

some—I know you would not—but some would ask us for the gross proceeds and make us pay for the expense ourselves. (Laughter.) What I think you ought to do, and the Government ought to do and is prepared to do, is to select a good, practical man, a man who thoroughly understands not only the manufacturing capabilities of the country, the industries, the output, the input, if I may use the word, and send him there to act in concert with the manufacturers of this country who desire to find a market in that part of the world for their manufactured products. What I think you ought to do, what I am prepared to recommend to my colleagues, is to select some one—I have a man in my eye now; I think he would accept it; he has all the capabilities to which I have referred—and what I want the manufacturers to do is to adopt some means by which they can have an establishment in Sydney or Melbourne—that is a matter which you must discuss yourselves—to which office they can send whatever they have to sell in Australia. The only expense would be the rental, the cost of sending the articles, and a clerk who could act in concert with a man who thoroughly understands what could be sent to this country and what the markets are. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that if that policy were adopted, and it would cost you very little, that you would in five or ten years build up a trade with that country that would astound the people of this country. Look at what the Massey-Harris Company has accomplished in the last five years. I have under my hand now figures of their operations during the last year. Five years ago, when they first sent their agent into Australia to sell reapers and mowers, they were laughed at and told to take them back to Canada. "Where is Canada?" said some men. "We know nothing of Canada. We are dealing with the United States; their goods are good enough for us in that line, and we don't see why we should buy from you."

But these men have that true Canadian pluck which characterize our manufacturers and our people, and they said to them:—"No, we propose to sell these machines or give them away." Last year they sent no less than 875 self-binders, and they sold them at prices which were remunerative. I read in a newspaper the other day a statement made by some person who was denouncing protection, and it was that that firm were selling in New Zealand and the Australian colonies self-binders and cultivators at lower prices than in Canada. Perhaps you would be astonished if I were to tell you that the prices they got in Australia were 100 per cent. more than they got in Canada. This fact I know from personal observations. That is an illustration of the length to which some people will go in order to destroy the industries which are existing and which are being built up in Canada. In addition to those 875 self-binders they sent of cultivators and seeders no less than 870; mowers, 200; rakes, 48; ploughs, 38; reapers, 32. When I came back Mr. Massey told me that he had received a cable from his agent to send 500 cultivators. They are extending that trade to all the islands in the Pacific, and they are also sending their products to the Argentine Republic, to Peru and to other places. What the Massey-Harris Company can do, why cannot you also do. If you cannot do it individually do it collectively, in the methods I suggested a few moments ago. That is not all. The attachments to these implements numbered 1,551, making a total of 3,623. Let me hope that there are others who will do the same.

THE embargo on American cattle at British ports is giving rise to an agitation in the United States as well as Canada. Recently a meeting of the United States Veterinary Medical Association was held in Chicago when the following resolutions on "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia" were adopted: Whereas, the most satisfactory and conclusive testimony having been presented to the first Veterinary Congress of America, assembled in Chicago, that our

country is entirely free from a single case of "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia" and has no doubt been so for the past two years, be it *Resolved*, That we ask of Great Britain the entire removal of the quarantine regulations applying to "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia" in the United States, and further that it having been clearly demonstrated by the Canadian Department of Agriculture that "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia" does not exist in Canada, it is the opinion of the Congress that the quarantine of the United States against Canadian cattle is unnecessary and should be removed, and that Canada be asked a similar consideration in regard to the freedom of trade between the producers of that country and those of the U.S. It is extremely unlikely that the British Government will remove the quarantine restrictions, but the very fact that the request has been made by the United States should spur Canada on to press her claims to an open market. One of the most effective arguments against the admission of Canadian cattle was the proximity of Canada to the United States and the intercourse between them. Now that the statement is put forward that for two years the United States have been free from "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia," it should break the force of Britain's objection to give ready access to Canadian stock.

THE complete agricultural statistics for New Zealand, for the past season, show a decrease of 1,879,531 bushels in the gross produce of wheat, as compared with the previous year; a decrease of 1,115,121 bushels of oats; a decrease of 31,542 bushels of barley, and a decrease of 2,161,000 bushels of potatoes. The average yields per acre were: Wheat, 21.98 bushels; oats, 30.30 bushels; barley, 26.27 bushels; maize, 38.22 bushels; potatoes, 212 bushels. These estimates have been checked by threshing-machine owners' statements, and are, therefore, trustworthy. The Hessian fly did considerable damage in several districts.

IN the Australian colony of Victoria there are 146 landowners, who each hold over 10,000 acres, the largest being Sir W. Clark, with 177,852 acres. A land tax in 1877 was designed to break up these large estates, but it has failed to do so, though proving an excellent source of revenue. The land is divided into four classes: That which carries two or more sheep per acre is valued at \$20; that which carries an average of one and a half sheep valued at \$15 per acre; that carrying one sheep at \$10, and that which carries less than one sheep is valued at \$5 per acre.

PAYMENT for milk according to the percentage of butter fats is becoming the rule in Australian and New Zealand butter factories, and the Babcock tester is coming to be as much a recognized need as the separator or churn. This is working a revolution in the local dairies by inciting their owners to weed out their herds, retaining those cows only which produce a profitable amount and quality of milk.

