

722 butter and cheese factories. To-day we have 1,453, or over double that number. This year we will sell a million dollars worth of products of the dairy industry more than last year. The production of butter and cheese in 1890 and 1894 compares as follows:—

	1890.	Value.
Cheese made	23,626,950 lbs.	\$2,362,595
Butter made	2,779,668 lbs.	555,932
	1894.	Value.
Cheese made	55,180,696 lbs.	\$5,518,069
Butter made	7,704,172 lbs.	1,550,834

An increase in value of \$4,140,376, in the production of 1894 over that of 1890.

NEW METHODS ADOPTED.

As the operations become more remunerative, the farmer makes improvements; everywhere old methods are being discarded, and meetings are being called to discuss the best methods of instruction. But figures again, for that is what is necessary to prove to you that in the province people have effectually embarked in the way of progress; public men, bishops, cures, and even the people of the cities, all wish to take part in the movement. Four years ago we had 73 agricultural societies; to-day we have 600. Then we had 7,000 subscribers to our agricultural journal; now over 50,000. Then we had barely 20 pupils in the agricultural schools; now we have 125. The clergy themselves have undertaken to find pupils and are doing the good work well. Already two immense meetings—presided over by his honor the Lieut.-Governor and by the Archbishop of Montreal and the Bishop of Three Rivers—have been held to urge the farmers to send their children to the agricultural schools. On all sides the appeal meets with a glad response, and now praise be to God, agricultural instruction is quite *à la mode*.

THE EXPORT OF BUTTER.

There is no encumbrance in the noble profession of farming. There will always remain the generous soil for our young people, always an assured quiet and happy future on the soil of one's country. There will be no more emigration, no more exile, the nation preserving all its strength. We are about to create another resource in the exportation of fresh butter. I will only have the official report in the autumn, but I can already announce that, thanks to this system, our exports this year will be six times greater than during the corresponding season of last year. At first there was more than one incredulous scoffer at the attempt to encourage the manufacture of winter butter. The following is the result of the three years during which this article was bonused by the Quebec Legislature:

1893	butter made 141,251 lbs., value.....	\$ 31,537
1894	" " 255,868 " "	60,094
1895	" " 562,158 " "	115,011

An increase in value of production of 1895 over that of 1893 by \$83,474. The bonuses paid last winter amounted to \$9,205. According to this rate of increase I will next winter have to ask our honorable treasurer and prime minister for the sum of \$30,000. In this matter we are imitating the Danish agriculturists.

They produce more milk in January than in July, and for their winter butter they get the highest market price. In order to establish this good system in the province, I sent two officers of my department to Denmark. Never will the voyage of any men be more beneficial to our agriculture. See how the idea has taken and rapidly spread. We have now at least 15 butter factories which bravely face the winter with excellent results. Let me mention one fact. Last summer, at Nicolet, during a meeting of the farmers' club at which I was present, I met, two farmers who, by reading the *Journal of Agriculture*, had made themselves familiar with what was done in Denmark. These two gentlemen—I will give their names, for they deserve to have their spirit of enterprise made public—the Messrs. Houle—said that they would try winter butter, and began by making some changes in their cattle. Having no butter factory working in Nicolet during the winter, they travelled nine miles throughout the cold season to carry all their milk to La Baie du Febre. One result of this was that although these gentlemen had to travel 18 miles a day, they made \$500 under the new system, exactly double what they had realized during the previous year. Another was that the parish of Nicolet will this year run its butter factory all winter. This practice will shortly become general, and it will be of the greatest benefit to our agriculture.

MONTREAL'S ADVANTAGES.

