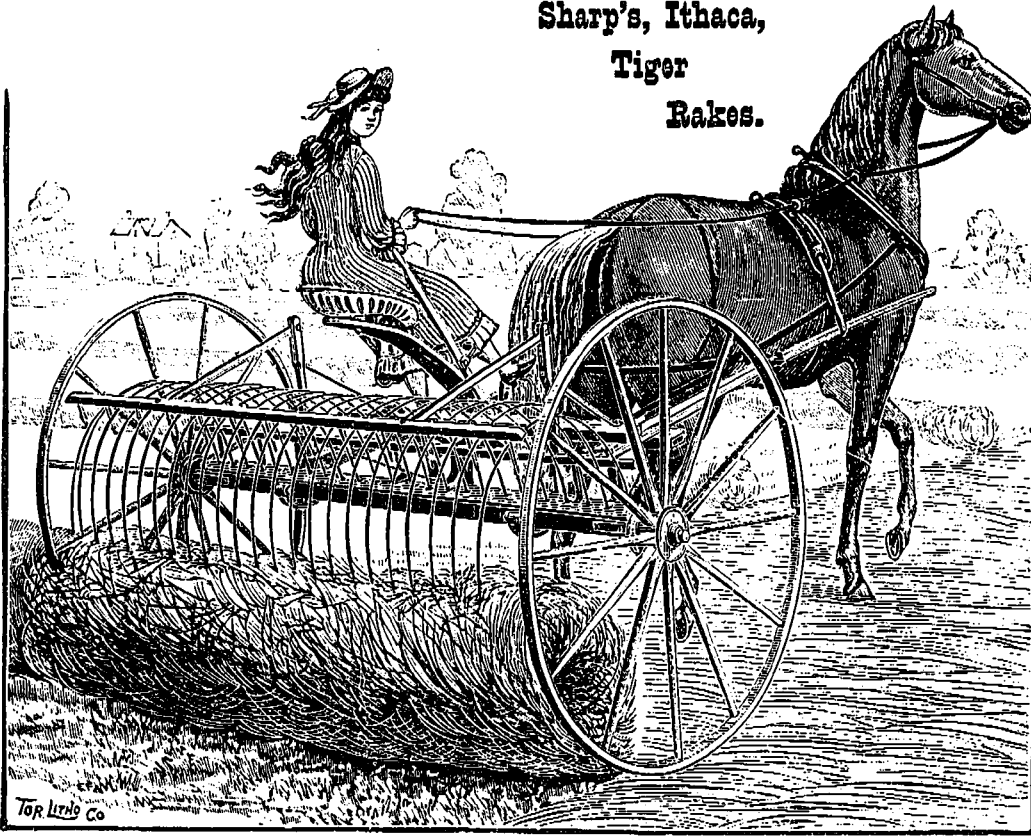
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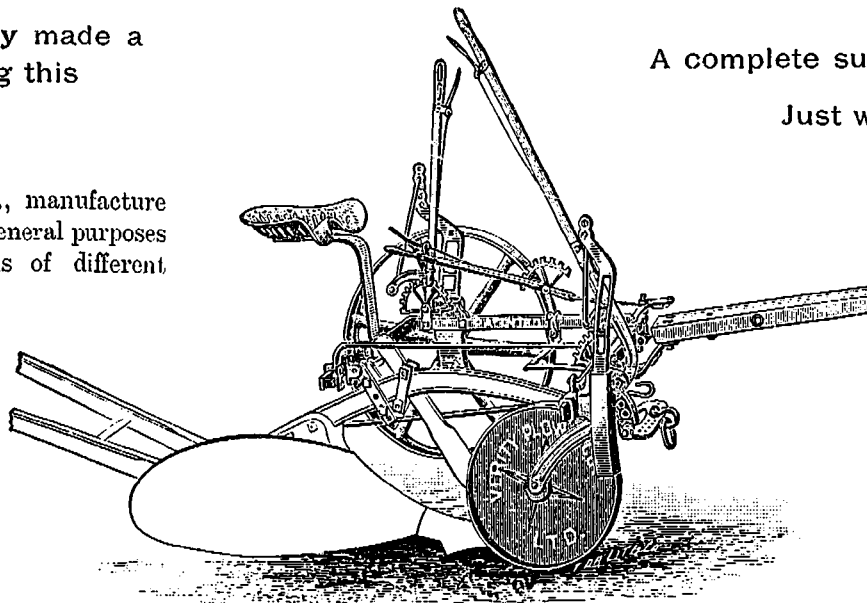
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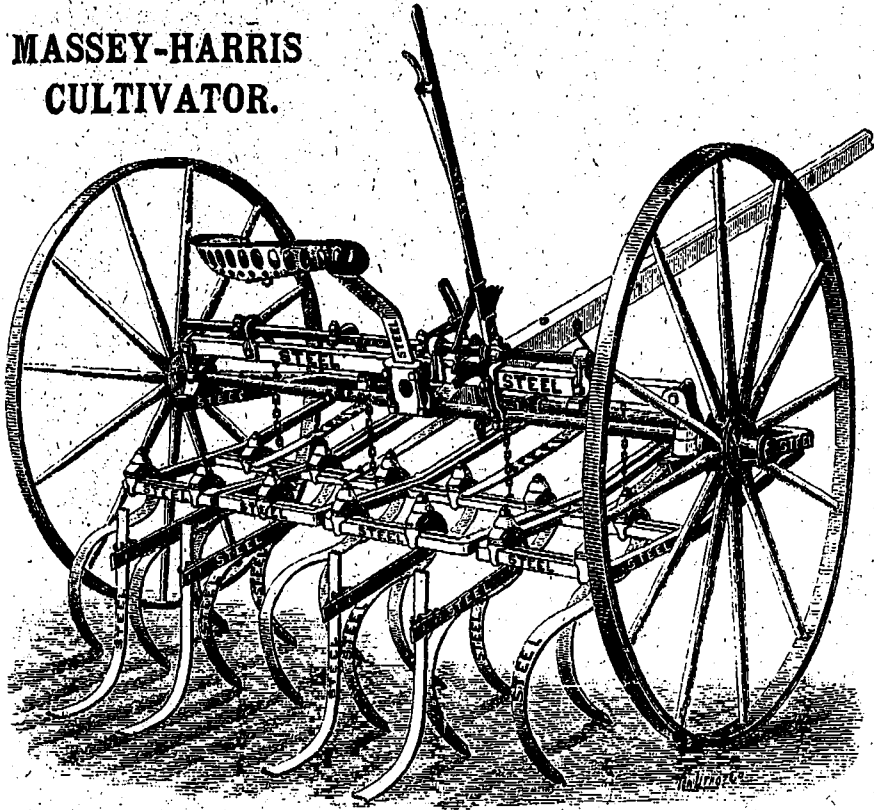
