

he will be able to tap 3,000. In every field, he has both shade and water for his stock.

A list of his cattle: 1 Norman stallion, 1 brood-mare, 4 work horses, 1 3-year-old, and one yearling colt; a Jersey bull, 18 cross-bred milch-cows, 2 fattening beasts, 11 calves; 1 Shropshire ram, 13 cross-bred ewes, and 11 lambs.

M. Caron had, this year, on his farm; 15 arpents of wheat, 6 of barley, 30 of oats, 3 of pease, 1 of beans, 1 of swedes, 1 rod of red-carrots, 1 arpent of cabbages, 1 of potatoes, 2,000 leeks, 100 sticks of celery, 30 arpents in meadow, 84 in pasture, 1 in orchard, and a garden 65 feet x 76 feet.

A *silver medal* and a *diploma of the highest merit* were awarded to M. Caron, his marks having amounted to \$5.60.

#### No 14.—ALPHONSE SIROIS.

The rotation pursued by M. Alphonse Sirois, of Ste Anne Lapocatière, Kamouraska, whose farm contained, on the 20th August, when we saw it, 60 arpents of arable land, 11 of bush, and 1 of orchard, the soil being a clay-loam, is the following:

First year, wheat or oats. Second year, oats, one part to be left in pasture, he sows oats with seeds. The manure is applied, as a top-dressing, where it is most wanted. Third year, barley is sown, with interred manure, with grass-seeds for meadow. He mows 6 to 8 years, and grazes 2.

The division of the farm is good.

The fields are in good order and free from weeds, but we deducted  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the marks on this item, because we saw some sow-thistles among the wheat.

The house is well arranged for its purpose. Barn, cowhouse, stable, wash-house, piggery, and hen-house are very convenient, and appropriately arranged.

The implements are fairly complete, of good kinds, and in good order.

We retrench 1 mark for the increase and preservation of the dung, because it is not kept under shelter.

The general order and regularity of management are good.

Barring the annual inventory of stock and implements, the book-keeping is perfect. We have deducted  $\frac{1}{4}$  mark for this fault.

The late M. Sirois, with his son, made all the permanent improvements on this farm, such as the stone-walls, besides sinking out of plough-reach a vast number of rocks, about equal to 10,000 loads. They also made the ditches, &c.

This year, M. Sirois has made, out of 700 maples, 600 lbs. of sugar; 200 young ones were planted on an uncultivated piece of land, at the foot of a great rock an arpent from the house, and, before long, they will be fit for tapping.

There are 3 brood-mares; 1 shorthorn bull, 2 years old, 1 calf; 1 Shropshire ram, 11 ewes, and 4 cross-bred lambs.

The crops were: 9 arpents of wheat, 5 of oats,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  gabourage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of timothy-seed;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of potatoes; 20 in meadow, 17 in pasture,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in orchard, and a garden 60 ft. x 60 ft.

As Mr. Sirois won \$5.55 marks, he is entitled to the *silver medal* and the *diploma of the highest merit*.

#### No. 15.—DAVID M. CATHCART.

On the 9th August, 1892, we inspected the farm of Mr. David M. Cathcart, Limbère, Beauce. This farm contains 150 acres of arable land, and 210 in bush.

Perfect, indeed, is Mr. Cathcart's rotation of crops. First year, oats and

pease. Second, potatoes and other hood crops, and buckwheat, with interred dung. Third year, wheat with grass-seeds. Hay is taken 4 to 6 years and pasture follows for 4 or 5. It sometimes suits him to topdress his meadows in summer after the hay crop.

Both the fencing and the division of the farm into fields are good.

There were a few ox-eyed daisies so, we only allowed him 2 marks out of the 3 allowed for freedom from weeds.

The house and all the other farm-buildings are good.

The implements are in good order but some are wanting.

As to the preservation and increase of the manure, we have taken off one mark, because it was not kept under shelter.

General management good all over, so Mr. Cathcart got full marks for this item.

Accounts were deficient, no inventory kept of stock or implements, wherefore we deducted one mark.

