cheesery was formed in 1882 by an association of 14 farmers of the parish During the earlier years, I contributed greatly to its establishment and management. It was I, too, who sold the cheese and distributed the proceeds among the patrons. I believe that, since the starting of the cheesery, the number of cows kept has doubled, and that products have more than tripled The patrons only pay 15 % on the sales for making. During the first years, we only made about 50,000 lbs. of cheese, but this season we, with the same number of patrons, have turned out 114,000 lbs."

The implements are sufficient, of good kinds and kept in good order.

Preservation and increase of dung perfect; the maximum of marks given for this item.

General order and management good.

Madame Gagnon keeps no books.

Permanent improvements very satisfactory as will be seen by the marks allowed.

Cattle. 1 brood-mare, 3 work-horses, a yearling colt, an Ayrshire bull, 21 milch cows, 4 of which are pure Ayrshires, 1 2-yr. old fatting beast, 3 calves, 1 Shropshire ram, 13 cross-bred ewes, and 18 lambs.

Of crops, Madame Gagnon had this year. 3 arpents of wheat, ⅛ of barley, 15 of oats, 1 of rye, 4 of mixed rye and oats, 8 in *gabourage*, 3½ of cabbages, 3 of potatoes; 40 in meadow, 67 in pasture, ½ in green crop, and a garden 35 feet x 70 feet.

The number of marks, 85.15, accorded to Mde Gagnon entitles her to the *siever medal* and the *diploma of highest mertt*.

No. 19.—Louis Kirouack. (1)

On the 13th of last August, we inspected the farm of M. Louis Kirouack, at Warwick, Arthabaska; the farm contains 300 arpents, 196 arable and 100 in bush, with an orchard of 4 arpents.

Rotation followed: First year, after meadow, wheat and oats; after pasture, pease and *goudriole* of pease and oats, with seeds; sometimes potatoes after meadow. Second year, dunged for potatoes, maize. Third year, wheat with seeds. The meadows stand for hay from 4 to 10 years, as the yield is, and 4 years pasture. He manures 12 to 15 arpents annually, but part of the land only gets manure later on.

As to the system he follows, we approve of the way in which he makes one crop succeed the other but we find that he puts too much land under crop for the manure he has, wherefore we take off one mark out of the 4 allowed for this item.

As his fields are not sufficiently divided, we have deducted 1 mark from this item. The fences are well made and of good stuff.

There are no weeds on the farm.

The house is all that is required for a farmer; the buildings excellent, barns, cowhouse, stables being perfectly suited to the farm, and economically arranged

The mode of increasing and preserving the manure is good.

General order and management good. As to book-keeping, there was none, so we only gave ½ a mark for "memory-notes."

Permanent improvements satisfactory, as the marks given will show.

Stock: 1 brood-mare, 3 work horses, 3 3-year-old colts, 2 2-year olds, and a yearling; 1 bull, 2 3 milch-cows, 2 pairs of working oxen, 8 younger beasts, 12 heifers, from 1 to 2 years old, 10 calves; 1 ram, 28 ewes, and 23 lambs.

The crops, 8 arpents of wheat, 1½ of barley, 50 of oats, 1 of pease, 10 of oats and pease, ½ of flax, 2½ of potatoes, ½ of maize to ripen, 40 in meadow, 80 in pasture, 1 in green crop, 4 in orchard, and a garden 150 feet × 180 feet.

M. Kirouack was allowed 85.10 marks, entitling him to the *silver medal* and the *diploma of highest merit*.

No 20—T. D. Lasell.

The farm of Mr. Torrance D. Lasell is situated in Dudswell, Wolfe, and contains 340 acres: 150 under crop, 25 in pasture, 125 in bush, and 40 under water.

The rotation is perfect First year, oats manured and seeds, a part of the oats was not manured. Second year, manure interred, barley, buckwheat, with seeds. Meadows he mows as long as the hay yields well. 4 to 7 years. He does not pasture his river-side flats *platins*, and where he does pasture he keeps at it for from 1 to 3 years.

