

are getting this year (1900) I will give you :

April, May, June	4	(\$1.03) per 100 lbs.
July, Aug., Sept.	4	(\$1.07) per 100 lbs.
October, Sept.	4	(\$1.24) per 100 lbs.
Nov., February	4	(\$1.44) per 100 lbs.
Dec., January	4	(\$1.63) per 100 lbs.

All we have to do to the milk is to cool it down to 56 deg. F., directly it is milked, and deliver it once a day at a temperature not exceeding 60 deg. F.

He goes on to describe his system of farming which certainly seems simplicity itself, perhaps rather too much so, as it does not seem possible that under the circumstances the soil is yielding to its full extent. However his plan may be most suitable under the local conditions. He says : we consider that milk selling is better than cheese or butter making at the present prices. A good many farmers round here have to feed their cows very highly with artificial stuffs in order to produce the required quantity of milk, but having tried it for several years, I have now given it up as I find it ruins the cows' constitutions. Cows are never better in health than when feeding on their natural food, grass, and so I use all the power I have to bring the cows into use when under ordinary circumstances we are most likely to be short of milk, and I find this plan far better than forcing the cows. On this farm I have no ploughed land at all, consequently no roots, but those farmers who have, and grow a lot of mangel wurzel feed their cows very largely on them during the winter, mixing the pulped mangels with straw or hay chaff. This means a lot of labour, a thing which we really cannot get now. Our greatest trouble now is to get the milking done. The men will not milk if they can possibly avoid it, and the very first milking machine that turns out to be satisfactory, I mean to have, whatever it costs.

We add every year to our labour saving machinery, we have swath-turners, hay-tedders, hay-loaders, elevators and numerous other things. I often say I wish I could do without a man at all, life would then be a pleasure ; whereas now, it is nothing but a worry. This last summer

was very dry and it did not take us long to get the hay in ; but keeping two self-binders to let out on hire, we were soon busy again after the hay was in. We had a very large crop of apples this year, consequently prices are not sufficient to cover expenses of picking and packing, so we are making them into cider. A friend of mine gave me two orchards to clear off all the apples ; altogether, I expect we shall have nearly 900 gallons of cider, this the workmen drink, and it saves having to buy beer. Farming on a large scale in England is a thing of the past, very few farmers bring their sons up to the business. (1)

The larger farms are being cut up into small holdings, which are eagerly snatched up by the better class of working men who have saved a few pounds, and, doing all the work themselves, I think they manage to make it pay."

This account, gives one a glimpse of one kind of farming in England, which is not often met with, and is a little suggestive of dairy-ranching on a small scale. What fills me with envy however, is the matter of fact way which my friend mentions the regulations which are enforced at the Factory to which he takes his milk.

It is next to impossible to advise our Quebec farmers, how to keep their milk, and as for dictating to them, what quantity must be delivered throughout the year, such an innovation with them is undreamt of. I cannot see how butter and cheese factories differ very materially from any other kind of factory, where the raw material of finest quality can alone be turned into the finest product.

The 900 gallons of cider for the workmen will perhaps surprise some people in this country, where we have no such institution as "beer," but it is hard to get work out of labourers in England unless there is a supply of the beverage available. Cider moreover, is by no means so acceptable as beer, and must be supplied more generously. (1)

(1) Both. En.

(1) But in certain countries, cider is the general drink. En.