

as top-dressing in spring, or in the following fall. Meadows, 3 to 6 years in hay and 2 to 6 years in pas ure. Potatoes he plants 2 years running in the same place, followed by wheat with seeds.

The division of this farm is not perfect; we gave M. Chénard 1½ marks out of 2 for this item.

The fences are good and there are no weeds in the fields. The house too is well built but not well arranged.

The barns, stable, cowhouses, sheep-shed, cart-lodge, etc., are sufficient for the farm, but, as the implements are

4 calves; 1 ram, 18 ewes, and 14 lambs. Crops: 15 arpents of wheat, 5 of barley, 40 of oats, 6 of pease, 8 of goudrie, 6 of potatoes, 75 in meadow, 60 in pasture, and a garden, 50 x 50 feet.

M. Chénard gets 81.30 marks, entitling him to a bronze medal and a diploma of Great Merit.

No. 26 — JAMES YEO.

We visited the farm of Mr. James Yeo, of Rivière du Loup station, Témiscouata, on the 31st of August. It contains 160 arpents, of which there are

chiefly to those who possess farms that are laid waste, or that have been worn out by an improper course of cropping.

Rotation: First year, dung ploughed in in the fall, cross-ploughed in spring, sown to oats or pease. Third year, potatoes, turnips and other roots, with dung ploughed in. Fourth year, wheat, barley, with grass-seeds and a light manuring. The hay is allowed to stand as long as it yields well, and is then pastured for 2 or 3 years. With this system, Mr. Yeo has already restored the fertility of the soil, and as he as yet has not much stock, he supplies people in the town with straw, the dung to be returned being thus free from weed-seeds. (?)

The division of the farm is good, and the fences perfect.

No weeds in the meadows, pastures, or hoed-crops.

No house can be more perfect in every respect than Mr. Yeo's.

The barn, stable, cowhouse, pig-gery, wood- and cart-sheds are most convenient and fitted to the needs of the farm.

The agricultural implements are sufficient in number and kept in good order. The manure is carefully preserved, and regularity reigns everywhere.

We only allowed Mr. Yeo 1.50 out of 3 marks for accounts, as they were not complete.

It is only 3 years since Mr. Yeo bought the farm, and he has already made many permanent improvements such as stone-clearing, ditching, leveling, "mendments" added to the soil, green-manuring, artificial manuring, the planting of forest-trees, mending roads, &c.

Stock not numerous: 1 thoroughbred brood-mare, 2 work-horses, 2 Hereford cows short-horn, and a calf.

Crops: 7 arpents of wheat, ¾ Gold-thorpe barley, 17 of oats, 3 of pease, 1½ of beans, ¼ of sugar beets, ½ of swedes, ¼ of carrots, 3 of potatoes, ¼ of maize to ripen, 13 in meadow, 30 in pasture, and a garden of 300 x 100 feet.

Mr. Yeo is awarded 80.80 marks, and will therefore receive a bronze medal and a diploma of Great Merit. — *From the French.*

#### The Quebec Farmers' Congress.

The above meeting took place on January 24th, and two following days. Very successful on the whole, and above all things thoroughly practical—as it ought to be. It is said, by the papers, that, out of 200 delegates present, the region round Lake St. John sent 125!

Mr. Davies, of Toronto, sent an essay on breeding swine, showing how infinitely preferable was the pork of Canada, fed on mixed grain, skim-milk, and whey, to the pork of the United-States fed entirely on maize. By the bye, Professor Robertson recommends frozen wheat for pig food! Is there such a quantity of it disposable for this purpose, or does he mean that if a farmer is unfortunate enough to have his wheat-crop injured by the frost, it will pay him better to give it to his hogs than to send it to market? The latter I hope is what the professor aims at.

Mr. Ayer, the Montreal dealer in dairy-produce, spoke of the necessity of looking more carefully after the tubs in which butter is packed, and after the cheese-boxes.

