

Western Exhibits At Toronto.

Nothing could more impress the visitor to the fair with the great fertility of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, than the magnificent exhibit of cereals and farm products made by the Canadian Pacific railway in its own pavilion. There are over 1,000 samples of grain from the different sections of Manitoba and the Territories. From Alberta and Moosomin, Assa., are sheaves of golden wheat, oats and barley. These are placed on the top of a big stand in the centre of the building. There are also shown grasses, peas and wild vetch on the stand. On the stand's top shelf are vegetables from Moosomin, and the big beet, turnips, carrots, green corn and citrons were constant sources of astonishment to visitors. The cauliflowers and cabbages from Moosomin are unusually good. A special box just from Moosomin, in which was wheat, oats and barley, peas, beans and potatoes, was an interesting feature. A number of samples of wheat, barley, oats and peas of this year's crops from Moosomin are convincing evidence that the farmers in that district have shared the general good fortune of the country in regard to excellence of yield. The samples of Manitoba wheat were awarded first prize against the world at the "Millers" Exposition in London, England, last year. There are nearly 200 samples shown in this part of the exhibit in fancy French blown bottles. But the Calgary grain is even better. J. J. Haslett, C.P.R. immigration agent in England, wrote: "The sample referred to is one I picked out from among the collection which we received through J. G. Fitzgerald from Calgary last fall. As you see by the report, had we entered for competition we would undoubtedly have won the prize with the Calgary grain."

From British Columbia is shown a fine exhibit of fruit. There are strawberries the size of potatoes and plums the size of turnips; apples, red and black currants, gooseberries, red and black cherries, grapes, apricots and other fruits. People examined the specimens with much interest. Moosomin was represented in the fruit line by wild red currants and wild raspberries. Around the walls of the building are shown different varieties of grass from five to seven feet in length; wild timothy, blue top and bunch grass, from one and a half inches to four feet in length.

At the further end of the pavilion are shown two specimens of Calgary's soft sandstone, which is secured from quarries a short distance from the town. Chips of the stone, when first quarried, can be rubbed into powder with the fingers, but a few weeks' exposure will make it as hard as a adamant. It is shipped as far east as Winnipeg now. Samples of soft coal mined under the town of Edmonton, and pieces of hard coal, secured 50 miles west of Calgary, are in the front of the building. The last named specimen is equal to the best Pennsylvania hard coal. D. L. Caven, C.P.R. colonization agent, Toronto; H. Douglas, Calgary; Dr. L. D. Krown and O. Neuf, Moosomin, are in charge of the building.—*Empire*.

Crop Items.

Birtle Observer.—The wheat crop on the lighter soils, will run all the way from twelve to thirty bushels per acre and most of it No. 1 hard. On the heavier land the yield will be greater but the mixture of spots in the fields, cut on the green side, will reduce a percentage of the crop.

P. Smith, of Florence, near Arden, Man. threshed seven acres of wheat which yielded him thirty-seven bushels per acre.

STONEWALL, Sept. 17.—The grain in this district is now nearly all in stack and threshing is in order. Several loads of new wheat were delivered at the Stonewall mill on Saturday. Some of the farmers who stacked their oats before quite ready had to take them down again as they had begun to heat.

NIVERVILLE, Sept. 18.—Threshing is now

going on in all directions in this district and all reports agree that wheat will all grade 1 and 2 hard, and the yield equal to that of last year. Oats and barley are also turning out well. Ogilvie's have put a buyer on horse (Mr. Williams) and he has already taken in a large quantity. The prices being paid are from 50 to 55 cents per bushel. Stacking is all done and those who are not engaged in threshing are busy ploughing and putting up an extra quantity of hay.

DELOIRAIN, Sept. 21.—The harvesting here is well advanced. With fair weather the stacking will be completed this week. Others are threshing out of the stack and teaming to the elevators. This district has never produced a finer average in grade and yield than the present crop. An unusually large amount of breaking has been done. This with fallow and fall plowing give a large acreage for crop next year.

METHVEN, Sept. 21.—Harvesting is about finished and the hum of the thresher can be heard now in all directions: The most of the grain has been harvested without much damage by frost. New wheat is beginning to move on the market. None of the old grain buyers except H. E. Morrison are buying here this year.

Acreage and Production of Wheat.

On the basis of data of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with reference to area of wheat, and condition of the crop when harvested, as reported by percentages, the *Chicago Trade Bulletin* reaches the following indications by States:

