THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

Mr. Justice Church, of Montreal, is dead.

Coal has advanced to $7 a ton in London, Ont.

Mrs. Hervey, who founded the Hervey Institute for Children in Montreal, is dead.

Eighty per cent. of the Manitoba wheat crop has been harvested.

A resident of Horton street, London, claims to have struck natural gas on his property.

Within the last few days Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, have shipped about 20 safes to St John's, Newfoundland.

The C.P.R. has leased the Montreal & Western Railway, running from St. Jerome to St Agathe, for five years.

The British barque Newfield has been wrecked near Port Campbell, Victoria. Eleven of the crew perished.

At Sarnia the other morning George Nicholl, while eating, was choked to death by a piece of beef lodging in his throat.

Alphonse Laroque, son of Dr. Laroque, formerly medical health officer of Montreal committed suicide in Montreal last week.

Mr. John McDougall, proprietor of the Caledonia iron works, Montreal, is dead, aged 67. He came from Scotland in 1838.

Charles, son of John Davidson of Toronto Customs House, was accidentally shot at Longueiul on Tuesday. He was taken to Montreal hospital.

About 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is calculated, will be available for export from Manitoba. This tallies with the immense yield of last year.

A lad named Thomas Bingham fell from the mountain brow, Hamilton, the other day, a distance of forty feet, and received injuries which endanger his life.

Orders have been issued under the alien labor law prohibiting British Columbia Indians from going into the State of Washington to pick hops.

Georgian bay sawmill owners want the export duty on sawlogs reimposed. All the logs are being rafted to the other side of the line to be sawn.

According to the census returns the average wages paid in 1881 equalled $233 per annum, and in 1891, $272, or an increase of $39 per annum.

Hamilton City Council has decided that the Union Jack must be carried in all processions in that city and in advance of all other flags.

Notwithstanding the low ocean freights at Montreal, the cattle trade is completely demoralized, and the boats leaving for England are not being well filled.

The schooner Speedwell, of St. John, N. B., was found abandoned in Boston Bay the other day. She was loaded with shingles. The fate of the crew is unknown.

The net loss of nineteen of the principal English fire insurance companies in the recent fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, reaches close upon £1,000,000 sterling.

Wellington and Waterloo counties report an abundant yield of wheat, with most other crops an average all round. One farmer in Waterloo had 35 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Capt. Warren Baker, of the schooner Seven Brothers, is under arrest charged with fleecing Halifax underwriters by stowing away merchandise from his vessel, allowing the schooner to go ashore, and then claiming full insurance.

Hon. Neal Dow has consented to be present at the great Prohibition Convention to be held in Montreal on September 22 and 23. A welcome will be tendered to the veteran temperance orator, who will deliver an address in reply.

Two men, a woman, and two children were arrested the other day in a restaurant in Montreal by the local detectives on suspicion of being French dynamiters, who fled from Paris after the recent dynamite outrages. They were arrested at the instance of the French Consul.

F. N. Gisborne, who with Cyrus W. Field divided the honors of promoting the first Atlantic cable, died at Ottawa, Sunday, at midnight. He had been for fifteen years superintendent of Government telegraphs, and only a week ago returned from a tour of inspection of the Gulf signal system. He was 70 years of age.

Chinese inspectors across the line have informed the customs department that employes of the C. P. R. have been assisting Chinese to pass over that road into the United States. Deputy Collector Tuohy at Montreal has been instructed by Acting Secretary Spaulding to place the matter before the C. P. R. officials.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan, which sailed from Hong Kong on July 30th and arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on Thursday evening, was discovered to be on fire when eight hundred miles from Yokohama. The good seamanship and good judgment of the captain, and the excellent discipline of the crew, averted what threatened to be a very serious disaster, and the fire was finally extinguished.

The officers of the Inland Revenue Department are collecting further samples of milk in the large cities of Canada, with a view to their being analyzed and the publication of the returns. Mr. MacFarlane, chief analyst, has just received from Scotland particulars of the successful working of a mechanical milking apparatus. Mr. John Speir, of Newton Farm, Glasgow, one of the tenant farmer delegates of 1890, tested it on 38 cows with most satisfactory results.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury offered a peerage to Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, but his brother academicians advised him to decline the honor.