The resources furnished us by our soil are boundless. Let me tell my fellow citizens of Montreal here present, what an admirably fertile and immense country they have in their immediate neighborhood, at the end of this adventurous railway of the Chute aux Iroquois which has revealed to us a Quebec and Canadian Switzerland. What enchanting lakes! There is one for each Montrealer. Let him go quickly and share this beautiful country. Our English fellow citizens have not to be pressed and are already making an English town of the pretty and modest village of St. Agathe, where some time ago, alas, we found in

the wanderings of our youth no shelter but the hospitable roof of the first settler. And what a territory is watered by these lakes, the valley of the Rouge, of the Mocassa of Lac Chaud, the valley of the Maskinonge, of the Kiamika, of the Lievre, where the wheat producing soil makes it the granary of the province, into which settlers are arriving in crowds. In all these valleys the soil is even, free from stones and admirably watered. While in the months of June and July the sun burns our pastures on the island of Montreal, heavy mists rise at night from all these beautiful lakes which ornament their several localities like so many jewels. In the morning these mists spread graciously over the surrounding country, watering it almost as abundantly as if it had rained. And the hillside slopes are always green, no matter what the heat of the sun. It is a true kingdom, the country of the dairy industry. A finer and more agreeable country resort than that which may be enjoyed by the side of these fine waters, I cannot possibly wish you. To farmers—to workers—I will say that the soil is good and easy to work. It has given me pleasure to see it, and I believe that properly developed it would mean millions for our province and our treasury. Farmers, for the sake of your sons and of your families, go and see this splendid territory with your own eyes. Gentlemen, these are our Quebec resources and we have reason to be proud of our inheritance.

BEATING ONTARIO.

We are prospering, Mr. President, and I am going to give you the proof taken from a source that you bankers more than all others will appreciate. I have no jealousy of the great Province of Ontario. I wish it with all my heart all possible success. But if I can believe the figures that I am about to submit to you, I am forced to the conclusion that we are progressing more rapidly than it does, although we had a longer road to travel. Savings banks deposits have always been considered as denoting the degree of national prosperity. I submit with a satisfaction that I have no desire to conceal the following statements based upon information drawn from official sources.

Amount of deposits in the savings banks other than chartered banks:—

Ontario, June 30th, 1894.....	\$18,581,848
Ontario, June 30th, 1890.....	16,883,777
Increase	\$1,698,071
Or 10.05 per cent.	
Quebec, June 30th, 1894.....	\$17,262,801
Quebec, June 30th, 1890	14,656,060
Increase	\$2,606,741
Or 17.78 per cent.	

During this space of time our progress has been 17.78 per cent., while that of the province of Ontario has only been 10.05 per cent., thus establishing our progress, our welfare, our prosperity and our inexhaustible resources. I will say, in conclusion, that we have a thousand times reason to be contented with our lot. We desire no change. We live happily under the flag that you—Admiral—good servant of your noble sovereign, bear so bravely on the seas. We have known another flag, Mr. President, which we loved, and to which we were faithful as we now are to that beneath the shadow of which, at the present time, we live happily and free. The majority is in the full enjoyment of all its rights under the rule of our gracious sovereign. Nobody suffers, nobody complains. The minority is happy and treated with generosity. May the same conditions prevail throughout the entire Dominion and the prosperity of our great country will be assured.

A RECORD PRICE.

Potatoes are selling in Toronto at what is said to be the lowest price on record. Dealers are paying 20cts. a bag for potatoes, which is surely less than the cost of production. In fact it is said that many farmers intend to feed their potatoes to the stock instead of straw and hay, of which there is scant supply this year. If this be so prices will probably take an upward turn before the season is over. The yield in nearly every part of the province have been large, and the quality uniformly good. The recent rains have caused some rot, but it is not thought that any very considerable damage has been done. It is said that there is an opening for an export trade with Scotland, where the crop has been a failure. We are told that shipments have already been made to the Scotch markets, but exports are not likely to be made in large quantities until later in the year, when the skin of the tuber has set.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has not yet published an estimate of the yield in this province. The N. Y. *Journal and Bulletin of Commerce*, basing its remarks upon government returns, says: "The eight States which are probably the most important States to the distributing markets are Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois. The average this year for these