

thousands. For years the United States was looked upon as the world's granary, but with its diminishing exports and ever increasing population it finds itself in respect to supply and demand approaching a position similar to that of the countries of Continental Europe. Now, all eyes are turned towards Canada, whose opportunity to become the chief producer of the world's foodstuffs has arrived.

The figures quoted by President Brown are startling in their conclusions as the following show :

From 1898 to 1907 although the acreage in wheat, corn, oats and barley had increased twenty-two per cent., Exports decreased sixty-nine per cent.

This tremendous falling off, Mr. Brown shows, was not due to the fact that the grain had been fed to stock and exported in the shape of beef and pork, as the falling off in the exports of these commodities for the period named is fully as startling as in grain.

The preliminary report of the Bureau of Statistics for the year ended June 30, 1909, shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year, in the exports of beef and tallow of thirty-five per cent.; while the decline in the exports of pork and its products exceeds fifteen per cent. The same report shows that exports of grain for the same period declined twenty-nine per cent.

Canada on the other hand has in the past few years demonstrated her ability to produce foodstuffs in sufficient quantities to largely make up the deficiencies of the other wheat growing countries of the world.

The Canadian Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produced :

	In 1900	In 1909	Increase over 1900
Wheat .....	23,456,859	147,482,000	529%
Oats .....	16,653,681	185,439,000	1013%
Barley .....	3,141,121	31,358,000	898%
Total.....	43,251,661	364,279,000	