

REPORT
OF THE
Minister of Agriculture
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
1901



QUEBEC
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QUEBEC, 1st FEBRUARY, 1902.

The Honorable Sir LOUIS A. JETTE, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

May it please Your Honor :

In laying before you the report of the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1900-1901, I have the honor to supplement with a few remarks the different documents contained therein.

The great development which the dairy industry has assumed in this province within a few years and the obligation, which is becoming more and more pressing, of perfecting its products intended for exportation, in view of the constantly growing competition upon which we must reckon, has necessitated the appointment of an increased number of inspectors to visit the factories during the course of each summer. On reference to the reports of these officers, it will be seen that they have noted a constant improvement in the processes of manufacture, but that they are almost unanimous in stating that the patrons of the factories are far from bestowing upon the handling of the milk the requisite care to assure the making of first quality products. There has, however, been an improvement in this respect and the numerous lectures which the Department of Agriculture has caused to be given on the subject, together with the teaching of the inspectors, should before long lead to the disappearance of this defect which constitutes the chief obstacle to our putting on the market unobjectionable products.

The policy inaugurated two years since of granting special premiums for the improvement of the cheese factories is being more and more appreciated by the proprietors of such establishments. From the 1st July last to the present date, the Department of Agriculture has already disbursed in premiums of \$100 and \$150 a sum of upwards of \$5,000 and as a large number of the proprietors have informed the department of their intention to add curing rooms to their factories according to the department's

specifications, it is presumable that in the course of the actual fiscal year the amount which the Government will be called upon to pay for this object will much exceed the figure of \$6,000.

The number of farmers' clubs has again increased since last year. The last report of the Department of Agriculture showed that there were then 530 of these clubs and this year they number 543.

In all the counties, competitions in dairy cows were organized either under the control of the agricultural societies or under that of the farmers' clubs with the aid of the special grant made by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose. These competitions are growing more and more in favor and, according to the reports sent in, produce excellent results by impressing the farmers with the importance of raising good dairy breeds and the selection of the best animals in each herd.

The great competition organized at Buffalo during the Exhibition held there last summer emphasized in a very marked way the good qualities of the Canadian milch cows. It is therefore of the utmost importance for breeders of these animals to practise with greater care than ever the judicious selection of the best types, which are becoming more and more popular not only in this province, but in Ontario and even in the United States.

The establishment of experimental fruit stations has been quite a revelation as regards the possibilities of fruit growing in regions where this culture has been hitherto unknown. The actual stations were created for a period of five years, which expires this year. The Department of Agriculture is now studying the topography of the different rural counties of the province with the view to a new distribution of these stations for the next five years dating from 1903.

The new regulations adopted by the Council of Agriculture to facilitate the purchase of sires of the different breeds of domestic animals have been accepted with the greatest good will by a large number of the agricultural societies, which, in their programme for this year, have agreed to apply to that object a part of the grant to which they are respectively entitled.

Horse breeding in particular, which for many years had been completely neglected owing to the low price of horses, rendering that branch of agricultural industry rather onerous than profitable, promises to be carried on in the future under absolutely different conditions owing to the orders which the Imperial Government intends to have filled in this country for its army remounts. It is much to be regretted, however, that the type of horse generally bred in this province is far from meeting the requirements of this new trade, which is a reason why the agricultural institutions subsidized by the Government should concentrate all their efforts upon the constant improvement of our breeds of horses.

As already stated, a goodly number of the agricultural societies have grasped this serious question and it is to be hoped that their example will be largely followed by our agricultural associations in the interest of agriculture.

On reference to the report of the Provincial Road Inspector, it will be observed that the good roads policy inaugurated by the Government in 1897 has produced unexpected results in awakening our rural population to the importance of the much neglected question of road improvement and in a good many counties they have even begun to macadamize the principal avenues of communication.

In order to afford an opportunity to the farmers in our rural counties to personally realize the utility of the special implements for stone breaking and road macadamizing, the Government has purchased several machines which it places gratuitously for a limited time at the disposal of the counties applying therefor. Already several municipalities, which have used these machines, have since then purchased them at their own cost, after testing them for a certain time and thus ascertaining their usefulness. Consequently, the Department of Agriculture proposes to follow up this policy, the timeliness and importance of which are unquestionable.

The whole respectfully submitted,

F.-G. MIVILLE-DFCHÈNE,
Minister of Agriculture.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Hon. F. G. MIVILLE-DECHENE, Minister.

Mr. G. A. GIGAULT, Deputy-Minister.

Mr. S. SYLVESTRE, Secretary.

Mr. A. M. F. d'ESCHAMBAULT, Accountant.

Mr. J.-A. PAQUET, Assistant-Accountant.

Mr. OCT. DEMERS, Registrar.

Mr. EDOUARD FAFARD, Asst.-Registrar.

Mr. OCT. OUELLETTE, Secr.-Council of Agriculture.

Messrs. J. E. LECLERC, OSCAR LESSARD, ARTHUR LARUE,
Clerks.

DR. WILFRID GRIGNON, Lecturer, Ste. Adèle, Co. Terrebonne.

Mr. O. E. DALAIRE, Lecturer, Ste. Rose, Co. Laval

Mr. H. NAGANT, Assistant-editor of the *Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture*.

J. T. LAMB, F. X. BILODEAU, Messengers.

STATE OF THE UNION

The President of the United States
 has the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of your letter of the
 10th inst. in relation to the
 subject of the proposed
 amendments to the
 Constitution of the United States
 and in reply to inform you
 that the same have been
 referred to the
 Committee on the
 subject of the
 amendments to the
 Constitution of the United States
 and that the same will be
 reported to the
 House of Representatives
 at an early day.

REPORT
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
OF
SAINTE-ANNE DE LA POCATIERE
FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901

TO THE HONORABLE F. G. M. DECHENE,

Commissioner of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of the Agricultural School of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere for the year ending 30th. June 1901.

STUDENTS.

Thirty-three students attended the School this year. As in previous years, their time was divided between study, lessons and manual labor. They seem to understand and appreciate the exceptional advantages which they enjoy for the study of agriculture in theory and practice, and I am happy to be able to bear testimony to their good conduct and application.

LIST OF STUDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1900-1901.

NAMES	RESIDENCE	DATE OF LEAVING
Albert Taschereau.....	St-Pierre-de-Broughton.....	1st August, 1900.
Aimé Boutet.....	Beauport.....	22 December, 1900.
Adolphe Lapointe.....	Malbaie.....	" " "
Samuel Létourneau.....	Ste-Anne-des-Monts.....	25 July, 1900.
Wilfrid Lambert.....	St-Joseph, Beauce.....	22 December, 1900.
Eugène Jaibert.....	Lake Bouchette.....	16 May, 1900.
J.-Bte. Raymond.....	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	1 " 1900.
Odilon Desjardins.....	" " ".....	22 December, 1900.
Léonidas Caron.....	St-Aubert.....	" " "
Joseph Langelier.....	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	" " "
Arthur Michaud.....	" " ".....	" " "
Léger Vaillancourt.....	Quebec.....	
Gustave Bouchard.....	Mistassini.....	20 December, 1900.
Edward O' Connor.....	Quebec.....	20 June, 1901.
Charles Paquet.....	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	22 December, 1900.
Théodore Charest.....	Quebec.....	
Alfred Lajoie.....	St-Pacôme.....	16 November, 1900.
Alphonse Lindsay.....	Roberval.....	22 December, 1900.
Adolphe Tessier.....	Beauport.....	25 June, 1901.
Alfred Marois.....	St-Romuald.....	
Pierre Bégin.....	" " ".....	22 December, 1900.
Alexandre Matte.....	Quebec.....	
Thomas Marcoux.....	St-Prime Lac St-Jean.....	
Honorat Gourdeau.....	Quebec.....	
Adélar St-Pierre.....	Ste-Perpétue.....	
Joseph Roy.....	St-Pierre, Broughton.....	
Joseph Rouillard.....	Quebec.....	
Joseph Cloutier.....	St-Samuel.....	
Léude Giroux.....	Beauport.....	
Auguste Bolduc.....	St-Michel.....	
Armand Lynch.....	Quebec.....	1st June, 1901.
Alphonse Paradis.....	St-Sébastien, Beauce.....	
Adderville Dallaire.....	St-Samuel.....	

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry: Matter—bodies. — Solid, liquid, gaseous bodies—Simple bodies—Compound bodies—Cohesion—Affinity—Mixture—Combination—Influences favorable to combinations—Acids—Salts—Neutral bodies.

Simple bodies: Oxygen—Hydrogen—Nitrogen—Chloride—Carbon—Phosphorus—Sulphur—Silicon—Calcium—Potassium—Aluminium—Magnesium—Iron.

Compound bodies: Carbonic Acid. — Sulphuric Acid. — Silicic Acid —

Nitric Acid.—Chlorhydric Acid.—Lime.—Potash.—Alumina.—Magnesia.—Ammonia.—Oxide of Iron.—Water.—Chloride of Sodium.

Atmospheric : Air.—Composition.—Physical and chemical properties.—Effect of the electric spark on oxygen.—Clouds.—Rain.—Snow.—Dew.

Plants : Principal parts of the plant.—Germination.—Nutrition.—Respiration.—Transpiration.—Whence and how plants absorb the substances of which they are composed.—Conditions of absorption.

Formation of Soils : How arable lands are formed.—Soil.—Sub-soil.—Influence of the sub-soil on the soil.—Clay soils, sandy, calcareous, humus, alluvium.—Physical properties of soils.—Nitrification.—What favours nitrification.—Improvements and fertilizers.

Drainage : Reasons for drainage.—Ditches.—Trenches.—Furrows.—Drainage.—When drainage is necessary.—Different methods of draining.—Effects of drainage

Mellowing the Soil : Reasons.—Principal works to that end.—Ploughing.—Conditions of good ploughing.—Ordinary sub-soil and superficial ploughing.—Qualities of a good plough.—Various implements.—Harrowing.—Rolling.

Manuring : Elements to be given or restored to the soil.—Barnyard manure.—Principles to be observed in keeping and making a proper use of manure.—Litters.—Tanks for liquid manure.—Composts.

Various Manures : Guanos.—Dried and pounded bones.—Tannery refuse.—Soap-boiling refuse.—Dead animals.—Wood ashes.—Soot.—Sea-weed.—Horns.—Hair.—Vegetable manures.—Nitrate of soda.—Sulphate of ammonia.—Nitrate of potash.—Muriate of potash.—Superphosphate.—Lime.—Marl.—Plaster.

Cleaning the Soil : Clearing.—Stoning.—Fallow.—Turning in the stubble.—Hoeing.—Smothering crops.—Rotation.

Seeding : Importance of proper seeding.—Preparation of seed grain.—

Proper covering up of seeds.—Conditions favorable to proper germination.

Various Crops : Wheat.—Barley.—Oats.—Buckwheat.—Potatoes.—Indian corn.—Beans.—Root plants.—Tobacco.

Fodder Plants : Timothy.—Red-top.—Rye-grass.—Brome-grass.—Orchard-grass.—Fescue.—Meadow-grass.—Lupin.—Clover.—Sainfoin.—Fox-tail grass.—Sunflowers.—Care to be given to meadows and pastures.—Hay-making.—Green fodder.—Ensilage and silos.

Raising of Cattle : Breeding.—Principles.—Improvement of breeds.—Choice of Sires.—Horses.—Horned Cattle.—Pigs.—Sheep.—Poultry.

Feeding of Cattle : Rations for maintenance ; for production.—Proportionate rations for maintenance.—Alimentary principles.—Principles of rations.—Variability of composition, of preservation and of digestibility of fodders.—Beverages.

Concentrated production : How to increase consumption.—How to facilitate digestion.—How to hasten absorption.—How to promote assimilation.—Milk production.—Meat production.—Fattening of swine.—Butter and cheese.—Ice-House.—Lessons in arithmetic.—Farm book-keeping.

Fruit-tree Culture : Choice of plants.—Selection and preparation of the soil.—Care after planting.—Apple, plum, cherry, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry and currant culture.—Different diseases of fruit trees and remedies to be applied.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

To learn the trade of the farmer, all the students under the direction of our farm foreman took part in the general work of the farm : ploughing, harrowing, seeding, rolling, fencing, ditching, pruning trees, carting and spreading manure, making composts, working in orchard and nursery, cultivating root-plants and tobacco, hay-making, harvesting of root-plants and other products of the farm, ensilage, care of cattle, chopping fodder,

preparing food for cattle, the proper keeping of stables, threshing and cleaning grain, preparing seed-grain, carting fire-wood, repairing harness and working vehicles, butter-making.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE GRANT

The grant of two thousand five hundred dollars received by the school from the Government this year was expended as follows :

Director and assistant-director	\$ 450 00
Farm foreman	400 00
Butter-maker.....	260 00
Students' board.....	800 00
Foreman of workshop.....	50 00
Servants.....	125 00
Heating and lighting.....	75 00
Rent of buildings and land.....	180 00
Water.....	20 00
Linen, washing and repairs.....	110 00
News-papers and printing.....	30 00
	\$2,500 00

FARM.

Meadows.....	230 arpents.
Wheat.....	8 "
Barley.....	3 "
Peas.....	2½ "
Oats.....	72 "
Green fodder (lentils, horse-beans, Indian-corn).	8 "
Potatoes.....	10½ "
Kitchen garden, tobacco and various root-plants	5 "

RESULTS OBTAINED.

Hay.....	39,000 bundles.
Wheat.....	240 bushels.
Barley.....	66 "

Peas.....	48	"
Oats.....	1,950	"
Green Fodders.....	100	tons.
Potatoes.....	1,400	bushels.
Root plants.....	1,600	"
Onions.....	30	"
Tomatoes.....	10	"
Leeks.....	500	lbs.
Pumpkins.....	1,500	"
Parsley, Chervil. &c.....	325	"
Celery.....	150	"
Tobacco.....	60	"
Cabbage.....	2,000	"
Fruits.....	500	gallons.

FARM STOCK.

HORSES.

A Percberon mare.—Two half-bred mares.—Ten Canadian horses.—
A two year old filly.—A yearling colt.—Two yearling fillies.

HORNED CATTLE.

Thoroughbred Ayrshires... ..	Cows.....	69	} 105
" "	2 year old heifers.....	13	
" "	1 "	6	
" "	Bulls	8	
" "	Yearling calves.....	14	
Canadian cows.....			3
Grade cows.....			5

 113

SWINE.

Thoroughbred Berkshires.....	Boars	3
" "	Sows	8
" "	Porklings	15
Chester White.....	Boar	1

"	Sows	2
Yorkshire	Boar	1
Mixed breeds		75

106

SHEEP.

Thoroughbred Cotswolds	Rams	2
"	Ewes	10
Shropshire	Rams	1
"	Ewes	7

20

EXPERIMENTS

We made experiments this year in the cultivation of barley with different chemical fertilizers and barnyard manure. The soil chosen for these experiments was a sandy clay, of average richness which bore a crop of oats last year.

