

FROM an estimate of the world's wheat crop it is evident that our prediction regarding the maintenance of an advance in prices will be fulfilled. The British harvest yielded 72,105,000 bushels, or about 9,000,000 quarters. The yield is considerably below the average and leaves Great Britain dependant upon foreign supplies for 19,000,000 quarters. The total wheat crop of Europe is placed at 155,700,000 quarters, of which France will contribute 35,000,000 quarters, Russia, 30,000,000 quarters, and Hungary 17,000,000 quarters, but as the consumption of Europe reaches 175,000,000 quarters, there will remain a deficiency of 19,300,000 quarters, or 154,400,000 bushels to be made good by the United States, Canada, India, Australia and South America. Statistics gathered by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world at 725,000,000 hectolitres, and the quantity required by importing countries at 123,000,000 hectolitres. The total quantity available to meet the import demand is estimated at 148,000,000 hectolitres. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report, lays stress upon the fact that, owing to the small quantity of stored grain, the surplus is small as compared with the import requirements. As a hectolitre is equivalent to 2.56 bushels, the world's total wheat surplus for the ensuing year, including stocks in store, is only about 70,000,000 bushels, an unusually small supply. Towards the European deficiency of 154,000,000 bushels, the United States, according to competent authority, cannot well contribute more than 75,000,000 bushels, or less than one-half the quantity required. It will be thus seen that Canadian farmers will reap the benefits to be derived from a large and valuable crop at enhanced prices.

AT one time there was a sort of forlorn hope that the McKinley Tariff Bill would either be withdrawn or would be considerably modified when it came before the United States Senate. Such a hope has been completely shattered, for on the 6th of this month the bill will come into effect. The following table shows the duties imposed by the former tariff and by the new tariff on the chief agricultural exports from Canada to the States:—

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Horses and mules.....	20 per ct.	\$30 per head.
Horses worth \$150 or over.....	20 "	30 per ct.
Cattle over one year old.....	20 "	\$10 per head.
Cattle one year old or less.....	Free	\$2 "
Hogs.....	20 per ct.	\$1.50. "
Sheep, one year old or over.....	20 "	\$1.50. "
Sheep less than one year old.....	20 "	75c "
All other live animals.....	20 "	20 per ct.
Barley.....	10c. bush.	30c. bush.
Barley Malt.....	20c. "	45c. "
Oats.....	10c. "	15c. "
Ordnance.....	4c. pound.	2c. pound.
Wheat.....	20c. bush.	25c. bush.
Wheat flour.....	20 per ct.	25 per ct.
Butter and substitutes.....	4c. pound.	6c. pound.
Cheese.....	4c. "	6c. "
Beans.....	10 per ct.	40c. bush.
Cabbages.....	10 "	5c. each.
Eggs.....	Free.	5c. per doz.
Hay.....	\$2 per ton.	\$4 per ton.
Hops.....	8c. pound.	15c. pound.
Onions.....	10 per ct.	40c. bush.
Peas, green.....	10 "	40c. "
Peas, dried.....	10 "	20c. "
Peas, split.....	20 "	50c. "
Peas, in small packages.....	20 "	1c. pound.
Potatoes.....	15c. bush.	25c. bush.
Apples, green or ripe.....	Free.	25c. "
Apples, dried, etc.....	Free.	2c. pound.
Mutton.....	1c. pound.	2c. "
Poultry, live.....	10 per ct.	3c. "
Poultry, dressed.....	10 "	5c. "
Straw.....	Free.	30 per ct.

This practically means total prohibition in trade with the United States, and the question naturally arises, How will it affect the Canadian farmer? Time alone can tell.

