

MR. GLOBENSKY'S FARM, OF ST. EUSTACHE.

Of all we have seen in our Province, Mr. Globensky's farm is undoubtedly the best, taken as a whole. It realises, in the rotation, the buildings and stock, most of the desirable improvements which we have repeatedly brought to the notice of our readers. Without the least hesitation, Mr. Globensky has made a practical application on his own farm of all the theory to be found in sound agricultural works, and has fairly adopted as his motto, "Practice with science." The result has been profitable farming, with fields well drained and well closed in stone walls, heavy crops of potatoes, mangolds, turnips, carrots and grain; a very good breed of Ayrshire stock, remarkably pure swine, all well housed in new buildings, made with the view to comfort and economy, realising in short all the details which we would most desire to see generally adopted.

It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that we will now put before our readers the result of our visit to Mr. Globensky. Nothing has been spared to make our journal as useful as can be with the encouragement we now receive. Judging of the importance of giving the plans of these buildings, we have gone to the expense of having them engraved, hoping that our efforts, to improve the Lower Canada Agriculturalist, would be understood at last, and would put an end to the hesitation of those Agricultural societies which have not yet contributed, by their subscription, to the welfare of our publication.

The Farm.

Situated at St. Eustache, in the County of Two Mountains, 24 miles from Montreal, it presents all the features of the Northern district. The soil, formed chiefly by the desintegration

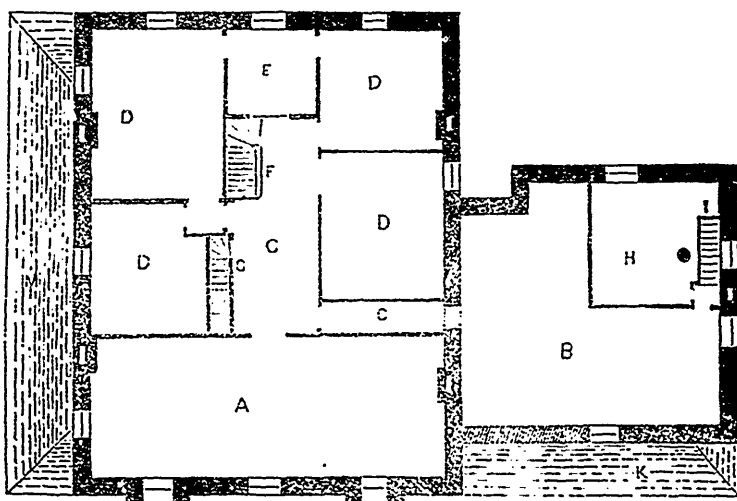


Figure No. 3.—Plan of the Second Story of M. Globensky's Cottage.

of the rocks on which it rests, is not so deep as that of the "Valley." The subsoil generally is composed of gravel, allowing an easy filtering of the water and thus naturally drains the soil. No doubt open drains are yet necessary to rid the fields of the surface water, in spring and fall, but these can be made with much less work and expense, than in the low flats of the river-side. Sufficient timber has been spared to provide for fuel in the winter, and shade in the summer when cattle could scarcely stand the scorching sun of July. Nothing adds so much to the general appearance than those green thickets, surrounded by the golden grain. A stream runs through the farm and provides for the watering of the cattle, when at pasture, during the summer months.

The total extent of the farm is 162 acres of which 38 are laid out in permanent pasture, with timber on three-fourths of the surface. These grounds are properly kept clear of bushes and undesirable shoots. Four acres besides are covered with swamp land, offering a ready

source of manure, which has already given an abundant supply of muck. Of the 120 acres remaining, twenty are put in pasture, affording ample food to the cattle, when out of doors. thus 100 acres of arable land are put to regular rotation.

Rotation.

We have already said that meadow was the only basis of profitable farming in this country, and Mr. Globensky's experience bears a new testimony to the fact. He has adopted the ten years course, which is very recommendable in most cases. It is very important here that meadows should last at least 5 years, so as to require from the farmer as little as possible of plowing, harrowing, and general tilling of the land, which called for much labour and considerable expense, without corresponding profits. The 10 years course is well adapted to meet the resources of most of our farmers.

1st year.—Green crops with heavy manurings.

2nd year.—Grain, with meadow seeds.