Great Britain has received an invitation from the United States Government to take part in the naval parade in April next in connection with the Columbus celebration, and has accepted it.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Labouchere saying that he alone is responsible for not presenting his name, and that the omission in no wise reflects on his public career or services.

The Queen has requested the Home Secretary to convey her sympathy to the widows and children of those who lost their lives in the recent mining accident, knowing well what it was to lose husband and children.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Sir Titus Salt, Son & Co., plush manufacturers, of Bradford, Eng., has been called to consider a proposition to wind up the company owing to its loss of business through the operation of the McKinley Act.

The announcement of the death of Prof. Henry Nettleship of Oxford University, who, it was said, had died while attempting to ascend Mont Blanc, was incorrect. It was the professor's brother, who is a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, who died from cold and exposure while attempting to make the ascent of the mountain.

Mr. Edwards, connected with the English firm of Evans & Son, while on his way to this country for the benefit of his health on board the steamer Lake Winnipeg, took an overdose of chloral, from the effects of which he died. It is supposed that the pitching and tossing of the vessel made him pour into the glass more than the proper quantity, and thereby his sleeping draught, which he was ordered to take by his physician, became fatal.

UNITED STATES.

A terrific rainstorm caused $100,000 damage at Rossalia, Lower California.

California fruit shippers cannot get enough cars to transport their stock.

Three men were killed by a collision between freight trains near Horton, Kas., the other day.

U. S. Deputy Marshal J. S. Hamilton has been shot by Moonshiners near Crockettsville, Kentucky.

Heavy rains and cold weather have greatly damaged the uncut portion of the crops in North Dakota.

The Metropolitan Opera House of New York was burned down on Saturday. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

The western coal agents in New York have advanced the prices to the west 25 cents and to Buffalo 30 cents a ton.

At Denver on Tuesday night Thomas Smith shot and killed his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time.

Texas fever has killed 900 cattle in two counties of Kansas this summer.

A hunting party composed of five young men has been found murdered on the banks of Carey Creek, Indian Territory.

Five men were shot at New Orleans on Tuesday night in a row between striking switchmen and non-union employees.

The Dells Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., has conceded the demands of its men for eight hours a day at 10 hours' pay.

American goods passing through Canada in bond will not be affected by the retaliation proclamation of President Harrison.

Thomas Donnelly was struck in the head by a pitched ball while at the bat in a game at Lansford, Pa., on Saturday and died shortly afterwards.

At the request of clergymen of San Francisco, about 200 business houses closed on Thursday to enable their employes to attend revival services.

Mr. Sweeney, who was badly assaulted in Buffalo by a striking switchman, indignantly denies the rumour that he was bought by the railways to declare the strike off.

At Josselyn, Ga., Ben Howard, colored, who was under arrest charged with shooting James Townsend from ambush, has been shot to death by a mob.

The ship Alameda, of Philadelphia, and the schooner Mail of Orleans, outward bound, collided at San Francisco the other day. Capt. Trener and two men of the Orleans were drowned.

A car loaded with ingots for the Carnegie works was blown up, it is supposed by Homestead strikers, at Pittsburg, Pa., the other morning with dynamite or some other high explosive.

A sailor named David Mascaw was struck by a heavy pulley block which fell upon his head while he was working on a barge at Clayton on Sunday evening. He was instantly killed.

All the U.S. revenue officers on the Pacific coast are watching for the smuggling schooner Haleyon, which left Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday with a $30,000 cargo of opium. This is the same schooner which landed $50,000 worth of opium at Hawaii a few months ago and sailed away from all Uncle Sam's fastest cutters.

Near Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., the other day, a boy engaged in cutting bindings for a thresher accidentally cut the hand of the man who was feeding. The feeder caught up the lad and threw him into the cylinder, where he was ground to atoms. A brother of the boy promptly knocked the feeder down and stabbed him to death with a pitchfork before anyone could interfere.

