

WHEAT—Continued.

Year	Bushels per acre
1899.....	33
1900.....	25
1901.....	51
1902.....	23
1903.....	31
1904.....	35
1905.....	36
1906.....	38
1907.....	15
1908.....	16
1909.....	23

The Summer Rainfall.

These yields, in the case of the Experimental Farm, as well as of my own, have been produced on either fallow or early done breaking or back-setting.

The average rainfall during the growing season for the whole province throughout the last eleven years was 12.71 inches, or practically the same as the record at the Experimental Farm during the nineteen years which was shown in the previous table to be 12.88 inches. From the year 1883, that is, the first season in which any considerable crop was grown in Saskatchewan, down to 1891, the first year that any record of precipitation was kept, there was a series of years that were even drier than the subsequent years, and yet, under these improved methods of tillage splendid crops were grown, ranging from twenty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre. The years 1886 to 1889 were particularly dry, and while no record was kept of the rainfall, it is thought that not over two or three inches of rain fell during the growing season of either year; and yet and many others had from fifteen to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre on well tilled land.

Even after marked success with grain growing had attended the efforts of the farmers in the older districts, it was still thought that the greater portion of the western half of the province was totally unsuited for agricultural purposes, as it was generally believed to be more arid than the eastern half. But as time passed, and better methods of tillage were introduced, and settlers continued to flock in from all directions, this hitherto shunned district was gradually overrun with settlers, who, as pioneers, have since made a pronounced success, as did their brethren in the eastern half of the province. It may here be noted that in the north-eastern quarter of the province where the soil is richer in vegetable matter, and is more alluvial in character and the precipitation is greater, the need for such frequent and thorough summerfallowing is not so apparent.

The Present Development.

And so, practically the whole of the province has now been proven to be not only fit for settlement, but also capable of producing the highest quality of cereals that find their way into the world's market.

Instead of being, as we were ten years ago, a struggling settlement, with only a handful of people and with a total output of only about 9,000,000 bushels of grain, we are now a thriving, vigorous, rapidly