

into butter or cheese. In both cases the outcome in the shape of skimmed milk or whey must be utilized, generally by being fed to other animals, such as pigs, poultry, &c. But in all cases, one most important chapter, in the net returns from animals, must treat of the full preservation of all manurial values, for future farm crops.

A PRELIMINARY QUESTION.—Should the whole crop and animals of a 100 acres farm be kept together in one place? As to animals there can hardly be any doubts, but not so as to crops. Our farms are generally so situated that in order to reach a single steading, a comparatively long distance must be travelled, at a time when minutes may be most valuable. Hay and grain crops may be partly ruined, under the best of care, in catchy seasons when rain falls unexpectedly and at such frequent intervals, that crops cannot all be saved. One or two small economical barns can be so placed as to enable us to save hay and grain crops in such circumstances, with great rapidity. These economical buildings will prove of considerable use in many occasions during the years besides this temporary housing of crops. With such help, the main building need not be so large or so expensive. This system also offers less danger of fire. This preliminary question, it strikes me, deserves fuller consideration than it generally obtains, especially on ordinary sized farms.

A CHEAP AND CONVENIENT ROOT CELLAR.—On an exceptionally well managed farm, which we visited lately we saw two such barns, so fitted that a large crop of potatoes were safely housed in economically laid basements, where advantage had been taken of the lay of the land so as to decrease the extent of side walls and yet unload most conveniently from the barn floor. A well protected double set of doors allowed of the crop being carried away at the lowest level and from the south side, whilst entrance was secured in the coldest weather from the barn floor above. A heavy coat of dry earth, between floors, prevented all danger of frost. Where large fruit crops have to be stored for a future market, such a style of economical cellars might prove advantageous. Having thus brushed off some preliminary points of considerable importance, we shall in a forthcoming article take up the question of a model steading for an ordinary stock farm.

ED. A. BARNARD.

Knowlton, March 20th 1891.

PROF. E. A. BARNARD, Director of the
Journals of Agriculture, Quebec.

My dear Sir,—It must be a source of gratification to the Agricultural Community of the Province of Quebec, as it is to myself, to notice the interest our Provincial Government is manifesting in the subject of agriculture. The farmers must necessarily be encouraged and receive a decided impetus, resulting in increased industry and energy to excel in their profession.

I refer more particularly to the offer of prizes for competition in Agricultural Merit, the establishing of herd registers, and the "Golden test" for cows making ten pounds or over of butter in one week. The latter must encourage farmers to feed better and breed better.

It occurs to me that the standard (10 lbs.) is too low, but if ultimately found to be so, it can be raised to 12 or 14 lbs. With your permission I would suggest that the columns of the Journal be opened for the publishing of tests, which shall be made according to form. Each test, so reported, should be accompanied with detailed statement as to age, breed, system of feeding, and account of food consumed.

I notice that the golden register is restricted to registered Canadian Cows, but with your permission I will here report a test of a Jersey cow, four years old this March, that had been fairly well wintered on a daily ration of

Hay 10 lbs.
Corn Meal..... 4 "
Bran 4 "

Dropped her last calf January 24th; for a few days previous the corn meal was withheld, but restored a few days after, and two pounds cotton seed meal added. On Tuesday March 19th, 6 P. M., she was milked dry and ration increased to, daily :

Hay..... 10 lbs. at \$8.50 per ton... .04.25
Corn meal..... 5 " 28.00 "07.00
Bran 5 " 18.00 "04.50
Cotton seed meal... 2 " 29.00 "02.90

Per day..... .18.65
7

Cost of ration per week..... \$1.30.55

Milk yield.

		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
March 11th	A. M.	14 12	29 7
	P. M.	14 11	
" 12	A. M.	16 1	30 15
	P. M.	14 14	
" 13	A. M.	14 14	29 10
	P. M.	14 12	
" 14	A. M.	16 15	32 6
	P. M.	15 7	
" 15	A. M.	16 3	31 4
	P. M.	15 1	
" 16	A. M.	15 5	28
	P. M.	12 11	
" 17	A. M.	16 2	31 3
	P. M.	15 1	

Churned March 16th
7 lbs. 1 oz.

Churned
Mch. 19th 7 lbs.

Milk yield for week 212 13 Butter for w. 14 lbs. 1oz.
Sold at 25c.

Cost of food \$3.50
1.30

Net profit \$2.20

You will notice that this cow was not forced for a record but, fed purely for profit. I shall test all my cows while on grain and hay and again in June on grass.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt.,
E. P. STEVENS,
Secretary Brome Co. Agrl. Society.

Importance of good roads.

We call attention to the following paragraph, taken from *The Vermont Watchman* :

"In opening a new road to a market town, it is worth while to make every effort to have the grades as perfect as possible. A road opened in Vermont some ten years ago has probably saved the farmers along its ten-mile length forty per cent on the cost of hauling all their freight."

In our numerous journeys through the province, we have found, as a rule, the roads in the settlements most unwisely