Gilbert G. Rice accidentally intruded on one of the secret meetings of the striking miners in Tennessee. The miners suspected that he was a spy, tied him to a freight car and set the car going down grade. Rice was dragged at fearful velocity, and in rounding a curve he was swung out so that the rope caught a telegraph pole and wound itself round it. The rope broke and Rice's life was saved, though the awful experience has reduced his weight 50 pounds and turned his hair gray.

IN GENERAL.

The official returns show that on Tuesday there were 5,505 cases of cholera in Russia, and 2,659 deaths.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is prepared to forcibly resist a Russian advance, without waiting for England's action.

The report which has put into circulation that cholera had appeared in Havana is untrue.

A Lisbon newspaper announces that a portion of Portugal's colonies are to be sold to meet the interest on the exterior debts.

The Venezuelan rebels under Gen. Crespp have captured several cities, and Luciano Mendoza has declared himself dictator of Venezuela.

A Buda-Pesth despatch says the town of Soevenyhaza, containing 4,000 inhabitants, has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

The Marquis de Mores, who was on trial in Paris for manslaughter for having killed Captain Mayer in a duel, has been acquitted. The jury also acquitted the four seconds, who were arraigned for complicity in the murder.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin has left for St. Petersburg, it is understood, with the intention of demanding that Russia withdraw her forces from the Pamirs.

During the Austrian military manœuvres at Fuenkirchen on Wednesday, the heat was so terrible that four officers, eight corporals and ten privates died of sunstroke.

The condition of Russian Jews who pass through Paris for America is extremely filthy, and fears are expressed that they will bring cholera to this continent.

A novel sight is presented by the encampment at Lyons railway station of a number of Jews from Odessa, whom the steamship lines refuse to take to New York on account of the quarantine there.

A company has been incorporated under the laws of new Mexico for the purpose of putting a big international dam across the Rio Grand for purposes of irrigation both in Mexico and the United States.

The French Government has received an official invitation from Washington to send a squadron to take part in the great naval review that will be held in New York harbor and the vicinity in connection with the Columbus celebration.

Pears and Plums.

These receipts are from that excellent semi-monthly publication, the Housekeeper:

PEAR PRESERVES.—Pare, quarter, and core, boil for half an hour in enough water to cover them. Add one pint of white sugar to each pound of fruit. Flavor with the juice of lemons. When the pears are cooked soft, pour them into jars, and tie them up when cold.

PEAR MARMALADE.—Boil pears with the skin on; when soft rub through a sieve. For each pound of pulp take three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Stew slowly until thick, stirring constantly.

PICKLED PEARS.—Seven pounds of ripe pears, halved, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of stick cinnamon. Boil the syrup one hour, steam the pears until soft, boil in the syrup a few minutes.

FROZEN PEARS.—Drop quarters of preserved pears into one quart of whipped cream and freeze as you would ice-cream. Nice in fruit cake.

SWEET PICKLED PEARS.—Dissolve one pound of sugar in a quart of strong vinegar, flavor with mace, cinnamon and nutmeg; let it come to a boil. Pare ripe, firm pears; leave the stems on, and drop into the syrup; take up in a few moments and put in a jar; re-scald nine mornings, when the syrup should be thick. Put into quart jars and seal hot.

PEARS AND WHIPPED CREAM.—Pare and quarter ten nice pears. Cook until tender in a little water, then remove to a platter. Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and a pint of the pear-water. Add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Cook the pears a few minutes in this syrup; then remove to the dish in which they are to be moulded. Soak one ounce of gelatine one hour in enough water to cover it; when dissolved stir into the hot syrup; let boil up; then turn it over the fruit. Dip the mould in cold water before putting in the mixture. When cold, turn into a dish and serve with whipped cream. This is nice for Sunday dinners as it may be prepared on Saturday, and it is very nice served with thick sweet cream.

BAKED PEARS.—Simply pare them and sprinkle with sugar and nutmeg, adding a few spoonfuls of water.

TO CAN PEARS.—Pare, core and quarter them. Cook until done, adding a little sugar; fill the cans full, being careful to have all spaces filled with juice; then screw on the covers and set away in a dark place.