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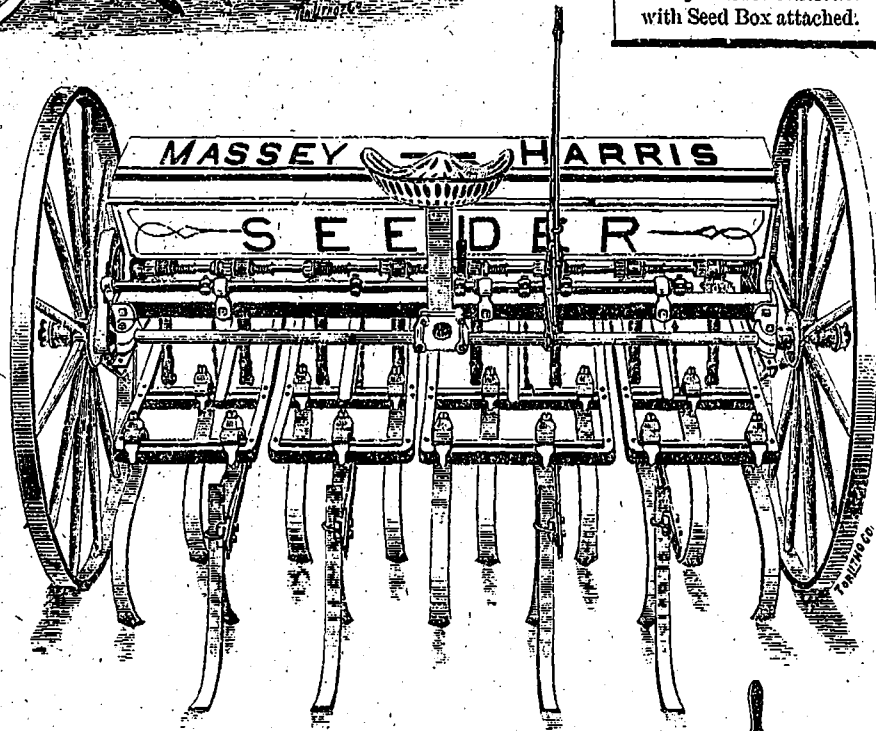
—
STEEL TEETH.

—
STEEL
PRESSURE BARS.

—
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—
STEEL AXLE.

