

rebonne, Berthier, Brome, Vaudreuil, Lao St. Jean, Bellechasse, Fortneuf, Champlain and Hochelaga. The establishment of the breed of horses which all are anxious to see created in the Province of Quebec, depends chiefly on the care taken of the foals to be born next spring, and on the persistence in this system of breeding (*esprit de suite*) pursued by the farmers.

Your excellent Journal is appreciated at its true value in all the counties I have just mentioned, and on that account I intend to send you an article on the steps to be taken as regards the system of crossing (*métissage*) laid down by the Haras. A similar plan of breeding has endowed France with its principal half bred and draught races of horses, and this it is that will, in this province, justify the outlay made by the legislature in the support of the Haras.

Accept the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

(Signed)

AUZIAS TURENNE.

(From the French.) Director of the National Stud.

the last ten years, both practically and theoretically. The result of all that series of events, which have restored our dear country to the first rank which is certainly her own by the right of the centuries of glory and of inexhaustible riches, gives us an indispensable proof of the success of that regenerative work. Of course it is with inexpressible joy, that to-day I take up the part which Providence assigns to me here. I will not spare my labour, I assure you, and I shall be too happy to pay by that means my debt to our Canadian brothers. On the field, at the manufacture, in the city, let them be sure of our fullest devotion always. We beg them to give us their advice, their impressions and to relate their experience, in order that firmly founded, we may go ahead surely and chiefly for the highest and greatest glory of Canada. From them I will then claim a little share of credit for the Mother country.

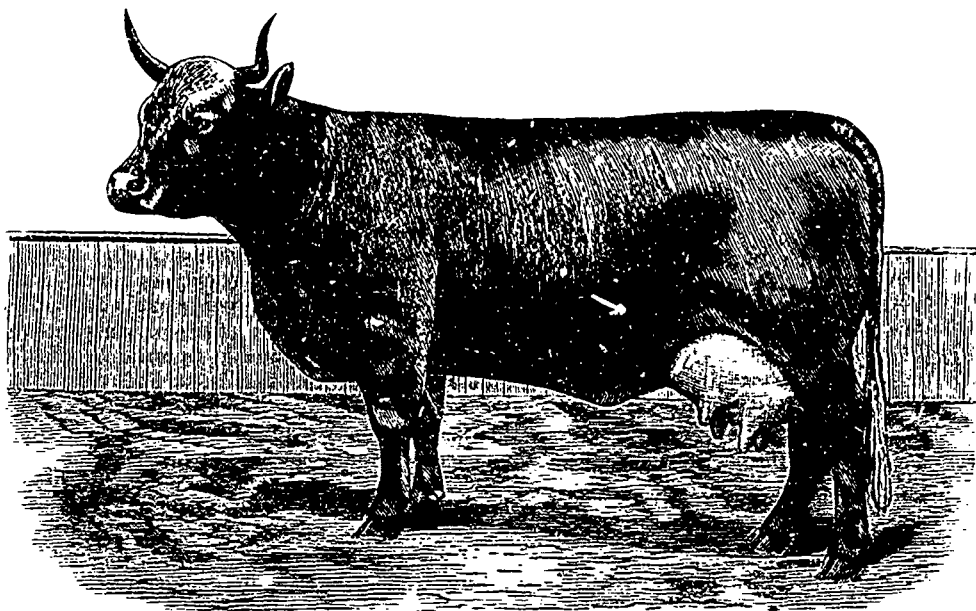
Yours very respectfully and gratefully.

H. P. DES ETANGS.

P. S.—We shall always be at your service for every thing concerning our labour, agriculture, speeches, consultations, seeds, outfits of every kind &c &c, useless to tell you that again.

February 22th, 1892.

Monsieur des Etangs tells me he has taken a ten years



IMPORTED BROWN SWISS COW BRIENZ 168.

If M. Turenne will kindly look at the English report of the Exhibition, he will see that I, as usual, entrusted the subject of horses to a friend, who signed his note C. F. B. I mentioned the Clydes and Shires in a short paragraph, because I do know something about those breeds, but of the points of Normans and Percherons I am in a deplorable state of ignorance, not having had any experience in such, and not being in the habit, I hope, of saying anything, good or bad, about animals I do not understand. JENNER FUST.

TO ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

30 St. James St. Montreal.

Dear Sir,—You do me great honour in stating your opinion about the beet and sugar raising in the Province of Quebec in the last number of the *Journal of Agriculture*.

I have just signed a contract with the manufacturers of Fernham and Berthier, according to your advice. I hope soon to be able to prove my gratitude to Canada for giving me such a hearty reception. You know well that the introduction of the sugar-beet is a revolution in Agriculture.

I have been in a position to attend to the divers phases of that important improvement in France, and to take an interest in it for

contract with the Berthier-Farnham factories. Fifteen families, thoroughly skilled in the different operations of beet-growing, he expects to arrive from France before the commencement of the season. A. R. J. F.

John Craig Horticulturist to the Experimental Farms before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons.

In large fruits we are making a test of varieties running along two lines; first with the standard varieties chosen from the nursery catalogues of to-day. These are the product of the first introduction by the early settlers, as modified by selection and cultivation, and are now called the American varieties. These varieties have mostly come to us from the western and moister parts of Europe as our settlers came from that region. The French colonists, when they first came here, brought with them the best fruits of their native locality; the English settlers followed and brought their favourites; and the Scotch, Irish and Welsh did the same with theirs; so that, to begin with, as I have already stated, we had the fruits of western and the milder portions of Europe. I might say this class then composes one side of the varietal test. Secondly, the other class is made up of East European sorts which you have frequently heard referred to as