PLUM PRESERVES.—To remove the skins of plums scald only a few at a time, and if you do not choose to remove them, pierce each plum with a steel fork. Allow one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and add only water enough to the former to dissolve it. When it boils, put in the plums and cover closely. As soon as they are tender skim out carefully into jars, filling them about two-thirds full. Boil the syrup fifteen minutes longer, then pour over the fruit, filling the jars.

SWEET PICKLED PLUMS.—Put six pounds of sugar with half a gallon of vinegar in a porcelain kettle, add an ounce of cinnamon, boil twenty minutes. Wash nine pounds of plums, put in a large jar, and pour over them the syrup; let set twenty four-hours, pour off, boil again, and pour boiling hot over the plums; repeat this for nine mornings; the last time the syrup should be thick and rich. Put in glass jars and seal.

PLUM MARMALADE.—Boil until soft, rub through a colander and allow seven pounds of sugar for ten pounds of pulp. Boil until thick, stirring constantly to prevent burning.

PLUM JELLY.—Boil the plums until soft. Pour into a colander and let stand until the juice runs through. Strain this through a jelly bag and allow one pound of white sugar for each pint of juice; boil until it jellies. Keep in tumblers covered with paper dipped in the white of an egg. A nice plum butter may be made of the plums after taking the juice for jelly. Rub them through the colander and allow seven pounds of sugar to ten pounds pulp; cook until real thick, stirring constantly. Ground cinnamon, spice and cloves improve it.

Gentle as a Lamb. But so Impulsive.

"What's the trouble, Mrs. Mulcahy? Has your husband been beating you again, the brute?"

"Ah, mum, niver shpeak av himself as a brute. Moichel is as tinder-hearted a cratcher as iver drew breath. It's his way, ye know. He just knocked me down and trampled on me. Whin he's himself he's gintle as a lamb, but he's so impulsive, ye know."

A hotel with 1,800 rooms is to be erected in Chicago to accommodate members of labor unions during the World's Fair. The promoters of the scheme are all union men.

European army officers and sporting men are much interested in an international long-distance race which will be held the first week in October. The race course will be the highways between Berlin and Vienna, the riders will be about 200 Austrian and German officers and the prizes, aggregating 60,000 marks, will be distributed by Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph among the six men who cover the distance in the shortest time. The two parties of contestants start simultaneously—the Germans from Berlin and the Austrians from Vienna. All the officers will ride in full uniform and will be unattended by carriages or grooms. Among the men now training down their weight in anticipation of the ride are Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and Duke Ernest Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein. The distance to be covered is 380 miles. Although proposed at first as a test of strength and endurance of cavalrymen, about fifty officers of each party are from the infantry.

The Cholera.

The despatches from European countries where cholera is raging are sufficiently alarming to create grave fears lest the dread scourge should cross the Continent and once more appear in Canada and the United States. The continued exodus of Russian emigrants from localities where the disease has been more or less prevalent for two years, has been followed by outbreaks in many European seaports, notably Hamburg. In the latter city the disease is already epidemic, and many deaths have occurred, principally in the over-crowded districts where the dirty and filthy emigrants are housed previous to embarking for America. As Hamburg is in direct communication with Canada by a line of steamers to Montreal, it will require the utmost vigilance on the part of our Government to prevent cholera from getting into Canada by the St. Lawrence. As for Toronto, the *Mail* points out that if the disease should come here it will commit its greatest ravages where privy pits are thickest and where people are careless about garbage and uncleanly in their habits, would hover over the fetid waters of our Don river and our Ashbridge's bay, so in Europe, where the disease has asserted itself and begun its bill of mortality with sixty or a hundred deaths a day, it is in the Alstadt, or old portion of Hamburg, where foreign emigrants and others crowd in unwholesome quarters, that things are worst. Comparatively few cases are reported in the Neustadt, or new portion of Hamburg. Effect follows cause in cholera visitations as surely as the night the day. In India it has become permanently associated with the great religious festivals. The regard of the Hindoo for the source of his sacred river, the Ganges, is responsible for a very large proportion of the cholera outbreaks that have taken place in past years. A few hundred thousand pilgrims go to Hurdwar—the place of pilgrimage at the source of the Ganges—every year, more every third year, still more every sixth or ninth year, and fully three millions assemble every twelfth year. There is always cholera in the foul camping grounds of the pilgrims, and it is generally carried back by the caravans to Persia and other places when the pilgrims return. At the beginning of this year one of the twelve-yearly festivals was held. Since then we have heard from time to time of the smouldering existence of the dread epidemic in Teheran. From there it has crept to Russia, and found a fertile breeding-ground among the poverty-stricken, ill-fed Russian Jews, who have in turn carried it to Western ports.

