

wheat, which is assigned by some to better farming, and by others to climatic and soil factors. Doubtless, each plays its part. As in the United States, little intensive farming has been carried on, but the commencement is evidenced in smaller holdings, rotation of crops, and summer fallowing, and Canada shows signs of using all the aids to agriculture that science can give, or may be able to give.

It is not unwise to predict that future wheat exporting on a large scale from America will be with Canada rather than with the United States or even Argentina. No other conclusions are possible than that Canada has greater possibilities of an immediate and rapid increase in wheat production than any other country in America, and that, though it is not possible to gauge all her potentialities as a wheat producer, yet her possible future wheat lands would seem to be greater than those of the United States or Argentina. The probabilities are that North-West Canada will be settled like the North Central States of the United States, and while diversified farming will be carried on, it will not be practised to any great extent in the wheat area for some years to come. Intensive farming will be practised on a large scale in the older districts first, and as the population increases, this system will become common. British Columbia's wheat-fields may increase to an appreciable extent, but industries such as fruit-growing, lumbering, and mining will engage many of the population. The Eastern Provinces, by adopting an intensive system of farming, may increase their wheat output, but it will be long before the need for this, or the advantage in it will arise.