A FEW years ago people were startled on reading a labored article in one of the monthly magazines in which the writer endeavored to demonstrate that about the year 3,286 the human hair would bid the human race an eternal farewell. He had visited the churches, theatres and other places of public entertainment of several cities in order to take a

census of bald heads with the above astounding conclusion. Not long afterwards an American scientist gravely announced through the press that about the year 5,357 man should cease to chew food, for the very good reason that he would then have no teeth. He based this assertion on the evidence obtained from the jawbone of a prehistoric mule discovered somewhere in Alaska. Then a Russian evolutionist came forward and declared emphatically that if we wickedly persist in cycling we will not only forget how to walk, but about the sixty third century our feet will have evolved into two claws; all the toes except the big toe will fade away into innocuous desuetude, and the heel will be lengthened out into a huge claw, so that one can grasp the pedals of our aerial "bikes" and sail away into space, regardless of stony paths and muddy roads. Not only this, but continued use of the machine will so lengthen our legs and shorten our bodies that in a few dozen centuries a man will resemble a pair of compasses. And now a learned French scientist is heard from. He says he has just discovered that the human mouth has a steady motion towards the left of the face which will in time bring it into the immediate neighborhood of the left ear. Man, it seems, has a tendency to masticate his food only with the teeth on the left side of the mouth, which, in consequence, wear out more rapidly than those on the right side. The result is a constant inclination of both jaws towards the left which, slight though it may be, will have the effect in the course of a few millions of years of moving the mouth from its present position to one in close proximity to the left ear. All these things, seem terrible enough at first but when we calmly consider that they will not affect us there is no reason to feel alarmed. Our posterity will have some things to be thankful for. They will have no hair to be cut, toothache will not harrow their souls and corn-curing doctors and stump orators will be unknown.

List of Fall Fairs.

THE following fairs will be held during this month:

NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.
Arthur Union	Arthur	Oct. 1 and 2.
Biddulph	Granton	Oct. 1 and 2.
Cartwright	Blackstock	Oct. 1 and 2.
Huron Central	Clinton	Oct. 1 and 2.
South Oxford	Norwich	Oct. 1 to 3.
Searboro'	Woburn	Oct. 2.
Peninsular	Chatham	Oct. 1 and 2.
West Monck	Dunnville	Oct. 2 and 3.
North Grey		Oct. 2 and 3.
Clinton and South	Beamsville	Oct. 2 and 3.
South Waterloo	Ayr	Oct. 2 and 3.
North York	Newmarket	Oct. 2 and 3.
North Perth	Stratford	Oct. 2 and 3.
North Renfrew	Beachburg	Oct. 2 and 3.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Oct. 2 and 3.
Muskoka	Gravenhurst	Oct. 2 and 3.
North-Eastern	Midland	Oct. 2 and 3.
Caledon	Charleston	Oct. 2 and 3.
S. Norwich	Otterville	Oct. 3 and 4.
South Grimsby	Smithville	Oct. 6 and 7.
Euphrasia	Rocklyn	Oct. 7.
Eldon	Woodville	Oct. 7.
Greenock	Pinkerton	Oct. 7.
Brock	Sunderland	Oct. 7 and 8.
North Brant	Paris	Oct. 7 and 8.
Walpole	Jarvis	Oct. 7 and 8.
S. Simcoe	Cookstown	Oct. 7 and 8.
E. Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 7 and 9.
Howard Branch	Ridgetown	Oct. 7 to 9.
Woodhouse	Port Dover	Oct. 9.
Chesley		Oct. 9 and 10.
Dufferin	Orangeville	Oct. 9 and 10.
Halton	Milton	Oct. 9 and 10.
East York	Markham	Oct. 8 to 10.
Central Wellington	Elora	Oct. 9 and 10.
Embro	Embro	Oct. 10.
World's Fair	Rockton	Oct. 14.
East Riding Peterboro	Norwood	Oct. 14 and 15.
East Luther	Grand Valley	Oct. 14 and 15.
Norfolk Union	Simcoe	Oct. 14 and 15.
King	Schomberg	Oct. 14 and 15.
Burford	Harley	Oct. 16 and 17.
West York	Woodbridge	Oct. 21 and 22.



1st.—Eleven miners killed by an explosion at Boyslar, Galicia. Opening of the Dominion Rifle Association's annual prize meeting at Ottawa.

2nd.—Death of Col. MacLeod Moore, Grand Master of the Masonic Knights Templar of Canada, at Prescott, Ont.

3rd.—Quebec Legislature called for the despatch of business on November 4th. Destructive fire at Point Levis, Que., loss \$16,000.