There is every reason why ports of entry on this side should be well guarded, and, humanly-speaking, our immunity from cholera depends on the vigilance and effectiveness of our quarantine service. If the system of inspection and disinfection is sufficiently rigid there is not much to fear. So far as we on this side of the Atlantic are concerned there are several points in our favour. The period of incubation of the disease, for instance, varies from twenty-four hours to three days. No infected person therefore can reach this side before sufficiently active symptoms have developed to make him an object of anxious regard to the medical attendants. A primary case is sure to manifest its true character before the ship reaches land. Cases of disease contracted on the vessel are also most likely to show themselves in such a way as to demand and receive proper treatment. Then again, the time of the year is advantageous. No doubt the outbreak of cholera in Europe is due in some measure to the wave of heat from which that continent has been suffering, and the like of which has not been known for many years. With us the worst of the hot weather is probably past. We are also much better able to cope with the disease than we were in 1849, the date of the last serious visitation of the kind. There was an epidemic of cholera in 1866, but it did not reach Canada. But though we are thus happily situated, not a jot of precautionary measures must be abated. Neither should it prevent our deep sympathy and concern for those who, in crowded dens of poverty and filth, have to meet the approach of the terrible scourge.

Innocence vs. Ignorance.

Amelie Rives, the young writer whose novel, "The Quick and the Dead," created such a sensation a few years ago, has an article in the September North American Review, on "Innocence versus Ignorance." On the point of how far it would be proper for parents and guardians to reveal to children certain facts which they must sooner or later find out for themselves, she says:—"Not only have I thought constantly and deeply on this subject for many years, but I have had during that time intimate and affectionate relations with many children, both boys and girls, of widely varied natures; and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that this natural curiosity of growing minds in regard to all subjects should be met by older people with a wise and judicious tolerance, and satisfied by a disclosure of as much of what is the truth as the grown person in question thinks the child capable of comprehending. Of course, in the moral education of young girls, due reference should be had to their characteristics both of body and mind. Some intellects can digest and benefit by knowledge which would only burden and disturb those less strong, or those which are unduly excitable and imaginative. That which according to my views, should be avoided, is a system of training from which all instruction, or at least all clear instruction, as to the rules of health and life, has been rigorously eliminated. A knowledge of the laws which govern physical nature seems to me not only the right of every thinking being, but the only means by which people will ever be brought to look simply, wisely, and innocently at certain fundamental facts, upon which rests the whole structure of existence."

An Interrupted Celebration.

Little Boy (weakly)—"Mamma, am I 'most well?"

"Mamma—"Yes, my pet; the doctor has got all the powder out of your face, and he says he can save your eyesight."

Little Boy—"Then please move my bed up to the window."

Mamma—What for, my cherub?"

Little Boy—"I want to shoot off the rest of those fire-crackers."

The aborigines of the Andaman Islands are reported to be fast disappearing. All of them on two of the islands are dead, and only a few remain on the third. Only a small number of children are born, and they die in infancy.

The Light Brown Shoe.