We divided a certain part of the field into eight parcels or plots of 240 square feet each, and each having a numbered picket.

The superphosphate of lime and the chloride of potassium were applied on the 25th. May, immediately followed by a harrowing. The seeding was done on the 20th. June. The nitrate of soda and barnyard manure were applied and turned only after the last harrowing. The manures were distributed as follows :

Plot No. 1, the test plot, received no manure; plot No. 2 received 6 lbs of superphosphate of lime and 3 lbs of nitrate of soda; plot No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chloride of potassium and 3 lbs of nitrate of soda; plot No. 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chloride of potassium and 6 lbs of superphosphate of lime; plot No. 5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chloride of potassium, 6 lbs of superphosphate of lime and 3 lbs of nitrate of soda; plot No. 6, 300 lbs of barnyard manure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of chloride of potassium, 6 lbs of superphosphate of lime and 3 lbs of nitrate of soda; plot No 7, 300 lbs of barnyard manure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chloride of potassium and 6 lbs of superphosphate of lime; and plot No. 8, 300 lbs of barnyard manure.

In the fall, we separated and carefully weighed the crop from each of the plots, when the following results were obtained :

EXPLANATORY TABLE OF THE ABOVE EXPERIMENTS

Without manure. Test plot.	lbs	Straw and chaff. 10½ lbs.	Grain. 5½ lbs.	1
Superphosphate of lime. Nitrate of soda.	6 3	Straw and chaff. 13¼ lbs.	Grain. 8 lbs	2
Chloride of potassium. Nitrate of soda.	1½ 3	Straw and chaff. 14 lbs.	Grain. 10 lbs.	3
Chloride of potassium. Superphosphate of lime.	1½ 6	Straw and chaff. 12½ lbs.	Grain. 8¾ lbs.	4
Chloride of potassium. Superphosphate of lime. Nitrate of soda.	1½ 6 3	Straw and chaff. 14¾ lbs.	Grain. 10½ lbs.	5
Barnyard manure. Chloride of potassium. Superphosphate of lime. Nitrate of soda.	300 1½ 6 3	Straw and chaff. 19 lbs.	Grain. 13¾ lbs.	6
Barnyard manure. Chloride of potassium. Superphosphate of lime.	300 1½ 6	Straw and chaff. 15½ lbs.	Grain. 11¼ lbs.	7
Barnyard manure.	300	Straw and chaff. 13½ lbs.	Grain. 9½ lbs.	8

OTHER CULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

1. Cultivation of wheat with superphosphate of lime.
2. Cultivation of oats with ground bones.
3. Cultivation of oats with superphosphate.
4. Cultivation of oats with ground bones and wood ashes.

These different experiments should supply us with valuable information. All the students have followed the various cultural experiments with interest and taken an active part therein.

The exhibits sent on to your department by the Agricultural School for the Paris Universal Exhibition which were prepared by the students, have won for us the honor of receiving from the Canadian Committee at that exhibition a certificate of gold medal diploma awarded to the Canadian Government for its exhibit of cereals, which certificate attests that we were among the principal exhibitors of these products.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL.

Superior—Rev. Dominique Pelletier.

Procurator—Rev. Elzéar Dionne.

Professor—Rev. Joseph Richard.

Director—Rev. A. S. Deschènes.

Assistant-Director—Mr. Elz. Alf. Dupont, deacon.

Farm foremen—Mr. Alfred Ouellet and Mr. A. Fortin.

Butter-makers—Messrs. Eug. Jalbert and A. St-Pierre.

Foreman of workshop—Mr. Thomas Raymond.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. DESCHÈNES, PRIEST.

REPORT OF THE COMPTON MODEL FARM

HON F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1900-1901.

The first part of the month of July 1900, was so wet that hay making did not commence here until the 19th, a very late date for this part of the country. The crop was an average one but the increasing numbers of cattle made the price high.

Straw, which a few years ago was looked upon as only good for bedding, is now, I may say, entirely consumed by the cattle in conjunction with turnips and ensilage.

The cultivation of Indian corn for ensilage is increasing every year. Farmers who a few years ago told me they would not have a silo on their farms are now feeding ensilage in winter with good results and increasing the fertility of their land. Clover is also more extensively sown than in former years.

We are still in want of far larger accommodation for our crops and stock.

On the 21st November last we had a very high wind that blew away several feet off the roof of the cow barn. I had to have it immediately repaired to prevent the hay and grain from being damaged. We should be in a position to be able to cut the straw we use for bedding, thus saving largely both in straw and manure.

My old seeder being out of date, I sold it and bought a drill seeder this spring, which I find works remarkably well on this land; we save one half the seed, and the crop so far shows no signs of lodging, which grain is so subject to on this land.

The crop of 1900 turned out very well, the yield being an average one

with the exception of mangolds which did not do as well as usual, but the quality was good and they kept well during the winter and I was still feeding them to the cows when they were turned to pasture.

Our permanent pasture is by no means satisfactory ; it has grown to moss and should be ploughed up and part of our arable land fenced off for pasture so as to get some returns from the land.

There are several portions of arable land which require draining ; they spoil the look of the farm and the return from the land is very small ; the expense of tile draining these small pieces would not be great, and would give the pupils an opportunity of seeing how the work is done.

My garden is beginning to be productive, supplying me with asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries &c. The orchard is also beginning to bear, a few trees having apples this year.

I would like to feed a few bullocks every winter, so as to show the pupils how to fatten cattle, but as things are at present with so limited accommodation in the barns it is impossible to do so. We have plenty of fodder.

We have had about the same number of pupils throughout the year ; in the winter we get a great many who wish to learn buttermaking, in the spring they take situations as assistant butter makers &c., and leave us when they are getting to be of some use, and are able to earn wages.

Mr. John Ewing has given lectures throughout the year on the following subjects :—The Soils, Tillage and Underdraining, Manure and Fertilizer, Preparation of the soil for seed, Organic and Inorganic Substances defined, Composition of the Atmosphere and Water, Food for Plants and Animals, Forms, divisions and structure of Plants, Restoration of exhausted soils, Animals and artificial fertilizers, Vegetable and mineral fertilizers, Subsoiling, Rotation of crops, Different breeds of animals, Plants as living things, Matter, Bodies, Solids, Liquids and Gases, Animals, the different breeds.

Mr. Ewing has also made the pupils write papers on the various subjects of the lectures.

The creamery has continued to run throughout the entire year, and the returns have been good. We were obliged to put in a new churn and butter worker, our old one being worn out. We find the combined churn and worker fairly satisfactory. I am told by experienced creamery men that the ordinary life of a churn and worker is three years; as ours lasted three years and a half we cannot complain. We also had to put a new floor in the separating room; the continued use of steam and hot water to keep the floors clean wears them out.

I endeavour to keep everything in good order and up to date, as far as possible.

I have had various enquiries from different sources on cultivation of crops of all kinds. I have had much pleasure in replying to these, which I think has been appreciated.

Our experimental orchard and fruit station has got to such large proportions that we are greatly in need of a good gardener; as we have to keep the land under cultivation for a few years more, it entails a good deal of expense, especially in seasons such as this and last year; it being so wet makes it almost impossible to keep down the weeds; when seeded down to hay the expense will of course be nominal.

Last winter I drew out manure and spread it on the snow where we have ensilage corn. I continued to draw and spread until the snow got so deep I was obliged to stop. The difference in the corn crop where the manure was spread this spring and last winter is now quite perceptible, the latter being far the best. Whether the crop will ultimately be better I can only determine when it is cut this autumn; at present it is certainly further advanced.

I will have double the quantity of hay this year that we had six years ago, with more grain and ensilage; with the small buildings we have it is impossible to get the crop in, consequently I have to stack a large proportion. I had hay over from last year, also some ensilage and could winter a good many more cattle if we had only the place to put them. I put up a small shed where we kept some 8 young cattle during the winter; they did well. It is earnestly to be hoped that a new barn will be erected

soon, as the loss sustained by stacking the crop is large over and above the expense of moving it during the winter to the barns.

A cheese factory has been built $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here by a syndicate ; it will take a certain proportion of the milk now brought to the creamery here.

A certain class of farmers prefer turning their milk into cheese instead of butter ; there is a good deal of loss to those who have high testing butter fat cows, as the same price is paid at a cheese factory for low testing as high testing milk, which is the opposite at a creamery as patrons are paid by the butter fat.

I think, we are in need of an inspector at our creamery who might give us new ideas and keep us posted.

I herewith send statement of receipts and disbursements for year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN LEMOYNE,

Director.

Compton Model Farm,

Compton

2nd., Aug., 1901.

1900-1901

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FARM, HOUSE AND CREAMERY FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 1ST, 1901.

RECEIPTS

Farm.

Government annual grant..... \$ 4,500 00

Milk sent to creamery.....	830 17
Cows sold for beef.....	224 25
Pigs	685 31
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,239 73</u>

House.

Board-students.....	<u>\$ 314 88</u>
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Creamery.

Butter making.....	\$ 3,329 98
Tubs.....	13 40
Refrigerator bonus.....	25 00
Total	<u>\$ 3,368 38</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Farm.

J. M. LeMoyné, principal.....	\$ 900 00
E. Bjorkelunde, foreman.....	404 80
J. Loveland, teamster.....	330 00
Cattleman.....	187 50
Hired laborers.....	335 56
Feed, straw, etc.....	1,022 72
Implements, harness, etc.....	490 56
General store bill.....	161 04
Carpenter.....	141 65
Tin and blacksmith.....	86 72
Light and fuel.....	96 95
Live stock.....	73 00
Periodicals, stationery, etc.....	63 84
Freight and express.....	69 09
Postage, telephone, etc.....	34 60
Insurance.....	18 00
J. Ewing, lecturer.....	29 80
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,445 23</u>

House.

Servants.....	\$ 504 53
Groceries, etc	475 26
Butcher.....	508 37
Baker.....	65 16
Sundries.....	171 16
Furnishings.....	43 82
Freight and express.....	26 94
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,795 24</u>

Creamery.

H. W. Parry, buttermaker.....	\$ 500 00
Assistant.....	177 55
Tubs and boxes.....	449 80
Fuel.....	384 05
Supplies, oil, etc.....	261 48
Salt.....	76 00
Repairs.....	82 65
Ice.....	29 76
Teams drawing slabs.....	168 37
Freight and express.....	125 59
Insurance.....	121 64
Rebate to Patrons.....	392 25
	<u>\$ 2,769 14</u>

OKA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT 1900-1901.

HON. F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
 Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of the Oka Agricultural School for the year 1900-1901.

PUPILS.

61 pupils attended the School during the year ending 30th June 1901.

NAMES AND SURNAMES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENTRY.		DATE OF LEAVING.	
Houle Joseph.....	St-Jean d'Eschailions...	19 July	1898...	23 July	1900
Wadelle Charles.....	Montreal.....	1 August	1898...	22 "	1900
Adam Eugène.....	Montreal.....	18 March	1899...	23 "	1900
Bonneau Ernest.....	St-David de Levis.....	9 June	1899...	25 March	1901
Lavigne Gustave.....	Montreal.....	22 "	1869...		P
Lemieux Armand.....	Montreal.....	22 "	1899...	23 March	1901
Bonneville Albert.....	St-Rémi.....	27 "	1899...	19 February	1901
Rousseau Léonard.....	Thetford Mines.....	28 "	1899...	18 January	1901
Fortier Georges.....	" "	2 August	1899...		P
Prudhomme Joseph.....	Montreal.....	19 "	1899...	3 February	1901
Bonneau Amédée.....	St-David de Levis.....	1 September	1899...	25 March	1901
Caseneuve Eugène.....	Montreal.....	6 "	1899...	6 July	1900
Cinq-Mars Jean-Baptiste.....	"	23 "	1899...	22 August	1900
De Lorgeril Louis.....	Cambour (France).....	27 "	1899...	3 July	1900
MacDonald George.....	Glengarry (Ontario).....	22 January	1900...	3 "	1900
Demers Adolphe.....	Chapeau.....	14 February	1900...	20 "	1900
Demers Eugène.....	Pembroke (Ontario).....	8 March	1900...	26 "	1900
Neilson George.....	Deschambault.....	30 April	1900...	23 "	1901
Caty Raoul.....	Montreal.....	3 May	1900...	11 January	1901
Chouinard François.....	"	7 "	1900...		P
Peyrusse Léger.....	Lotbiniere.....	16 "	1900...	6 February	1901
Lespérance Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	28 "	1900...	26 July	1901
Genest Joseph.....	"	20 August	1900...	23 February	1901
Casgrain Léonce.....	L'Islet.....	23 "	1900...		P
Pageau Dollard.....	Montreal.....	23 "	1900...	5 April	1901
Beaulieu Emile.....	St-Jean d'Iberville.....	13 September	1900...	21 February	1901
Tranchemontagne Stanislas.....	Montreal.....	20 "	1900...		P
Meunier Pardime.....	St-Isidore.....	22 "	1900...	24 Sept.	1900
Bourdua Louis.....	Varennes (Vercheres).....	25 "	1900...		P
Lebeau Edouard.....	St-Joseph d'Ely.....	25 "	1900...		P
Pelletier Adélar.....	St-Marcel de L'Islet.....	25 "	1900...		P
Laplante Narzal.....	Waterloo.....	25 "	1900...	31 Dec.	1900
Marien Joséphat.....	St-Henri de Mascouche.....	25 "	1900...	5 April	1901
Morin Arthur.....	St-Jean de Matha.....	26 "	1900...		P
Robert Joseph.....	St-Bruno.....	26 "	1900...	31 Dec.	1900
Sénécal Adalbert.....	"	26 "	1900...	15 October	1900
L'Hérault Joseph.....	St-Valerien.....	26 "	1900...	21 Dec.	1900
Chevrier Edmond.....	Rigaud.....	27 "	1900...	10 Nov.	1900
Lunny John.....	Montreal.....	27 "	1900...		P
Lazure Emile.....	Paquetteville (Compton).....	27 "	1900...	29 January	1901
Allard Jacob.....	Maria (Bonaventure).....	28 "	1900...		P
Lecours Joseph.....	Ste-Cécile de Milton.....	3 October	1900...	18 October	1900
Casgrain Alphonse.....	L'Islet.....	12 "	1900...	15 "	1900
Robert Joseph.....	Boucherville.....	13 "	1900...	21 Dec.	1900
Halley Adolphe.....	St-David de Lévis.....	13 "	1900...	16 February	1901
Bolduc Auguste.....	St-Michel de Bellechasse.....	5 November	1900...	18 January	1901
Dupuis Hyacinthe.....	La Prairie.....	20 "	1900...	16 "	1901
Du Réau Paul.....	Beaupréau (France).....	1 December	1900...		P
Laroque René.....	Montreal.....	14 January	1901...	5 March	1901
Savary Charles.....	Ottawa.....	8 December	1901...		P
Morin Honoré.....	St-Henri de Mascouche.....	22 January	1901...		P
Prévost Alphonse.....	Sorel.....	23 "	1901...		P
Denis Albert.....	Waterloo.....	10 February	1901...		P
Chaput Gaston.....	Montreal.....	28 "	1901...		P
Duchesneau Remégilde.....	"	22 March	1901...		P
Deserres Adrien.....	"	11 May	1901...		P
Babin Joseph.....	Port-Joli (L'Islet).....	22 "	1901...		P
De Lorimier Rodolphe.....	Oka.....	22 "	1901...		P
Belanger Antonio.....	Montreal.....	29 "	1901...		P
Johnston John.....	Sorel.....	30 "	1901...	6 June	1901
Cataphar Pierre.....	Montreal.....	23 "	1901...		P

23 young men were present on the 30th June.