—
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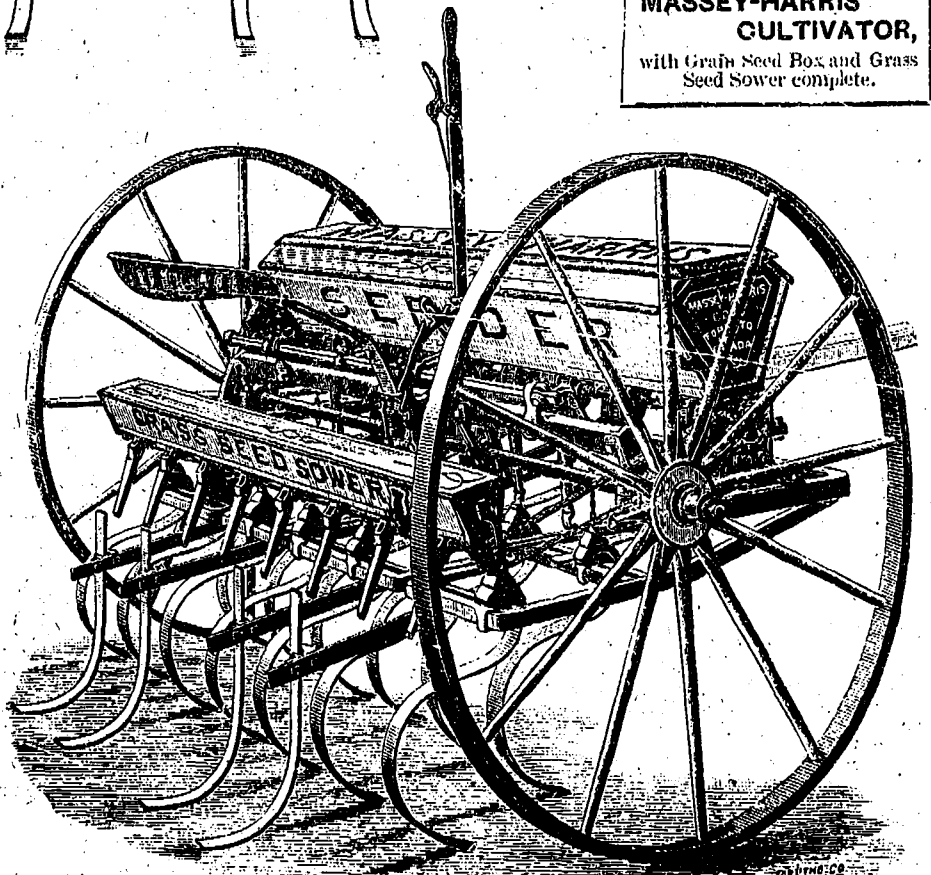
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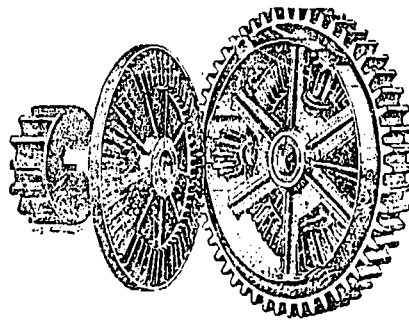
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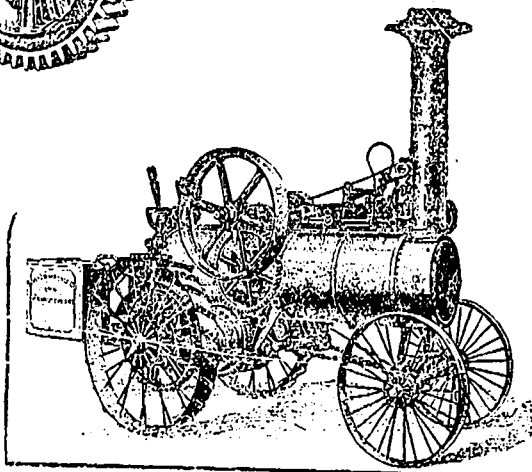
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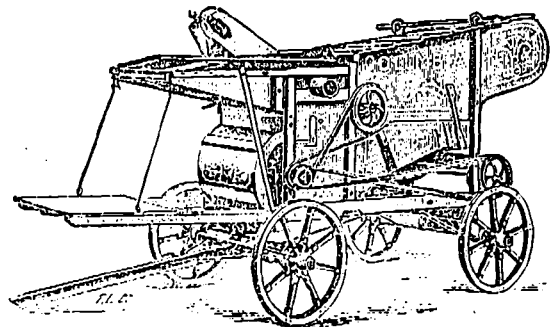


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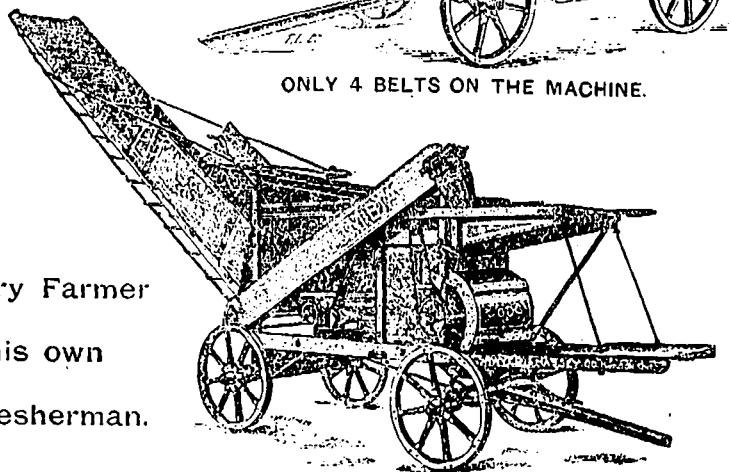
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