The division of the farm into fields is not perfect, we only gave him ½ marks out of two for this item.

The fences are rather neglected.

No weeds on this farm

The house is good, healthy, and suited to the needs of the family All the buildings required for the farm are sufficient for the cattle. A newly built silo is situated near the cow-house, and we noticed a very fine chaff-cutter.

The implements though in good order, are insufficient for the farm We gave 1 marks for this item.

The general order and management hardly satisfactory.

We could only give 1 mark for book keeping

Permanent improvements satisfactory, as will be seen by the marks given for levelling, drainage, liming, commercial fertilisers, &c.

Stock very good 2 work-horses, 1 3 year-old colt, and 1 yearling, both colts *Morgans*. 2 bulls, Polled-Angus, 2 milch cows, Polled Angus and shorthorn, 35 fatting beasts, 3 2 year-old half bred Polled-Angus, 5 yearlings, and 6 calves

Crops 3½ arpents of barley, 13 of oats, 3 of pease and oats, ½ beans, ¼ swedes, ½ of potatoes, 1½ of silage-maize, 62 in meadow, 60 in pasture, and a garden 60 feet square We grant M. Lasell 85.05 marks = *the silver medal* and *diploma of highest merit*.

(*From the French.*)

(1) Is not this old Breton family name usually spelt "Kerouack" *Ed.*

Brevities.

A sagacious and affectionate dog.—Mr. Wm. Evans, the well known Montreal seedman, was the owner of a well-bred fox terrier, between whom and a cat inhabiting the same house reigned a perpetual cordiality. Now, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, in his delightful sketch of "Three Men in a boat, and a Dog", defines the fox-terrier as having in him more "Original sin" than any other breed known to mankind. Not always, as will appear hereafter. One fine day, as the two friends were basking in the sun which shone full upon the backyard of Mr. Evan's house, to them appeared a horrid vision in the shape of another fox terrier, one fuller of "original sin" than even Mr. Jerome's celebrated *Montmorency*, who "celebrated his arrival at Oxford by fourteen fights, and began to think he was in heaven!" The moment the cat's friend perceived the intruder, he, with a sagacity almost human (I fear many "humans" would have rejoiced at the prospect of a fight), hustled baudrons" (1) into the kitchen, returned to the yard, and enjoyed himself thoroughly by administering a thorough thrashing to the impertinent stranger. If that dog was not endowed with the power of reasoning we do not know what led him to the sensible expedient of securing the safety of his friend first and then expelling the enemy.

Wheat crop in South Australia.—The yield of wheat in South-Australia is almost as bad as the yield of that grain in the Saguenay district, as given by Mr. Barnard—see p. 52 of this number. We read in the report given in the Montreal *Star*, of January 4th, that "In South-Australia, the wheat crop which was not expected till lately to exceed a yield of 4 bushels an acre, may now, possibly, give as much as 7 bushels!

Manitoba wheat is doubtless very good, but there is no use in trying to make out that it is better than any other wheat in the world. A statement appeared law yers in one of the Montreal papers to the effect that Manitoba wheat was very much preferred on the London market to any of the wheats from the States; and, yet, in another part of the same issue of the same paper, the quotations on the Mark-Lane and Liverpool markets were given as follows:

Jan. 6th, 1894—

No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat.....	30s = 90c a bushel	} London
No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat.....	28s 84c a bushel	} London
California wheat	32s 96c a bushel	Liverpool

Of course, if the price of a wheat at Liverpool is 32s a quarter, it would be no cheaper in London. We ask again, is there any use in these *reclames*? By the bye, the average yield of wheat in the States, in 1892, was 13.4 bushels an acre; the price, 62.4 cents a bushel, the lowest ever reported. How it can pay to grow wheat at $8.36 an acre we do not see; but, if the average is only 13½ bushels, as, as Dr. Hoskins truly remarks, many good farmers grow from 30 to 35 bushels an acre, the yield of a good many acres must be very small indeed; and still more wonderful is it that so many acres of wheat are grown in districts where either soil, or climate, or something or other, is opposed to its successful cultivation. Of course, the American bushel is less than our Mark Lane measure, in the proportion of 63:60.

