

ties had been nearly evenly divided these men would have held the balance of power and been masters of the situation. The Alliance, which was formed in St. Louis about a year ago by the amalgamation of several smaller organizations of a like character, has a membership of about two million.

NORTH-West members of parliament have been continually urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity of the adoption of some vigorous emigration policy with the view of peopling our vast territories with hardy settlers, and their efforts are, it would appear, in a fair way of being crowned with success. The Minister of Agriculture has completed an arrangement for a special colonist bonus or rate to immigrant settlers on land in Manitoba, the North-West, and British Columbia to be payable after actual settlement, on satisfactory proof of this fact. For the head of the family it will be \$15, and for each member of the family at and over the adult age of 12 years, \$7.50, with an additional bonus of \$5 to any member of the family who subsequently takes up a homestead within six months after arrival in Canada. It is confidently believed that these bonuses will result in a marked increase in immigration next year. The Allan and Dominion steamship companies, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have also made a proposition to the Minister of Agriculture to bring out actual settlers ext season at the exceptionally low rate of \$17 per head for adults and a proportionate rate for children, for transportation from Liverpool to Winnipeg, provided they obtain some government aid in carrying out the scheme.

DURING the past decade rapid strides have been made in medical science. After years of patient research and experiment discoveries have been brought to light of incalculable benefit to mankind. Within the past month the civilized world has been profoundly stirred by the announcement that Professor Koch, the eminent German scientist, has discovered a wonderful remedy for that fell disease, consumption. Hundreds of patients have been flocking to Berlin to reap the benefit to be derived from his invention, with, in many instances, gratifying results. Many leading physicians from different parts of Europe, America and our own Dominion have also gone to the German capital to make themselves acquainted with the process of treating the patients. Vice-Chancellor Mulock of Toronto University, with characteristic generosity, offered to bear the expense of sending Prof. Ramsay Wright to Berlin with the view of securing to Canada at the earliest possible moment all the benefits to be derived from the discovery. The offer was accepted by the Medical Faculty of the University and leave of absence granted Prof. Wright, who left on his mission on November 25th. He will send to his colleagues in Toronto frequent reports of his progress which will be looked forward to with eagerness by thousands in this country.

A MOST important experiment regarding the feeding of swine was begun at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on January 19, 1890, and closed on May 31, covering a period of 134 days. The results have just been made known. The animals selected for the experiment were Berkshire grades and pure Berkshires, bred upon the farm, the former being farrowed October 4, 1889, and the latter September 13. The following are the more important of the conclusions from the experiment: That it will pay the farmer well to feed swine of the age indicated, and at the season of the year corresponding, on a ration of pease, barley and oats ground, and wheat middlings, in the proportions of 2, 1, 1 and 1 parts, respectively, as the gain in this instance was 38.9 per cent. on the investment in 134 days. That feeding swine for 134 days on a mixed meal ration similar to that above referred to is more than twice as profitable as feeding them on a ration of equal parts of ground meal and barley, and more than six times as profitable as feeding them on a ration of equal parts of the same two grains unground. That in feeding swine, a mixed meal ration comprising several kinds of grain, properly blended, is far superior to one com-

posed of but two varieties of the same, even though these two may form important ingredients of the more comprehensive ration. That in feeding swine of the age indicated a mixed meal ration, that is well balanced, will prepare them for market in a far shorter period than one of either ground or unground grains not so balanced. That feeding pure bred swine is more profitable than feeding grades.

A BULLETIN issued a few days ago by the Ontario Bureau of Industries deals with the yield of grain and roots, the new crop of fall wheat, condition of pastures, live stock and other matters. Correspondents are not of one mind regarding the quality of the various grain crop, but the majority of the reports are to the effect that the results of the threshing are a disappointment. The wet weather of June and July caused considerable rust, which resulted in a more or less shrunken grain, especially in the case of spring wheat and oats. The quality of fall wheat is more favorably commented upon than that of any other cereal, many correspondents giving instances where this grain has gone several pounds per bushel over weight, but the yield generally is less than was anticipated. Spring wheat is a comparative failure, for while in some cases a good yield of fair quality is reported the majority of reports speak of a light return much below the standard weight. In the lake districts the midge did injury in addition to rust, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the joint worm left evil effects. As a rule correspondents report a considerable discoloration of barley, especially among late sown. There is a divided house on the question of the two-rowed barley now being tested for the British market. While a few glowing accounts are given as to yield and quality, by far the greater number of returns class it as no better than the six-rowed variety and it has the disadvantage of taking a week or ten days longer to mature. Oats have proved a great disappointment, as the yield is not so large as was hoped for, and the berry is quite small and light. The straw is considerably rusted, which will injure it for feeding purposes. A blight also attacked the crop in various sections east and west, and further reduced the yield. Rye is mentioned by only a few correspondents, but generally in a favorable way. Peas have been attacked in nearly every district by the bug, the least complaints regarding the pest coming from the river counties. The crop also suffered much from rain on low and undrained lands, although on high and sandy soils a good yield was the rule. There has been a considerable increase in average of the new crop of fall wheat, and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing, except on clay land which was rather dry and stiff, was most suitable for a good start. The revised estimates of cereal and leguminous crops show lower yields than the estimates of August, but it is only in spring wheat and oats that the decrease is material. The yield of spring wheat is 2,000,000 and of oats nearly 4,000,000 bushels less than the August estimate. The averages of spring wheat, oats, peas, corn, buckwheat, and beans are greater than their respective averages of the nine years 1882-90, while those of fall wheat, barley, and rye are less. Fall wheat and buckwheat are the only crops whose yield per acre is greater than the average of nine years, while peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are the only crops whose aggregate yield is greater than the average of the same period. The yield of the several crops is as follows:—fall wheat 14,267,383 bushels or 19.8 bushels per acre; spring wheat 7,683,905, or 12.8; barley 15,600,169, or 22.2; oats 52,768,207, or 28.0; rye 1,563,345, or 15.2; pease 15,389,313, or 19.7; corn (in the ear) 14,011,181, or 62.6; buckwheat 2,053,720, or 22.8; beans 761,341, or 19.3; potatoes 17,561,117, or 111.1; mangel-wurzels, 11,594,518, or 447; carrots 4,210,543, or 352; turnips 47,040,563, or 424; hay and clover 4,305,915 tons, or 1.75 tons per acre. The average and aggregate yield of all the root crops are greater than their annual averages for the nine years, and in yield per acre the potato crop alone is under the average, due to the excessive wet season, and the quality of the tuber has suffered for the same reason.