	WINTER WHEAT STATES.		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
	1892	1892	1891
Ohio.....	2,715,800	35,305,000	45,631,000
Michigan.....	1,590,000	20,105,000	30,205,000
Indiana.....	2,883,300	30,101,000	52,807,000
Illinois.....	1,900,000	27,123,000	35,025,000
Missouri.....	1,010,100	23,772,000	25,732,000
Kansas.....	3,460,000	59,072,000	54,850,000
Kentucky.....	1,018,200	11,035,000	13,181,000
Tennessee.....	1,222,500	8,124,000	11,026,000
Connecticut.....	1,800	27,000	31,000
New York.....	620,900	9,247,000	10,633,000
New Jersey.....	123,800	1,885,000	2,121,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,324,000	10,682,000	20,861,000
Delaware.....	100,500	1,800,000	1,250,000
Maryland.....	535,100	6,117,000	8,107,000
Virginia.....	811,000	7,304,000	7,651,000
North Carolina.....	775,500	5,950,000	4,975,000
South Carolina.....	193,400	1,640,000	992,000
Georgia.....	331,400	2,157,000	2,323,000
Alabama.....	292,500	1,974,000	2,261,000
Mississippi.....	63,200	521,000	483,500
Texas.....	573,800	6,000,000	6,445,000
Arkansas.....	239,900	2,254,000	2,236,000
West Virginia.....	332,300	3,323,000	3,423,000
California.....	3,012,000	40,212,000	36,505,000
Oregon.....	630,000	11,012,000	13,149,000
Total.....	20,504,000	338,467,000	392,405,000

	SPRING WHEAT STATES.		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Minnesota.....	3,200,800	35,407,000	53,333,000
Wisconsin.....	895,000	6,980,000	13,013,000
Iowa.....	1,730,900	20,771,000	27,586,000
Nebraska.....	1,299,700	15,600,000	19,080,000
North Dakota.....	2,488,200	28,392,000	52,105,000
South Dakota.....	2,200,700	26,804,000	29,714,000
Colorado.....	112,000	2,318,000	2,637,000
Washington.....	783,800	10,451,000	12,210,000
Nevada.....	20,300	310,000	372,000
Idaho.....	91,400	1,608,000	1,811,000
Montana.....	97,400	1,502,000	1,856,000
Wyoming.....	5,500	55,000	110,000
New Mexico.....	94,200	1,342,000	1,073,000
Utah.....	112,200	2,016,000	2,393,000
Arizona.....	27,800	420,000	335,000
Maine.....	41,000	632,000	602,000
New Hampshire.....	8,800	130,000	148,000
Vermont.....	19,400	326,000	314,000
Total.....	13,292,100	150,744,000	219,255,000
Grand Total.....	33,796,100	489,211,000	611,760,000

A short time ago the Toronto wholesale houses which had contracted for a supply of the "Horse Shoe" brand canned salmon this season, agreed to sell at \$1.45 for 25 boxes and over; \$1.50 for 10 and \$1.55 for similar quantities. It is said that one of the parties making this agreement immediately began to make contracts at \$1.42. The market then broke, and now all the houses have instructed their travellers to sell at \$1.40 if possible, but at any rate to meet all outs.

Wheat Area in Great Britain.

The acreage under wheat, according to the Government returns for Great Britain published on 27th August, was smaller than in any previous year since there have been fixed annual returns:—

WHEAT ACREAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.	
1878	3,218,417 acres.
1879	2,890,244 "
1880	2,009,438 "
1881	2,805,809 "
1882	3,003,960 "
1883	2,613,162 "
1884	2,676,477 "
1885	2,478,318 "
1886	2,285,905 "
1887	2,317,324 "
1888	2,504,010 "
1889	2,446,589 "
1890	2,336,336 "
1891	2,307,277 "
1892	2,219,839 "

This decline has been generally foreseen. That there will be a further and a heavier reduction this autumn seems inevitable, in fact, with new wheat at 31s, the farmer must indeed be an optimist to sow wheat at all.—*London Miller*.

The World's Wheat Supply.

An exhibit has been published by the commission house of Clapp & Co., New York, showing the estimated production of wheat in 1892 of the various countries of the world, in comparison with a series of years previously, with considerable other statistical information. The totals of wheat production are as follows:

	Bushels.
1892.....	2,273,000,000
1891.....	2,352,000,000
1890.....	2,217,000,000
1889.....	2,056,000,000
1888.....	2,152,000,000
1887.....	2,293,000,000
1886.....	2,118,000,000
1885.....	2,096,000,000
1884.....	2,290,000,000
1883.....	2,052,000,000
1882.....	2,259,000,000
1881.....	1,995,000,000

For 1892, the figures for the United States are 497,000,000; Canada, 50,000,000; South America, 55,000,000; Australasia, 35,000,000; European countries, 1,245,000; India, 203,000,000; Asia, other than India, 145,000,000; Africa, 40,000,000.

The rye production in 1892 is estimated at 1,269,000,000 bushels, against 1,197,000,000 bushels in 1891.

The year's requirements for wheat are estimated at 2,340,000,000 bushels, or 33,000,000 bushels below indicated production.

The Fast Marketing of Wheat.

Wheat never before went to market as fast as it went in July and August of this season. So the statistical statements that the crop of the world is a light one are opposed to the surface indications, show by the free sales of farmers. The apology of Europe for these large sales is that farmers rush to market the defective old wheat, fearing the damage to the price by the better comparative merits of the new grain. As conditions on this side are different, the old crop being superior to the new, a different excuse is framed to explain the large wheat movement from the farm. It is that the early selling last year paid larger dividends than the late, and that farmers are moved by such considerations to sell early this season. After all, it is the fact that makes present prices and not the theory.—*Northwestern Miller*.

Nap. Dupont, manufacturer shoes, Montreal; curator advertises assets for sale by auction on 7th inst.