



Published for the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, by EUSEBE SENECAI & FILS, 20, St. Vincent St. Montreal

Vol. VII. No. 5.

MONTREAL, MAY 1885.

\$1.00 per annum, in advance.

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future of the dairy-industry, let us see a little what M. Barré is.

In 1879, as far as he recollects, the *Director of Agriculture* of this province, who even then had been for several years engaged in the study of the dairy-question, addressed, by particular request, a meeting of the dairymen of Ontario at Ottawa. After the session, a stranger accosted the Director, congratulating him on his speech. The stranger was M. Barré himself, who, hinting that he was without a situation, requested advice as to his future. To be brief, the advice given him was to study the manufacture of butter and cheese, and he was told where to go to serve his apprenticeship. It seemed to the Director that he had made a *grateful friend*. After this, he was frequently consulted by this most devoted man, who, assisted more than once by the *Director of Agriculture*, was at last, through his mediation, sent to Denmark, in 1880-81, to finish his apprenticeship; means being supplied to him for that purpose.

At the same time, the Director of Agriculture persuaded the government to assist in the establishment of a dairy-school in the county of Kamouraska. The butter of that district was, at that time, selling for a most humiliating price, and there was no cheese-factory to be found in the county. The enterprise was not a trifling one! All that the government did was to furnish \$800 a year, the wages of the maker, who, for his part, took half the risks of the speculation. The promoters undertook to erect a combined factory, for the fabrication of the best full-milk cheese, and, at the same time, for the production of butter and the most profitable utilisation of the skim-milk. There, on a small scale indeed, was founded the first school of the sort in North America, the government insisting that it should be, as much as possible, a model. The promoters, moreover, pledged themselves to give gratuitous board and instruction to at least five pupils at a time. It was indeed, on the part of these gentlemen, a most patriotic as well as a most difficult undertaking.

At this epoch, cheese-making was with great struggles emerging from a ruinous crisis, which had closed half the factories of the province, newly established as they then

Quebec, March 23rd, 1885.

M. Barré and The Dairy-Industry.

It is my duty to bring to your notice the fact that M. Barré, under pretext of serving the public, has declared war against a certain class of cheese-makers. He has literally inundated the principal newspapers of this province with his writings, under the different headings: "Mr. Barnard and the dairy business;"—"Mr. Barnard and agriculture;"—"Notice to butter-makers;"—"Notice to cheese-makers;"—"Notice to farmers;" &c., &c. As M. Barré not only attacks certain makers of dairy-products, but is also, always in the public interest, aiming at the demolition of the *Director of Agriculture*, the latter feels it is duty to encounter this giant of the dairy.

M. Barré accuses explicitly the Director of Agriculture of having done his best for several years to destroy the dairy-business. Unfortunate Director! And all the time the poor wretch thought he was doing his best to promote the interests of this industry.

But before attacking so very important a matter as the