

332. The complete returns of the wheat crop in Manitoba in 1887 place the total yield at 14,000,000 bushels and the average yield at 32·4 bushels per acre. It is calculated that this quantity was raised by 16,000 farmers, giving an average each of 875 bushels. Manitoba  
wheat  
crop, 1887.

333. The total wheat crop of Canada in 1887 may be placed at 39,463,623 bushels, and the amount of wheat and flour imported for home consumption was 324,452 bushels, making a total of 39,788,075 bushels. Of this quantity 3,914,329 bushels were exported, and, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, 4,473,930 bushels were retained for seed, leaving 31,399,816 bushels available for home consumption, being at the rate of 6·31 bushels per head of population. The consumption per head in the United States varies in different parts, but an average of  $4\frac{2}{3}$  bushels *per capita* has been fixed by American statisticians for the whole Union. The consumption in the United Kingdom is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head. In view of the heavy wheat crop in Manitoba in 1887, the small quantity exported from the Dominion in 1888 may be noticed with surprise, but it must be remembered that there was a deficiency in Ontario of over 6,000,000 bushels, and Manitoba wheat was largely used to supply this, over 8,500,000 bushels having been moved down to the east by the Canadian Pacific Railway, with scarcely any delay. Wheat  
crop of  
Canada,  
1887.

334. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation:— Imports  
and ex-  
ports of  
wheat and  
other  
bread-  
stuffs,  
1867-1888.