

but we trust that, when the demand increases, the price will be lowered, especially when we consider that we have in the province an establishment where the raw material is prepared. But, as I said just now these manures must be used with great judgment.

M. L'ABBÉ CÔTÉ—They are sometimes adulterated.

M. CHOQUETTE—I beg for the attention of the meeting on this point: the Ottawa government has a special office to which you have the right to send samples of chemical manured for analysis, provided you take the sample sent before a witness. If the Ottawa people are too busy to make the analysis, I will do it. You will see in the report that I have analysed all the chemical manures sent out by the Capelton firm, and that out of six brands sent out for sale, five answer to the guaranteed contents barring a very trifling difference.

M. CARTIER—They are of no use on heavy land, are they? (1)

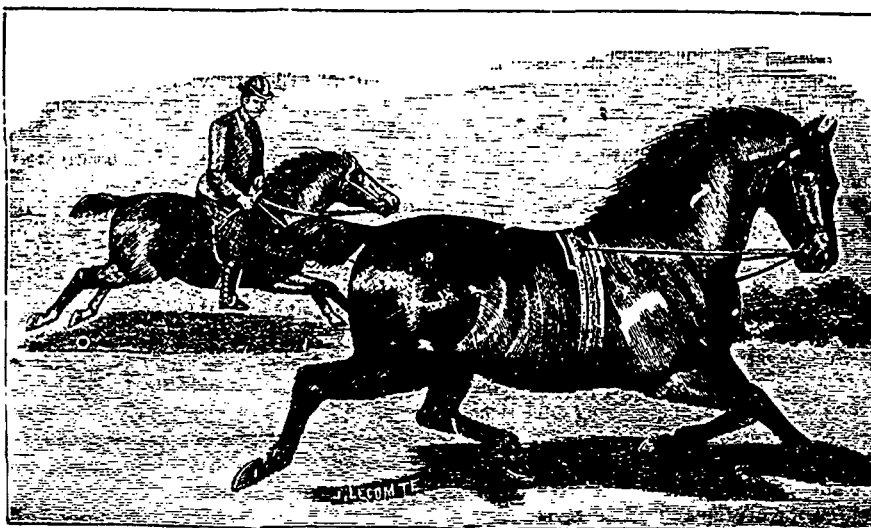
M. CHOQUETTE—We cannot say that as a general thing. In the spring, I intend to prepare small parcels of chemical manures of, say, ten pounds weight, and to send them to cer-

ADDRESS OF MONSIGNOR LABELLE.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS. (SOREL)

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I must speak to you of the dairy industry and of agriculture at the same time, for the two subjects are intimately connected. I like talking about farming very much; but I am not theoretically and practically a master of that art as is Mr. Beaubien. You see I am nothing but a poor country curé who has never farmed, who has never held the stils of the plough. I studied agriculture, because I was in the habit of constantly seeing farmers, and besides, on account of certain thoughts that used from time to time to pass across my mind.

I felt that our forefathers, possessing a virgin soil full of the unexhausted riches of its original fertility, had been the spoiled children of Nature. Where a soil is new, you know that it will grow anything you want, and all you have to do is to tear up its bosom a little. So that the soil is more



ENGLISH HACKNEY STALLION, MIRFIELD SENSATION.

tain districts where we think the land is nearly homogeneous in composition, and the effect that they are shown to have on these soils will be, I think, the same that may be expected from them on a more extensive scale.

M. L'ABBÉ CÔTÉ—M. Choquette analysed two samples of milk in my parish and found them both adulterated. Punishment fell on those who were found guilty, for they were both found guilty, and fined, and so convinced were they that their fraud had been found out, that they never attempted to resist the decision. One was fined \$7 for putting a little water into his milk, and the other \$35. The effect, too, was felt at once, for the maker immediately found that it took rather less milk to the pound of cheese. The difference was not great, but at any rate it took two or three-tenths of a pound less to the pound of cheese. And I think that in future we may feel perfectly confident that these experiments (tests) are quite exact, for those on whose head the bolt fell were so convinced that their villany had been discovered, that they hid their faces, and paid the fines without a word.

Well, I hope that those who want analyses made will send to M. Choquette in perfect confidence of the result, for I can assure you that in our case the success was complete.

crafty than its master. (Laughter). But to-day the time has come when the master must be more crafty than the soil. (Laughter).

And this is the reason we are making efforts to impart sound and wise agricultural information. It takes time, I know, but with courage, with the assistance of all well-wishers to their country, farming in Canada will become a profitable trade. And, then, we shall see farmers more attached to their calling; for as it has been well expressed: when a calling is remunerative, people like it.

I found, when I was studying agriculture, that manure was, so to speak, the basis of good farming. The soil was impoverished: there was no system of rotation. Well, I preached, aye, even from the pulpit, that plenty of cattle must be kept to make plenty of butter and cheese, and in order to have plenty of manure.

Fancy that, once upon a time, one of my parish-farmers, being at the Montreal market, was asked how I was, what I was doing: "My curé," replied he; "he is up to his neck in manure." (Laughter.) Well, when I heard of this, I was proud of it; it showed that manure was necessary, as I had it up to my throat. (Laughter.)

But that is not all; to get the land well worked, I advised

(1) Just as good as on light land, if properly used. A. R. J. F.