Six marks for stone-clearing and utilisation. Besides the manure made on the farm, Mr. Cathcart bought 600 lbs. of superphosphate.

The stock is good: 1 brood-mare, 2 milch-cows, 2 fattening beasts, 2 two-year-olds, and 5 yearlings; 23 ewes and 23 lambs.

The cropping this year was: 2 acres of wheat, 20 of oats, 1 of pease,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Japan buckwheat, 3 of potatoes; 60 in meadow, 63 in pasture,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in orchard, 1 in garden.

In winning \$5.50 marks, Mr. Cathcart becomes entitled to the *silver medal* and the *diploma of highest merit*.

#### No. 16.—H. W. FRENCH.

Mr. French's farm we visited on the 2nd of last September. It contains in all 210 arpents, of which 150 are in crop, and the remainder in bush. The soil is generally sandy, but in parts the sand is mixed with clay. (Thus making of it a loam, either a clay-loam or a sandy loam, the most remunerative of all soils. *Ed*)

Mr. French farms on the following system. First year, wheat, oats, seeded down, with dung ploughed in, over  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the sown land. He mows 5 or 6 years and puts a top-dressing of sea-weed over the other fourth. The lighter parts are planted with potatoes with dung and sea-weed mixed. The second year, wheat with seeds, 1 gal. timothy and 8 lbs. of clover to the arpent. (Bravo! *Ed*) On the light land he only mows one year and then pastures. (Then why not sow a greater variety of grasses? *Ed*) He uses a great deal of sea-weed, as top-dressing; but, in spite of that, parts of the farm do not get enough manure, so, on that account, we deducted a quarter mark.

The farm is well divided, and the fences good.

Very few weeds to be found.

The house is good in every respect. The cattle-houses are satisfactory, and well arranged for the feeding and cleaning out of the stock. The stable is well lighted and spacious. The hen house, sheep-shed, and piggery thoroughly adapted to their ends.

The maximum of marks we allotted to the implements, which were highly satisfactory.

The manure was carefully preserved under cover.

General management good all over, except as regards the fences, for which defect we have deducted a quarter mark. For the accounts, which were not quite perfect, we have allowed

23 out of the maximum of 3 marks.

We allowed full marks for the monstrous quantity of stone utilised for walls and drains, for ditches and water furrows, "mendments", green-manuring, shade and water for the stock in the pastures.

The live-stock consists of: 2 brood-mares, 3 work horses, 2 1 year old colts, 1 2 year old, and a yearling; 1 bull, 13 milch-cows, 2 fattening beasts, 4 2 year olds, 3 yearlings, and 3 calves; 1 Shropshire ram, 1 ewe, and 2 lambs.

We found, this year, on the farm: 15 arpents of wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of barley, 15 of oats, 8 of vetches, 3 of oats and rye mixed, 5 of potatoes, 30 in meadow, 75 in pasture and 1 of garden.

As we granted \$5.50 marks to Mr. French, he is entitled to the *silver medal* and the *diploma of the highest merit*.

#### No. 17.—ELZÉAR GAGNON.

The farm of Mr. Elzéar Gagnon, St. Fabien, Rimouski, which we inspected September 5th, 1892, contains 100 arpents.

The division of the farm, as well as the fences, are perfect. The fences are in great part made of stone, and very made well too.

Although M. Gagnon's farm is not an easy one to keep in good order, he devotes a great deal of attention to the destruction of weeds, and for this item we have given him full marks.

The house is good, so, especially, is the barn, which is a model. In M. Gagnon we met a man of skill and intelligence; he himself built this splendid barn, combining stable, cowhouse, sheep shed, dung-pit, &c. &c., all most cleverly constructed.

The implements, although in good order, were not numerous enough, wherefore we deduct 1 mark from the allowance for this item.

The maximum, 5, marks we granted him for the care and preservation of the manure, and the same number for the order and good management that was apparent throughout the whole farm.

Only half a mark, as "accounts," could be given for "memory-notes." We were, again, particularly struck with the excellent use made of the stones gathered from the field, with which had been built foundations under all the structures, 2 magnificent *caveaux* (*undergro: 1 cellars?*) for potatoes to say nothing of the walls that take the place of fences. The ditches were numerous enough, and well cleaned out.

