

even an approximate idea of the possibilities of Canada as a wheat producer. Various estimates have been made of the possible wheat lands of Western Canada, but the geographical and economic factors governing the problem are so many, so complex, and impossible to wholly gauge, that such estimates can never give anything but an inadequate idea of future growth of wheat territory. Among the geographical factors to be taken into account are the nature of the soil and the climate, including the numerous minor factors, such as moisture in the soil, chemical constituents of the soil, winds, temperature, rainfall, humidity, and sunshine; and among the economic factors, perhaps more difficult to estimate, are the transportation facilities, marketing, and storage of wheat, growth of population, the cost of production, and the price of wheat. Dr. William Saunders has not, however, withdrawn his reasonable prophecy of 1904—that wheat, grown on one-quarter of the 171,000,000 acres of land in North-West Canada said to be capable of cultivation, would, with the yield of Manitoba for the previous decade, give a crop of more than 800,000,000 bushels, which (estimating $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels *per capita*) would feed about 30,000,000 people in Canada, and allow nearly 600,000,000 bushels for exportation. If there is a surplus of three-quarters of 171,000,000 acres of good soil, there will be ample room for diversified crops, and for such rotations and fallowing as might be needful in future years to meet the declining production of depleted prairie soils.

Canada is destined for many years to come to rely on her agricultural products; her manufacturing and mining industries are of minor importance. For development of