

Island on potatoes and other vegetables. The duty on horses is now 20 per cent, the proposal is to raise it to 30 per cent; cattle, formerly 20 per cent, to be raised to \$10 per head where the cattle are over a year old, and \$2 per head where less than a year old. Barley now 10 cents per bushel, to be raised to 30 cents. Beans 10 per cent, to be raised to 40 cents. Hay \$2 per ton, to be raised to \$4. Potatoes 15 cents a bushel, to be raised to 20 cents. Apples now free, to be taxed 25 cents a bushel. Butter and cheese, 4 cents a pound, to be raised to 6 cents. Eggs now free, to be taxed at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. Hides now free, to be taxed one and a half cents per pound. Bacon is to be raised from 2 cents to 5 cents per pound; beef and mutton from one cent to two cents per pound; dressed poultry from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 5 cents per pound. These are the principal increases. Our exports last year to the United States were as follows: horses \$2,113,782; cattle \$488,266; barley 9,934,504 bushels; beans \$405,534; hay 82,308 tons; potatoes 717,668 bushels; apples 433,854 bushels; butter 36,096 pounds; cheese 297,417 pounds; eggs 14,011,017 dozen; hides \$454,105; bacon 613 pounds; beef 42,750 pounds; mutton 73,951 pounds; dressed poultry \$51,732. It will be thus seen that the increased duties strike a serious blow at our trade with the United States, with what success remains to be seen.

No previous show of Clydesdale Stallions held in Toronto attracted so much attention or received so liberal patronage as the one held on the 13th of last month, and it was acknowledged that both in strength and class it excelled any of its predecessors. The absolute necessity of having a more commodious building for holding the show was clearly demonstrated, as the facilities for showing off the noble animals were exceedingly inadequate and the hundreds of spectators could see little or nothing of them. We have repeatedly alluded to this want of accommodation for the agricultural community generally in the "Queen City," and it is surprising that no efforts are made by our leading farmers to bring about such a desirable result as the erection of a suitable building for their meetings and shows. If representations were made to the proper quarter we feel sure they would receive the most favorable consideration. Of the show nothing but praise can be said. The judges, Messrs Robert Burgess, of Winona, Ill., and C. C. Gardner, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., frankly admitted that it was one of the best they had ever seen, even in the old country. The principal prize winners were: Class 1. Sec. 1. foaled previous to 1st Jan. 1887, 14 exhibitors—1st. Graham Bros. Claremont, Ont. Macneilage; 2nd. R. Beith and Co. Bowmanville, Ont. Sir Walter; 3rd. R. Beith and Co. Sir Maurice. Class 1. Sec. 2. foaled in 1887, 16 exhibitors—1st. Graham Bros. MacLaskie; 2nd. R. Beith and Co. Clyde Admiral; 3rd. Graham Bros. Chairman. Class 1. Sec. 3. foaled subsequent to January 1st. 1888, 4 exhibitors—1st. Graham Bros. Ravenswood *alias* Hornbeam; 2nd. Graham Bros. Arbitrator; 3rd. Jos. Vance, New Hamburg, Ont. Cults Stamp. Class II, Sec. 1. no exhibitor. Class II Sec. 2. Canadian bred, foaled in 1887, 2 exhibitors—1st. and sweepstakes, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont. Merry Boy; 2nd. Edward Barker, Thornhill, Ont. Topsman. Class II, Sec. 3. Canadian bred, foaled subsequent to January 1st. 1888, 6 exhibitors—1st. Robt. Miller Jr. Strathmore; 2nd. Wm. Crawford, Malvern, Ont. Pride; 3rd. Willis Bros. Pine grove, Ont. Pride of Peel. Graham Bros. MacLaskie, was also awarded the sweepstake medal and diploma as the best of his class of any age.

