

protection to the occupant of agricultural holdings. It will come to this, and when the British government realizes its duty and undertakes to perform it, the scheduling will be discontinued. In the meantime how is the restriction to affect the Canadian farmer? There is but one answer. Badly. It will cut off a large and rapidly growing trade in stock cattle and will compel a change of mode with poor returns. The alternative of feeding cattle to the butcher's standard is problematical. One thing against it is the difficulty in procuring cheap feeding stuffs. Then it is admitted that we could not compete successfully with the United States except for two months in the year. The only hope left is the speedy rescinding of the order, and for that end political pressure must not be slackened from Ottawa.

MR. HENRY STEWART contributes a valuable article on the Australian wool industry and its influence on the American market to the American Agriculturist. His conclusions will be found of particular interest by our readers. It is shown that Australia is the most important competitor of the American wool grower. The wools of that country are similar in character to our native kinds, and are used for the same purpose, viz., the better kinds of clothing. Thus the Australian and the American shepherd meet in the same market, and, necessarily the one must enjoy advantage over the other, as the facilities afforded for his industry may be greater. At the present time the low price of wool is due to this competition, for Australia manufactures but a small portion of her product, and sends the greater part to other countries as a raw material, for consumption there. The imports of this wool here have greatly increased of late, and, so long as our home product is insufficient for our manufacturers, these imports will be required. The Australian product and its probable future increase are, therefore, of much interest to American wool growers, and the following figures will show the rapid increase in production, and its bearing on the question of future competition which American wool growers must meet. The Australian colonies consist of seven distinct independent nationalities, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The product of these for the past ten years is as follows, taking them in consecutive order as mentioned:

Year.	Bales.	Value.
1882.....	893,000	\$79,440,000
1883.....	1,054,000	80,305,000
1884.....	1,112,000	80,630,000
1885.....	1,004,000	68,385,000
1886.....	1,196,000	71,760,000
1887.....	1,207,000	76,940,000
1888.....	1,315,000	78,900,000
1889.....	1,385,000	93,485,000
1890.....	1,411,000	91,715,000
1891.....	1,683,000	105,185,000
1892.....	1,750,000	

This shows a steady increase, notwithstanding the reduced prices from \$80 a bale, in 1882, to \$62.50 in the present year. And the reports from Australia are very far from indicating any dissatisfaction with the current prices, or the profits of the business. It is noticeable that the large wool companies which own the largest flocks, are still paying satisfactory dividends in spite of lower prices. What may happen, however, this year, when the returns come in under a further decline of ten to twelve per cent. in the value of the clip is uncertain; but, at any rate, no disagreeable anticipations have been expressed. The general reduction in expenses in the management of larger flocks goes a great way to meet these deficient returns, and, as yet, there has been no indication of any check to the continued increase of the flocks and the wool. Of this large product there was exported, in all, during the time mentioned for the five year periods as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Increase.
1891-2.....	1,003,701	
1895-6.....	1,110,831	28,220
1889-90.....	1,474,538	119,933
1890-1.....	1,626,205	151,617

The increase during the present year is estimated at 155,489 bales. All figures in this relation are given in bales, but a bale is a varying number, and not, like the cotton bales, made nearly to a standard. The importations into New York show that the Australian wool bales from 305 to 413 pounds. But, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, the average is nearer 400 than 300, and may be

estimated at 370 pounds. This will give the total quantity of wool produced as 647½ pounds, and an average of about five pounds to the fleece. The number of sheep in the seven colonies are as follows, giving the figures in the previous order:

	Sheep.	Increase.
1881.....	78,063,426	2,004,743
1885.....	82,719,080	4,471,497
1890.....	113,559,369	12,292,376
1891.....	123,966,563	10,407,204

The outlook for the present year is not cheering, either for an increase of flocks or wool. The Australian shepherd has many difficulties to contend with; extreme drouths injure the pastures, floods kill off the lambs, the rabbits, in places, destroy the pastures, and sometimes parasitic diseases attack the flocks and commit disastrous ravages. On the whole, it may be thought that the future has in store for both him and his southern competitor a better and greater profit from the flocks. It must not be forgotten that the seasons in Australia are the reverse of ours, and that our winter time is their summer, and *vice versa*. This, of course, changes the time of shearing. But, on account of the great distance of the sheep runs from transportation, the new clip made in our fall, or about December, does not come to the market until about the same time as ours.

THE elevation of Sir John Thompson to the premiership of the Dominion has been received on the whole with satisfaction by the Conservative party and by the country. Some of the ardent Protestants in the Orange Order have their misgivings as to the wisdom of a Roman Catholic holding the highest political office in the country, but on the whole it is felt that no other choice could well have been made, and should Sir John reconstruct the Cabinet on a more popular basis than it is at present, he may depend on the support and confidence of a good working majority of the House of Commons.

As this number of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED goes to press (Dec. 2nd, 11 a.m.), the mammoth Toronto Works of Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., are being honored with a visit from His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, Lord Stanley of Preston, and Lady Stanley, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. They seem to take the keenest interest in watching the various processes in passing through the numerous departments of the Works, no one of the many trades represented failing to elicit their earnest attention. It may be of interest to the readers of MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED to know that as one side of this issue of our paper was passing through the press, His Excellency, and those who accompanied him, watched the copies coming from the cylinder. Few visitors have gone through the great Toronto shops of Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., who have evinced more pleasure in observing and studying the methods of preparing the variety of material and hundreds of parts which go to make up a Self-Binding Harvester. Lord Stanley expressed himself as being highly delighted at the extent and completeness of this national Canadian industry.

