

of grammatical analysis or critical parsing. Let us have less of these for him, and in their stead put a little general instruction in elementary agriculture, and he will find the benefit of it in after years.

SOME people are continually sneering at the Salvation Army and can see no good in what they do. While some of their methods may not be above criticism, no one will begrudge a full meed of praise to General Booth for his practical efforts to rescue men from poverty and degradation, by teaching them to work, thereby putting them on the way to being useful members of society. We refer particularly to the establishment of his farm colony near Lough, Essex, a few miles from London, England. The farm was taken over in May last and is thus described in a recent article in a contemporary: It consists of 1250 acres, about 400 of which are arable, and the rest more or less rough pasture, marshes and plantations. Most of the rough pasture, which appears to have been neglected for many years, slopes steeply towards the Thames. Nearly all of it is a stiff clay, but some of the arable land is a nice loam on a gravel sub-soil. The land cost, including all expenses, \$100 per acre. An experienced fruit-grower says that the clay hills of rough pasture may be profitably utilized for the growth of fruit; and there may be 200 acres suitable for spade husbandry. But an inspection of the land as a whole appears to have led many visitors to form the opinion that the reclamation of the farm after its years of neglect will be a work of great labor and difficulty. It must be remembered, however, that the enterprise was embarked in rather as a benevolent than a commercial speculation. The idea was to provide a training ground for the shiftless section of London's unemployed, and an opening for those who could and would work, but had no opportunity. An interesting feature of the experiment, so far, has been that out of the hundred and fifty men now employed on the farm, who, of course, have offered themselves for the work, only one has previously been a farm laborer. In answer to an enquiry, one of the officers stated that it is a rare thing for a farm laborer to apply to any of the refuges of the Army for relief. This seems to point to the fact that the agricultural worker is better furnished for the struggle of life on coming to the great metropolis than his competitors. No doubt his open-air life has given him a better physique, and those who know the world of London labor, tell us that a large proportion of the drivers, stablemen, railway men, dock laborers, etc., are farm-bred. The results on the farm are already very encouraging. The workers take hold of their new employment much better than might be expected. The buildings erected or planned for speedy erection, will accommodate six hundred men, but a much larger number will be ultimately employed, as various industries, such as brickmaking—there is plenty of brick-earth upon the estate—carpentry, cabinet-making, boot-making, tailoring, and baking will be carried on. A wharf on an arm of the Thames is being built, and from this a steam tramway is to be laid through the central part of the farm, so that direct communication with London will be established.

A BULLETIN issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries towards the end of last month, gives important information as to the yield of grain and roots, the new crop of fall wheat, condition of pastures, live stock, etc. Fall wheat has turned out a remarkably fine crop—better than expected. It is undoubtedly the crop of the year, averaging 25 to 30 bushels per acre in many sections, and weighing from 60 to 66 pounds per bushel, in many townships averaging 64 pounds. The actual yield was 21,872,488 bushels, as against 14,267,383 last year. Spring wheat is grown principally in Eastern Ontario, and with very few exceptions is reported to be a very fine crop, the yield being 10,711,538 or 21.0 per acre. In regard to barley the average sown is becoming less, and reports are variable. The drouth retarded its early growth, and the wet weather at harvest affected its quality. The yield appears to be good, but the grain in the great majority of cases is badly colored. In regard to two-rowed barley the reports disagree. All agree that the past season has been exceptionally favorable for this crop, but some are decidedly

against it, while others speak favorably of it. Oats as reported are the most variable crop, extraordinary yields and failures being reported from adjacent townships. On the whole the crop is far above the average, the yield being 40.8 bushels per acre. The 1891 reports may be briefly summarized as follows: fall wheat and spring wheat, extraordinarily good; oats, very good; barley and peas, good; rye, medium. The autumn weather has been unusually favorable for the ripening and harvesting of late crops, and corn, beans, and buckwheat, were everywhere secured in fine condition. Taken altogether corn has been a satisfactory crop, and buckwheat was a fine crop, particularly in the eastern counties. The reports regarding potatoes are rather discouraging. Only a few counties appear to have escaped the rot, the loss from this cause being estimated all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. Probably one-quarter of the unusually large yield has already gone by the rot. The crop of turnips has done pretty well, but mangels and carrots are unsatisfactory. Reports regarding the yield of fruit are not uniform, and the yield of clover seed is this year reported very light. The average of fall wheat sown in 1891 is at least 15 per cent greater than that sown in 1890, the increase being entirely in the western part of the province. The reasons assigned for the increase are the extraordinarily fine results of the crop this year, the low price of barley the past summer, and the very favorable weather of September for sowing. Most of the land which had been specially prepared for fall wheat was in good condition, but a great deal of land has been put down to this crop that is dirty and poorly prepared as a consequence of the increased average. On the whole the condition of the land at sowing may be termed "fair." The general condition at the time of the reports from correspondents (Nov. 9) was hardly equal to that reported in 1890. Owing to the long continued drouth and the uneven distribution of rain this fall, the reports as to pastures are variable, but the reports as to the good conditions of all kinds of stock are practically unanimous. Correspondents report the dairy as in a fairly prosperous condition during the season, although there was rather a scarcity of milk owing to the drouth. There seems to be an increasing interest in the manufacture of butter, and while in some localities both quality and price are said to be a little lower than last year, reports generally speak of an improved quality and a slight advance in price.