Farm

The farm comprises:

Of timber.....	290	Acres
In course of clearing.....	306	"
Under field culture.....	381	"
In vineyard, kitchen-garden, orchard and nursery.....	52	"
Total.....	1029	"

The different crops during the year were as follows :

Oats.....	106	Acres
Indian Corn.....	20	"
Buckwheat.....	10	"
Barley.....	6	"
Potatoes.....	10	"
Swedish turnips.....	3	"
Beans.....	10	"
Onions.....	3	"
Asparagus.....	1	"

The cow stables contain :

Jersey breed :	Cows.....	5	5
Breton Breed :	{ Cows.....	3	
	{ Heifers.....	4	
	{ Calves.....	2	
	{ Bull.....	1	
		<u>7</u>	7
Canadian Breed :	{ Cows.....	15	
	{ Heifers.....	8	
	{ Calves.....	6	
	{ Bull.....	1	
		<u>30</u>	30

Ayrshire Breed :	{	Heifers.. .. .	8	
		Calves.....	2	
		Bulls	2	
			<hr/>	
			12	12
Grade :	{	Cows	18	
		Heifers.. .. .	40	
		Calves.....	35	
			<hr/>	
			154	154
Total : Cattle.....				<hr/>
				208

The horse stables actually accommodate :

Percherons :	{	Stallion.....	1	
		Mares.....	3	
		Filly	1	
			<hr/>	
			5	5
Grades :	{	Horses	12	
		Colts.....	4	
			<hr/>	
			16	16
Total, horses.....				<hr/>
				21

In the piggery are :

Berkshire Breed :	{	Boar.....	1	
		Sows.....	18	
		Shoats	33	
			<hr/>	
			52	52
Yorkshire Breed :	{	Boar.....	1	
		Sows.....	8	
		Shoats.....	43	
			<hr/>	
			52	52

Chester White Breed :	{	Boar.....	1	
		Sows.....	9	
		Shoats.....	42	
			<u>52</u>	52
		Grade animals.....	89	89
		Total, Swine.....		<u>245</u>

In the sheepfold there are :

Shropshire Breed :	{	Rams.....	5	
		Ewes.....	50	
		Young Rams....	19	
		Ewe Lambs.....	18	
			<u>92</u>	92
Grade animals :	{	Ewes.....	25	
		Ewe Lambs.....	11	
		Young Rams....	14	
			<u>50</u>	50
		Total, Sheep.....		<u>142</u>

The poultry-house contains :

Geese.....	13
Turkeys.....	52
Fowls.....	350

The apiary contains 120 hives.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

The theoretical course covers three years and comprises :

1. Agriculture in all its branches.
2. The dairy industry (milk, butter, cheese).
3. Apiculture.

-
4. The elements of botany with extended details respecting plants generally cultivated and those noxious to agriculture.
 5. The elements of zoology applied especially to farm stock.
 6. Agricultural book keeping.
 7. Wine and cider making.

We deem it needless to here reproduce the detailed programme of the courses, which appeared in the reports for 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Each item of the programme is developed daily in class by the professor and the students, after class, receive an autographic summary of the subjects treated.

They learn the substance of these summaries and have to answer the questions relating thereto.

The entirety of the courses forms, in autography, three volumes of five to six hundred pages each.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION

During their attendance at the school, the students must be successively attached to the different departments of the farm to acquire the practical knowledge which every good farmer should possess and they take part in the different works.

This year, five of our young people devoted themselves specially to kitchen-gardening.

Four others, anxious to become butter and cheese makers later on, were attached almost exclusively to the creamery.

I have the honor to be,
Your respectful and devoted servant,
For the Revd. Father Abbot,

G. BORON,
Professor of the School.

URSULINE MONASTERY, ROBERVAL

TO THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec.

Sir,

The annual report of the farm of the Ursulines at Roberval and of their school of house-keeping, which I have the honor to submit for the year 1899-1900, differs but little from those of previous years. Our constant aim is to endeavor to attain the maximum of dairy products with the least possible expenditure; we follow the same rotation and the same system of tillage and we continue to try to form our herd by selection, a slow process, it is true, but one more in keeping with our financial position.

The products of the farm, during the year expired, were inferior to those of previous years, which we attribute to the drought in the months of May and June. Still, we managed to suitably winter 4 horses, 20 horned cattle and 4 sheep. The yield of milk was 63,081 lbs, which gave 2,653 lbs of butter with an average of 10 cows.

We highly appreciate ensilage for the feeding of stock during stabling; used in moderation and mixed beforehand with good straw and a little ground grain, it constitutes a very healthy and palatable food for cattle. In general, the appearance and health of our milk cows, all registered Canadians, are all that could be desired. I trust that these few lines sum up sufficiently our modest agricultural operations to give you a fair idea of them.

HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL.

This branch of our institution appears to us to be more and more appreciated, judging from the large number of applications which we receive in advance.

The number of pupils, who attended the school of housekeeping this year was 22 and the average attendance 18. Generally speaking, the application and industry of the pupils are satisfactory; the most difficult task is to break them into habits of order and economy; they acquire these, however, in time and with the good will which they manifest.

Our programme is now well enough known that I may dispense with its repetition here. But it may not be useless to recall that, in general, we must begin with the simplest elements in the case of first year pupils. Consequently those, who are only one year here, cannot become very proficient either in theory or practice. It is not sufficient to attend the school of housekeeping to be a good housekeeper, unless there be special abilities, such as we meet occasionally.

The first year pupils, who do not profit by the favor granted to them, are not admitted the second year.

There are special prizes accorded at the close of the year for each branch of the programme. These prizes are provided by the Institution. We have, however, received from one of the former pupils of the school of housekeeping a splendid volume intended for this department ; perhaps, the day is not distant when a medal will be accorded to the most deserving pupil.

NAMES OF THE PUPILS WHO ATTENDED THE SCHOOL OF HOUSE-KEEPING.

Miss	Marie-Louise Girard.....	St-Gédéon.
"	Lauréane St-Gelais.....	Roberval.
"	Mathilde Lavoie.....	"
"	Bernadette Prevost.....	L'ange Gardien.
"	Eva Bouchard.....	Roberval.
"	Jeanne Dorval.....	Grand'Mère.
"	Laura Dionne.....	St-Félicien.
"	Bernadette Houle.....	St-Jean Deschaillons.
"	Gracia Perron.....	Mistassini.
"	Emelda Lavoie.....	"
"	Berthe Giroux.....	St-Prime.
"	Démerise Villeneuve.....	"
"	Marguerite Gauthier.....	Lake Bouchette.
"	Maria Laforêt.....	Chambord.
"	Alice Samson.....	St-Pierre Rivière du Sud.
"	Jeanne Poitras.....	Roberval.
"	Rosanna Guillemet.....	St-Prime.
"	Lucie Ménard.....	Mistassini.
"	Diana St-Gelais.....	Roberval.
"	Claudia Dubois.....	St-Jérôme.
"	Lucia Fortin.....	Métapedia.

Believe me to be, with deep respect

Your very humble servant

SISTER ST. RAPHAEL

Superioress.

URSULINE MONASTERY,
Roberval, 10th June, 1901.

ST. HYACINTHE DAIRY SCHOOL

HONORABLE F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the report of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School for the year ended the 30th June, 1901.

Hoping that the conclusions of this report will be pleasing to you, I beg to remain

Your most respectful

And devoted servant,

EM. CASTEL.

The Board of Management of the St-Hyacinthe Dairy School has the honor to submit :—

To the Honorable S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa ;

To the Honorable F. G. M. Dechene, Commissioner of Agriculture, at Quebec ;

And to the Dairymen's Association of the province of Quebec—the following report of the operations of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School for the year 1900-1901.

By decision of the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's Association, dated the 15th February, 1901, Mr. J. N. Lemieux, of St. Hyacinthe, director of the Dairymen's Association, was appointed to replace Mr J. de L Taché as representative of the Association on the Board of Management of the School.

The courses of the Dairy School opened on the 19th November, 1900 and closed on the 30th April, 1901. 8 series of courses were organized in which 228 pupils took part: 103 butter and 125 cheese-makers. Thirty-two (32) candidates for inspectorships passed their examinations; 3 received their final diploma and 5 a provisional certificate.

The number of butter-makers was in a very marked way equal to the average of the eight previous years; while that of the cheese-makers was a sixth less than the average, but larger than that of the three last years.

As already noted, it is during the months of January, February and March that the courses draw the largest attendance and the seven-tenths of the pupils came in to the four courses given during those three months. For two courses of that period over 50 applications were received, which compels the Board to again insist upon the necessity of enlarging the creamery and cheese factory accommodation as quickly as possible.

The following is a table of the attendance at the courses since their opening in 1892:

COURSES	BUTTER	CHEESE	TOTAL
1892-93.....	60	154.....	214
1893-94.....	98	170.....	268
1894-95.....	59.....	253.....	312
1895-96.....	102.....	172.....	274
1896-97.....	147.....	155.....	302
1897-98.....	82.....	105.....	187
1898-99.....	170.....	82.....	252
1899-00.....	129.....	103.....	232
1900-01.....	103.....	125.....	228
Total of the 9 years.....	950	1319	2269
Average	106	146	252

The Board would also recall the necessity of having the exterior of the School repainted without delay.

The Board would call the attention of the Honorable Ministers and the Association to the fact that during the thaw last spring an extensive

landslide occurred in the immediate vicinity of the School. This accident was reported at the time to the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture at Quebec. The engineer of the Department, sent on the ground, must have made a report of his visit. On its part, the Board examined the ground and estimated at about five hundred dollars the cost of the works that it would be advisable to get done. It would be desirable to take the matter into consideration in order that these works, if decided upon, may be executed before the winter sets in.

RECEIPTS	CASH	STATEMENTS	TOTALS
Output, summer 1900-1901.....	1071.87	Quebec.....	1071 87
“ Winter 1900	260.69		260.69
Federal Grant.....	2000.00		2000.00
Provincial Grant.....		3000.00	3000.00
Association advances.....	609 55		609,55
	<u>3882.11</u>	<u>3000.00</u>	<u>6882.11</u>
EXPENSES			
Shortage 1st July 1900.	397.61		397.61
Factory furnishings.....	260.66		260.66
Water, heating and lighting.	650.32	75.00	725.32
Washing, cleaning and sundries..	385.60		385.60
Office expenses.....	117.58	80.00	197.58
Salaries.....	627.21	2093 66.	2720.87
Annuity.....		679.34	679.34
Annual charges.....	98.00.	72.00	170.00
Utensils, apparatus and inst.....	929.05		929.05
Freight and carting.....	98.10		98.10
Sundries.....	317.98		317 98
	<u>3882.11</u>	<u>3000.00</u>	<u>6882.11</u>

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. C. CHAPAIS, President of the Board.

EM. CASTEL, Secretary of the School.

QUEBEC, 24th. October, 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE F. G. M.-DECHÈNE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of the operations of the farmers' clubs and the agricultural societies for the year ended on the 31st. December, 1900, together with a copy of the proceedings of the three meetings of the Council of Agriculture held during the last fiscal year.

The number of clubs is on the increase; 539 were at work this year and their programmes of operations were very satisfactory, especially as they tended to the development of the dairy industry. To attain this object, most of the clubs acquired registered bulls and improved agricultural implements, which otherwise could not have been procured by the parish, and, in addition, held competitions in green fodders and also in dairy cows.

The latter competition, to encourage the organization of which your department has offered a special grant, proved very popular; 88 agricultural societies, under the control of this department, applied for this premium. The competitors were numerous and the results obtained very satisfactory.

At its meetings of the 23rd and 24th January and 12th June, 1901, the Council of Agriculture devoted its attention especially to the improvement of the different breeds of stock and its new regulations seem to have been very favorably appreciated by the agricultural societies of the province. Some of them took advantage of the offers made them and relinquished the holding of exhibitions to avail themselves of the new regulation of the Council which enabled them to abandon all the other compulsory exhibitions, provided that they devoted their funds to the purchase of sires. Several societies are already in possession of valuable stallions which give complete satisfaction and, relying on the information asked from me on the subject, I have every reason to believe that several other societies will next year adopt the purchase of stallions as their programme of operation.

I beg to say, in conclusion that the various agricultural associations under the control of your Department have done excellent work and that they are more and more appreciated.

Your obedient servant,

OCTAVE OUELLETTE,

Sec. of the Council of Agriculture.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION
IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901.**

ARGENTEUIL

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.	Robert Watson..	Geneva.....	G. J. Walker..	Laclute.

ARTHABASKA

Agricultural Society.	Jos. D. Morin.....	D' Auteuil	Louis Lavergne.....	Arthabaskaville.
Farmers' Clubs				
Municipality of				
Chénier	Jos. Cantin.....	St-Patrick's Hill	F. V. Lessard.....	St-Patrick's Hill.
Chester East.....	Thos. Coriveau	Ste-Hélène de Chester.....	Olivide Desjets.....	Ste-Hélène de Chester.
Chester West.....	Grégoire Lafontaine.....	St-Paul de Chester.....	Alf. Lafontaine.....	St-Paul de Chester.
Tingwick.....	J. O. Adams	Castlebar.....	G. E. Adams.....	Castlebar.
Warwick.....	R. Beaumier	Warwick.....	Rémi Hamel.....	Warwick.
Parish of				
N.-D. St-Rosaire	Alf. Pratte.....	St-Rosaire.....	Rev. J. O. Melançon	St-Rosaire.
St-Albert de Warwick	Pierre Renaud	St-Albert.....	Albert Lainesse.....	St-Albert.
St-Clotilde de Horton.....	Rev. Edm. P. de Courval.....	Ste-Clotilde.....	Léon Gélinas.....	Ste-Clotilde.
St-Elizabeth de Warwick.....	Rev. P. G. Béliveau.....	D' Auteuil.....	J. D. Morin.....	D' Auteuil.
St-Eusèbe de Stanfold.....	Philias Sylvain	Stanfold.....	Azade Pellerin	Stanfold.
St-Louis de Stanfold	Nap. Parent	Blanford.....	Alph. Provancher	Blanford.
St-Norbert d' Arthabaska.....	John Turcotte.....	Arthabaska East.....	Pierre Ouellet.....	Arthabaska East.
St-Rémi de Tingwick.....	Alph. Saucier.....	St-Rémi de Tingwick.....	Norbert Ouellet.....	St-Rémi de Tingwick.
St-Valère de Bulstrode.....	Dolphis Vignesault.....	St-Valère de Bulstrode.....	Joseph Trudel.....	St-Valère de Buis:rode.
Ste-Victoire d' Arthabaska.....	Octave Labbé.....	Victoriaville.....	Aug. Bourbonneau.....	Victoriaville.

