

stipulation being that with the last year's seed alfalfa shall be sown as well. It is said that as alfalfa is more cultivated the stock-bearing capacities of Argentina will easily be trebled. The growth of alfalfa may affect the wheat acreage to a considerable extent in some parts; whether it will check the continued increase of wheat acreage will depend largely on the returns from wheat and stock-raising respectively.

Drawbacks to wheat production are the difficulties of the labour problem, the lack of storage facilities, the poor marketing system, the lack of financial aid to the wheat-growers, the vast size of the farms, the lack of rotation in many parts, the need of more transportation facilities, the climatic disadvantages, and the scourge of locusts. Another drawback is that the Government is not too stable. Statesmanlike qualities are sometimes absent in the rulers, and public morality is but now finding a place. The wheat-grower cannot, therefore, feel that sense of security that is possible in Canada and the United States.

Various estimates have been made of possible wheat lands in Argentina. Señor Tidblom, an authority on Argentine agriculture, says: "It is absolutely impossible to predict the growth of wheat territory, but there are more than 80,000,000 acres in the Republic that could immediately be devoted to successful wheat-farming, if we had the farmers to do it." Mr. William Goodwin, F.R.G.S., wrote in 1895: "If one-half of the supposed suitable land were to produce a crop of 10 bushels of wheat per acre, the result would be 1,237,815,000 bushels." Possibly, wheat could be grown in all regions of Argentina, with the exception of those south of 48 degrees south