

Alberta, and at the Kamloops Farm, British Columbia. Probably " dry-farming " and irrigation methods will be combined on the farms, and, as in the United States, diversification of crops may result. Whether irrigation can be applied economically to wheat-raising depends largely on the cost of water, and the returns from the sale of the wheat. In some parts of Alberta, notably in the irrigated lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the Bow River Valley, it is said to pay well. As a general rule, however, in Canada irrigated land is devoted largely to the growing of alfalfa, which is a crop that returns more money than wheat.

There are lands lying idle in the Eastern Provinces more vast than is generally recognized that may become future wheat lands, and possibly lands now under other crops may be seeded to wheat. This may come to pass when the economic advantages of eastern lands for wheat-growing equal those of the west. Factors bringing about this equality may be the depletion of prairie soils, and comparative nearness to markets. Eastern Canada has been forced to engage in mixed farming by economic and climatic conditions, and so her wheat output has declined ; but, given the necessary favourable economic conditions, the chances are that her wheat production will materially increase.

Canada has, like the United States, the transportation, marketing, storage, and financial facilities necessary for the development of wheat production. She has also intelligent farmers, and the soil and climate suitable for many varieties of wheat. She possesses an advantage over the United States in her greater yield per acre of