BAGOT

Agricultural Society.....	Félix Dandenaault.....	St-Simon.....	P. S. Beaugard.....	St-Liboire.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Ste-Christine.....	Geo. Préfontaine.....	Ste-Christine.....	J. P. Morin.....	Ste-Christine.
St-Dominique.....	Elie Beaudry.....	St-Dominique.....	L. J. Dubois.....	St-Dominique.
St-Ephrem d'Upton.....	Cyrille Cardin.....	St-Ephrem d'Upton.....	Pierre Faifard.....	St-Ephrem d'Upton.
St-Hélène.....	Joseph Massé.....	St-Hélène de Bagot.....	Joseph Benoit.....	St-Hélène de Bagot.
St-Hugues.....	F. X. Bellehumeur.....	Cavignac.....	Adélaïde Laperte.....	St-Hugues.
St-Nazaire d'Acton.....	Rev. A. V. Roy.....	St-Nazaire.....	L. de G. Daigneault.....	St-Nazaire.
St-Pie.....	Mathias Gauthier.....	St-Pie.....	J. B. Bathalon.....	St-Pie.
St-Rosalie.....	Chs Tanguay, fils.....	St-Rosalie.....	Alfred Dufresne.....	St-Rosalie.
St-Simon.....	Olivier Lincoourt.....	St-Simon.....	Rév. F. Pratte.....	St-Simon.
St-Théodore d'Acton.....	Téles. Picard.....	St-Théodore d'Acton.....	Rémi Gauthier.....	St-Théodore d'Acton.

BEAUCE

Agricultural Society, Div. A.....	Rémi Bolduc.....	St-François.....	Wm. Lessard.....	St-Joseph.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Adstock-North.....	S. L. Dubreuil.....	St-Méthode.....	Jos. Marois.....	St-Méthode.
Aylmer.....	Rvd. P. Meunier.....	St-Sébastien de Beauce.....	Ls. Paradis.....	St-Sébastien de Beauce.
Broughton.....	Rvd. J. O. D. Naud.....	East Broughton.....	Vital Jacques.....	East Broughton.
Ditchfield and Spaulding.....	G. d'Orsonneus.....	Agnès.....	H. d'Orsonneus.....	Agnès.
Gayhurst-South.....	Arcadius Fortier.....	St-Samuel de Gayhurst.....	Alph. Couture.....	St-Samuel de Gayhurst.
Lambton.....	Alphée Deveau.....	Lambton.....	C. E. Godbout.....	Lambton.
Shenly.....	Thos. Beaudoin.....	St-Honoré.....	Honoré Grégoire.....	St-Honoré.
St-Côme de Kennebec.....	Etienne Cartier.....	Linrière.....	J. E. Létourneau.....	Linrière.
Parish of				
Saints-Anges.....	Thos. Turcotte.....	Saints-Anges.....	Phil. Grégoire.....	Saints-Anges.
St-Augustin de Woburn.....	Louis Poulin.....	Channay.....	Rvd. L. A. O. Huart.....	Channay.
St-Benoit Labre.....	Léger Loubier.....	St-Benoit L.....	Edmond Raucour.....	St-Benoit L.
St-Elzéar de Linrière.....	Rvd. Chas. Leclerc.....	St-Elzéar.....	J. P. Guay.....	St-Elzéar.
St-Ephrem de Tring.....	Rvd. L. Morissette.....	St-Ephrem de Tring.....	Jos. Cloutier.....	St-Ephrem de Tring.
St-Evariste de Forsyth.....	Jos. Lachance.....	St-Evariste de Forsyth.....	Jos. Boutin.....	St-Evariste de Forsyth.
St-François.....	C. Quirion.....	St-François de B.....	Nap Mathieu.....	St-François de Beauce.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901. — *Cont.*

BEAUCE.—*Continued.*

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
St-Frédéric	Rvd. J. E. Martin	St-Frédéric	Noël Roy	St-Frédéric.
St Georges	Jos. Veilleux	St-George de B.	Jos. Gilbert	St-George East.
St-Joseph de la Nve. Beauce.	Thos. Doyon	St-Joseph	Alph. Tardif	St-Joseph.
St-Marie de la Nve. Beauce.	Clovis Mercier	La Beauce	Rvd. J. E. Feultant	La Beauce.
St-Pierre de Broughton	Rvd. F. L. Pelletier	W. Broughton	John Doyle	W. Broughton.
St-Séverin	Ach. Lessard	St-Séverin de Beauvillage	Rvd. J. D. H. Michaud	St-Séverin de Beauvillage
St-Victor de Tring	Rvd. J. E. Rouleau	St-Victor de Tring	Arth. Veulleux	St-Victor de Tring.
Mission of				
St-Hilaire de Dorset	Naz. Demers	St-Hilaire	Jos. Morin	St-Hilaire.
St-Ludger	Rvd. T. Soucy	St-Ludger	Jos. Dubé	St-Ludger.

BEAUBARNOIS

Agricultural Society	J.-G. Laurendeau	Beaubarnois	Wilfrid Martin	St-Louis de Gonzague.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Clément de Beaubarnois	Arsène Charlebois	Beaubarnois	L. C. Tassé	Beaubarnois.
St-Louis de Gonzague	Rev. Eugène Desmarais	St-Louis de Gonzague	Wilfrid Martin	St-Louis de Gonzague.
St-Stanislas de Kostka	Horm. Lalonde	St-Stanislas de Kostka	J. G. Marseau	St-Stanislas de Kostka.
St-Timothee	Alp. Julien, (fils)	St-Timothee	L. J. Filiatrault	St-Timothee.

BELLECHASSE

Farmers' Clubs				
Parish of				
N.-D. Auxiliatrice de Buckland.	Joseph Boutin	Buckland	Alphonse Roy	Buckland.
St-Cajetan d'Armagh.	Laurent Boivin	Armagh	Jos. Langlois	Armagh.

BELLECHASSE.—Continued.

St-Charles Borromée.....	Jos. Leduc.....	St-Charles, (rivière)Boyer.....	Eugène Gosselin.....	St-Charles, (riv. Boyer).....
St-Damien.....	Jules Fradet.....	St-Damien de Buckland.....	Nap. Aubin.....	St-Damien de Buckland.....
Sts-Gervais et Protais.....	O. Labrecque.....	St-Gervais.....	Jos. Marquis.....	St-Gervais.....
St-Lazare.....	Louis Labonté.....	St-Lazare.....	Louis Kenneux.....	St-Lazare.....
St-Magloire.....	Rev. Theo. Mercier.....	St-Magloire.....	Emile Provost.....	St-Magloire.....
St-Michel.....	Jean Morrissette.....	St-Michel de Bellechasse.....	Gaudouise Mercier.....	St-Michel de Bellechasse.....
St-Nérée.....	Dom. Lamontagne.....	St-Nérée.....	Rev. J. Ulric East.....	St-Nérée.....
St-Philémon.....	Jos. Fournier.....	La Fayette.....	Louis Turgeon.....	La Fayette.....
St-Valier.....	Rev'd J. A. N. Gouin.....	St-Valier.....	Edmond Ruel.....	St-Valier.....

BERTHIER

Agricultural Society.....	Paul Lavallée (fils).....	Berthierville.....	M. A. L. Arbin.....	Berthierville.....
Farmers' Clubs.....				
Municipality of.....				
Provost.....	Rev. J. E. L. Gagnon.....	St-Zénon.....	Arthur Champagne.....	St-Zénon.....
Parish of.....				
St-Antoine de Lavaltrie.....	Ephrem Pelletier.....	La Valtrie.....	Sim. Martineau.....	Lavaltrie.....
St-Barthélémi de Dusablé.....	F. Adeline Côté.....	St-Barthélémi.....	F. E. Rouleau.....	St-Barthélémi.....
St-Cuthbert.....	Dénis Bélanger.....	St-Cuthbert.....	J. O. B. Lafrenière.....	St-Cuthbert.....
St-Damien de Brandon.....	Léon Gélbourny, fils.....	St-Damien.....	Honorius Zouchier.....	St-Damien.....
St-Gabriel de Brandon.....	Jos. B. Champagne.....	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....	J. E. Archambault.....	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....
St-Genève de Berthier.....	J. O. Gadoury.....	Berthier (en haut).....	Olivier Olivier.....	Berthier (en haut).....
St-Michel des Saints.....	Léandre Ménard.....	St-Michel des Saints.....	J. L. Alex. Ménard (fils).....	St-Michel des Saints.....
St-Norbert.....	Arsène Denis.....	St-Norbert.....	Rod. Ducharme.....	St-Norbert.....
Visitation de l'Isle Dupas.....	H. A. Déry.....	Isle Dupas.....	P. Victor Sylvestre.....	Isle Dupas.....

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901.—Cont.

BONAVENTURE

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Carleton.....	Nicolas Arseneau	Carleton.....	H. J. Martin, M. D	Carleton.
Maria.....	Rev. J. Gagné.....	Maria.....	Thos. J. Mill.....	Maria.
Matapédia	Mathias Blaquière.....	St-Alexis.....	Auguste Trepanier.....	St-Alexis de Matapédia.
New-Richmond.....	John B. Cyr	Little Cascapédia.....	J. E. Aisneau.....	Little Cascapédia.
Port Daniel-East.....	F. X. Chapados	Port Daniel-East.....	George McInnis.....	Port Daniel-East.
Shoobred.	Lazare Fallée.....	Nouvelle.. ..	George Frenette.....	St-Jean l'Évangéliste.
Parish of				
Notre-Dame de Paspébiac.....	Rev. T. C. Duret.....	Paspébiac	P. D. Loisel.....	Paspébiac.
St-Charles de Caplan.....	André Arseneault... ..	Musselyville	Rev. J. D. Dechamplain...	Musselyville.
Mission of				
St-Alphonse de Caplan	Chs. Brinck.....	Musselyville	Victor Ouaret.....	Musselyville.

BROME

Agricultural Society.....	M. D. Edbridge.	Mansonville.....	Geo. F. Hall.....	Brome.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Eastman	Nazaire Bolduc.....	Eastman.....	J. M. Taylor.....	Eastman.
Farnham-East	S. E. Paré	Brigham.....	Dr B. Joannette	Brigham.

CHAMBLY

Cooperative Society of Farmers' Clubs.....	Charles Brunel.....	Chambly Basin.....	Alfred Charron.....	St-Hubert.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Basile le Grand.....	Chs. Lafontaine.....	St-Basile le Grand.....	Aimé Lambert.....	St-Basile le Grand.
St-Bruno de Montarville.....	Fabien Huet.....	St-Bruno.....	Léopold Robert.....	St-Bruno.
St-Famille de Boucherville.....	Toussaint Sicotte.....	Boucherville.....	Dr J. A. Demers.....	Boucherville.
St-Hubert.....	Moise Brosseau.....	St-Hubert.....	Frs. Robert.....	St-Hubert.
St-Joseph de Chambly.....	Chs. Brunelle.....	Chambly Basin.....	Médéric Daignault.....	Chambly Basin.

CHAMPLAIN

Agricultural Societies.....	Joseph Désilets (fils).....	St-Maurice.....	D.-T. Trudel.....	Ste-Genevièvre, Batiscan
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel	Révd V. Villeneuve.....	Valmont.....	Joseph Brunelle.....	Valmont.
Ste-Anne de la Pérade.....	Tarcède Nobert.....	Ste-Anne de la Pérade.....	Enoch Loranger.....	Ste-Anne de la Pérade.
St-Frs-Xavier de Batiscan.....	P. St. Cyr.....	Batiscan.....	Révd P. A. A. Bellemarie.	Batiscan.
St-Jac.....	Révd J. Comeau.....	Vincennes.....	Simon Leveille.....	Vincennes.
St-Maurice.....	Révd Thos Caron.....	St-Maurice.....	Jos. Loranger.....	St-Maurice.
St-Narcisse.....	Ernest Cossette.....	St-Narcisse.....	Jos. V. Beaumier.....	St-Narcisse.
St-Prosper.....	G. Fugère.....	St-Prosper.....	J. D. Tudel.....	St-Prosper.
St-Séverin.....	Rév. P. Proulx.....	Proulxville.....	J. A. Lanouette.....	Proulxville.
St-Stanislas, riv. des Envies.	Henri Trépanier.....	St-Stanislas de Champlain.	Révd Théop. Joyal.....	St-Stanislas, Champlain
St-Thécle.....	Narcisse Perron.....	St-Thécle.....	Médéric Perron.....	St-Thécle.
St-Théophile du Lac.....	Rév. J. P. Boulay.....	Lac à la Tortue.....	L. P. Marchand.....	Lac à la Tortue.
St-Tite.....	Martial Massicotte.....	St-Tite.....	Narcisse Marchand.....	St-Tite.
Visitation de Champlain.....	T. Duval.....	Champlain.....	J. E. Marchand.....	Champlain.

CHARLEVOIX

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society, Division A.	Wm. Blackburn.....	Rivière Mailloux.....	Alfred Cimon.....	Malbaie.
Agricultural Society, Division B.	Léandre Bouchard.....	Baie St-Paul.....	Ths. Tremblay.....	Baie St-Paul.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
L'Ass. de N.-D. des Eboul.	Abraham Gaudreault.....	Les Eboulements.....	Cléophe Côté.....	Les Eboulements...
St-Agnès.....	Rev. Ls. Gagnon.....	Ste-Agnès de Charlevoix...	Ths. Gilbert.....	Ste-Agnès de Charlevoix.
St-Etienne de la Malbaie	Elic Maltais.....	Rivière Mailloux.....	L. A. Boulianne.....	Malbaie.
St-Fidèle de Mont Murray.	Rev. A. N. Parent.....	St-Fidèle.....	Wilbrod Bièreur.....	St-Fidèle.
St-Hilarion de Settrington.	Norbert Coulombe.....	St-Hilarion.....	Antoine Bouchard.....	St-Hilarion.
St-Irénée.....	Jos. Jean.....	St-Irénée.....	J.-B. Gauthier.....	St-Irénée.
St-Louis de l'Isle aux Coudres	Louis Harvey.....	Isle aux Coudres.....	Odilon Degagné.....	Isle aux Coudres.
St-Pierre et P. B. St-Paul.	Jos. Cimon.....	Baie St-Paul.....	Ed. Simard.....	Baie St. Paul.
St-Placide.....	Gilbert Bouchard.....	Clairvaux.....	Jos Côté (Zépp).....	Clairvaux.
St-Siméon.....	Rev'd. Jos. Savard.....	St-Siméon.....	Ls. Tremblay.....	St-Siméon

CHATEAUGUAY

Agricultural Society.....	Théodore Brault.....	Ste-Martine.....	Nap. Mallette.....	Ste-Martine.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Jean Chrysostôme.....	Rev'd L. N. Prévillé.....	St-Chrysostôme.....	Jos. Bénard.....	St-Chrysostôme.
St-Joachim.....	Nap. Bourdon.....	Chateauguay.....	J. P. Laberge.....	Chateauguay.
Ste-Martine.....	East. Bergeron.....	Ste-Martine.....	Nap. Mallette.....	Ste-Martine.
Ste-Philomène.....	Alex. Reid.....	Ste-Philomène.....	C. Lecavaller.....	Ste-Philomène.

