

A most valuable report has been issued by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the forest wealth of Canada. While the data from which to compile a complete report is not extensive, there is much information regarding this great source of our wealth. At one time, it is estimated that there were 315 million acres of forest from the Atlantic seaboard to the Lake of the Woods, on Canadian soil. Thirty million acres have been cleared for agricultural purposes. Twenty million acres have been reduced for other purposes. The lumbermen, fires, etc. have further encroached largely until now the estimate is that 45 p. c. of the old area is still under forest. Many interesting passages will be found in this report which ought to be studied. The value of trees to the farmer will be easily gathered from the tables furnished, and replenishing the forests is a work the Provincial Governments might well give attention to in the interests of the country.

THE Bureau of Mines has just issued statistics bearing on the mineral production of the Province for 1894. During the year 1894 the total revenue derived from mining lands amounted to \$17,942.56. Patents were issued for 3,271 acres of mining land, and 7,050½ acres were leased for mining purposes. The following figures show the total mineral production for 1893 & 1894:—1893—Value, \$6,120,753; employees, 7,162; wages, \$1,985,590; 1894—Value, \$6,088,758; employees, 6,075; wages, \$1,840,289. Illuminating oil brought in the largest returns, 11,349,472 gallons of petroleum being sold, valued at \$1,337,010. Common brick came next; 131,500 thousand were used, valued at \$3.90. Cement was manufactured extensively; 85,903 barrels were consumed, valued at \$109,804. The gold output amounted to \$32,776, and nickel brought \$612,724. One peculiar feature in the table is the absence of iron among the mineral products, for, although there are extensive deposits of hematite and magnetic iron ore in various parts of the Province, there is not a blast furnace in operation.

THERE has just appeared a blue book on the scheduling of Canadian cattle, containing the report of the Board of Enquiry in Britain, references to correspondents between the Dominion and British Governments, and reports from the veterinary surgeons who traced the cases complained of to their sources in Canada, and who in every case found that the diseases were other than contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The blue book shows that Canada is unjustly treated by the schedule, and also that the efforts necessary to its removal ought to be strenuously persisted in. In this connection Professor McEachran reports that during 1894 not a single animal exported showed any sign, in the least degree suspicious of contagious disease. The inspections before shipment were rigidly carried out. 80 cattle and 17 sheep were either detained or rejected by the inspectors; 16 of which were lame or injured in the land transport, 2 were in poor condition from age, 2 were affected with tuberculosis, one with mange, and 59 with lumpjaw. The sheep rejected, were lame or injured. The animals collected for shipment from all parts of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, and the fact of their freedom from lung disease is an evidence of the healthy state of Canadian cattle. The inspection was, in every case, made by daylight. Mr. McMillan, V.S., who is empowered to inspect stock shipped from Prince Edward Island, reports that 629 cattle, 161 horses, and 718 sheep were duly inspected by him prior to shipment, and all were found to be in a thoroughly healthy condition.

THE condition of the British market is an ever interesting subject to the Canadian farmer. The following picture is woefully dismal, yet drawn by a reliable pencil, not that of a

pessimist:—"This has been one of the most disastrous seasons ever experienced by farmers in England, or at any rate by those who cultivate arable land. The crops were badly injured by wet weather before and during harvest, and, although they proved bulky, a great deal of the grain is unmarketable, and nearly all has to be sold as more or less damaged. The weekly average price of wheat fell to 17s 6d a quarter of eight bushels a few weeks back, and although there has been a partial recovery, the latest average known at the time of writing was 19s 11d, which is bad enough. Cattle, sheep and pigs have been selling well this year, consequent on having been reduced in number by the spring drought of 1892 and the prolonged drought of 1893. Reports of very severe depression in many parts of the country keep on appearing, some of them being issued by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. In most English counties they tell of reductions of rent from 20 to 75 per cent. as one of the results of the depression. The dairy industry is least affected among all the branches of agriculture, and in the dairy districts the fall in rents is much smaller than those just mentioned. On arable land there is very little profit to the farmer unless grain crops pay. Breeding may yield a direct profit, but grazing on arable land barely leaves any profit beyond the manure, and that can only be realized in the grain crops. Therefore, if the latter do not pay, the farmer and grazier has no profit at all as a rule. To add to the misfortunes of agriculturists the autumn has been one of the wettest on record, and very extensive floods have prevailed, doing an immense amount of damage to arable land and farm property. The wet weather, too, stopped wheat-sowing when it was about half finished, and the acreage is likely to be the smallest on record.

THE Canadian Horse Show was a pronounced success, so much so that there seems to be little doubt that it will become an annual event as well established as the Industrial Exhibition. It was held under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Country and Hunt Club of Toronto with Messrs Henry Wade and Stewart Houston as capable secretaries. The show has proved itself to have been a good thing for horse breeders who will do all in their power to make its regular recurrence certain. Some of the very best blood in the country was on exhibition and some of the best judges in the United States came to see the horses. The bringing together of purchasers and sellers face to face was a feature of the show of great importance. Canadian bred horses hold a high place in the United States, but so many are the intermediaries through which they must pass in finding owners, that the Canadian birth is often lost sight of. For instance, a dealer buys a good Canadian horse which he sells to another dealer in New York who sells him to a Philadelphia dealer where he may be purchased by one desiring to possess him. But in this course of turning over the "calf-country" of the animal is lost sight of. What is wanted is credit for Canada for what she is able to produce. This can be quickest obtained by bringing gentlemen who buy for themselves, to our stables. A great horse show with social functions is just the place for such a meeting, and Toronto centrally situated and populous, can furnish the social side, and the crowd whose fees make a good show possible. The new armouries where the show was held, proved too small for the requirements of the exhibition and of the public. There has been, consequently, a well-defined demand for the erection of a special building for show purposes. Such a building it is supposed would enable breeders of horses and farmers to develop their business as it is not possible for them to do now, and if erected by the assistance of the government and the city would pay interest on the investment meantime, and finally liquidate the debt. The proposal merits thoughtful consideration for the possibilities of the horse trade of Canada are many and great.



