

that this year he had a ten-acre piece of ground at the experimental farm, which had afforded forage (a mixture of wheat, oats, barley, and spring rye) for ninety-three sheep since the dawn of last spring until now, and there was forage enough left in the plot to-day to carry the sheep from now until winter, even if the growth were to stop all at once.

We believe that Professor Shaw, after every allowance is made for his constitutional enthusiasm, is on the path of progress when he is advocating that greater attention should be paid to the growth of forage plants for the continuous profitable feeding of stock from earliest spring to latest fall. Just as the introduction of the silo and the use of ensilage have revolutionized the feeding of stock in winter, so will the growth of judiciously selected forage plants revolutionize the feeding of stock in spring, summer, and autumn. We scarcely credit, however, his opinion that the United States affords advantage for the cultivation of forage plants superior to those that Canada offers. And we should like to hear what our Canadian farmers have to say to his statement that our field pea will grow more abundantly in Montana than it will here. We are inclined to believe that under general conditions the Canadian growth will be superior to the Montana growth. Professor Shaw's remarks as to the extent to which Canadian mutton and lambs have captured the New York meat market ought to be of some comfort to our sheep men. It is a repetition of the old story, "the value of a reputation." We trust our sheep and lamb producers will become more earnest than ever in their endeavors to keep none but the best mutton-producing breeds, so that our good reputation for mutton will advance with every year's business. Professor Shaw's enthusiasm in enforcing the advice, "Keep more Sheep," is quite in harmony with our own, and we trust our readers will take the advice to heart, and act upon it.

#### FARMING.

#### TERREBONNE COUNTY.

MM. Giroux and Forget, judges at the Exhibition and Competition of the above county, after giving their decisions on the respective merits of the farms, crops, etc., of the Agricultural Society, No. 2, continue their remarks as follows :

"We returned home enchanted with our visit ; in spite of the dissatisfaction evinced by some of the competitors at certain of our decisions ; and utterly astonished at the improvement accomplished in farming in the different parishes, 8 in number, that took part in the competitions.

This is clearly due to the working of the clubs, which are numerous and flourishing, and to the reading of the *JOURNAL D'AGRICULTURE* at the agricultural discussions.

What a change during the last few years ! The cow-houses are kept in better order, better lighted, better ventilated. The cows are better fed, and more care is devoted to the preservation of the manure. Maize, potatoes, carrots and mangels are more largely grown, the pastures are more luxuriant and the crops of hay are heavier. We were glad to see so many chaff-cutters, and such a number of recently planted orchards. All the farmers seemed to be full of confidence in the future, not a single farm-house did we find unoccupied, and we saw with satisfaction that the younger men, on their rocky land, were succeeding very well, in spite of having had to begin in poverty, and that they had some savings in the banks ; a proof that, with industry and economy, a good living can be made in any part of the province of Quebec.

#### NOTES IN PASSING.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" in poultry culture as much as in anything else. Clean quarters keep down the lice, prevent sickness and add to the profits and good returns. Lice soon weaken the strongest fowls, check egg production and make the business unprofitable.

Warm houses, good roofs, and clean runs pay for all the attention they need.

Good sharp grit prevents indigestion ; a neglected case of indigestion will lead to liver troubles, then the fowls "go light" and die.

Corn is one of the very best fattening foods, and the worst egg producing grain that can be given. You cannot grow fat and eggs in the same carcass, at the same time. *ANDRES.*