READERS of the ILLUSTRATED will find something to interest them on page five of this issue. The comparison is made between Ontario and the chief agricultural States of the Union with respect to the annual yield per acre of wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay for the six years 1882—1887. A simpler or more effective way of showing the comparison could not have been devised as it can be comprehended at a glance. The statistics were compiled by Mr. George Johnson, statistician of the Dominion Government, from returns published by the United States Department

of Agriculture at Washington and by the Ontario Bureau of Industries at Toronto. That Ontario stands pre-eminent for the productiveness of its soil is beyond question. In the yield of each of the eight products mentioned Ontario shows a marked increase over all the States. Ontario's average yearly value to the farmer, per acre, during the six years, is better than the average of the nine States by 45.75 per cent. In value ten acres in each of the above eight crops yielded in the six years to Ontario \$8,640, New York \$7,474, Ohio \$6,457, Michigan \$6,440, Illinois \$5,842, Indiana \$5,779, Wisconsin \$5,678, Kansas \$5,425, Missouri \$5,309, Iowa \$4,958. Taking it in another way, the Ontario farmer with eighty acres in the above crops at the end of the six years would be better off than the farmer in New York cultivating the same area and the same crops by \$1,166; in Ohio by \$2,183; in Michigan by \$2,200; in Illinois by \$2,798; in Indiana by \$2,861; in Wisconsin by \$2,962; in Kansas by \$3,215; in Missouri by \$3,341; in Iowa by \$3,682. After this showing Canadian detractors should stop their cry that the United States has better facilities and superior advantages than Canada as a home for farmers. Recent events have also shown the falsity of such an assertion. Take the poverty-stricken settlers in Dakota and Kansas as an example. Canadian farmers not many years ago had their minds inflamed by the glowing descriptions of the fertile fields and marvellous resources of Dakota and Kansas. What has been the fate of most of those who were foolish enough to listen to the voice of the tempter?—starvation and bankruptcy. Canadian settlers in Dakota are calling aloud for help to save them from dying of starvation and funds are being collected throughout the Dominion in answer to the appeal. In Kansas the settlers are almost in as bad a plight. The Farmers' Alliance of that State, has, through its president, addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interests and demanding legislation for their relief. The letter says:—"We call attention to the fact that a single law firm in one city in southern Kansas now has the contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages. This means 1,800 homesteads transferred from the hands of so many industrious families to the hands of capitalists, either domestic or foreign. The foreclosure of these mortgages is in accordance with a preconcerted purpose to gain possession of these farms and people them with a more servile tenantry, imported from foreign lands for this especial purpose. Foreclosures and evictions are taking place in very many parts of our state and we need not go all the way to Europe to witness scenes of cruelty in matters of this kind. All over the state the homes of our people are imperilled. They are struggling against adverse circumstances and almost against hope to sustain themselves until relief shall come. The people believe these conditions are largely due to vicious legislation. They have been promised by each of the great political parties that something would be done for their relief, but both parties have been tried and both have thus far failed even to attempt any measure contemplating a betterment of the condition of the industrial masses. They have seen that while they have been compelled to sacrifice their products in many instances absolutely below cost of production in order to procure the common necessities of life, and in the effect, in many cases unsuccessful, to keep the sheriff from invading their homes, their representatives in Congress are engaged in the consideration of every imaginable question except such questions as contemplate relief to the distress of their constituents. There are measures which the farmers demand shall have immediate attention. These relate to questions of money, of transportation and of their ownership of American lands." Regarding the agricultural depression generally throughout the States, Senator Voorhees in the United States Senate while moving a resolution on the subject said: "Not only had there been no increase in the value of land in the last quarter of a century, but there had been an absolute loss of 33 per cent. Improved farm lands to-day under the most favorable circumstances would not, on the general average, realize more than two-thirds what their value had been 25 years ago." Such is the condition of affairs in the United States. In every country under the sun there are periods of depression, and Canada is no exception to the rule, but Canadian farmers would be acting wisely "to bear the ills they have rather than fly to those they know not of."



A Summary of News for the Past Month.