4th.—Great loss of life and destruction of property by floods in Austria.

5th.—The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, England, vote on the question of having the working day of eight hours made compulsory by Parliament and it is carried by 181 to 173. Passenger train deliberately wrecked on the New York Central Railway; several passengers injured but no lives lost.

6th.—S. J. Dixon, photographer, Toronto, crosses Niagara river on a cable seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The New York State Farmers' League incorporated, its object being to unite the farmers of the State for political action.

8th.—Arrival of the British farmer delegates in Montreal. Announced that Stanley, the African explorer, will lecture in London, Ont., on January 7th.

9th.—Death of Canon Liddon, of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng. The New Zealand House of Representatives decline to nominate delegates to the convention to be held to consider the federation of the Australian colonies. Prince George of Wales enthusiastically welcomed in Montreal.

10th.—The United States Senate passes the McKinley Tariff bill by a vote of 40 to 29. Opening of the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church at Montreal.

11th.—The citizens of Montreal give a grand ball to Prince George of Wales. New South Wales Legislative Assembly adopts the scheme for an Australian federation.

12th.—The Governor General visits the Toronto exhibition. Strike of the New York Central Railway employees practically over.

13th.—The Maryland law school decides to admit no more colored students. The population of New York City is given as 1,513,501, an increase of 25.47 per cent. since 1880.

15th.—The Methodist General Conference re-affirms the principle of federation by a vote of 171 to 76. Mr. T. A. McKinnon of the C. P. R. accepts the position of general manager of the Concord and Montreal railway.

16th.—The citizens of Quebec give a ball in honor of Prince George of Wales. Resolution re-affirming the strong position taken by the Methodist church on the prohibition question passed by the general Conference without opposition.

17th.—Returns of the assessors show Montreal's population to be 233,000, and suburbs 50,000. Lord Wolseley succeeds to the command of the forces in Ireland.

18th.—Consternation among Irish Land Leaguers caused by the arrest of Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien and other Nationalist members of Parliament on a charge of inciting tenants not to pay their rents. More trouble reported among the Grenadier Guards at Bermuda; several cases of insubordination severely dealt with.

19th.—Advices received of the foundering at sea of the Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul and over 500 of her crew drowned. Passenger train wrecked near Reading, Pa., and between 40 and 50 persons killed.

20th.—Election in Victoria County, to fill the place of the late Mr. Hudspeth, fixed for Oct. 11th.

21st.—Excursion train run into by a freight near Chicago, and forty people killed or injured. Opening of the Anti-Slavery Congress at Paris, France.

22nd.—The trial of J. Reginald Birchall for the murder of F. C. Benwell opened at Woodstock before Mr. Justice MacMahon and a jury.

23rd.—The steamer Keewatin lost on Lake Winnipeg and three members of the North-West Mounted Police drowned. Sir Hector Langevin banquetted at Winnipeg.

24th.—Three young men drowned while crossing Stony Lake, Ont., in a sail boat. Destructive fire in Odessa, Ont.; loss very heavy. Immense destruction of property by heavy rains and a waterspout at Hot Springs, Ark.

25th.—R. M. Meredith, Q.C., appointed Judge in the Chancery Court of Ontario, to succeed Mr. Justice Froudford. Senator Sherman's proposed reciprocity clause in the U.S. Tariff bill regarding Canada struck out.

26th.—Death of Bishop Farand of Athabasca. A public meeting in Ottawa, Ont., condemns the Government policy in regard to the Oka Indians.

27th.—Another unsuccessful attempt is made upon the life of the Czar of Russia. The entire business portion of Kilmount, Ont., destroyed by fire.

29th.—J. Reginald Birchall found guilty at the Woodstock Assizes of the murder of F. C. Benwell, the young Englishman, at a swamp near Eastwood, Ont., on Feb. 17th last, and sentenced to be hanged on November 14th. Mr. Joseph Savory elected Lord Mayor of London, England.

30th.—Messrs. Harcourt and Dryden, the new members of the Ontario Cabinet, returned by acclamation. Col. Herbert, now military attaché at St. Petersburg, appointed commandant of the Canadian militia.