

trade in dairy products, especially cheese, to the United Kingdom. The introduction from Denmark in 1882 of the centrifugal cream separator was another noteworthy element in the expansion of the Canadian dairying industry. Through the efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and other varied forms of associated activity, much improvement in agricultural practice has been accomplished. In connection with dairying alone the present practice of forcing milk production in the winter as well as in the summer, largely through the use of corn silage, was undreamed of a generation ago. Similar remarks apply to the year-round forcing of meat production, also a practice now followed by advanced farmers where the conditions are suitable.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century a policy of extensively advertising the agricultural possibilities of Canada for the attraction of new immigrants was vigorously pursued and proved highly successful. The annually increasing tide of fresh settlers, and the investment in Canada of large amounts of British capital, were indeed outstanding features of the first decade of the present century, and the extraordinary progress in the settlement and development of the Prairie Provinces was due to these factors. The number of new immigrants arriving in a single year reached its maximum in 1913 with 402,432. Then came the outbreak of the great war in 1914, causing a complete disruption of national life and entailing consequences profoundly affecting agriculture. Reviewing the period as a whole in the light of the statistics available, it may be stated that with a population of 8,966,834 as compared with 3,454,000, the acreage under wheat has grown from 1,646,781 in 1870 to 22,500,000 in 1922, and the wheat production, which was not more than 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels in 1870, reached the maximum of almost 400 million bushels in 1922.¹ Canada is, in fact, at the present time the world's second largest wheat-producing and wheat-exporting country, ranking next to the United States; indeed in the crop year ended July 31, 1923, Canadian wheat exports exceeded those of the United States. The value of all field crops, which in 1870 was estimated to be \$196,789,000,² attained its maximum with \$1,537,169,000 in 1919 and was \$962,526,000 in 1922. For 1870 the value of farm live stock has been estimated at about \$142,000,000, whilst in 1922 the estimated value was \$681,887,000.

2.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.

It is provided in section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada." In other words, the right of concurrent legislation by the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures is expressly established.

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture with Ministers of Agriculture at their head both in the Dominion and in all the nine provinces, though in most of the provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the various Departments is appended.

¹The yield of wheat in 1923 is provisionally estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at 469,761,000 bushels.

²Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, May, 1923, p. 185.