THE following letter has been sent to MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED for publication. It speaks for itself.

MR. EDITOR,—So much has been written regarding Gold cure for drunkenness, that we all know of the great good accomplished. My husband, who was a wreck for years, took treatment at an institute over three years ago, and has had no desire to taste liquor since; but it cost us over \$100. I had a brother-in-law, a chemist, a slave to drink, but too poor to take treatment. He analyzed the medicine my husband brought home, and cured himself. Four of our acquaintances got the prescription and cured themselves. The following is the prescription: Electrofied Gold, 15 grs.; Murate of Ammonia, 7½ grs.; Comp. Fluid Ext. of Cinchona, 4 grs.; Fluid Ext. of Coca, 1½ ozs.; Glycerine, 1½ ozs.; Nitrate of Strychnine, 1 gr.; distilled water, 1½ ozs. Take a teaspoonful every two hours when awake for two or three weeks. After the second or third day there will be no desire for drink. Medicine to effect a cure will not cost over \$3.50. I think every paper should help the poor by publishing this prescription.—MRS. WM. CARTER.



1st.—All the cattle off the Canadian steamer *Huron* and *Monksonton* at Dundee, ordered to be slaughtered on account of suspected cases of pleuro-pneumonia. . . . Reported shipments of Canadian cattle for Great Britain, for October, show a decrease, the numbers being 11,546 cattle and 15,231 sheep below those of last year.

2nd.—Hon. Edward Dewdney, assumes Lieutenant Governorship of British Columbia. . . . Lieutenant Schwalka, the famous Arctic explorer, suicided at Portland, Oregon. . . . Terrible accident on the railway at Thirsk, Yorkshire, whereby thirteen persons were killed on the Edinburgh Flying Express.

3rd.—Hon. T. M. Daly re-elected by acclamation at Brandon, Man., on his elevation to the Dominion cabinet. . . . Dr. MacEachran declared that no pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada.

4th.—Vienna declared free from cholera. . . . Canadian cattle scheduled from British ports. . . . Hon. H. Mercier, Ex-Premier of Quebec, acquitted by the courts.

5th.—A great fire in Brooklyn caused damage to the amount of \$600,000. . . . Montreal reception to Mr. Mercier held. . . . Mr. Cleveland elected Democratic President of the United States.

7th.—53,000 Lancashire cotton spinners on strike. . . . Successful farmers from Manitoba sent to Europe by the Canadian Pacific Railway as immigration agents.

8th.—Fatal dynamite explosion in the premises of the Carmanx Mining Company's offices, Paris, occurred. . . . Emilio Castelar invited to be the orator at the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago.

9th.—Dr. George Ross, vice-dean of McGill University, Montreal, died. . . . Heavy snow storms experienced on C. P. R. track east of Winnipeg. . . . Annual convention of the Oxford county Dairymen's Association held. . . . Canadian and Newfoundland delegates met at Halifax, N. S., to confer as to the colony becoming a Dominion Province.

10th.—A prohibition Association formed at Ingersoll, Ont. . . . Thanksgiving Day observed in the Dominion.

11th.—The strike in New Orleans ended.

12th.—To provide work for the unemployed poor, the British government ordered the construction of roads and drains. . . . At Retford, England, a meeting of farmers passed a violent resolution against free trade. . . . General Dodds, commanding the French army in Dahomey, ordered white men of German, Belgian, English and French nationality to be shot with other captives from the King's army.

14th.—The Russian prohibition against the emigration of Jews withdrawn. . . . Three persons poisoned at Bradford, England, by eating Canadian canned lobsters.

15th.—The French Procureur-General, decided to prosecute the Panama Canal directors. . . . Rochdale mill-owners decided to place their mill-workers on short time.

16th.—Lord Rosebery unveiled a marble bust of the late Sir John A. Macdonald in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

17th.—Property on Broadway New York, near Pine St., was bought at the enormous figure of \$17.648 per square foot. . . . Baroness Rothschild baptized into the Roman Catholic church, to which she became a convert, at Paris.

18th.—Two workmen killed by an explosion of dynamite in Nepean township, near Ottawa.

19th.—Bank of Montreal secured the financial agency of the Dominion government in London. . . . Yale defeated Harvard in their annual football match by 6 to 0.

21st.—Washington authorities granted three years' leave of absence to Lieutenant Peary for exploration in Greenland.

22nd.—St. Andrew, N.B., reported as likely to be the winter terminus for the C.P.R.

23rd.—The Bishop of Fredericton enthroned. . . . William O'Connor, the champion oarsman, died at Toronto.

24th.—Decided to call next general conference of the Methodist church at London, Ont., in 1894.

25th.—Sir John Thompson sworn in as Premier of Canada.

26th.—Wm. O'Connor, the champion oarsmen, buried at Toronto.

28th.—Manitoba separate school question heard before committee of Dominion cabinet. . . . Large public meeting in Montreal, declare against annexation to the United States. . . . John J. Pearson, the prominent Toronto real estate man, died.

29th.—Richard Hinder, S.T.R. Stratford, found dead in bed. . . . Annual dinner of the Medical faculty of Trinity University, Toronto, held. . . . Grand welcome given to the faculty and students of Victoria University by the Methodists of Toronto. . . . Report of the dehorning commission issued by the Ontario government.

30th.—Celebration of St. Andrew's Day. . . . Departure of Thomas Russell, M. P. for South Tyrone, for the United States and Canada, in a tour of investigation into federal systems of government. . . . The cotton strikers of Bolton deposited £10,000 for the credit of the General Relief fund for operators out of work.