- 1st.—British steamer Quetta, from Queensland, Australia, to London, reported wrecked at sea; 130 lives lost. Reported that the winter crops are ruined in all southern Russia.
- 2nd.—Reginald J. Birchall, *alias* Lord Somerset, arrested at Niagara Falls for the murder of F. C. Benwell, a wealthy young Englishman, near Princeton, Ont. . . . Death of Hon. Louis Archambault, ex-member of the Quebec Legislative Council.
- 3rd.—The Orange Bill passes its third reading in Dominion House of Commons.
- 4th.—The famous Fifth of Forth Bridge, Scotland, formally opened by the Prince of Wales. . . . The night express from London to Scotland collides with an engine near Carlisle; four passengers killed and several injured.
- 5th.—Death of Abraham Lincoln, son of the United States Minister at London, England, aged 19 years. . . . Sir John Macdonald entertained at a banquet by the Ottawa workmen.
- 6th.—Three children of Wm. Robinson, Parry Sound, Ont., burned to death. . . . Ten persons killed and several injured by a collision on the Lake Shore Railway, near Hamburg, N. Y.
- 7th.—Great distress reported in San Francisco; over 2,000 workmen out of employment.
- 9th.—The wife and seven children of Onezime Collevette, of Cote St. Michael, Que., burned to death.
- 10th.—Eighty-eight lives lost by an explosion in the Moisa Colliery, Glamorganshire, Wales. . . . Disastrous fire in Owen Sound, Ont., loss about \$50,000.
- 11th.—The Town Hall and Fire Hall, Amherstburg, Ont., destroyed by fire, loss \$16,000.
- 12th.—Canadian Pacific SCo train going east leaves the track near Pembroke, Ont., owing to the spreading of the rails; several passengers injured. . . . Reported that an English syndicate has an option on all the Columbia River salmon canneries except three.
- 13th.—Grant of \$10,000 to Toronto University made by the Quebec Legislature. . . . New Orleans inundated from a broken levee, causing great damage to property. . . . Second reading of the Manitoba bill to abolish Separate Schools carried by 22 yeas to 6 nays. . . . Opening of the New Brunswick Local Legislature.
- 14th.—Two thousand grain porters on the Liverpool, Eng., docks, strike for higher wages. . . . Brisbane, Australia, inundated, loss £300,000.
- 16th.—Over 100,000 miners in England strike for higher wages. . . . Opening of the International Labor Congress at Berlin. . . . Valuable block of buildings destroyed by fire at Regina, N.W.T., loss \$100,000.
- 16th.—The Pope announces the formation of a hierarchy in Japan.
- 17th.—Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, tenders his resignation to the Emperor. . . . Fatal conflagration in Indianapolis; nine firemen killed and several injured.
- 18th.—Many cotton mills and factories in England close down owing to the scarcity of coal consequent upon the strike of the English colliers.
- 19th.—Gen. von Caprivi appointed successor to Prince Bismarck. . . . Reported that influenza is ravaging Australia and New Zealand.
- 20th.—The colliers' strike in England settled, the coal mine owners agreeing to the men's demands. . . . The Manitoba Legislature passes a resolution unanimously calling upon the Dominion Government to negotiate for an unrestricted reciprocity treaty with the United States.
- 21st.—Death of the Duke of Manchester in Naples. . . . Dr. Saumarez Smith elected Episcopal Primate of Australia.
- 22nd.—John Wade, a carpenter on the new Asylum buildings at Mimico, Ont., fatally stabbed by John Byron, foreman on the works, during a drunken row. . . . The Manitoba Legislature passes a bill wiping out all church and college tax exemptions.
- 23rd.—Prairie fires in Colorado and Kansas cause immense destruction of property. . . . Fearful tornado in South Carolina; several lives lost and great damage to property.
- 24th.—Reported that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs will invite representatives of the European powers to protest against the proposed tariff legislation being enacted by the United States Congress. . . . Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Purchase Bill introduced into the Imperial Parliament.
- 25th.—New extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States officially proclaimed in London and Washington. . . . The United States House of Representatives agree to postpone the World's Fair till 1893.
- 26th.—The annual eight-oared boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities rowed, Oxford winning by a length.
- 27th.—Opening of the Prince Edward's Island Local Legislature. . . . Immense destruction to property and fearful loss of life in the United States by destructive storms, Louisville, Ky., being the greatest sufferer.
- 29th.—The towns of Mitchell's Station, Va., and Marshfield, Mo., nearly wiped out by fire. . . . Death of Mr. Alexander Robertson, one of Montreal's most prominent citizens.
- 31st.—Prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature. . . . Reported that the Manitoba Government intend to resign, owing to the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to give the Royal assent to two bills.