WASTE of time on the farm occurs when work is not done thoroughly. A break occurs, it may be, in a pasture fence, and, being in a hurry, the farmer lifts it into position and puts a few props under it. It may stand for a while, but probably the first high wind will loosen the props, and several hours may be lost in running after the cattle. There is a constant temptation, in the rush of work, to patch up things "temporarily." Such a plan keeps one constantly harassed by cattle breaking out, by leaking roofs, and tools out of repair. The "stitch in time" is something that appeals especially to an agriculturist.

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1st.—News received that over 3,000 persons lost their lives by a recent earthquake in Japan. . . . The Prince of Wales' Sandringham residence damaged by fire to the extent of £15,000. . . . Fire at the Hoonelaga cotton mills; loss \$30,000.

2nd.—Death of B. Chaffee, a leading citizen of Montreal. . . . Sharp frosts experienced in England.

3rd.—Major McKinley, Republican, elected Governor of Ohio; Roswell P. Flower, Democrat, Governor of New York; William E. Russell, Democrat, Governor of Massachusetts; Mr. Boies, Democrat, Governor of Iowa; and Mr. Brown, Democrat, Governor of Maryland.

4th.—Another revolution breaks out in Brazil. News received of a terrible fire in Hankow, China, in which 200 women and children perished. . . . New York Presbytery dismisses the charge of heresy preferred against Prof. C. A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary.

5th.—Announced that ex-Speaker Oulmet will become a member of the Dominion Cabinet and Mr. Chapleau is satisfied.

6th.—Martin Flavin, McCarthyite, elected M.P. for Cork, Ireland. . . . Mr. Henderson, M.P. for Halton county, unseated for an act of bribery by an agent. . . . George Capps, Toronto, trampled to death while endeavoring to stop a runaway team.

7th.—Earl of Dufferin honored by being made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. . . . Close of the Royal Commission on the Baie des Chaleurs railway scandal investigation at Quebec. . . . Elections held for the new Canadian North-West Assembly.

8th.—Financial panic in Berlin, Germany, owing to the recent failure of two large banking firms. . . . Mr. Gibson, M.P. for Lincoln, unseated for corrupt practices of an agent, and Mr. Tarte, M.P., Montmorency, unseated for bribery of agents with his knowledge.

10th.—Announced that the British and United States Governments have agreed to arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute. . . . James Kirkwood elected M.P. for East Wellington. . . . Attempts made to blow up the Eyre Manufacturing Co's works, Lyn, Ont., and Mr. Eyre's private residence by dynamite; the property damaged but no one injured.

11th.—Terrible gales in the South of England, causing numerous wrecks, great loss of life and damage to property.

12th.—The Shortt-Walleck monument unveiled in Quebec.

13th.—Widespread conspiracy discovered to overthrow the Russian Government. . . . P. H. Spohn, M.P. for East Simcoe, unseated. . . . Lieut. Col. Macdonnell, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Dominion House of Commons since its inception, superannuated with an annual allowance of \$2,200.

14th.—Lieut. Col. Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa, suspended for alleged irregularities with funds.

16th.—Death of the Rev. Dean Geddes, at Hamilton, Ont.

17th.—Petitions against the return of Col. Tisdale, M.P. South Norfolk, and Alex. McNeil, M.P. for North Bruce, dismissed. . . . Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, tendered a banquet by the French Canadians of New England, at Boston, Mass.

18th.—Thirty six thousand coal miners reported on strike in the Department of Pas de Calais, France. . . . Petition against the election of John Charlton, M.P. North Norfolk, dismissed. . . . Revolts due to famine, and attended with much bloodshed reported in parts of Russia.

19th.—Mr. Haggart, Postmaster General, is tendered an enthusiastic demonstration by his constituents at Perth, Ont.

20th.—Owen E. Murphy, implicated in the frauds upon the Dominion Public Works Department, takes up his residence again in New York. . . . Navigation practically closed on the St. Lawrence river.

21st.—Corner stone of Toronto's new city hall laid by Mayor Clarke. . . . Mr. Truax, M.P. unseated for East Bruce.

23rd.—Influenza reported to be spreading rapidly in France and Germany, many fatal cases occurring. . . . President da Fonseca of Brazil resigns. . . . W. L. Jackson, Mr. Balfour's successor as Chief Secretary for Ireland, returned for North Leeds without opposition.

24th.—Death of Lord Lytton, British Ambassador to France.

25th.—The conference of the National Union of Conservative Association at Birmingham, England, passes a resolution favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferred basis throughout all parts of the Empire. . . . J. P. Whelan, contractor, Montreal, and Richard White, managing editor of the *Gazette*, arrested on a charge of seditious libel preferred by Mr. Mercier.

26th.—Sir Edwin Arnold, the distinguished poet and Orientalist, lectures in Toronto. . . . Death of William Notman, the celebrated photographer of Montreal.

27th.—Large number of deaths from starvation reported in Russia. . . . Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Conservative meeting in Glasgow, declares that Home Rule for Ireland is utterly impossible.

29th.—Rev. Dr. John Hall, the popular pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, died at three times by a man believed to be insane. . . . Terrible sufferings from the famine in Russia reported.

30th.—Ten persons killed and several injured by an explosion of gas in the Blackburn market, England. . . . Engagement between Chinese troops and rebels reported as imminent.