mixed grains, peas, hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn, potatoes, turnips and other roots. The three most important cereal crops amounted to 393,391,000 bushels of wheat, 338,422,000 bushels of oats and 42,685,000 bushels of barley. Suppose that ten times the acreage of 1915 were devoted to each of the crops grown that year it would require 223,209,300 acres, less than half the total area of the three provinces, and if the yield per acre were the same as in 1915 we would have 3,933,910,000 bushels of wheat, 3,384,220,000 bushels of oats and 426,850,000 bushels of barley. In September 1915 the International Institute of Agriculture estimated the total production of wheat, oats, and barley for the year 1914, in countries representing all but seven p.c. of the world's total production, to be as follows: Wheat 3,685,860,000 bushels, oats 3,960,800,000 bushels, barley 1,410,710,000 bushels.[1] The production in 1914 was only slightly affected by the war, which began at the end of July. Thus less than half the area of the three Prairie Provinces, if put under cultivation, could produce in a good year more than as much wheat, nearly as much oats, and about one-third as much barley, as the whole world was estimated to produce in the year 1914. However, it is probable that when half the area of these provinces is under cultivation, mixed farming will be more general; so that the production of grain may be less than this estimate, while vast quantities of meats, cheese, butter and eggs will be produced. The climate is not favourable to fruit trees, although, with great care, certain hardy varieties of apples can be produced in some sections. There are wild plums in Manitoba; a number of the trees were planted on the Dominion Experimental Farm in Brandon some years ago, and there is now a fine orchard. The plums, which grow abundantly, are small but of fine flavour. Black and red currants, raspberries and strawberries grow very successfully.

At one time it was supposed that extensive areas in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta were too arid for farming, and would never be useful except as cattle ranches. Some of these lands have proved to be well adapted to farming even without irrigation, but extensive tracts have been brought under cultivation as a result of irrigation works constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other companies. The irrigated land has proved to be as fertile as other sections of the prairie, and prosperous farms have taken the place of cattle ranches.

It will be noted that the far northwest, owing to local influences, is warmer than the far northeast in the same latitude, but the long summer days and the brilliant winter nights are common to both sections. The part of Manitoba northeast of lake Winnipeg is almost without inhabitants excepting hunters and fur traders. There are no farmers, and consequently the agricultural capabilities of the country cannot be judged by actual results, excepting what may be seen in the gardens of Hudson bay posts, where peas, beans, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, radishes, carrots and cabbages are successfully grown. Black currants, red currants and gooseberries grow wild in great profusion.

[1] The World's Grain Production and Consumption, Census and Statistics Monthly, November, 1915 (Vol. 8, No. 87, p. 290.)