The Dairy Messenger.—This is a newly established periodical, published at Winnetka, Ill, and appearing every quarter. It is very neatly got up; good paper and clean type. The illustrations, too, are numerous and well selected.

Price of wheat in England.—No wonder the English tenant-farmers are in a bad way. The average price of wheat for the last six weeks of the year 1892 was 25⅞ a quarter = 76 cts a bushel imperial measure! Best Saale and Morarrian barley is worth 46s = $1.48 cents a bushel, and, doubtless, English barley of the best quality would be worth quite as much, but, unfortunately, the rains of harvest-time quite ruined the finer kinds of that grain, so the poor farmers have none to sell, but must give it to their stock as it is quite useless for malting purposes; so we have the peculiar feature in the grain-trade, that best malting barley is worth 95% more than the average price of wheat!

We may say, for the benefit of those unacquainted with the rules governing the grain trade in England, that every buyer in any market in that country is obliged by law to hand over, at the close of the market, to the clerk of the market a list of the purchases he has made and the prices paid. The lists are collected and sent to the proper authorities who, every six weeks, publish a statement of the average of the prices returned for all kinds of grain.

(1) *Baudrons* is the Scotch pet name for a cat. like *pussy* in English.

English root-crops.

I have just been looking over, in an English paper, the weights of some root crops grown by farmers in England, who competed for the prices offered by some of the leading fertiliser manufacturers and seedsmen, and they almost make one envious. The biggest crop of mangel wurzel was 56 tons, 8 cwt. per acre (American weight, 63⅓ tons), and of swedes 40 tons, 10 cwt. (American weight, nearly 45¾ tons). Their cattle and sheep *ought* to thrive and look well with such stores of wholesome food to put them through the winter. Just imagine a dairyman here with two or three piles of roots of sixty-three tons each to fall back upon! The short, hot and usually dry seasons are against root growing here, yet I have seen excellent crops where intelligent culture has been given. (1) Many farmers are unwilling to raise roots for their live stock for the same reason that many gardeners shirk onion growing—they dread the imaginary trouble and expense of keeping them clean. Those who have raised them know that by starting properly there is little difficulty in killing the weeds, but that they have more to face from insect attacks and unfavorable seasons. The latter drawback can never be avoided, but the information entomologists are now gaining about the former will before long deprive farmers of even that excuse. Some years ago quite large quantities of roots were grown in this section, and I feel sure it only needs a few progressive farmers to set the example to see them again taking their proper place in the farmer's rotation of crops. Raising beets for sugar and growing mangels or beets for live-stock are two different things, but I think there can be no doubt that the latter is a profitable course to pursue. In times gone by, root growers had little faith in, and still less knowledge of artificial manures, while at the present time, they can, at the cost of a little study of their land, so compound their own fertilizers as to be able to meet the requirements of any particular crop. The big crops of roots spoken of above were grown with the aid of specially prepared manures.

And now I think that I have proved that it is necessary for farmers to work, but it is not necessary for them to do two days' work in one. When a young man starts in life, if he will get in the habit of rising early in the morning and going about his work, filling in all his leisure hours calmly and persistently, he will be astonished at the amount of labor he will turn off. And blessed is the man that can do all his own work! There never was a time since the world began when there was such encouragement for a young man to embark in the farmer's calling—when the best of farms can be bought for less than what the buildings standing on them are worth, and near a good market.

Country Gentlemen.

(1) I never saw, in Southern England, such crops of swedes and Belgian carrots as our friend, M. Seraphin Guèvremont, grows at Sorel Ed.