

In trading and
back up his present
of Edmonton
with horse and
or cultivation, all
self-binder, narrow
harrows and all
very. Has raised
land never had
Had two partial
firs. Last season
heat to the acre
bushels to the
ten. Has made
extensively etc
Considers this
trying and stock
Ontario. There
a larger flow
outer. There is
to from the 15th
er. The ground
April. High
in the state of
Cattle raising
Ontario. Fall
September of last
season, which

settlement in
Russell County,
est in 1876 and
20 acres of clear
and fencing tim-
ber building timber
all within three
al after dinner,
o feed cattle in
y on his own
and gets water
ugh his farm of
deep. Raised
n 1883 had good
; in 1884 oats
eat was damaged
ran about 20
aged slightly in
of all grains; in
and barley has
being sown too
a spring storm
cellent wheat
e and weighed
less two bushels
ost destroyed
ran 25 bushels
ed 80 bushels

to the acre, barley 35 to 40; sowed no wheat
but those who sowed had excellent returns;
in 1889 oats yielded 50 bushels to the acre,
a small piece of barley yielded 60 bushels to
the acre and a sack of white club wheat
yielded 20 sacks; red flue gave an equally
good yield but was smutty. Consider the
average yield for the seven years fully one
third more than the average in eastern On-
tario. Horned cattle, hogs and poultry in-
cluding turkeys do well. No more trouble
to raise chickens and turkeys than in Ontar-
io. Hens laid all winter of 1888-9 and gen-
erally begin to lay in February. Winters
are about the same length as in eastern On-
tario, but the frost is not so keen there.
There are more storms, however, and these
with winter rains make the season more un-
pleasant there. Spring and fall are dry and
pleasant here while they are always wet and
unpleasant there.

H. S. Young of the H. B. Co., Edmonton,
was in charge of the H. B. Co. post at Lac la
Biche from 1883 to 1887. Lac la Biche is
nearly 150 miles northeast of Edmonton and
empties into the Athabasca. Had a good
garden every year, raising all the hardy
vegetables in perfection and cucumbers,
pumpkins and corn as well, the latter for
use green. The half breeds of Lac la Biche
of whom there are about 100 families, have
grown wheat, barley and potatoes ever since
the settlement was first established there and
have never suffered injury from frost. This
is due to the influence of the lake, all culti-
vation being close to the shore. The sur-
rounding country is timbered and swampy
and consequently frosty. Bishop Faraud of
the Roman Catholic mission at Lac la
Biche raised tobacco every year he resided
there and it grew luxuriantly.

Mr. Young was in charge of Lesser Slave
lake H. B. post from 1872 to 1893. Slave
lake is about 175 miles northwest of Edmon-
ton and is north of Athabasca river. Had a
good garden there every year and grew
potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, cauli-
flower and sometimes green corn. The half
breed settlers raised potatoes and barley, but
were not as successful with wheat as at Lac
la Biche. The surrounding country is tim-
bered, swampy, hilly and frosty. The
Hudson's Bay and the settlers have large
numbers of horses which winter out, and do
excellently well. Cattle do exceedingly
well also but are fed in winter. Mr. Young
has read, however, in the journals of the
post that many years ago large bands of

cattle were kept there. The animals were
never fed after reaching the age of two years
and ranged the woods as wild as moose. A
single winter of excessively deep snow killed
off all the cattle and horses, some forty or
more years ago, and since then preparations
had always been made to feed hay to the
cattle, although they did not always require
it. In the winter of 1879-80 the Hudson's Bay
Company and settlers had over 500 horses at
Slave lake. A disease got amongst them
which killed more than half while fat. Since
that time nothing has occurred to injure the
horses.

GRAIN.

MALCOLM McLEOD of Edmonton owns
a steam thrasher and has threshed during
the seasons of '89, '88, '87 and '86 at Edmon-
ton. In '86 and '84 threshed at Wolsley,
Assinibola; and in '88 and '82 at Gladstone,
Manitoba. Has threshed heavier yields of
wheat, barley and oats at Edmonton than at
either Wolsley or Gladstone, and the quality
of grain has been equal to the best he has
seen anywhere. In '86 and '89 he threshed
no frozen wheat at all. In '87 there was a
partial failure of wheat from frost, but
still he threshed some good wheat. In '88
the yield of all grain was very heavy. A
very small proportion of the wheat was in-
jured by frost but the greater part was un-
touched and the yield very heavy. Oats
have been a heavy crop of excellent grain
every year. Barley was injured by frost in
'87 but was untouched in the other three
years and yielded well. In 1887 threshed for
T. G. Hutchings of Belmont 1,500 bushels of
oats from 12 acres of land. In '88 threshed
for Geo. Sutherland of the Sturgeon river
settlement 55 bushels of white flue wheat to
the acre from a field of five acres. In the
same year threshed for Geo. Hutton of the
Sturgeon 125 bushels of oats to the acre.
Took no account of the yields of barley, but
some ran over 50 bushels to the acre. In '89
the yield was light but threshed 80 bushels
of oats to the acre for T. G. Hutchings and
A. McLeod. Wheat yielded over 20 bushels
in some cases and the sample was excellent.

JERLETT & OTTEWELL of Clover Bar settle-
ment, south side of the Saskatchewan, in the
season of 1886 threshed 624 bushels of oats
from six acres a yield of 114 bushels per
acre. In 1887 they threshed 2,600 weighed
bushels of oats from 26½ measured acres, a
yield of 101½ bushels to the acre. The oats
weighed 49½ pounds to the measured bushel.