- 1st.—Death of Rev. Father Vincent, ex-Superior of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
- 2nd.—Wm. O'Brien and John Dillon, the fugitive Nationalist M.P.'s., arrive in New York.
- 3rd.—Four persons killed and several injured through a collision between a freight and an express, near Syracuse, N.Y. . . . First snowfall of the season in Montreal.
- 4th.—In the United States state elections the Democrats literally sweep the country, Major McKinley being among the defeated candidates.
- 5th.—Opening of the Quebec Legislature. . . . One man killed and two injured by a collision between a C.P.R. freight engine and passenger train near Owen Sound.
- 6th.—Thanksgiving Day throughout the Dominion. . . . Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, arrives in New York.
- 7th.—Mr. T. Trudeau appointed Chief Engineer of Canals in place of the late John Page.
- 8th.—Destructive fire at Pictou, N.S.; a prisoner in the police station burned to death.
- 9th.—Death of Mr. James Stewart, formerly joint proprietor of the Montreal Herald.
- 10th.—Mr. Joseph Savory installed as Lord Mayor of London, Eng. . . . The British farmer delegates banqueted by the Mayor and citizens of Ottawa prior to their departure for home.
- 11th.—Magnificent reception tendered Mr. Henry M. Stanley in New York. . . . Death of Mr. Josiah Blackburn, managing editor of the Free Press, London, Ont. . . . Ten persons killed and eight injured by a collision on the Great Western railway, near Founten, England. . . . Petition withdrawn in the North Renfrew local election case.
- 12th.—Wreck of the British torpedo boat, *Serpent*, off the coast of Spain, and 247 lives lost. . . . News received that Capt. Lindall and the quartermaster of the steamer *Vancouver* had been washed overboard and drowned during a heavy gale on the passage from England.
- 13th.—Death of Justice O'Hagan, the eminent Irish jurist, and head of the Land Commission.
- 14th.—Reginald Birchall, who murdered F. C. Benwell, hanged at Woodstock, Ont.
- 15th.—Financial panic in London, England, and New York, caused by the critical condition of Baring Brothers, bankers. . . . In the great Winnipeg libel case of Attorney-General Martin against Mr. Luxton of the Free Press, the jury fail to agree, and are discharged.
- 17th.—Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, found guilty of adultery with Mrs. O'Shea, and decree of divorce granted to Captain O'Shea. . . . Petitions in the Klugston and South Essex local election trials dismissed.
- 18th.—Crisis in the London and New York money markets considered over. . . . Settlers in North Dakota arming themselves in view of threatened uprising by the Indians.
- 19th.—Marriage of Princess Victoria, sister of Emperor William of Germany, to Prince Adolphe, of Schaumburg-Lippe. . . . Bishop Bond, of Montreal, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and is presented with a purse of \$4,000.
- 20th.—Disastrous fire at St. Boniface, Man.; loss \$10,000. . . . One thousand turkeys shipped as an experiment from Montreal to the Scotch markets.
- 21st.—Petition in the West Kent local election trial withdrawn.
- 22nd.—Ald. Andrews and wife, Winnipeg, drowned while skating on the Assiniboine river. . . . Destructive fire in Brussels, Ont.; loss, \$20,000. . . . Death of J. B. Freeman, M.P.P., of North Norfolk.
- 23rd.—Death of the King of Holland.
- 24th.—Petition in the West Middlesex local election trial withdrawn, and that in East Hastings dismissed. Judge Kilham gives judgment declaring that the Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature, abolishing separate schools, is valid.
- 25th.—Great excitement in parliamentary circles in England over Mr. Parnell's decision not to resign the leadership of the Nationalist party. . . . The Imperial Parliament re-assembles. . . . Six men killed and several injured by a boiler explosion in a mill near St. John, N.B.
- 26th.—Influenza epidemic reported to be spreading rapidly in Austria. . . . Destructive fire at Elora, Ont.; loss \$10,000.
- 27th.—Henry M. Stanley lectures to a large and enthusiastic audience in Toronto. . . . Petition in the East Middlesex local election case dismissed, and the East Durham election voided.
- 28th.—Eight thousand coal miners in Alabama ordered out on strike. . . . The Montreal High School building destroyed by fire; loss \$100,000. . . . Mr. Parnell issues a manifesto to the Irish people, containing a masterly appeal to prejudices.
- 29th.—The German Government decide to establish factories for the manufacture of the Koch consumption lymph. . . . Mr. Gladstone issues a manifesto in reply to Mr. Parnell. . . . Heavy snowstorm in Paris, France; all railway traffic impeded.