CHICOUTIMI

Agricultural Society.....	J. D. Guay.....	Chicoutimi.....	Ad. Tremblay.....	Chicoutimi.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Bagotville.....	Didyme Bouchard.....	Bagotville.....	W. Lévesque.....	Bagotville.
Bourget.....	Rev. R. Tremblay.....	St-Charles Borromée.....	Pierre F. Pagueau.....	St-Charles Borromée.
Chicoutimi.....	Frs. Brassard.....	Chicoutimi.....	Louis Guay.....	Chicoutimi.
Grande Bale.....	Donat Fortin.....	St-Alexis.....	Ernest Laviole.....	St-Alexis.
Kénogami.....	Laz Vaillancourt.....	St-Cyriae.....	M. Demeute.....	St-Cyriae.
St-Jean.....	Ed. Harvey.....	L'Anse St-Jean.....	Hydas Houde.....	L'Anse St-Jean.
Tremblay.....	Cléophe Brassard.....	Tremblay.....	Phydim Gauthier.....	Tremblay.
Parish of				
N-D. de Laterrière.....	Louis Maltais.....	Laterrière.....	Henri Maltais.....	Laterrière.
St-Dominique de Jonquières.....	Jean Maltais.....	Jonquières.....	Pascal Anger.....	Jonquières.
St-Fulgence.....	Rev. D. O. Dufresne.....	L'Anse-au-Foin.....	Ernest Tremblay.....	L'Anse-au-Foin.
Mission of				
St-Ambroise.....	Maj. Gauthier.....	Rivière à l'Ours.....	L. P. Gaudin.....	Rivière à l'Ours.

COMPTON

Agricultural Society No. 1.....	George Hodge.....	Cookshire.....	J. H. Taylor.....	Cookshire.
Agricultural Society No. 2..... <td>F. J. Goodenough.....</td> <td>Robinson.....</td> <td>C. H. Tamba.....</td> <td>Robinson.</td>	F. J. Goodenough.....	Robinson.....	C. H. Tamba.....	Robinson.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Auckland.....	Chéri Brault.....	St-Malo.....	J.-B. Beauvais.....	St-Malo.
Bury.....	H. M. Tite.....	Brookbury.....	J. H. Leonard.....	Brookbury.
Chesham.....	Rev. A. Rousseau.....	N.-D. des Bois.....	Modard Lavigne.....	N.-D. des Bois.
Clifton.....	Alph. Charron.....	Ste-Édwiige.....	Art. Charrette.....	Ste-Édwiige.
Ditton and Clinton.....	A. S. Généreux.....	La Patrie.....	P. L. N. Prévost.....	La Patrie.
Emberton.....	Chas. Martin.....	Chartherville.....	Louis Blanchette.....	Chartherville.
Hereford.....	Ludger Lazure.....	Paquette.....	Aubert Hamelin.....	Paquette.
Marston.....	John A. McAulay.....	Milan.....	M. J. N. Murray.....	Milan.
Marston South.....	Rev. J. D. Bernier.....	Valracine.....	J. J. Turcotte.....	Valracine.
St-Zénon de Piopolis.....	Rev. J. U. Baron.....	Piopolis.....	Walston Gaumont.....	Piopolis.
Waterville Village.....	M. Ste-Marie.....	Moe's River.....	J. B. M. St-Laurent.....	Compton.
Whitton.....	Pierre Audet.....	Ste-Cécile de Whitton.....	Godfried Beaudoin.....	Ste-Cécile de Whitton.
Winslow North.....	Rev. J. O. Bernier.....	St-Romain.....	Jos. F. Moore.....	St-Romain.
Winslow South.....	D. A. McDonald.....	Milan.....	M. M. Smith.....	Milan.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901.—Cont.
TWO MOUNTAINS

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	John Morin	Petit Brulé.....	B. Beauchamp	St-Hermas.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Augustin	Esdras Binette.....	St-Augustin	Victor Urbain.....	St-Augustin.
St-Benoit	D. Pilon	St-Renoit.....	Joseph Lalonde.....	St-Benoit.
St-Canut	Alex. McKenzie.....	St-Canut	L. N. Huot.....	St-Canut.
St-Hermas	Alfred Legault.....	St-Hermas	M. Lafond.....	St-Hermas.
St-Monique	Nazaire Leroux.....	St-Monique	Fred. Giroux.....	St-Monique.
St-Placide.....	Alp. Dubreuil.....	St-Placide.....	L. H. Masson.....	St-Placide.
St-Scholastique	Henri Groulx.....	St-Scholastique	Joseph Langlois	St-Scholastique.

DORCHESTER

Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Anselme.....	C. E. Vaillancourt	St-Anselme.....	Evangeliste Filteau.....	St-Anselme.
St-Bernard.....	Joseph Larochelle.....	St-Bernard	J. L. M. Genest, M. D.....	St-Bernard.
St-Claire.....	Joseph Lacasse	St-Claire	Anselme Chabot	St-Claire.
St-Edouard de Frampton.....	James Fitzgerald.....	Frampton	Jos. Lacasse	Frampton.
St-Hénédiène.....	Narcisse Roy.....	St-Hénédiène.....	Léonard Boulet.....	St-Hénédiène.
St-Isidore.....	H. Guay	St-Isidore.....	Achille Chabot.....	St-Isidore.
St-Justine.....	Chs. Morin.....	Langévin.....	Florent Fortier.....	Langévin.
St-Léon de Standon	Geo. Audet.....	Standon.....	Nap. Tanguay	Standon.
St-Margu-rite	Révd. Eloi Laliberté	St-Marguerite.....	G. E. Dussault.....	St-Marguerite.
St-Maxime.....	Vital Fillon	Scott Junction (Beauce)	Godfroi Grégoire.....	Scott Junction (Beauce).
St-Odilon de Crambourne.....	Lawrence Colgan.....	Crambourne	Louis Bailargeon.....	Culdaff.
St-Prosper de Watford-Ouest.....	Philias Morin.....	St-Prosper de Dorchester.....	Louis Morin	St-Prosper de Dorches: t r.
St-Rose de Watford.....	Amédée Dallaire.....	St-Rose de Watford	Achille Poliquin	St-Rose de Watford.
Mission of				
St-Nazaire de Buckland.....	Praxède Lacroix.....	St-Nazaire de Buckland.....	Joseph Labretqué.....	St-Nazaire de Buckland.

DRUMMOND

Agricultural Society.....	Ed. McCabe.....	Wheatland.....	George W. Miller.....	Ulverton.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Durham.....	Cyrus Husk.....	Ulverton.....	A. G. Hariman.....	Ulverton.
South-Durham.....	Cyprien Duhamel.....	South Durham.....	Fulgence Préfontaine.....	South Durham.
Grantham.....	Rev. Thos. Quinn.....	Drummondville.....	J. F. Picotin.....	Drummondville.
Kingsey.....	W. Wadleigh.....	Kingsey.....	Etienne LeBel.....	French Village.
Wendover and Simpson.....	Rev. F. E. Connolly.....	St-Cyrille de Wendover.....	D. Guévremont.....	St-Cyrille de Wendover.
Wickham-West.....	Rev. J. G. Landry.....	Wickham-West.....	J. E. Moulin.....	Wickham-West.
Parish of				
St-Eugène de Grantham.....	Michel Larose.....	St-Eugène de Grantham.....	J. Avilla Viger, M. D.....	St-Eugène de Grantham.
St-Germain de Grantham.....	Patrick Doré.....	St-Germain de Grantham.....	L. N. Cotoir.....	St-Germain de Grantham

GASPÉ

Agricultural Soc., No. 1, Div. A.	Jos. X. Lavoie.....	Gaspé.....	James M. Remon.....	Percé.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Anne des Monts.....	Rev'd. J. A. Pérusse.....	St-Anne des Monts.....	Jos. Thibault.....	St-Anne des Monts.
St-Martin de la Riv. au Renard.....	Rev'd. E. Morris.....	Fox River.....	Paul Blouin.....	Fox River.
St-Michel de Percé.....	Rev'd. L. C. Lavoie.....	Percé.....	Wm. Flynn.....	Percé.
St-Norbert du Cap Chat.....	Rev'd. E. Dufour.....	Cap Chat.....	J. Gustave Roy.....	Cap Chat.

HOCHELAGA

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society Farmers' Clubs, Parish of St-Joseph, Riv. des Prairies.	Wm. Anderson.....	Sault-aux-Râcollets	H. J. Ross.....	180 St-James, Montreal
	Frs. Armand.	Rivière des Prairies	Maxime Paré.....	Rivière des Prairies.

HUNTINGDON

Agricultural Society, Div. A.....	A. Muir, Sr.....	Huntingdon.....	W. S. McLaren.....	Huntingdon.
Agricultural Society, Div. B.....	J. McCause.....	Hemmingford.....	Robert Ellerton.....	Hemmingford.

IBERVILLE

Agricultural Society.....	Jos. Breault.....	St-Alexandre.....	J. E. Boivin.....	St-Alexandre.
Farmers' Clubs, Parish of St-Alexandre.....	Joseph Breault.....	St-Alexandre.....	J. E. Boivin.....	St-Alexandre.
St-Athanas de Bleury.....	Chs. Arcand.....	Iberville.....	Ludger Bessette.....	Iberville,
St-Brigide de Monnoir.....	Alfred Dextrase.....	St-Brigide d'Iberville.....	J. R. B. Langevin.....	St-Brigide d'Iberville.
St-Georges de Henryville.....	Albert E. McCarthy.....	Henryville.....	Art. Pigeon.....	Henryville.
St-Gregoire le Grand.....	Pierre Dextrase.....	Mount Johnson.....	J. B. Chevalier.....	Mount Johnson.
St-Sebastien.....	Pierre Breault.....	St-Sebastien.....	J. E. Godreau.....	St-Sebastien.

JACQUES-CARTIER

Agricultural Society.....	Frs Deguire	St-Laurent.....	J. A. Charest, N. P.	Ste-Geneviève.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Ste-Anne du Bout de l'Isle....	Bruno Lalonde.....	Ste-Anne de Bellevue.....	Jos. Dubreuil.....	Ste-Anne de Bellevue.
Ste-Geneviève	God. Lauzon	Ste-Geneviève	Phil. Lanier	Ste-Geneviève.
St-Raphael de l'Isle Bizard...	Honoré Sénécal	Isle Bizard	Chs. Colombier.....	Isle Bizard.

JOLIETTE

Agricultural Society No 1.....	J. B. A. Richard.....	Joliette	A. Fontaine.....	Joliette.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Le B. Alphonse de Rodriguez	L. A. Olivier, M. D.....	St-Alphonse	Prosper Therriault.....	St-Alphonse.
St-Ambroise de Kildare.....	Urgel Perrault.....	Kildare	Octave Beaulieu.....	Kildare.
Ste-Béatrix	Godfroi Lemire	Ste-Béatrix	Pierre Gariépy	Ste-Béatrix.
Ste-Charles Borromée.	J. B. A. Richard	Joliette	A. Fontaine.....	Joliette.
St-Cleophas de Braudon.....	Paul Laferrière.....	St-Cleophas	L. Hénault.....	St-Cleophas.
St-Côme	Euclide Dalphond	St-Côme	Léon Gaudet.....	St-Côme.
Ste-Elizabeth	Séverin Lavallée.....	Ste-Elizabeth	Aug. Forget.....	Ste-Elizabeth.
Ste-Emélie de l'Energie	Cyrille Bellerose.....	Ste-Emélie de l'Energie	Jérémie Boucher.....	Ste-Emélie de l'Energie.
St-Félix de Valois.....	Chs Adam.....	St-Félix de Valois.....	Dr. V. P. Lavallée.....	St-Félix de Valois.
St-Jean de Matha	Ed. Lessard.....	St-Jean de Matha.....	J. F. Goyet	St-Jean de Matha.
Ste-Mélanie.....	Narcisse Massicotte.....	Ste-Mélanie.....	Gaspard Lavoie.....	Ste-Mélanie.
St-Paul de Lavallrie.....	Onésime Lafortune.....	St-Paul d'Industrie.....	Jos. Venne.....	St-Paul d'Industrie.
St-Thomas de Jersey-Nord...	Arthur Marion.....	St-Thomas de Joliette.....	Moise Masse	St-Thomas de Joliette.

KAMOURASKA

Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Pohongamook.....	Bruno Ouellet.....	St-Eléuthère.....	Rev. D. Chenard.....	St-Eléuthère.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1900.—*Cont.*
 KAMOURASKA.—*Continued.*

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Parish of				
N.-D. de la Rivière Ouelle...	Rev. Ad. Michaud.....	Rivière Ouelle.....	J. L. Martin.....	Rivière Ouelle.
Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel	Egésippe Massé.....	Mont Carmel.....	Maxime Sirois.....	Mont Carmel.
St-André.....	Frs. Michaud.....	St-André.....	A. C. Marquis.....	St-André.
St-Anne de la Pocatière.....	Rev. Jos. Richard.....	St-Anne de la Pocatière.....	Louis J. Bérubé.....	St-Anne de la Pocatière
St-Denis.....	Rev. C. S. Brochu.....	St-Denis de la Boutellerie.....	Honorat Dumais.....	St-Denis. Boutellerie.
St-Hélène.....	Gabriel Bérubé.....	St-Hélène.....	Rev. B. C. Guy.....	St-Hélène
St-Louis de Kamouraska.....	C. T. Dugal.....	Kamouraska.....	J. A. Blanchet.....	Kamouraska.
St-Onésime.....	Edouard Bouchard.....	St-Onésime.....	Revd. J. P. Ouellet.....	St-Onésime.
St-Pacôme.....	François Lévêque.....	St-Pacôme.....	Louis Gagnon.....	St-Pacôme.
St-Pascal.....	Calixte Duval.....	St-Pascal.....	Rev. J. U. Perron.....	St-Pascal.
St-Philippe de Néri.....	Rev. L. O. Tremblay.....	St-Philippe de Néri.....	D. Dionne.....	St-Philippe de Néri.
LAKE ST. JOHN				
Agricultural Society.....	J. B. Carboneau.....	Normandin.....	Nap. P. Hudon.....	Hébertville.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Township of				
Albanel.....	Ant. Laprise.....	Albanel.....	Ths. Laprise.....	Albanel.
Municipality of				
Normandin and Albanel.....	J. B. Carboneau.....	Normandin.....	Stan. Simard.....	Normandin.
N-D. Rivière au Doré.....	Jean Coulombe.....	Rivière au Doré.....	Frs. Gauthier.....	Rivière au Doré.
Municipality of				
St-Méthode.....	Jos. Langevin.....	Tikouabé.....	Jos. Giguère.....	Tikouabé.