Dr Couture, V. S., in the "Live-stock Section," read a paper on the Canadian horse, urging that means should be taken to perpetuate the purity of the breed. Prof. Robertson said that the establishment of the Dairy-school at St. Hyacinthe was the

best thing, Monsieur Beaubien had done.

Mr. Ayer stated that: "Everything wanted to be better. We want better cows, better farms, better pastures, better feed and more of it, better milk, Babcock-tester, better factories lathed and plastered, and neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter: with clean water, better makers, more education and more commonsense. We want makers who can at once detect inferior, lowered milk, and who, having detected it, have pluck enough to refuse it regardless of consequences."

Mr. H. S. Foster, of Knowlton, seconded Mr. Ayer in his attack upon the inferior butter-tubs and cheese-boxes in which goods are packed for exportation.

Monsieur Chapuis offered a resolution setting forth the special advantages of the French-Canadian cow for dairy purposes in this country, and expressing a hope that the Commissioners to the Chicago Exhibition would show there a herd of these cattle. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The dairy-section alone met on the morning of the 25th, as most of the members had gone to visit the new syndicate farm at L'Ange Gardien, near Quebec.

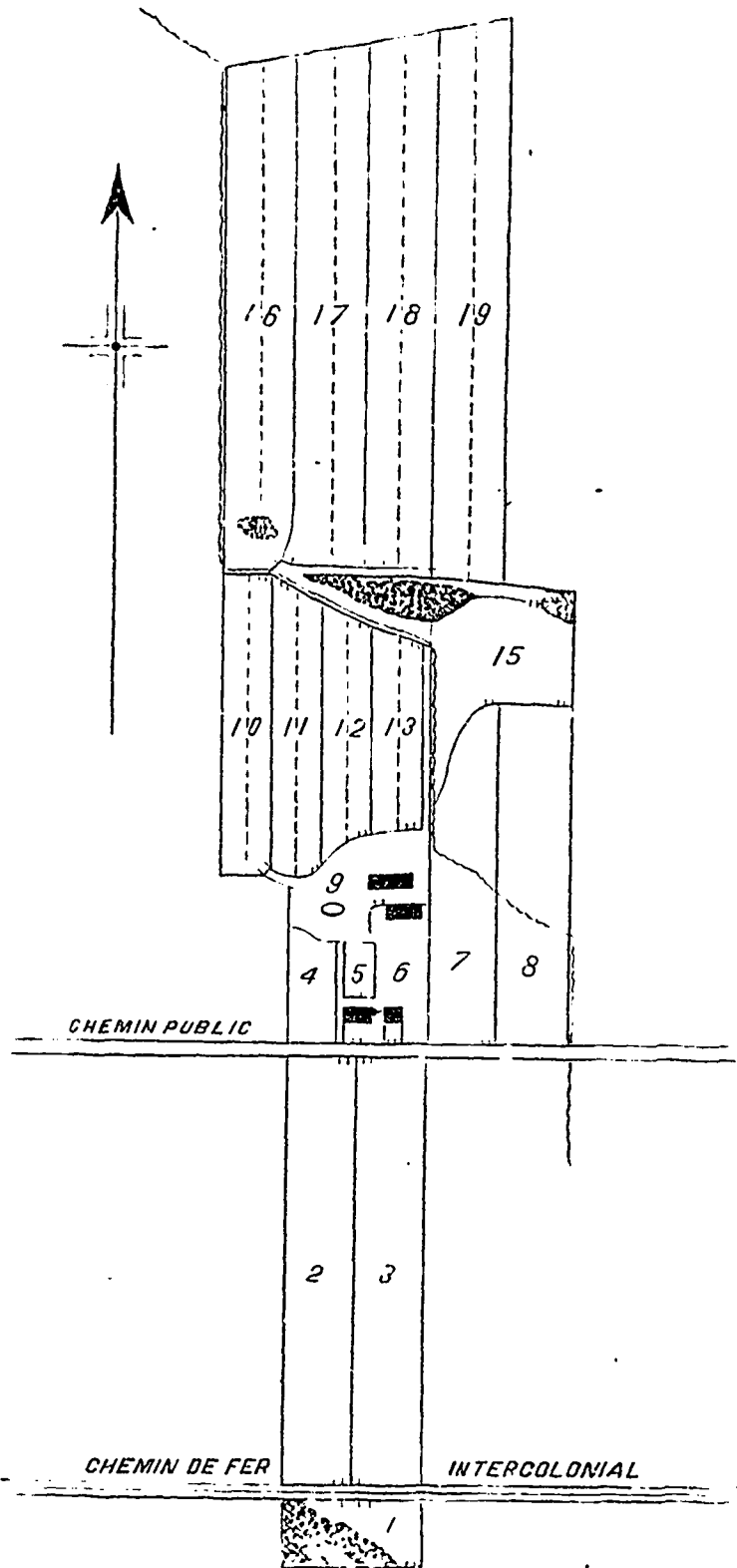
A general desire seems to have been expressed at the meeting that each district in the province should come under the control of a syndicate, untold good having been already done by those most useful institutions.

