I would expect not less than twenty-five bushels per acre from the field pea. As a rule the harvesting of the peas could be left to swine. One acre should fatten three to five head of swine, when the yield is twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

One crop of clover or alfalfa will put enough nitrogen and humus in the soil to grow three good crops of grain, even though the crop should not be returned to land. The same will be true of peas when thus fed off. Fodder corn can be grown successfully. Nor do I see any reasons why some varieties of corn may not be matured.

E. E. FAVILLE

"I was most favorably impressed with the Great Saskatchewan Plains."

Of the different districts visited in Western Canada, I was most favorably impressed with the great Saskatchewan Plains. It is a district of almost unlimited area of good cheap lands adapted to grain farming.

On its border to the north and east is Saskatoon, the home of the provincial university, agricultural college and experimental farm, affording educational advantages most helpful to a new and growing country.

The entire area of 5,000,000 acres is especially attractive to the settler from the prairie lands of the States. The soil is in friable chocolate loam from ten to eighteen inches deep with a retentive clay subsoil. The surface soil is a "quick soil" that can be easily worked, affording an ideal soil mulch which, if properly prepared in the spring, will conserve the moisture that falls during the seeding and growing season.

I estimate the tillable land in this section at 90 per cent. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growing of small grain. By proper tillage large annual yields of wheat, oats, barley, and flax are obtained. I found may fields of spring wheat that would yield from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, oats 50 to 60 bushels per acre, barley 40 to 55 bushels per acre. I saw some of the best flax on spring breaking I have ever seen, with an estimated yield of from 18 to 25 bushels per acre.