

were excellently arranged, and were growing handsome crops, although I fear they have not yielded so well as they promised to do. I drove round each farm, and was much pleased with the manner in which they are cultivated, although there can be little doubt that the work would be more economically performed by working settlers than by the somewhat expensive system which is conducted. There are plenty of farms in this neighbourhood which in 1893 exceeded 40 bushels, and in some cases 45 bushels; almost every farmer having individual fields which exceeded 40 bushels per acre. Upon the Bell Farm the averages are quoted at from 30 bushels to 35 bushels, and in one field of 100 acres the crop has reached 45 bushels per acre. The best wheat land does not extend far west of this settlement. The farther west we go, the more adapted is the land to ranching; and the same remark applies to the popular settlements further north at Prince Albert, Edmonton, and Battleford. There is plenty of land in these parts of the Territories which will grow wheat, but the frost has to be reckoned with, and one settler remarked that with him there was always a certain amount of uncertainty, which is increased threefold in Prince Albert and other districts. In addition to this fact, the farmers have to contend with the greater distance from markets. As, however, the population increases, an outlet will be found on the Pacific Coast, and stock, for which this country is adapted, will be more generally produced. My belief is that the difficulty of cereal production is not important. Splendid crops could be grown for fodder, and in this way a large amount of stock could be kept throughout the year, as well for the production of butter and cheese as for meat. These settlements are but a day's journey from the main line at Regina and Calgary, and both are in direct communication with Winnipeg and the Pacific.

*Guelph
Collège Farm.*

Before leaving the country I paid a brief—unfortunately, a too brief—visit to Guelph, where very excellent work is being performed in the growth of experimental crops, and in the instruction of the young farmers of the future. I was shown over the crops by Mr. Zavitz, B.Sc., who, I believe, has now succeeded Professor Shaw in the management of the farm. The crops were in process of being harvested; some were actually being threshed. In all there were several hundred plots, including 81 of oats, 87 of wheat, 78 of barley, 93 of maize, with large numbers of swedes, turnips, mangels, carrots, millet, beans, clover, grasses, rape, potatoes (163), and several other kinds. When it has been ascertained which varieties suit the soil best, the plots are increased in size, and their selection is continued over two or three acres every year. Selections are made of the best varieties of each kind of crop, and lists are sent to the farmers, from which they are entitled to choose. One hundred and eighty farmers, for example, grew six kinds of oats, and an average was taken of the results. Tests are made with crops grown by the aid of fertilisers, and in these experiments farmers in large numbers also assist. The soil is chiefly a clay loam. It is splendidly managed, and is a credit to the college, which is perhaps more perfectly equipped for agricultural instruction than any institution we have in this country.