

per bushel be taken off, as now (1911) seems probable, the United States will certainly reach the permanent wheat-importing stage much earlier. The advantage in production will lead to Canadian wheat finding a good market in the United States.

The conclusions to which we must come are that the United States has great possibilities for wheat production, but to what extent they will be further developed or diminished cannot be predicted with any certainty, for the effect of economic factors, past, present, and future, cannot be fully estimated; and that the probabilities are that she will follow the example of the United Kingdom, and rely upon other newer countries or older countries with economic advantages in wheat production for part of her wheat supply. A fact that is clearly brought out by present conditions is that the farming of the future must ultimately be one of more careful tillage, of more scientific rotation, and of considerations for the changes in the grouping of population, and on the world-wide conditions of man and his varying wants.

CANADA.

Canada, as a wheat-growing country, offers a striking contrast to the United States. She has but comparatively recently come to the fore in the exportation of wheat, and she does not, and perhaps never will, feel the pressure of population on her wheat supply. The population of Canada has always increased slowly. In 1801 her population was about 240,000; in 1901, 5,371,315; and at the present time it is about 7,000,000.

It will be impossible for some years to come to gain