Parish of	Notre-Dame du Lac St-Jean. St-Bruno St-Cœur de Marie..... St-Félicien St-Gédéon St-Henri de Pérignonca St-Jérôme du Lac St-Jean St-Joseph d'Alma..... St-Louis de Métabetchouan..... St-Prime St-Thomas d'Aquin.....	Rev'd J. G. Paradis..... Julius Bergeron..... Théotime Larouche..... Hilaire Dumas..... Wilfrid Simard..... Ferd. Larouche fils Mars..... Jos. Boily..... Louis Collard..... H. de GrandMaison..... Louis Vézina..... Xavier Lapointe.....	Roberval Pasteur Delisle..... St-Félicien St-Gédéon Taillon..... Métabetchouan..... St-Joseph d'Alma..... Chambord..... St-Prime..... Dablon.....	Alf. J. Brassard..... Amédée Fortin..... Ferd. Larouche..... Nap. Lessard..... Joseph Girard, M. P..... Ferd. Boily..... Thomas Noël..... Gédéon Verreault..... Ephrem Lapointe..... Paul Marcoux..... Jos. Potevin.....	Roberval..... Pasteur..... Delisle..... St-Félicien..... St-Gédéon..... Taillon..... Métabetchouan..... St-Joseph d'Alma..... Chambord..... St-Prime..... Dablon.....
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LAPRAIRIE

Agricultural Society.....	Alex. Gagnon.....	Laprairie.....	Alf. Brosseau.....	Laprairie.....
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Constant.....	Jos. Léoturneau.....	St-Constant.....	F. E. Arnould.....	St-Constant.....
St-Isidore.....	Narcisse Demers.....	St-Isidore.....	Edmond Guérin.....	St-Isidore.....
St-Jacques le Mineur.....	Reni Tétréant.....	St-Jacques le Mineur.....	Amédée Filion.....	St-Jacques le Mineur.....
St-Philippe.....	Moise Coupal.....	St-Philippe.....	F. C. Larose.....	St-Philippe.....

L'ASSOMPTION

Agricultural Society.....	J. P. Archambault.....	Laurentides.....	I. J. A. Marsau.....	L'Assomption.....
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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901.—*Contd.*

L'ASSOMPTION.—*Continued.*

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
L'Assomption de Repentigny	Emery Dufort.....	Repentigny	J. U. Perreault.....	Repentigny.
L'Epiphanie	Ludger Thoutin	L'Epiphanie	Philias Charpentier.	L'Epiphanie.
St-Charles de Lachenaie.....	Ferrier Mathieu.....	Lachenaie.....	Odilon Villeneuve.	Lachenaie.
St-Henri de Mascouche	Arthur Mathieu	Mascouche.....	J. P. Lamarche.....	Mascouche.
St-Paul l'Ermite	Jacob Laforest.....	St-Paul l'Ermite.....	Jos. Marion.....	St-Paul l'Ermite.
St-Pierre du P'tage de l'Ass.	I. J. A. Marsan	L'Assomption	Louis Desmarais	L'Assomption.
St-Roch de l'Achigan.....	Amédée Larivière.....	St-Roch de l'Achigan.....	Louis Poitras.....	St-Roch de l'Achigan.
St-Sulpice	F. X. Plouffe.....	St-Sulpice.....	Nap. Peltier.....	St-Sulpice.
L A V A L				
Agricultural Society.....	Wilfrid Auclair	St-Vincent de Paul.....	Dr. E. Ouimet.....	Ste-Rose.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Ste-Dorothée.....	Louis Lacroix.....	Ste-Dorothée.....	Narcisse Lepage	Ste-Dorothée.
St-François de Salles.	Revd D. Casaubon	St-François de Salles.	L. C. Forget.....	St-François de Salles.
St-Martin.....	Trefflé Hotte.....	St-Martin.....	J. W. Lavoie, N. P.	St-Martin.
Ste-Rose de Lima	Wilfrid Ouimet.....	Ste-Rose	Dr. E. Ouimet.....	Ste-Rose.
St-Vincent de Paul.....	Luc Charbonneau.....	St-Vincent de Paul.....	Ls. C. Goyette.....	St-Vincent de Paul.

LEVIS.

Farmers' Clubs.					
Parish of					
N.-D. de la Victoire.....	Théop. Carrier.....	Lévis.....	Frs. Labrie.....	N.-D. de Lévis.	
St-David de Lauberivière.....	Rev. H. Desjardins.....	St-David de Lévis.....	Jas. McCready.....	Hadlow.	
St-Étienne de Lauzon.....	Majorique Dubois.....	Baillargeon.....	Chs. Martel.....	Baillargeon.	
St-Henri de Lauzon.....	Rev. F. Laliberté.....	St-Henri de Lévis.....	Théodore Dussault.....	St-Henri de Lévis.	
St-Joseph de la Pointe Lévy.....	Alphonse Roy.....	Village Lauzon.....	H. Bourassa.....	Village Lauzon.	
St-Lambert.....	Frédéric Morin.....	St-Lambert de Lévis.....	H. Roy.....	St-Lambert de Lévis.	
St-Nicolas.....	Polycarpe Olivier.....	Darveau.....	Ignace Paquet.....	St-Nicolas.	

L'ISLET

Agricultural Society.....	Aug. Castonguay.....	Village des Aulnaies.....	Jos. Ed. Caron.....	Ste-Louise.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
N.-D. de Bonsecours de l'Islet.....	Désiré Normand.....	L'Islet.....	F.-X. Cloutier.....	L'Islet.
St-Aubert.....	Damase Deschênes.....	St-Aubert.....	Rev. L. N. Lessard.....	St-Aubert.
St-Cyrille de Lessard.....	Rev. Chs. Baillargeon.....	St-Cyrille de l'Islet.....	Irécée Lord.....	St-Cyrille de l'Islet.
St-Eugène.....	Ed. Pelletier.....	Lamartine.....	Alf. Bélanger.....	Lamartine.
St-Jean Port Joli.....	Rev. G. E. Frenette.....	St-Jean Port Joli.....	Nap. Giasson.....	St-Jean Port Joli.
St-Louise.....	Rev. G. G. Guy.....	St-Louise.....	Louis Gagnon.....	St-Louise.
St-Marcel de l'Islet.....	Gilbert Couillard.....	St-Marcel.....	Rev. F. X. A. Dulac.....	St-Marcel.
St-Pamphile.....	Rev. S. H. Lessard.....	St-Pamphile.....	Chrysostôme Fortin.....	St-Pamphile.
St-Perpétue.....	Rev. Ed. Martin.....	Garneau.....	Joseph Pelletier.....	Garneau.
St-Roch des Aulnaies.....	Odon Pelletier.....	St-Roch des Aulnaies.....	G. A. Pelletier.....	St-Roch des Aulnaies.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901.—Contd.

LOTBINIERE.

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Agapit de Beauvillage	Isaïe Demers	St-Agapit	Théod. Paquet	St-Agapit.
St-Agathe	Michel Carrier	St-Agathe de Lotbinière.	Cyprien Morrissette	St-Agathe de Lotbinière
St-Antoine de Tilly	Chas. Bergeron	St-Antoine	Rev. Alb. Rouleau	St-Antoine de Lotbinière
St-Croix	Rémi Desrochers	St-Croix	Siméon Desrochers	St-Croix.
St-Eloiard	Jos. Brown	Rivière Bois-Clair	Philippe Gagné	Rivière Bois-Clair.
St-Emélie de Lotbinière	Ant. Beaudet	Leclercville	Edmond Bernard	Leclercville.
St-Flavien	Philias Desrochers	St-Flavien	J. B. Desrochers	St-Flavien.
St-Gilles de Beauvillage	Félix Boyle	St-Gilles	Rev. J. F. Ed. Paquet	St-Gilles.
St-Jacques de Parisville	Jos. Barabé	Parisville	Rev. J. T. Tibbodeau	Parisville.
St-Jean d'Eschailions	Revd. J. E. Lizotte	St-Jean d'Eschailions	Ths. Barrabé	St-Jean d'Eschailions.
St-Louis de Lotbinière	Philéas Boucher	Lotbinière	Siméon Bernard	Lotbinière.
St-Narcisse de Beauvillage	Hubert Paradis	Newbois	Didace Kirouac	Newbois.
St-Patrice de Beauvillage	John Brown	Parkhurst	James Heaney	Beaurivage.
St-Philomène de Fortierville	Gédéon Tousignant	St-Philomène d'Esch	Red. M. Moreau	St-Philomène d'Esch.
St-Sylvestre	Hugh Doherty	St-Sylvestre-Est	Jos. J. Pageau, M. D.	St-Sylvestre-Est.

MASKINONGÉ

Agricultural Society	H. Mayrand	St-Léon	Clovis Caron	Louiseville.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Alexis	Revd A. O. Savoie	St-Alexis des Monts	J. V. Milot	St-Alexis des Monts.
St-Antoine de la Riv du Loup	Ed. Martin	Louiseville	Jérémie L. Desaulniers	Louiseville.
St-Charles de Mastigoche	Henri Bergeron	Mastigoche	Révd. J. Laquerre	Mastigoche.
St-Didace	Chs. Paquin	St-Didace	Louis Paquin	St-Didace.
St-Joseph de Maskinongé	Noé Brubeau	Pont de Maskinongé	J. B. E. Magnan	Pont de Maskinongé.
St-Justin	Dr. C. J. Coulombe	St-Justin	E. M. Chapdelaine	St-Justin.
St-Léon le Grand	Frs. Paquin	St-Léon	Jos. Fleury	St-Léon.
St-Paulin	Revd. J. A. E. Lafloche	St-Paulin	Pierre Julien	St-Paulin.

MEGANTIC

Agricultural Society, No. 1.....	John W. Mooney.....	Inverness.....	James Stuart.....	Inverness. Plessisville.
Agricultural Society, No. 2.....			J. B. Malléc.....	
Farmer's Clubs				
Municipality of				
Halifax-North.....	Camille Roberge.....	Ste-Sophie.....	P. A. Larochele.....	Maple Grov., Richardville.
Halifax-South.....	Revd L. E. A. Gagné.....	Bernierville.....	Nap. Carignan.....	Leeds Village.
Ireland North.....	Revd J. O. Langlois.....	Richardville.....	W. J. Jariéson.....	West Broughton.
Leeds.....	W. Wilson.....	Wilson's Mills.....	J. F. Scallon.....	Lourdes.
Leeds-East.....	John Ross.....	West Broughton.....	Honoré Ouellet.....	Theftford Mines.
N.-D. de Lourdes.....	Basile Bédard.....	Lourdes.....	J. O. Vallières.....	Sacré-Cœur de Marie
Theftford-South.....	Louis Martel.....	Theftford Mines.....	Revd F. X. Couture.....	Black-Lack.
Theftford-North.....	God. Gamache.....	Sacré-Cœur de Marie.....	Acadius Roberge.....	
St-Desiré du Lac Noir.....	Revd Jos. Gagnon.....	Black Lake.....		
Parish of				
Ste-Julie de Somerset.....	Revd P. P. Dubé.....	Ste-Julie.....	J. O. Paradis.....	Ste-Julie.
Mission of				
St-Antoine de Pontbriand.....	Ovide Lessard.....	Pontbriand.....	Revd Théop. Houle.....	Pontbriand.

MISSISQUOI

Agricultural Society.....	J. M. Hill, Jr.....	Morse's Line Vt.....	Geo. Sulley.....	Bedford.
Farmer's Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Farnham-West.....	Alph. Provost.....	Farnham.....	A. E. D'Artois.....	Farnham.
Town of Bedford.....	J. B. I. Poissant.....	Bedford.....	D. D. Girard.....	Bedford.
Parish of N.-D. de Stan- bridge.....	Frs. Marchessault.....	N.-D. de Stanbridge.....	Théop. Ménard (fils).....	N.-D. de Stanbridge.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1900.—Cont.

MONTCALM

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	Amédée Dugas.....	St-Jacques de l'Achigan ...	J. E. E. Marion.....	St-Jacques de l'Achigan.
Farmer's Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Cherisey	Adrien Morin	St-Théodore.....	Jules Brault	St-Théodore.
Kilkenny	Euclide Thinel	St-Calixte de Kilkenny	Médéric Duval	St-Calixte de Kilkenny.
Wexford	J. L. Perreault.....	St-Emile de Montcalm.	Avila Coutu.....	St-Emile de Montcalm.
Parishes of				
St-Alexis.....	A. Beaudry.....	St-Alexis de Montcalm	O. Magnan.....	St-Alexis de Montcalm.
St-Donat.....	Léandre Coutu.....	St-Donat.....	Révd F. LeGendre.....	St-Donat.
St-Jacques de l'Achigan.....	Salomon Venne.....	St-Jacques.....	L. V. Labelle	St-Jacques.
St-Julienne.....	Frank Dupuis	St-Julienne	F. Malhot	St-Julienne.
St-Liguori.....	Ludger Brisson	St-Liguori.....	Nap. Rivet.....	St-Liguori.
St-Marie-Salomée.....	Lucien Martin	St-Marie-Salomée.....	Octave Brien	St-Marie-Salomée.
Mission de l'Ascension.....	F.-X. Desnoyers	L'Ascension.....	Hor. Bélec.....	L'Ascension.

MONTMAGNY

Agricultural Society.....	Hon. Phil. Landry.....	Quebec.....	Jacques Collin.....	Montmagny.
Farmer's Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Montminy	Revd. S. Richard.....	St-Paul du Buton.....	Théophile Nicole.....	St-Paul du Buton.
Parish of				
Cap St-Ignace.....	Rev. Jos. N. Sirois.....	Cap St-Ignace	Jos. V. Côté, M. D.....	Cap St-Ignace.
N.-D. du St-Rosaire.....	Art. Lemieux	Mercier, Côté, Bellechasse.....	Rév. L. A. A. Talbot.....	N.-D. du St-Rosaire.
St-Antoine de l'Isle aux Grues	Geo. Painchaud.....	L'île aux Grues	Eraphael Boutet.....	L'île aux Grues.
St-François de Sales de la riv.				
du Sud	Rev. G. Pelletier	St-François	Jos. Vachon.....	St-François.
St-Pierre riv du Sud	Rev. D. Telagrave.....	St-Pierre riv. du Sud	Geo. Blais.....	St-Pierre riv. du Sud.