According to the Montreal Star of the 25th, "much earnestness prevailed at this part of the meeting (i. e. the nomination of the officers of the Congress), showing that the English-speaking members especially were not fully satisfied with the nomination of so many clergymen and professional men. They wanted farmers, practical men, free from ecclesiastical or other authority."

Professor Robertson spoke in the highest terms of a ration composed of a mixture of maize-silage, Russian sunflower-seed and horse-beans. Nothing can be better, in our opinion, than this ration, as the oil of the sunflower-seed will answer the same end as the oil of our favorite, linseed; and, from what was said, the yield of the sunflower seems to be much greater than the yield of the flax-plant.

Mrs. Jones, the celebrated breeder of Jerseys, read a very sensible practical paper on Dairying for profit, in which among other things, she said: My cows produce from 250 lbs. to 500 lbs. and upwards of butter a year. The average cow of the country makes one hundred and fifty pounds. We must get rid of our inferior cows; I do not extol one breed more than another, for circumstances alter cows, and it is folly to disparage one noble breed of cattle because you happen to prefer another. The French Canadian cattle are one of the grandest and most profitable breeds in the world. I was surprised and delighted when I was shown M. Dionne's herd at St. Thérèse de Blainville.

"Winter-dairying," continued Mrs. Jones, "should be the rule, not the exception. Make the bulk of your butter in winter if you wish to average a larger quantity, a better price and a higher profit, also better cows and more and better manure. You will secure a more even distribution of your labor, so it won't be all a famine. Sometimes for half the winter the teams are comparatively idle and the men have time to sit around the village store. Now, I like their having a little leisure and sitting round the stove and exchanging ideas, but not to



FARM OF ELZÉAR HUDON AND BROTHER. ST. ANNE, KAMOURASKA, P.Q.

insufficient, we have deducted 1 mark from this item.

Preservation of dung and its increase perfect: full marks for these. Besides the dung made on the farm, M. Chénard used six cart-loads of pease, bran.

The systematic arrangement of the buildings, implements, and fields is by no means perfect, and no books are kept.

The number of marks allowed for permanent improvements show that they are satisfactory.

Stock: 6 work-horses: 1 bull, 18 cows, 10 fattening beasts, 4 young beasts,

80 arable, 80 in bush, ¼ in orchard, and a garden of 300 x 100 feet. Mr. Yeo came to the country when the Grand Trunk was a building, and has always been employed on the road. Now, he is road-master on the Intercolonial at Rivière du Loup. Wishing to bring up one of his sons as a farmer, he bought, 3 years ago, a farm near the Rivière du Loup station. Fortunately, for the example it was to be to the neighbouring farmers, the farm he bought was ruined: there were no buildings on it nor any implements. Mr. Yeo had to adopt a system which will be a precious example to his neighbours, espe-