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United Typewriter Company, Limited, 135 Victoria Street, Toronto

## In Honor of Canada's First Farmer

The Ceremony at Quebec-By William Farquharson

N the 3rd of September there was unveiled in the city of Quebec a statue in honor of Louis Hebert, who, with his wife and Louis Hebert, who, with his wife and three children, came to this colony in the year 1617. The statue on its high pedestal represents a farmer holding in one hand a sickle and in the other in one hand a sickle and in the other a sheaf of newly-cut grain. From time immemorial artists have de-lighted in picturing the fruits of the lighted in picturing the fruits of the field or singing the praises of the beneficent gifts of Cores, but, as a rule, while lauding the gifts, they have left the cultivator in the back-ton. The striking thing about this statue is that the people of Ques statue is that the people of Quea place among the Governors, statesmen, churchmen, warriors and scholmen, churchmen, warriors and scnoi-ars whose distinguished public ser-vices have been immortalized by statues erected in their honor. Everyone will be asking: Were his life and work sufficiently distinguished to bear the scrutiny of a light so

Colonizers Not Agriculturists. In order to view his life in its In order to view his life in its true proportions we need to set be-fore us the situation of this country in his day. Unlike the early settlers in New England, the pioneers of New France took no interest in agricul Everything was in the hands ture. Everything was in the hands of trading companies whose chief aim was to make wealth through trade. Of was to make wealth through trade. Of this they had a hard and fast mono-poly, and so their ships brought from France food and clothing and other needful commodities, and returned laden with furs. With a profit on both the througher, and controller, agreener the incoming and outgoing cargoes the companies hoped to secure wealth Champlain had frequently urged

the Government to send out a class of emigrants who would develop the country and make their homes there, but he got no encouragement either from the Court or the company. After many disappointments he succeeded many disappointments he succeeded in getting a number of well-selected settlers as all in "Morrel's good ship." Foremost among these was Louis Hebert with his wife and family. Hebert had been an apothecary in Paris, and had spent some years in raris, and had spent some years in exploring Acadia, and now came to Quebec, like another Joseph, to provide corn to keep the people alive in the iamine. His ambition from the first was to make the colony self-suppirst was to make the colony seif-sup-porting. So he cleared a small farm in the rich valley of the St. Charles River, which the Recollets afterwards bought as a site for their monastery. His next clearing was on the ground extending from where the Basilica now stands to the Hotel Dieu. The farm, of course, was small, at first comprising only two acres, but it was a beginning, and before long his family was noted as the only one that raised their food from the soil. A little later he added a mill to his equipment, which brought the self-sustaining days of the colony measurably nearer.

His Enterprise Made Trouble.

So far from being praised for his So far from being praised for his enterprise, he was opposed and even bitterly presecuted. The company looked upon him as a rival and determined their to drive him out or reduce their and his family to abject rude. "By such cruelties are the error prevented from enjoying the Fruits of their labors," wrote the good Father Sagard and in flerce indigues. Father Sagard, and in fierce indigna-tion exclaimed: "Oh, God! how the

father Sagard, and the tion exclaimed: "Oh, God! how the big fish devour the little ones!"

Notwithstanding this opposition, Hebert persevered, supported by his who is specially named as havwife, who is specially named as nav-ing kindly nursed a dying Scotchman, whose Presbyterianism gave her con-siderable anxiety as to the welfare of his soul. In 1827 Hebert died without

having seen the vindication of his agricultural policy. A year later, how-ever, circumstances occurred which revealed its wisdom even to the blindest partisans.

in 1628 Admiral Kirke with a Britin 1628 Admiral Kirke with a Brit-ish fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence and destroyed the cattle belonging to the colony. These had been sent down to Cape Tormentine owing to the to Cape Tormentine owing to the abundance of natural hay in that locality. By this unfortunate of the property of Kirke and his feet, but, what was worse, Kirke destroyed de Roquemont's fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and thus good of the property of t Gulf of St. Lawrence and thus cut off the winter supplies which he was conveying to the inhabitants. After this disaster the prospects of the settlers were anything but bright. Some fish were anything but bright. Some fish were caught, some eels were procured, the woods were searched for such the woods were searched for such roots as would assist in sustaining human life, but their chief hope was in the produce of the Hebert farm. Unfortunately, its supply was too small for all the inhabitants. When all was gathered in, nine and one half ounces a week of barley, peas and indicancorn meal was all that could be spared. Small as that supply was it was the mean of keeping the inhabitants alive till in the spring of 162 Kirke returned as much a saviour at Kirke returned as much a saviour sa a conqueror. In this way Hebert, though dead, saved Quebec and paved though dead, saved Quebec and paved the way for further substantial pro-gress. Some years ago the late Dr. J. Douglas pointed out that it would be a fitting thing that some suitable monument should be erected "to commemorate the virtues of the first farmer of the St. Lawrence Valley," and er of the St. Lawrence Valley," and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that that suggestion has been acted on, and that this statue is erected not only to commemorate his virtues, but only to commemorate his virtues, but to mark the distinguished service he rendered to his country.

Hebert's Family.

As the monument names along with the Seur Hobert his wife, Marie Re-let, and their children, as well as their son-haw, G. Coullard, a per-sonal notice of these will not be oil of place. During the peaceful white that followed Kirke's foraging expeltion Madam Hebert married G. Hubon with more than usual ceremonial and rejoicing. The eldest daughter, Annia, in the autumn of 1617 married Etienne Jouquet Normand and thus Etienne Jouquet Normand and this had the joy of being the first bride guebec, and to Father Joseph fell the honor of uniting them in wediet. She died, however, in her struggle give birth to her first babe and so kit. give birth to her first babe and so id, no issue. The second daubhe, Guillemette, married Guillaume Coub-lard and the two were blessed with a large family. It is interesting to not that their first child, born under the English regime of Kirke, in the sh-search of a relater was hearing by sence of a priest, was baptized by a Protestant minister, Louis Kirke ac-ing as godfather and the wife of its surgeon, Duchene, acting as got mother. Of those who crossed the Atlantic in the same ship, (Abraham Martin, will always be membered as the possessor of the farm on the level plain west of the city, hence called "The Plains of Abraham."—Toronto Globe.

The feed par excellence for bred sows is wheat middlings and skin milk. Middlings not being now and able, shorts are next best.

## Proved Defective.

ay:exactly what he thinks in his si way." "And yet," replied the sis speaking man, "that plan didn't sat to help much at the Tower of Bast.

—New York Times. "I believe that everybody ought it



Trade Inc VOL. XXX

At Guelph

V F RLY 30 the past 29 ye been carefully years, after w have been dis-have given the continued in ti named varieties each of 22 ye these are of spe border gives for eties the avera bushel for 21 yield of both s for the 22 year The average varieties for the follows: yield bushels, yield of

eight per meas The Dawson's winter wheat in formation secured dence with proven the variety, in the 22 years, has grield of grain probabels over the variety of the variet and of practicall eties included in ere grown un The Dawson's (inated in Ontari duces a very st length, beardless and white grain standard per m probable that Chaff is improvi The above tab

It will be not yielding varieties white grain. The are white, and will yielding varieties The American all essential cha son's Golden Chi The variety of as "No. 6" closel ance the Dawson that the head is upper portion of colored. In the experiments at yielded fully eq Golden Chaff and which is of some bread production. Avon, N.Y., and most popular wir the Genesee Valle This wheat is als t names includi With the object

with the object arieties than the on, crosses have be Dawson's Gold be varieties of py for bread programia Red, Crime uda Pesth, Bul