MONTMORENCY

Municipality of				
Beaulieu Village.....	C E. Lemoine.....	Beaulieu.....	Frs. Coté.....	Beaulieu.
Agricultural Society Div. A.....	F.-X. Laplante.....	Château Richer.....	Joseph Cloutier.....	Riv. aux Chiens.
Agricultural Society Div. B.....	Moise Létourneau	Ste-Famille.....	J. Ed. Boily.....	Ste-Famille.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Ange Gardien.....	Cyrille Hébert.....	Ange Gardien.....	Pierre Gariépy.....	Ange Gardien.
Ste-Brigite de Laval.....	Jos. Gagnon.....	Laval.....	Oct. Langevin.....	Laval.
Ste-Famille.....	Jean Prémont.....	Ste-Famille I O.....	Jos. Ed. Boily.....	Ste-Famille I. O.
St-Féréol.....	Rev. J. Galarneau.....	St-Féréol.....	Joseph Simard.....	St-Féréol
St-François de Sales.....	Louis Giguère.....	St-François I. O.....	Jos Asselin.....	St-François I. O.
St-Jean-Baptiste.....	Rev. J. A. Rainville.....	St-Jean I. O.....	Gaud. Gagnon.....	St-Jean I. O.
St-Joachim.....	Rev. G. A. Lemieux.....	St-Joachim.....	Adélar Boucard.....	St-Joachim.
St-Laurent.....	Pierre Pouliot.....	St-Laurent I. O.....	Pierre Boufiard.....	St-Laurent I. O.
Ste-Pierre et Paul.....	Léon Abbin.....	St-Pierre I. O.....	Victor Ferland.....	St-Pierre I. O.
St-Tite des Caps.....	Rev. A. Lachance.....	St-Tite des Caps.....	Tel. Ferland.....	St-Tite des Caps.
Vistation N.-D. Chât. Rich.....	Louis Gariépy.....	Château Richer.....	Jos. Prémont.....	Château Richer.

NAPIERVILLE

Agricultural Society.....	Frédéric Durivage.....	St-Edouard de Napierville.....	Art. Collette.....	St-Rémi.
Farmers' Clubs				
Parish of				
St-Cyprien de DeLéry.....	L. N. McQueen.....	Napierville.....	Dr Ls. D. Rochette.....	Napierville.
St-Edouard.....	Ex. Serre.....	St-Edouard de Napierville.....	G. Blain.....	St-Edouard de Nap.
St-Michel.....	Alp. Labeige.....	St-Michel de Napierville	M. Coupal.....	St-Michel de Napierville.
St-Patrice de Sherrington.....	Michael O'Meara.....	Sherrington.....	Adjuceur Girardin.....	Sherrington.
St-Rémi de la Salle.....	Chs. Laporte.....	St-Rémi.....	Arthur Colette.....	St-Rémi.....

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1901.—*Cont.*

NICOLET

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	Frs. Manseau.....	Nicolet.....	Nap. Levasseur.....	Ste-Angèle de Laval
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Nativité de Bécancour.....	Rev. A. F. Raiche.....	Bécancour.....	J. D. E. Mayrand.....	Bécancour.
Ste-Angèle de Laval.....	Rev. V. S. de Carufel.....	Ste-Angèle de Laval.....	Léon Denoncourt.....	Ste-Angèle de Laval.
Ste-Brigitte des Sauls.....	F. J. Jutras.....	Ste-Brigitte des Sauls.....	J. Albert Jutras.....	Ste-Brigitte des Sauls.
St-Célestin.....	Rev. Ed Brunelle.....	St-Célestin.....	Nazaire Pratte.....	St-Célestin.
Ste-Eulalie.....	Rev. A. Longval.....	Ste-Eulalie.....	Alp. Bergeron.....	Ste-Eulalie.
Ste-Georgette.....	Alex. Leblanc.....	Ste-Georgette.....	J. H. E. Veilleux.....	Ste-Georgette.
St Grégoire le Grand.....	Rev. Ed. Grenier.....	St-Grégoire.....	A. McDonald.....	St-Grégoire.
St-Jean-Baptiste de Nicolet.....	Ed. Houle.....	Nicolet.....	Noël Florent.....	Nicolet.
Ste-Marie de Blandford.....	David Beauchesne.....	Ste-Marie de Blandford.....	Edmond Morissette.....	Ste-Marie de Blandford.
Ste-Monique.....	Nap. Champagne.....	Ste-Monique de Nicolet.....	Jos. Descoteaux.....	Ste-Monique de Nicolet.
Ste-Perpétue.....	Damase Crepeau.....	Ste-Perpétue.....	Théo. Descoteaux.....	Ste-Perpétue.
St-Pierre les Becquets.....	Dr. D. E. Archambault.....	St-Pierre les Becquets.....	Oscar Beauchemin.....	St-Pierre les Becquets.
Ste-Sophie de Lévrard.....	Félix Michel.....	Ste-Sophie de Lévrard.....	Dosthée Fournier.....	Ste-Sophie de L.
St-Sylvière.....	Philippe Richard.....	St-Sylvière.....	Jos. Lévi Janelle.....	St-Sylvière.
St-Wenceslas.....	Ludger Desbais.....	St-Wenceslas.....	David Héon.....	St-Wenceslas.

OTTAWA

Agricultural Society				
No. 1 Div. A.....	D. Stewart.....	Aylmer-East.....	N. E. Cormier.....	Aylmer-East
No. 2 Div. A.....	P. A. Quesnel.....	St-André Av.....	J. F. O. Caton.....	Montebello.
No. 3 Div. B.....	Rev. C. Proulx.....	Labelle.....	J. A. Lalonde.....	Nominugue.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Amherst.....	Nap. Lavigne.....	St-Rémi d'Amh.....	Philémon Turcotte.....	St-Rémi d'Am.

OTTAWA.—Continued.

Bigelow, Well Blake & McGill	Alph. Binette	N.-D. du Laus	Jules Roger	N.-D. du Laus.
Buckingham	Thos. Cox	Buckingham	J. H. Farnand	Buckingham.
Eardly	P. B. Martiel	Luskville	L. J. W. Hudon	Luskville.
Hartwell	Sam. Bédard	Cheville	J. H. Chevrier	Cheville.
Hincks	Alph. Legault	Lac Ste-Marie	J. Chamberland	Lac Ste-Marie.
Joly	Adl. Provost	Labelle	P. E. Forget	Labelle.
Kiamika	Rev. J. A. Lemonde	St-Gérard de Montarville	J. S. Guérin	St-Gérard de Montarville.
Lorange	David Lefèvre	Nominique	Maxime Nautel	Nominique.
Maniwaki	Rev. F. Guertin	Maniwaki	Rev. A. Laniel	Maniwaki.
North of Lachabert	Felix Boivin	St-Sixte	J. V. Gauthier	St-Sixte
Portland	Fred. St. Amour	N.-D. de la Salette	N.-D. de la Salette.	N.-D. de la Salette.
Ripon	Max. Sabourin	Ripon	Elie Joubert	Ripon.
Robertson & Pope	Cyr. Lafontaine	Ferne Neuve	J. B. Bohémier	Ferne Neuve.
Suffolk & Addington	H. Blanc	St-Emile de Suffolk	J. A. Dauvissat	St-Emile de Suffolk.
Thurso	Rev. J. Châtelain	Thurso	G. Gagnon	Thurso.
Village Masson	C. E. Parker	Masson	Olivier Pagé, fils	Masson.
Wakefield	G. E. Pelissier	St-Pierre de Wakefield	J. E. Charlebois	St-Pierre de Wakefield.
Parish of				
La Conception	Moise Labrosse	La Conception	Rev. J. L. H. Major	La Conception.
L'Ange-Gardien	J. P. Brady	Bassin du Lièvre	J. H. Clément	Angers.
L'Annonciation de Marchand	Dosithée Boileau	L'Annonciation	Alph. Boulet	L'Annonciation.
N. D. de Bonsecours	J. Charlebois	Montebello	J. P. O. Charon	Montebello.
N. D. de la Fourvière	Rev. A. Desjardins	Rapide de l'Original	Aurien Trudeau	Rapide de l'Original.
Ste-Angélique	Eug. Gourdine	Papineauville	J. P. Gauthier	Papineauville.
St-André Ave	H. N. Raby	St-André Ave	Dr. J. Baulne	St-André Ave.
Mission of				
La Macaza	A. E. Riopelle	La Macaza	J. B. Cloutier	La Macaza.

PONTIAC

Agricultural Society, Division A	John Young	Bristol	E. Graham	Elmside.
Agricultural Society, Division B	Michael Hayes	Sheenboro	P. McMahon	Chapeau.
Farmers' Clubs				
Municipality of				
Bristol	George Guthbertson	Elmside	Albert H. Baird	Elmside.
Clarendon	Steward Stark	Stark Corbet	John Carson	Shawville.
Grand Calumet	Revd G. A. Picotte	Calumet Island	John Kelleher	Calumet Island.
Onalow, South	H. Taber	Quyon	R. S. Walsh	Quyon.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1900.—Cont.
PORTNEUF

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	Camille Germain.....	Cap Santé.....	S. Delisle.....	Cap Santé.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
N-D des Anges de Montauban	Victor Bertrand.....	Montauban.....	Siméon Lessard.....	Montauban.
St-Alban d'Alton.....	Alfred Naud.....	Poiré.....	Jos. Labaie.....	St-Alban.
St-Augustin de Demaure.....	Louis Jobin.....	St-Augustin.....	Edmond Valin.....	Bélar.
St-Basile.....	Revd. A. Gauthier.....	St-Basile.....	Dolor Descarreaux.....	St-Basile.
St-Casimir.....	Oct. Laganière.....	St-Casimir.....	T. V. Trotter.....	St-Casimir.
St-Charles de Grouindines.....	Louis Archambault.....	Grouindines.....	Louis Coté.....	Grouindines.
St-Christine.....	Victor Leclerc.....	Auvergne.....	Revd. M. Bernard.....	Auvergne.
St-Famille du Cap Santé.....	L. P. Bernard, N. P.....	Cap Santé.....	S. Delisle.....	Cap Santé.
St-F de Pte aux Trembles.....	G. A. Larue.....	Pointe aux Trembles.....	Alfred Clermont.....	Pointe aux Trembles.
St-Gilbert.....	Louis Julien.....	St-Gilbert.....	Bertrand Giraud.....	St-Gilbert.
St-Jeanne de Neuville.....	Chs. Pelletier.....	Pont Rouge.....	Eusèbe Charpentier, fils.....	Pont Rouge.
St-Joseph de Deschambault.....	Grégoire Paquin.....	Deschambault.....	Alfred Arcand.....	Deschambault.
St-J-Bte des Ecoreuils.....	Jacob Denis.....	Les Ecoreuils.....	Mat Savard.....	Les Ecoreuils.
St-Léonard de Port Maurice.....	Louis Lesage.....	St-Léonard.....	Louis Verreault.....	St-Léonard.
St-Raymond Nonnat.....	J. P. Plamondon.....	St-Raymond.....	Cyprien Paré.....	St-Raymond.
St-Rémi.....	Geo. Doré.....	Lac aux Sables.....	Jos. H. Boudreault.....	Lac aux Sables.
St-Thuribe.....	Phil. Créte.....	St-Thuribe.....	Elz. Lachance.....	St-Thuribe.
St-Ubalde.....	Sylva Denis.....	St-Ubalde.....	Octave Beland.....	St-Ubalde.

QUEBEC

Agricultural Society.....	Chs. E. Dubord.....	Mastai.....	J. B. Delage, N. P.....	No. 54, Bridge St., Que
Agr. Soc. of the City of Quebec	S. Lesage.....	Quebec.....	F. Connolly.....	Little River.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Ancienne Lorette.....	Onésime Paquet.....	Grand Désert.....	Pierre Déry.....	Grand Désert.
N-D de Miséric. de Beauport.	Victorien Parent.....	Beauport.....	Edmond C. Giroux.....	Beauport.
St-Charles de Charlesbourg.	Jos. Renaud.....	Charlesbourg.....	David Paradis.....	Charlesbourg.
St-Foye.....	Dr M. H. Brophy.....	St-Foye.....	Ulric L'Heureux.....	St-Foye.
St-Gab. de Valcartier.....	Thos. Brown.....	Valcartier, village.....	John McBain.....	Valcartier.

RICHELIEU

Agricultural Society	Elie Girouard	Ste-Victoire	P. Félix Harpin	St-Ours.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
L'Imm. Concep-de-St-Ours ..	Léopold Duhamel	St-Ours	Louis Morin, fils	St-Ours.
St-Aimé	Rev. M. Godard	St-Aimé	P. Gagner, M. D.	St-Aimé.
Ste-Anne de Sorel	Ed. Latraverse	Ste-Anne de Sorel	P. E. Millette	Ste-Anne de Sorel.
St-Louis	Azarie Messier	St-Louis de Bonsecours	J.-Bte St-Amand	St-Louis de Bonsecours.
St-Marcel	Max. Brizard	Sorel	Horace Chappelaine	Sorel.
St-Pierre de Sorel	Seraphin Guévremont ..	St-Marcel de Richelieu	P. L. Gaumond	St-Marcel de Richelieu.
St-Robert	Rev. O. Leduc	Sorel	Jos. P. Paquin	St-Robert.
St-Roch de Richelieu	Jos. Giard	St-Roch de Richelieu	J. B. Paquet	St-Roch de Richelieu
Ste-Victoire	Alcime Marchand	Ste-Victoire	Rév. J. Beaudry	Ste-Victoire.

RICHMOND

Agricultural Society	Wiber Gallup	Danville	E. C. Atkinson	Melbourne.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
St-Praxède de Brompton	J. P. Dagneault	Brompton Falls	J. A. Allard	Brompton Falls.
St-Frs-Xavier de Brompton ..	Geo. Morin	St-Frs-X. de Brompton	Art. Morissette	St-Frs-X. de Brompton.
Municipality of				
St-Georges de Windsor	Pierre Roy	St-Georges de Windsor	Emilien Rathier	St-Georges de Windsor

RIMOUSKI

Agricultural Society, Div. A	Aug. Lavoie	Ste-Luce	D. Bôgin	Rimouski.
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RIMOUSKI.—Cont.

