

Assuming that only 1, 10 and 30 per cent. respectively of these latter acres are at present suitable for agriculture, the unsurveyed land acreage so adaptable is thus:—

	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	TOTAL
B.	1,118,563	7,531,718	22,351,905	31,002,186

Combining A and B, we have the statement below giving a conservative estimate of the total surveyed and unsurveyed acreage in each province suitable for cultivation:—

	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	TOTAL
	24,701,189	62,499,065	77,017,509	164,217,763

The percentages used in the above computation have been arrived at only after a very careful investigation into all the available data concerning the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but as this information is far from complete, these figures represent an approximate conservative estimate only, which depends to a great extent on the limits of the wheat area. For the purpose of the above, the northern limit of the wheat belt has been taken to be a line connecting Grand Rapids on the north-west shore of Lake Winnipeg with Fort Vermilion on the Peace River. As far as is known at present, wheat has been grown successfully in quantity up to this line in both Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In 1917, the total acreage under field crops in each province is given as:—

	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	TOTAL
	4,837,660	14,678,042	6,692,616	26,208,318

Accordingly, out of a total area of 164,217,763 acres at present suitable for agriculture within the three western provinces, only slightly over 8 per cent. was under wheat, and less than 16 per cent all told under field crops. Nevertheless, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta together produced in 1915 nearly one-tenth of the world's wheat requirements.

It will be seen from the above that Western Canada's farm machinery market must be an ever increasing one. Given an abundance of cheap land that yearly produces big crops, it must of necessity attract the settler who must, and will buy farm implements.

Take for example the matter of tractors, and allowing one tractor for each half section, it would require 513,171 of these machines to bring the market to a point of saturation. When we take into consideration that there are approximately 16,000 gas tractors now in operation in the Canadian West, it can readily be seen what an enormous future potential field awaits the manufacturer of this class of implement. The same thing holds true of threshers, binders, plows and all other classes of farm machinery.

The Western Canadian farm machinery market is one that requires constant cultivation. Its population is increasing largely through immigration, with the result that its farmers must needs be educated as to what the farm machinery market has to offer. Our farmers are coming here by thousands from all sections of the United States, Eastern Canada, and European countries, and are consequently unacquainted with the farm implements sold in the Canadian West. They become familiar with what the market has to offer largely through the dealer and the printed page.

Our main idea in compiling the statistics in this booklet was to give to the manufacturer and distributor of farm machinery a first hand survey of the implement situation for 1919. Practically every town of any size in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been covered.