

with, and of appreciating, the much more desirable life of a properly-ordered rural community. It was the difficulty of movement through the country, because of imperfect means of transportation, which caused the growth of the crowded centres of population in the old world. Electric tramways and cheap railroad fares have removed much of this difficulty. It is almost certain that, in the future, the individual citizen will be able to purchase transportation even more cheaply than at present. This is so because its cost to him will be reduced through the invention of improved machinery, through more economical administration and, possibly, through the public ownership of the means of transportation and of the water powers and coal mines which provide the power necessary for their maintenance. The change in the character of English country life which has been brought about by the introduction of motor cars is a striking example of the assistance which rapid and cheap transport brings to the farmer. Before motors were used, farmers living at any distance from their market were absolutely at the mercy of the railroads and no farmer attempted to raise general produce if his farm was not situated near a large town or a railroad station. Now, the farmers carry their own produce at night by motor waggons to morning markets at a distance of from forty to sixty miles from their farms, more cheaply than it is possible for the railroad companies to do it. It is possible for them to do this because, as a legacy from the coaching days when railroads did not exist, England possesses a magnificent system of roads. The development of motor traction in Great Britain is one of the important arguments in favour of the construction of good rural roads in Canada; and it affords an excellent demonstration of the value to the farmer of cheap, rapid, and convenient transportation; it is also a striking example of the almost immediate benefit which improvement in means of transportation brings to a rural population.

The two reasons which have just been considered—the necessity of providing for training in agriculture and of