

Together with the development of English agriculture from a condition of self-sufficiency to that of production primarily for sale, has come the great change or development of industry. The rise and expansion of industry and commerce has been one of the leading factors bringing about the change in the agricultural structure of all countries.

During the Middle Ages, as we have seen, there were no large cities, as the people lived directly on the land or in small villages. No large-scale, machine manufacture existed or was even dreamed of. Communication with distant centres was slow and transportation very tedious and difficult. The Industrial Revolution, from 1770 to 1840, changed the entire social structure of the country and profoundly affected other countries as well. Lack of space prevents a detailed outline of the complicated factors leading to the changes that took place. Before 1770 manufacturing was carried out on a small scale; it had to be because of the lack of rapid transportation, hand-labour and the general absence of large, consuming centres. At this period, however, the introduction of labour-saving machinery and the improvement of means of communication within the country resulted in a great increase in production of manufactured goods. The development of railways, steamships and the telegraph greatly accelerated industrial development because of the fact that distant markets were opened up, goods could be transported rapidly and cheaply and widely separated buyers and sellers could be brought in touch with one another.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

With the development of industries there came a natural development of capital. When small-scale, crude manufacture is the rule, a very limited quantity of capital is required, but for the erection and equipment of a large factory it is essential that the owner be possessed of a comparatively large amount of capital. The operation of factories was in the hands of men of wealth not only because of this

fact but because such men had advantages in buying on a large scale. As the size of manufacturing organizations grew it was necessary that the amount of capital utilized by each should increase correspondingly and today we have enormous industrial concerns controlling huge amounts of money and resources.

To sum up the changes noted above, it can be said that the landholding or agricultural class lost its supremacy because of the rapid and far-reaching development of industry, and that industry was able to reach the point it has today because of the introduction of labour-saving machines and the development of rapid transportation and communication. Agriculture has not developed to the same degree because farmers have been too individualistic, independent of one another, and, because of the nature of their business, have not accumulated large amounts of capital. Industry, on the other hand, has required large amounts of capital and the various large manufacturers have found it more economical and profitable to work together instead of fighting one another. The economic world today is so built that control, prominence and power lie in the hands of the organizations controlling the largest aggregations of capital.

The growth of manufacturing has caused the tremendous increase in the number and size of cities. This, together with the development of rapid transportation on land and sea, perfection of communication between widely separated parts of the world, the introduction of refrigeration and the application of science to the art of agricultural production, has created an enormous market for foodstuffs. At present in the leading countries of the world more than 50% of the people live in towns and cities and are thus dependent for their food upon the efforts of others. Even those who produce food for supplying the markets do not produce the bulk of their own food. Farmers were formerly producers of many different articles but to a large extent this system of completely diversified farming has been replaced by