1st.—Right Hon. Viscount Hill died. . . . Prince Bismarck celebrated his eightieth birthday. . . . The deaths of Sir Charles Mills and the Very Rev. Dean of Canterbury took place.

2nd.—A serious outbreak of fire took place in Toronto, burning down a factory on Lombard Street. . . . Mr. Swift, Republican, elected mayor of Chicago.

3rd.—Ontario Jockey Club decided against entries of horses running on outlawed tracks. . . . The annual convocation for conferring diplomas and degrees by Trinity College, Toronto, took place. . . . Annual meeting Canadian Pacific Railway held.

4th.—Mrs John MacKellan, one of the oldest residents of Hamilton, died. . . . Canal regulations for current year issued. . . . Meeting of Canadian freight agents at Montreal decided to make no changes on existing schedule of rates.

5th.—Adam Cantelon, treasurer of the township of Goderich, died, aged 75 years. . . . American capitalists arranged for erection of blast and steel furnace at Kingston.

6th.—A Board of Trade organized at Flora, Ont. . . . Newfoundland conference sat at Ottawa. . . . Jubilee of Knox Church, Toronto, celebrated.

8th.—Disquieting rumors of a war between Norway and Sweden. . . . William Henderson, last surviving founder of the "Anchor Line" died. . . . The unconstitutionality of the income tax Act declared by the United States supreme court.

9th.—Several motions of want of confidence in the Ontario government were defeated. . . . Hugh Armstrong nominated as Conservative candidate for Selkirk, Man., in the Commons.

10th.—Nominations for the Commons made in Haldimand, Vercheres, west of Quebec, and Antigonish. . . . Mr. Gully elected Speaker of the British House of Commons. . . . Convent and church at Fort William destroyed by fire.

11th.—The unemployed at Melbourne held a demonstration. . . . Price of footwear increased at Montreal. . . . Ontario Legislature closed. . . . Professor Behring, of Halle, discoverer of anti-toxine resigned his professorship.

12th.—Ross McConkey, banker, Goderich, died. . . . Panic reigned in Pekin. . . . Vigorous search resumed at Fort Erie for Mayor Buck's gold hidden in 1812. . . . Rev. Robert Johnson inducted at London, Ont.

13th.—Important astronomical discovery announced by Prof. Jas. E. Keeler of the Alleghany observatory. . . . A plot for the assassination of the Russian ambassador Schouvaloff discovered.

15th.—Severe earthquake shocks felt at Trieste and Krainsberg. . . . The St. Lawrence channel free of ice.

16th.—Annual meeting of the Dominion Educational Association opened in Toronto. . . . Annual meeting grand camp Sons of Scotland convened at Niagara Falls, Ont.

17th.—Alanson H. Baldwin, pioneer, lumberman of Ottawa, died. . . . Dr. Montague elected in Haldimand by a large majority.

18th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Milton, elected grand chief of the Sons of Scotland in Canada. . . . First annual banquet of the Young Men's Bible League of Central Methodist Church, Toronto, held.

19th.—Primrose day observed in England. . . . Professor Lishley gave evidence before the Toronto University commission.

20th.—Main street of Tamworth, Ont., reduced to ashes. . . . Canadian Horse Show closed most successfully. . . . Annual church parade of St. George's Society, Toronto, held on Sunday 21st.

22nd.—Sir Robert Hamilton, who draughted Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill, died. . . . Archdeacon Farrar appointed Dean of Canterbury.

23rd.—McGreevy declared on recount to have been elected for West Quebec. . . . Civic electric lighting will be submitted to the popular vote in Toronto.

24th.—Mr. W. W. Ogilvie elected a director of the Bank of Montreal. . . . Col. B. Booth has applied for naturalization papers in the United States.

25th.—Press report circulated that Edward Blake will shortly re-enter Canadian politics. . . . Mr. A. F. Gault, Montreal, gifted \$100,000 to the Diocesan College.

26th.—Fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Fraternal Association closed at Toronto. . . . Broker Allen of Buffalo arrested. . . . Dairy keepers of Quebec interviewed the local Government there for an appropriation of money for the development of their industry.

27th.—Quo warranto proceedings instituted against Mayor Kennedy of Toronto. . . . Convocation of Victoria University begins on the 28th inst. . . . Toronto young Conservatives held a district party banquet.

29th.—Estimates brought down in the Dominion House of Commons. . . . Judge Barry, Montreal, died.

30th.—Convocation of Victoria University took place. . . . Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of Toronto University published. . . . Convocation of McMaster University, Toronto, held. . . . The Clara Ford murder trial began at the Toronto Criminal Assizes.