

This last statement conveys a meaning very different from the general opinions of those familiar with the situation here. Instead of the aggregate yield equalling that of last year, the lowest estimates place the total yield of wheat this season at fully double that of last year. The official crop report of the Manitoba Government places the total area of wheat sown this year at 623,245 acres. The latest official crop bulletin from the same source estimates the average yield at 14.8 bushels per acre. Throwing off the decimal, and figuring up the acreage as per official report at 14 bushels per acre, we have a total crop of 8,725,430 bushels of wheat for Manitoba. This gives a yield very considerably in excess of last year, and the probability is that Manitoba will have at least double the quantity of wheat for export this year that she had from last crop. The figures given above, if realized, will admit of exports to about double the amount from last crop. Some estimates have been made of a crop considerably in excess of the figures as indicated by the official bulletins, but any estimate in excess of the government figures must at present be considered as unsafe. Those who are best informed place the average yield at 12 to 15 bushels per acre, which would indicate that the Government reports are not far astray. To the total wheat crop of Manitoba for 1889, as indicated in the figures previously given, must be added the wheat crop of the territory of Assiniboia, which mixes up and moves out with Manitoba wheat. No statistics are available of the acreage and probable yield of Assiniboia, but probably 1,000,000 bushels can be counted upon, making a total for Manitoba and the territories of 9,725,000 bushels. From this total over 7,000,000 bushels would be available for export, and the balance remaining would be ample for home requirements, food and seed, besides allowing a few hundred thousand bushels to come and go on.

The average yield per acre this year is certainly small for Manitoba, where much larger yields are counted upon. Compared, however, with other parts of America, the yield cannot be said to be very light. In the great spring wheat states to the south of Manitoba, the average yield this year is not likely to greatly exceed eleven bushels per acre, according to the official reports of the United States agricultural department

at Washington. In 1887 the average yield in the spring wheat states was slightly under eleven and a half bushels per acre, in which year the crop conditions were a shade better than in 1889, according to the official reports.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

The season of 1889 is proving one of the most important in the matter of railway construction through the prairie region of western Canada, since the first beginning of railway work here. Undoubtedly this desirable state of affairs is due to the advent of a new and powerful railway corporation in our midst. Had not the Northern Pacific Company undertaken the construction of a system of railways in Manitoba, there is no reason to believe that the activity recently shown by the C.P.R. corporation would have been displayed. The branch lines recently undertaken by the C.P.R. Company have been badly needed for years, but that corporation has remained deaf to all appeals, until stirred up to activity by the invasion of its territory by another company. So far Manitoba has had no reason to regret the results of the anti-monopoly agitation, nor the expenditure undertaken by the province in inducing another powerful railway corporation to enter the field. So far nothing but satisfaction can be expressed for the results already attained from the successful termination of the anti-disallowance, anti-monopoly agitation. The country has settled down to a state of peace and quietness which it had not experienced for years. A feeling of confidence is abroad in the land which was quite foreign to the turbulent days of agitation, during which time the province was laboring under the load unjustly forced upon us by the Dominion. Above all, a new and active era in the development of the country has set in.

The cost of inducing the Northern Pacific company to undertake the construction of a system of railways in Manitoba has not been excessive when compared with the results attained. The outlay has not only secured the construction of the lines as agreed upon in the contract, but it has also undoubtedly led to the carrying out of other work, as for instance the branch roads now being built by the C. P. R. Co. The construction of every mile of railway tends to the development and settlement of the country, and thus increases the necessity for and the probability of the early construction of other roads. The more rapid development of the country now assured, as a result of the agreement between the province and the Northern Pacific company, will have the effect of making the cost of the same very easily borne. A few hundred thousand dollars of indebted-

ness is a small matter, when compared with the great good resulting therefrom. The expenditure is already bearing much fruit, and there are few in Manitoba who are not pleased with the work already accomplished, and with the outlook ahead.

AGITATION NOT WANTED.

It is to be regretted that the questions of abolishing the separate schools and the dual language system, in Manitoba, should have come into prominence at a time when Eastern Canada was in the throes of the Jesuit agitation. Naturally enough, the press and people of Eastern Canada have jumped to the conclusion that the movement in Manitoba looking to the abolition of the dual language and the dual school systems is an outgrowth of the Jesuit agitation. Some color to this idea may have been given by the utterances of the Manitoba Attorney-General at the Dalton McCarthy meeting held lately at Portage la Prairie; but we are led to believe that the remarks of Mr. Martin on that occasion were not made with the intention of connecting the local questions at issue here with the anti-Jesuit agitation. Aside from this coincidence, there is no good reason to connect the Manitoba questions with the agitation which is convulsing Eastern Canada. Manitobans understand perfectly that there is no connection between these local issues and the Quebec Jesuit Act. The school and French language matters would certainly have come up here just the same, if there had been no Jesuit agitation in the East; and this agitation has neither hastened nor retarded the discussion upon the local questions. The Jesuit agitation in the East has happily not extended to Manitoba. Attempts have been made to stir up feeling here on this question, but they have failed. From the outset, Manitobans have looked upon the Jesuit question as an Eastern matter, and one which it would not be desirable to introduce here. At the outset, therefore, it is necessary to warn the people of Eastern Canada that Manitoba does not wish these local issues connected in any way with the Jesuit agitation. The local questions have been discussed here in a quiet and becoming way, and it is hoped it will continue on the same lines until satisfactorily solved. The less agitation over the matter the better it will be for all concerned. The party press of eastern Canada, which has taken up these Manitoba questions with such vigor, will therefore do this province a favor if they will drop the matter, or at least not connect it with their Jesuit agitation. That it has come up at the same time is merely an unfortunate accident. The Ontario Orangemen, who it is said will pass resolutions regarding the Manitoba questions, will confer a lasting favor upon this province if they will kindly leave the matters entirely out of their discussions.