

### What Canada Will Do in 1925

REFERENCE was made in these pages last month to the great wheat crop of 1904 in Manitoba and the North-West. Later reports have fully confirmed the estimate then given, and Canada is again to the fore as one of the world's food-producers. Just how much of the world's wheat supply she is capable of producing is brought out in an interesting investigation made recently by the *New York Post*, one of the ablest newspapers in America.

By 1925 it is probable that there will be only two wheat-exporting countries in the world. Russia will by that time produce 650,000,000 bushels and India 600,000,000 bushels, but both countries will need their entire crop for home consumption. While Russia will have enough for her own use, the rest of Europe will need to import large quantities to feed her people. Australasia, too, will have a deficit, and in the United States, if the population continues to increase at its present rate, the entire crop will be required for use at home, thus putting the American product out of the world's market.

The only likely competitor left for Canada is Argentine, in South America, which twenty years from now will probably produce 700,000,000 bushels. The Argentine product will supply the rest of South America, and will go also to South Africa and Australia. Of Canada's prospects the *Post* says: "Canada will compete with the Argentine for the great European markets, with the advantage of a much shorter and correspondingly cheaper ocean carriage, and will monopolize the markets of China and Japan, where flour is slowly but surely gaining ground as a rival of rice, and where long before 1925 there is expected to be an enormous demand for both wheat and flour." It may safely be assumed that Canada's wheat areas will continue in the meantime to fill up with settlers, and by 1925 we shall be heading the list of the world's wheat-exporters, though, perhaps, not of its wheat-growers.

### Progress by Means of New Ideas

A CANADIAN manufacturing firm, in search of new ideas, recently sent one of its members to a leading American centre to study the particular trade methods and conditions in that city. In this of itself there was no special significance, but it may be taken as a recent instance of a very proper tendency among our manufacturers and artisans. Success cannot be accomplished nowadays without up-with-the-times ideas, and these ideas can ordinarily be best secured by finding out what is being done by others. There is as much room as ever for originality, but more than ever before is it necessary to know the best and most modern methods elsewhere in use. Canadian manufacturers have of late years shown themselves very ready to adapt ideas in this way, and it is almost an everyday occurrence for a representative of some such firm to be dispatched to the leading centres of the United States and Europe to study methods and to acquire new ideas. The result has shown itself in the marked progress in manufacturing methods since the days when any method, systematic or otherwise, was tolerated.

The question naturally arises: If this study of outside methods is good for the manufacturing interests of the country, why not equally so in our educational, political, and civic interests? A committee of one of the Montreal school boards was a short time ago appointed to visit the principal primary schools in the United States, and after concluding its investigations it presented a report which will probably be made the basis of some important changes in the local school system. Many such improvements are mere details, but it is in the perfection of the details that the final success of any system is found to lie. Similarly, let our civic bodies study the methods in other towns or countries. Canadians need never be mere imitators, but the adaptation of modern ideas to Canadian conditions is something more than imitation, and it is vitally necessary to our national progress.