

talk of nothing else. Yet these things would be but a trifle when compared with the possibilities of agricultural development in the United States. The official estimated value of all farm products of the country in 1905 was \$6,415,000,000. Discount this for high prices and generally favourable conditions by twenty per cent. and over \$5,000,000,000 remain. It is also officially recorded that of the appropriated farm area of the United States a little less than one-half is under cultivation. Utilize the other half and, without any change whatever in methods, the output would be practically doubled. Change methods only a little, not to high-class intensive farming, but to an agriculture as far advanced as that of those other countries which have made most progress, and without any addition whatever to the existing cultivated farm area, the product per acre would be doubled. We should be able, by directing surplus population to the land, and by the adoption of a system of culture in full operation elsewhere, greatly to increase this minimum present yield of \$5,000,000,000 per annum of farm products. That is, we may add \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000 every year to the national wealth if we so choose. And this is but a beginning.

It will be well, in defence of a prospect so promising, to glance at the achievements of other peoples upon whom necessity has already imposed wisdom. It is, perhaps, not as generally known as it should be that Great Britain, with a soil and climate far inferior to our own for wheat growing, produces more than