THE apple crop for 1893 has been heavy throughout the United Kingdom, and the fruit is quite equal to the average in size and somewhat above it in quality. Pears, although less plentiful, gave a good return.

WITHIN the past twenty years the area planted to wheat in Great Britain has decreased by 1,600,000 acres, and that planted to barley by 260,000 acres, while the area planted to oats has increased by 496,000 acres.

THE Acclimatisation Society of Auckland, New Zealand, is introducing opossums into the district.



1st.—Wilson Tariff bill passed the United States House of Representatives. . . . British Board of Agriculture again refused to remove embargo on Canadian cattle.

2nd.—King Behanzin of Dahomey surrendered to the French. . . . Rev. Chancellor Burwash presented with a handsome purse of money on the occasion of his European tour. . . . Death of the famous Cardinal Luigi Serafini occurred.

3rd.—Prof. Edmond Fremy, the well-known French chemist died. . . . Geo. W. Childs, journalist and philanthropist, died. . . . J. M. Savage, conservative, of Rat Portage nominated to contest W. Algoma in the Ontario Legislature.

5th.—Plebiscite vote for prohibition shows a majority for. of 81,730. . . . Edward Brome Jones of the Royal Academy created a baronet.

6th.—Dr. Theodore Billroth, the distinguished German surgeon, died. . . . W. B. Searth elected president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. . . . The Chicago Herald will fit out a polar expedition.

7th.—Canadian House of Commons to meet on the 15th of March. . . . Central Farmers' Institute met in Toronto. . . . Reported that a French naval officer has invented a rifle capable of firing two kinds of explosive bullets, with immense power of penetration.

8th.—King Lobengula deserted by his followers and a fugitive. . . . Outbreak of violent riots in Bombay. . . . Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe reported to be dying.

9th.—Free books adopted for Kingston, Ont., public schools. . . . Flying column of French army annihilated in Timbuctoo. . . . Hon. Edward Blake entertained at a reception in New York.

10th.—Russia announced that she will not increase the tariff on French goods for the present. . . . Russo-German commercial treaty signed. . . . John Simpson, Canadian journalist, died in Montreal. . . . Rev. Dr. Douglas, Montreal, died.

12th.—Federation of the Australasian colonies' scheme revived. . . . Mr. Villeneuve confirmed in the majority of Montreal. . . . Fourth session of the Nova Scotia legislature brought to a close.

13th.—Albion hotel at Stratford, Ont., totally destroyed by fire. . . . British Board of Trade promise to reconsider their decision on the quarantine of Canadian cattle. . . . Disastrous cave-in at the Gaybord mine took place.

14th.—Ontario Legislature opened. . . . Lieut. Governor Carvell of Prince Edward Island died. . . . Funeral of late Sheriff MacKellar took place.

15th.—Rev. Dr. Shaw appointed provisional principal of the Wesleyan Theological Seminary, vice late Dr. Douglas. . . . Greenwich Park dynamite explosion occurred. . . . The "Antigone" presented in Greek by the Toronto University.

16th.—First shipment of canned goods from Picton, Ont., to Australia by the new steamship line. . . . Mr. J. M. Clark, Liberal, returned for south Lanark for the Ontario Legislature.

17th.—Fatal explosion on board the German cruiser, *Brandenburg*, at Kiel, causing forty-six deaths. . . . The famous Gilbert S. Rosenbaum, reported the wealthiest Jew in America, died. . . . Lieut. Westmark opens an attack on explorer Stanley.

19th.—Henry Irving and Helen Terry appear in Toronto after an interval of ten years. . . . Branch of the Canadian Art Club opened in Winnipeg. . . . Hon. H. G. Joly addresses a large meeting in Toronto.

20th.—Judgment rendered in the Manitoba school case by the Supreme court at Ottawa. . . . Hon. A. S. Hardy succeeded in the Brantford City Solicitorship. . . . Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. of Ontario, opened in Toronto.

21st.—J. H. R. Molson, Montreal, donated five thousand dollars to the general hospital there. . . . Senator Howland appointed Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. . . . Sir Oliver Mowat re-nominated for North Oxford.

22.—Washington's birthday generally celebrated in the United States to-day. . . . Prof. Ed. J. Phelps of Yale, Ex-Minister to Britain, and senior American counsel, in the Behring sea arbitration, reported seriously ill.

23rd.—Strong agitation in Britain for the overthrow of the House of Lords. . . . Burton Stewart instantly killed at St. Catharines. . . . Commotion and riot in Washington over the hoisting of a British flag by a private citizen.

24th.—Fire destroyed dome of Agricultural hall World's Fair. . . . Judgment given by Privy Council declaring Ontario Act respecting assignments, etc., valid. . . . Steps taken to extradite Jabez S. Balfour from Buenos Ayres.

26.—Mr. Meredith, M. P. P. appointed to transact the legal business of Toronto. . . . Denial given to reported defeat of British troops in British Gambia. . . . Mr. W. Hardy re-nominated for the Legislature, for Kingston.

27th.—Supreme Grand Lodge Patrons of Industry met in Toronto. . . . Ontario Land Surveyors held their annual meeting in Toronto. . . . Rumored resignation of Mr. Gladstone denied.

28th.—D'Alton McCarthy banqueted at Collingwood. Debate on Mr. Meredith's proposal of biennial sessions took place.