

latitude, the stony ridges in Chubut territory, the mountainous ground north or south, the whole country north of 30 degrees south latitude, and the western plateaux of San Luis and Mendoza. Some idea of the possible extent of wheat territory can be formed, but all that can be safely said now is that the wheat acreage in Argentina is yearly increasing, and getting into a region of very great extent, and of an adaptability superior to that of the region in which it was started, and that development will depend largely on population, and the extension of railways and river navigation. If suitable settlers go to Argentina in large numbers and stay there, then it is possible for a tremendous production of wheat. Railway service will doubtless be provided as fast as there is a demand for it, but there does not seem to be much prospect that the roads will be materially improved for some time to come.

Argentina could increase her wheat production by the introduction of "drought-resisting" wheats in the semi-arid parts, by irrigation, and by "dry-farming," but the need for these has not yet arisen. Intensive farming will doubtless be long before it is adopted universally. A factor, indicating that diversified and intensive farming will be adopted in the future in the wheat tracts, is that land is steadily rising in price. Small holdings are slowly increasing in Argentina, but it will probably be many years before the large farms generally decrease in size.

Considerations of soil and climate lead to the conclusion that Argentina can never hope to rival Canada and the United States in the production of "strong" wheats, but the breeding of new wheats may improve the