

Canada to the Rescue

The above includes the output of districts which as yet are sparsely settled, also the production from land newly ploughed and practically without cultivation.

It is simply a fraction of what can and will be produced under higher cultivation of the land already settled and from the millions of acres yet untouched.

Jas. W. Rush, of England, one of the best informed experts in Great Britain, who has made a careful study of existing conditions in so far as wheat supply is concerned, in a recent article makes the following interesting comparison between the output and consumption of wheat for a period of four years :

	Bushels
" World's crops of 1905 and 1906.	6,745,000,000
" World's consumption.	6,525,000,000
" Surplus	220,000,000
" World's crops in 1907 and 1908.	6,275,000,000
" World's normal consumption.	6,675,000,000
" Deficiency	400,000,000

The deficiency of the latter two years exceeds apparently by 180 millions of bushels the surplus left by the two previous crops.

In other words, the world's reserve stocks at the harvests of 1905 and 1906 have to be drawn to this extent in order to supply current demands.

That Canada will, to a large extent at least, be able to meet " current demands " is not doubted by those acquainted with her wonderful resources.

Mr. Tiffany in the *Review of Reviews*, writes :—

" Considering the available new lands, we find a vast " empire in western Canada, extending west of Winnipeg, " for 1,000 miles and northward for 300 miles, a great part of " which is available for wheat culture, and which produces " some of the finest wheat in the world."