

are too stony or gravelly, or too rough and hilly to allow of cultivation, or odd corners too small to work profitably which might very profitably be devoted to the growing of trees. It must be remembered that on a farm the productive and unproductive acres are equally taxed and therefore every acre should be made to make as large returns as possible. Instead of allowing such spots as the above to lie practically idle, they might at small expense be made productive,

by planting them up with trees, and to pay a good interest on the money thus invested.

The aesthetic value added to property by the presence of trees is a point which should not be lost sight of in planting on the farm. Only in very exceptional cases, however, would it be wise to plant trees on true agricultural soil and it is equally foolish to continue trying to grow farm crops on land which would pay better under a forest crop.

Observations in Agriculture.

Since writing my first article on this theme I have been privileged to see quite a lot of Quebec Province, especially that part known as the Eastern Townships, and I will begin this one with what I observed there.

Nearly everyone knows that the Eastern Townships have a reputation as a good grazing district. Dairying is the chief industry. Maple syrup and sugar are staple products of the fine maple bushes everywhere in evidence. In some parts hay is also grown for export.

Along the river valleys, especially the St. Lawrence the land is very level but exceptionally productive, and generally speaking it is well farmed. In the counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois, the ploughing is done about four inches deep and in narrow ridges with open furrows to carry away the surplus water. It is first class farming land but it has two drawbacks in being too level for good drainage and having bad roads during the rainy season.

Away from the river valleys the country loses its level aspect, being, in fact, very hilly in some places, and almost mountainous in others.

In the hilly country the outcrop of rock is common which renders a lot of the land useless for anything but grazing. For this purpose it is admirable as the hills are covered with perennial June grass, and good spring water abounds everywhere. When the milk is properly handled a high quality of cheese and butter should be made. It struck me, as being a good district for sheep farming as well; but sheep are as yet uncommon.

A very serious problem confronts the Eastern Township farmer, viz., the eradication of certain weeds which flourish in the cultivated pastures. I learn that the Steeple Weed, Fire Francis or Point Brush, Ferns, and of recent date, the Perennial Sow Thistle, are literally over-running some localities. Some of these the cows will not touch, and even sheep unless starved will not tackle.

Pigs are fond of certain varieties of ferns, but up to the present time it has not been customary to pasture hogs very much.

I noticed a large number of fine barns, and most of the new ones have end drives. In some cases