

outlay of labour or money, with sublime disregard of consequences. Except at scattered experiment stations and in isolated instances there is little done in the United States toward farm economies. Scientific adaption of soil to product, intelligent rotation of crops, diversification of industry, intensive farming — constitute the rare exception and not the rule.

Only two states in the Union show an average total value of farm products in excess of \$30 per acre of improved land. The figure for Illinois in 1900 was \$12.48; for North Carolina, \$10.72; for Minnesota, \$8.74. By proper cultivation these returns could easily be doubled and still leave the soil's resources unimpaired. The doubling of all products of the farm would add to the wealth of this country from \$6,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000 every year, according to the crop yield of the season and the range of market prices.

Therefore, and this is the focal point of the whole matter, the country is approaching the inevitable advent of a population of 150,000,000 or 200,000,000, within the lifetime of those now grown to man's estate, with a potential food supply that falls as the draft upon it advances. How are these people to be fed?

The foreign trade of the United States has been made an object of more or less solicitude and self-gratulation. What we do is to export in immense volumes two great classes of commodities. One contains raw materials, the products of the upper and the under earth. It includes, adding articles like flour,