

Maritime Provinces, with the same amount of labour they put on their farms there, would soon better their circumstances; and to those who are not prosperous, and living on poor farms, I would say this is the country to come to. I have been told that people coming to this country would need a good deal of capital to get started. I don't know any place where it is so easy for a person with small means to get a start as in this country. I know people who came here with little or no money and have done well; in many cases they have been the most prosperous. I have met with many from the Eastern Provinces and the Old Country, but I have not met one who would be willing to go back to their old homes again to farm.

ALLAN McQUARRIE.

Formerly of Toney River P.O., Pictou County, Nova Scotia.

SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATCHEWAN, lying north of Assinibola, is the largest of the four provisional districts which were carved out of the territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. Its area is 106,700 square miles. In shape it is an oblong parallelogram, which extends from Nelson River, Lake Winnipeg, and the western boundary of Manitoba, on the east, to the 112th degree of west longitude on the west, and lies between, or rather, slightly overlaps, the 52nd and the 55th parallels of north latitude. It is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle and sheep. Settlement is at present chiefly in the Prince Albert, Rosstherne, Duck Lake, Shell River, Batoche, Stony Creek, Carlton, Carrott River, Birch Hills, The Forks, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, and the Battleford districts, in nearly all of which there is a great quantity of the best land open for selection free to homesteaders, *i.e.*, settlers who take up Government land to cultivate and live upon it. In great measure that which may be said of one district applies equally to the other. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. Normal yield of wheat (red fye), about thirty bushels to the acre in favorable seasons; one to one and a half bushels sown to the acre. Oats, about sixty bushels, from three sown to the acre. Barley has not been grown extensively, there being no demand for any quantity of this cereal in the district, but it has always given a good yield in favorable seasons. There has never been a failure of crops. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high bush cranberry, black currants, etc.—grow in profusion, and small game is plentiful.

TOWNS.

Prince Albert, with a population of 1600, is the chief town of this territorial division. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the North