The stock, partly Canadian, consisted of: a stallion, 1 brood-mare, 3 work-horses, 1 Canadian bull, registered, 11 dairy-cows, six of which are pure-bred and registered, 3 fattening beasts, 3 2 year-olds, 1 yearling; 1 ram, 15 ewes, and 17 half-bred lambs.

We saw on this farm: 8 arpents of wheat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of barley, 7 of oats, 1 of pease and rye, (1) 1 of pease and oats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of flax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of potatoes; 20 in meadow, 44 in pasture, and a garden of 80 feet x 90 feet.

The *silver medal* and the *diploma of the highest merit* was the due of M. Gagnon, as he gained \$5.20 marks.

#### No 18.—THE WIDOW A. GAGNON.

On September 6th, 1892, we visited the farm of the widow of Adolphe Gagnon, of the parish of St. Fabien,

Rimouski, which contains 120 arpents, of which 100 are under the plough, 7 are unploughable, and 13 are in bush.

The widow Gagnon cultivates her farm in this fashion: First year, oats, pease, oats and pease, rye, oats and pease. Second year, where oats grew, she sows goudriole, i. e. pease and oats, wheat or rye, wheat, oats, rye, or oats and pease together, grew. In the dry land, she sows rye, and potatoes 3 or 4 consecutive years in the same place; the first year she dungs; and the other three years she serves as manure the whole with grass-seeds. This is rather difficult to understand.

About 5 arpents are manured, without reckoning the potatoes. There are some 10 arpents that are ploughed and receive no manure, unless they get it later. The meadow stands for 5 or 6 years, and is pastured for 5 or 6 years more. The system is defective, in that Madame Gagnon does not manure all the land she ploughs, and, consequently, we deduct 1 mark.

The division of the fields is perfect and the fences good.

The meadows and pastures are good, and have no weeds.

The house is in good condition, and well suited to the requirements of the family.

The barn, octagonal in shape, which comprehends the cowhouse, stable, sheep shed, harness room, and dung-pit, is certainly, in every respect, the most complete we have met with. The unloading of the hay and grain is done from the ridge of the barn with all the ease and rapidity that can be desired. This is the third model barn that we have mentioned in the parish of St. Fabien.

The Revd M. Audet, the Curé of the parish, was good enough to give me a description of this barn, as well as some information respecting the establishment and working of the cheesery that has always been under his direction. Here, in the first place, is the description of the barn by the Rev. M. Audet, and the plan that accompanies it: "This barn consists of two regular, concentric octagons. The first is 25 feet in diameter, and the second, 14 feet, the larger one is *en bas* built on seven sides, and in front is built with a gable. In this gable-end, are two doors for the cowhouse. Below, the doors of the floor are above the cowhouse with a sloping gangway to it, and above the doors of the floor, are other doors, and another sloping gangway, by which is reached an octagonal platform of 25 feet, placed at the ridge whence the fodder is thrown down all round. The cowhouse situated in the middle is 64 feet deep by 25 feet wide, with a passage down the centre and at each side of the cattle all along the depth. A double range of trap-doors, in the rear of the cattle, allows the dung to fall into the cellar. The closets (*cabinets*) whence the fodder is taken are at the heads of the cattle on each side. There is a dung-cellar under the cowhouse, and ventilation leading both from the cellar and the cowhouse.

The advantage of this sort of construction is that less lumber is required and no large dimension-timber, the longest only being 20 feet; and the building presents no wide surfaces to the wind, while the weight rests on the ground. The unloading of the fodder is much easier than usual, and when entered it is found to be situated in the immediate vicinity of the cattle. The 25 feet octagonal platform in the ridge (?) would admit of a horse-power to be placed there to work a threshing-machine, chaff-cutter, &c.

One word on the cheesery: Our

(1) The worst possible "maslin" for green-meal, as pease bloom very late, and rye very early, so that the rye is too hard for cattle before the pease are even in bloom.