

line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will doubtless attain and may exceed, the average of Oregon and Washington, or 16 bushels per acre.

A New York journal (*Railroad Gazette* of Feb. 13) emphasizing the facts that Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota have increased their wheat product from 21,000,000 in 1875 to 85,000,000 in 1884, and that the increase in California, Oregon and Washington in the same period has been from 30,000,000 to 63,000,000, adds that those districts have a fifth more wheat than in 1883, two-fifths more than in 1882, and more than twice as much as in 1881. On the other hand, the leading wheat states further east, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, which even last year produced a fifth more than in 1883, had 9 per cent. less than in 1882, 18 per cent. less than in 1880, and 13 per cent. less than in 1879.

6. The relations of Great Britain to the supply of bread have great significance in considering the future of Northwest British America. The demand of Great Britain and Ireland for foreign wheats during the year 1884, as compiled by a correspondent of the *London Miller*, is shown by the following table, which includes the importation of wheat and wheat flour, expressed in bushels, as follows :

United States,	.. .. .	76,833,720
Russia,	.. .. .	24,814,272
India, ..	.. .. .	20,987,864
Germany,	.. .. .	10,181,296
Australia,	.. .. .	5,014,344
Canada,	.. .. .	4,530,016
Chili, ..	.. .. .	4,312,240
Egypt,	.. .. .	2,192,200
Turkey,	.. .. .	2,105,736
Rumania,	.. .. .	754,016
France,	.. .. .	427,472
Countries unspecified	.. .. .	8,187,480
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		160,340,656

Russia, formerly called "the granary of Europe," is falling in the rear of countries less favorably situated for the supply of the English market, on account of political distrac-