The progress of the light-brown shoe movement this year is even more noticeable than it was last year, which may have been the first year, if it were not the second year, of that movement in this vicinity. We are assured that many thousands of pairs of light-brown shoes have been sold here since the opening of the spring trade. The great majority of the wearers of them are men, but many women are also known to wear them. If the movement in their favor continues to grow as rapidly as it has grown for the past two or three years, they will be the ordinary wear of city people before the bells ring out our dwindling century. The movement is interesting. It has advanced quietly. There has been very little talk, and there have been no lecturers, so far as we know in favor of the cause of shoe reform. Without saying a word about the subject, a multitude have put off the black, put on the light brown, and proceeded about their other business. Few of them, so far as we have heard, argued the case outside of their own minds. They preferred the light brown, for one reason or another, to the black. We pronounce no judgment upon their choice; we merely observe the facts, while contemplating progress of the reform, if it be a reform. The change has affected the leather trade, the shoemakers' trade, the shoe sellers' business, the shoestring business, the blacking business, and the shoeblacks' business. It is no trifling thing this brown shoes movement, or cause, or reform, or propaganda. Some men have made money by reason of it, while other men have lost. We shall neither encourage nor discourage it. But there is food for thought, food for brown and black studies, in it. By the way, why does not some popular lecturer, who is hard up for an attractive theme, take up this movement and deliver a course of illustrated popular discourses about it; He could talk about it for an hour every night all through the week.

Sympathy for Strikers.

A certain class of labor agitators are much addicted to assuming that the dominant sentiment of society, the public opinion that prevails among men who are not engaged in manual labor, is unfriendly to the efforts of workingmen to better their condition. That this is not so is sufficiently indicated by the general spirit of tolerance that is shown toward strikers even when their demands are not reasonable and their methods are not justified. A great deal of allowance is made on the ground that in many cases their condition is a hard one and their advantages few, and a general sympathy is felt for every effort they make toward improvement. Almost invariably when there is a demand for higher wages, for shorter hours or for better conditions, the general impulse is one of encouragement and support for the workmen. There is a prevalent feeling that somehow in the distribution of the proceeds of productive industry labor does not on the whole get its full share, while capital gets more than its share. It may not be possible to justify this feeling by an analysis of the conditions that exist, and it is in a large measure due to the fact that great fortunes are made by many of those who control capital and exercise corporate powers, while masses of the working people are forced to lead lives of hardship and poverty.

But whatever the cause of the feeling and whatever may be its justification, it exists, and public sentiment is always ready to take the side of dissatisfied workmen when they make complaints and demands. The presumption is apt to be that they have reason to complain and to make demands, and that their wrongs should be looked into and remedied. If employers refuse to listen to them or reject their demands without showing wherein they are unreasonable, and they resort to strikes, the first tendency of the sentiment in their neighborhood and in the community at large is to their side, if through their unions they would make every effort to formulate their grievances and press them in a peaceable manner and make it clear that they are right and their employers in the wrong, they would obtain the full support of public opinion and make steady advances in the line of improving the terms and conditions of their employment. But there should also be a willingness to abandon claims shown to be unfair and to yield points upon which they can be proved to be in the wrong.

In the case of strikes it is only when the men are shown to have been unreasonable in their demands or unjust in their methods, or when they resort to demonstrations of violence that public opinion turns against them. In the case of attacks upon persons and property it is inevitable that public opinion should be against those engaged in them, because it is no longer a case between workmen and employers or between capital and labor. Then the interests of the whole community become involved, and the context is against the supremacy of law and the protection of the rights of citizens as citizens. No person of character and intelligence can permit his sympathies to interfere with his support of the principle of maintaining law and public authority. Everybody knows that, if support of that principle is relaxed, there will be no safety for anybody.

A plug of tobacco, by its moisture and softness, will indicate the approach of a storm, a loose window cord will tighten up just before rain and a pair of gloves ordinarily tight on the hands, will become almost baggy on the approach of bad weather.

Manitobans, according to The Winnipeg Tribune, have come to the sensible conclusion not to "boom the crop," believing that the best way is to let the yield speak for itself. That is, on the whole, wise. Where booming is done, detractors are always ready to set afloat false stories about frost, etc., which beget the notion that prospects in our West are uncertain—which they are not. It is satisfactory to read in The Tribune of Tuesday last the following particulars of the wheat harvest: "As to the present crop the prospects are the very brightest at the present writing. A large portion has been cut, and the balance is being stocked down at the rate of a hundred thousand acres a day. By Saturday next the great bulk of the entire crop will be saved, and the balance almost beyond the point where it could be injured by frost. The weather, too, is ideal for harvesting operations, and all conditions are as favorable as they could possibly be. Truly the gods are smiling on Manitoba this year. The yield is expected to be at least 18 or 20 bushels to the acre.