

settlers of this part of the district. At that time there were no schools, churches, or other organizations, but as settlement began to progress we soon overcame that difficulty and now have schools and churches in our immediate neighborhood. There were only a few acres of land under cultivation some of which has been worked continuously since 1880. I have never had a failure of crops from any cause, nor have I heard or known of a failure of crops during my time in the Prince Albert district. Bad farming does not constitute crop failures. My wheat crop has averaged every year twenty bushels per acre and over. Crops of oats and barley have been abundant, and I would say the average yield of these grains would be about thirty-five bushels per acre. I have given gardening considerable attention and have invariably been successful and find that all vegetables do remarkably well and attain enormous size. I have engaged largely in stock-raising, having at present about seventy head of cattle. We have paid special attention to dairying, making for some years past eighty pounds of butter per week for which as well as for the other products of our farm we have always found a good market.

Having gained a livelihood and brought up a large family and succeeded in surrounding myself with all the necessities of life and many of the comforts of civilization, with good stock, all necessary implements, etc., and possessing six hundred and forty acres of the richest known land, my experience has led me to offer this testimony to the special adaptability of the Prince Albert district and surrounding country as an unsurpassed region for purposes of stock-raising and mixed farming, and also as a field presenting all requisites to success to the new settler.

ROBT. GILES.

WINGARD, Saskatchewan, Dec. 18, 1893.

I have been settled here, in the neighborhood of Duck Lake, for about three years, having previously lived for over seven years near Prince Albert. During that period I have been practically engaged in mixed farming and being personally acquainted with the bulk of the farming community through a wide district, I have had ample opportunities of forming an accurate opinion of the capabilities of the country and of the progress, present condition and future prospects of the farming industry. To put my experience into a single sentence I would say, speaking generally, that almost every farmer I know is much better off now than when I came into the country, and this in face of the fact that prices of grain, etc., have, in sympathy with the world's markets, continuously declined to the present unprecedentedly low level. This is perhaps the best proof that can be adduced of the sterling value of the Saskatchewan valley as a farming country. While the agricultural interests have become so depressed in Britain and other countries during recent years, it can be truly said that if the farmers here are not advancing rapidly and positively, they are holding their own and are comparatively better off in most respects than their fellow agriculturists elsewhere, and if, as some people think looking to the present price of wheat, it is to become a question of the survival of the fittest, the Saskatchewan farmer can look to the future with greater equanimity than many of his compeers.

Mixed farming is the rule here, the natural conditions being very favorable and, of course, good farming is just as requisite to success as it is anywhere. Grain of all kinds does well. Wheat is a staple, yields well and is a first class sample. Roots are a sure and heavy crop. Grass is rich, hay and water abundant and wood ample for all requirements. The winter of