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Farmers' Clubs				
Municipality of				
Causapsal.....	Rev'd Z. Belles Isles.....	Causapsal.....	V. O. Morissette.....	Causapsal.
Dalibaire.....	Rev. F. X. Dumais.....	Dalibaire.....	Eng. Verreault.....	Dalibaire.
McNider.....	Rev. L. Rouleau.....	McNider.....	Zéph. Lanouette.....	McNider.
Tessier.....	Jos. Lebreux.....	St-Luc de Matane.....	Alexis Dumas.....	St-Luc de Matane.
Parish of				
N.-D. du Sacré-Cœur.....	Rev. L. S. Arpin.....	N.-D. de Rimouski.....	J. E. Parent.....	N.-D. de Rimouski
St-Anaclet de Lessard.....	Basile Ouellet.....	St-Anaclet.....	V. St-Laurent.....	St-Anaclet.
St-Benoit Joseph Lâbre.....	Rev. L. D'Auteuil.....	Amqui.....	Louis A. Pouliot.....	Amqui.
St-Blandine.....	Pierre Proulx.....	St-Blandine.....	Jos. Lévesque.....	St-Blandine
St-Cécile du Bic.....	Rev. A. Chouinard.....	Bic.....	Isaie Lévesque.....	Bic.
St-Damase.....	Rev. G. Gagnon.....	St-Damase de Rimouski.....	Phil Boucher.....	St-Damase de Rimouski.
St-Donat.....	Rev. D. LeBel.....	St-Donat.....	Frs. Degagnés.....	St-Donat.
St-Fabien.....	Rev. P. Audet.....	St-Fabien.....	Les Jos. Côté.....	St-Fabien.
St-Félicité.....	Henri Gagnon.....	St-Félicité.....	J. A. Deroz.....	St-Félicité.
St-Flavie de Lepage.....	Norbert Blanchet.....	St-Flavie.....	Pierre Dastous.....	St-Flavie.
St-Gabriel.....	Aug. Caron.....	Fleurant.....	Rev. Jos. A. LeBlanc.....	St-Gabriel.
St-Germain de Rimouski.....	Rev. A. Poirier.....	Rimouski.....	Sam. Côté.....	Rimouski.
St-Jérôme de Matane.....	Alex. Fraser.....	Matane.....	J. E. Gagnon.....	Matane
St-Luce de Lessard.....	Célestin Bélanger.....	St-Luce.....	Pierre Langis.....	St-Luce.
St-Mathieu de Rioux.....	Jos. Audet.....	St-Mathieu.....	Elz. Lévesque.....	St-Mathieu.
St-Moise.....	Honoré Charette.....	St-Moise.....	Rev. A. Belles Isles.....	St-Moise.
St-Pierre du Lac.....	Rev. P. Brillant.....	Cedar Hall.....	L. S. Couture.....	Cedar Hall.
St-Ulric de Matane.....	Rev. J. H. Lavoye.....	Tessierville.....	François Pelletier.....	Tessierville.
St-Valérien.....	Elzéar Moisan.....	St-Valérien de Rimouski.....	Joseph Thériault.....	St-Valérien de Rimouski.
Mission of				
Grosses Roches.....	Chs. Langlois.....	Grosses Roches.....	Noël Ross.....	Grosses Roches

ROUVILLE

Farmers' Clubs.....	Charles Meunier.....	St-Césaire	C. N. Frégeau.....	Marieville.
Agricultural Clubs.				
Parish of				
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours	Ludger Bessette.....	Village Richelieu.....	Aug. Johnson	Richelieu Village
St-Ange-Gardien.....	Philippe Houle.....	Ange-Gardien de Rouville.	Elie Bourbeau.....	Ange Gardien of Rouv.
St-Angèle.....	Jos. Girard.....	St-Angèle.....	Amédée Guillet	St-Angèle.
St-Césaire.....	Alfred Gingras.....	St-Césaire.....	Chs Meunier.....	St-Césaire.
St-Hilaire.....	Louis Hamel.....	St-Hilaire.....	J. E. M. Desrochers.....	St-Hilaire.
St-Jean-Baptiste de Rouville.....	Rev. F. X. Jeannotte.....	St-Jean-Bte de Rouville.....	A. Collette.....	St-Jean-Bte of Rouville
St-Marie de Monnoit.....	Jos. Martel.....	Marieville.....	Nap. Préfontaine.....	Marieville.
St-Michel de Rougemont.....	Pierre Ostigny.....	Rougemont.....	Alexis Dame.....	Rougemont.

SAGUENAY

Agricultural Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Bergeronnes.....	Rev'd Art. Guay.....	Bergeronnes.....	Elzéar Simard.....	Bon Désir.
Les Escoumains	O. Bergeron.....	Escoumains.....	Rev'd Ed. Boily.....	Escoumains.
Tadousac.....	Rev'd M. Tremblay.....	Sacré-Cœur	Eug. Caron.....	Tadousac.
Parish of				
St-Paul de Mille Vaches.....	Jos. Levasseur.....	Mille Vaches.....	Rev'd Jos. O. Perron.....	Baie de Bacon.
Mission of Magpie.....	Sylvestre Huard.....	Magpie.....	Chs. Potrier.....	Magpie.

SHEFFORD

Farmers' Clubs.....	A. A. Sargeant.....	Eastman, Co. Brôme.....	N. O. Rockwell.....	Waterloo.
Agricultural Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Ely-South.....	Ed. Robin.....	Valcourt.....	Oct. Bissonnette.....	Valcourt.
Roxton Falls.....	Anastasio Benoit.....	Roxton Falls.....	Azarie St-Marie.....	Roxton Falls.
St-Valérien de Milton.....	Jos. Goyette.....	St-Valérien.....	Treffié Messier.....	St-Valérien.
Waterloo.....	Alex Aird.....	Frost Village.....	Dosithée Girard.....	Waterloo.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1900.—*Cont.*

SHEFFORD.—*Continued*

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Parish of				
N.-D. de B. de Stukely.....	Oct. Tessier.....	North Stukely.....	Prudent Sénécal.....	North Stukely.
St-Alphonse.....	Eug. Côté.....	St-Alphonse de Granby.....	Eug. E. Forques.....	St-Alphonse de Granby.
St-Cécile de Milton.....	Ers. Dupaul.....	Milton-East.....	Fred. D. Parizeau.....	Milton-East.
St-F.-X. de Shefford.....	Thos. Hart.....	West-Shefford.....	Wm Harris, Jr.....	West-Shefford.
St-Joachim de Shefford.....	Agapit Bélanger.....	St-Joachim de Shefford.....	Frédéric Brodeur.....	St-Joachim.

SHERBROKE

Agricultural Society.....	William Morris.....	Sherbrooke.....	W. M. Tomlinson.....	Sherbrooke.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Ascot.....	Jos. Allard.....	Sherbrooke-East.....	P. Therrien.....	Sherbrooke-East.
Orford.....	Lauvinus Gerplast.....	Glen Iver.....	C. E. Geoffroy.....	Glen Iver.
Parish of				
St-Roch d'Orford.....	Revd. E. St-Jean.....	Rock Forest.....	F. T. Gagnier.....	Rock Forest.

SOULANGES

Agricultural Society.....	Fred. Beamer.....	St. Olet.....	Geo R. Vernier.....	Côteau du Lac.
Farmers' Clubs				
Parish of				
St-Olet.....	Louis Ledue.....	St-Olet.....	Adrien Rouleau.....	St-Olet.
St-Ignace du Côteau du Lac.	O. S. Bissonnette.....	Côteau du Lac.....	Albert Dauth.....	Côteau du Lac.
St-Joseph de Soulanges.	Damase Bertrand.....	Cedars.....	A. M. Bissonnette.....	Cedars.
St-Polycarpe.....	Télesphore André.....	St-Polycarpe.....	J. H. L. Leclair.....	St-Polycarpe.
St-Télesphore.....	André Elie.....	St-Télesphore.....	J. H. Gareau.....	St-Télesphore.
St-Zotique.....	Stan. Filiatrault.....	Côteau Landing.....	Horace Filiatrault.....	Riv. Beaudette.

STANSTEAD

Agricultural Society.....	J. P. Bowan.....	Hatley.....	Geo. Robinson.....	Ayer's Flat.
Farmers' Clubs				
Municipality of				
Barford.....	Ant. St-Denis.....	St-Herménégilde.....	L. C. Dupuis.....	St-Herménégilde.
Barnston.....	M. J. Chamberlain.....	Way's Mills.....	C. W. Libby.....	Libbytown.
Hatley.....	Joseph Douillard.....	Katevale.....	Henri Leblanc.....	Katevale.
Town of Coaticook.....	Frs. Lamy.....	Coaticook.....	Chs U. Desautels.....	Coaticook.

ST-HYACINTHE

Agricultural Society.....	Etienne Favreau.....	St-Damase.....	J. N. Lemieux.....	St-Hyacinthe.
Farmers' Clubs				
Parish of				
N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe.....	J. A. Archambault.....	St-Hyacinthe.....	Elz. Chabot.....	St-Hyacinthe.
Présentation.....	Frs. Chapdelaine.....	La Présentation.....	Arthur Michon.....	La Présentation.
St-Barnabé.....	Alexis Bernier.....	St-Barnabé.....	Sam. Girard.....	St-Barnabé.
St-Charles.....	Alp. Lassier.....	St-Charles riv. Richelieu.....	N. Archambault.....	St-Charles riv. Richelieu.
St-Denis.....	Frs. Allard.....	St-Denis.....	Ephrem Chaput.....	St-Denis.
St-Damase.....	Etienne Favreau.....	St-Damase.....	Z. T. Marchessault.....	St-Damase.
St-Hyacinthe le Confesseur.....	F. Bergeron.....	St-Hyacinthe.....	Victor Côté.....	St-Hyacinthe.
St-Jude.....	Stanislas Lafrenaye.....	St-Jude.....	L. A. L'Heureux.....	St-Jude.
St-Marie Madeleine.....	Origène Boucher.....	St-Madeleine.....	Révd V. Chartier.....	St-Madeleine.
St-Thomas d'Aquin.....	Amb. Desmarais.....	St-Thomas d'Aquin.....	Nap. Bienvenu.....	St-Thomas d'Aquin.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS IN OPERATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1900.—Cont.

ST-JOHN

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	James O' Cain	St-John.....	A. N. Déland.....	St-John.
Farmers' Clubs				
Parish of				
St-Blaise.....	L. S. Perrier.....	St-Blaise.....	Alfred Z. Roy.....	St-Blaise.
St-John	Ephrem Moreau.....	St-John.....	A. N. Déland.....	St-John.
St-Marguerite de Blainfrancé.	Jos. Beland.....	L'Acadie.....	Art. Gagnon.....	L'Acadie.
St-Paul de l'Ile aux Noix.....	Henri Hébert.....	Ile aux Noix.....	Xiste Girard.....	Ile aux Noix.
St-Valentin.....	Ernest Bouchard.....	Stottville.....	Joseph Bouchard.....	St-Valentin.

ST-AURICE

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	Michel Bourassa	St-Barnabé.....	E. Bellemarre.....	St-Barnabé.
Farmers' Clubs				
Parish of				
St-Anne d'Yamachiche.....	E. G. Lejoie.....	Yamachiche.....	Nap. Pellerin.....	Yamachiche.
St-Barnabé.....	Arth. Bald.....	St-Barnabé.....	L. O. Bournival, M. D.....	St-Barnabé.
St-Boniface de Shawenegan..	Revd. J. T. Gravel.....	Shawenegan.....	Jos. Carle.....	Shawenegan.
St-Elie de Caxton.....	Revd. A. P. Lamy.....	St-Elie.....	Max. Philibert.....	St-Elie.
St-Etienne des Grès.....	Revd. J. P. Garceau.....	St-Etienne des Grès.....	J. E. Lemire.....	St-Etienne des Grès.
St-Flore.....	Revd. F. Verville.....	St-Flore.....	Naz Deschênes.....	St-Flore.
St-Sévère.....	Pierre Héroux.....	St-Sévère.....	Eucher Lamy.....	St-Sévère.
Visitation de la Pointe du Lac	Revd. Jos. Caron.....	Pointe du Lac.....	J. O. Dugré.....	Pointe du Lac.

TEMISCOUATA

Agricultural Society.....	J. Elz. Pouliot.....	Rivière du Loup (en bas)....	S. C Riou	Rivière du Loup (en bas)
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Begon	Revd. Jos. Ouellet	St-Jean de Dieu.	Arsène Dumont.....	St-Jean de Dieu.
Hocquart.....	Jos. Lebel.....	St-Cyprien.....	Alp. Ouellet.....	St-Cyprien.
Viger.....	Revd. A. D. John.....	St-Epphane	Frs. Desbriens.....	St-Epphane.
Whitworth.....	Edouard Couillard.....	St-Modeste.....	P. A. Gamache.....	St-Modeste.
Parish of				
N.-D. des Neiges des T Pisto	Revd. D. Morrissette.....	Trois Pistoles.....	J. A. Lavigne	Trois-Pistoles.
Notre-Dame du Lac.....	C. O. Tardif	Notre-Dame du Lac.....	Emile Dumond.....	Notre-Dame du Lac.
N -D. du Portage.....	Louis Léveillé	Notre-Dame du Portage.....	Ed. Michaud.....	Notre-Dame du Portage.
St-Antoin.....	Ignace Massé.....	St-Antoin.....	Pierre April	Green River.
St-Arsène.....	Geo. Chouinard.....	St-Arsène.....	Naz. Lebel	St-Arsène.
St-Clément.....	Revd. L. C. H. Tremblay.....	St-Clément.....	Marcelin April.....	St-Clément.
St-Eloi	Ernest Godbout.....	St-Eloi.....	Isidore Albert	St-Eloi.
St-Françoise.....	Jos. Gilbert.....	St-Françoise.....	Rev. Jos. Ant. Ouellet.....	St-Françoise.
St-Georges de Cacouna.....	Pierre Landry	Cacouna	Ed. Beaulieu	Cacouna.
St-Honoré.....	François Caron	Armand	Louis Caron	Armand.
St-Jean-Ete de l'Île Verte.....	Alphée Côté.....	Île Verte	J. E. Dubé	Île Verte.
St-Louis du Ha! Ha!.....	Jos. Dubé	St-Louis du Ha! Ha!	P. H. Pelletier.....	St-Louis du Ha! Ha!
St-Patrice de la riv. du Loup.....	J. E. Pouliot.....	Rivière du Loup (en bas).....	Magloire Deschênes.....	Rivière du Loup (en bas)
St-Paul de la Croix.....	Édouard Côté	St-Paul de la Croix.....	David Caron.....	St-Paul de la Croix.
St-Rose du Déglé.....	Rev. A. Thibault	St-Rose du Déglé.....	Joseph Desrosters	St-Rose du Déglé.

TERREBONNE

Agricultural Society, No. 1.....	Louis Labelle.....	St-Jérôme	F. Villeneuve	St-Anne des Plaines.
Agricultural Society, No. 2.....	Rev. A. G. Moreau.....	Lac Masson.....	Dr. W. Grignon	St-Adèle.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Abercrombie.....	J. B. Lacasse.....	St-Hippolyte.....	Emile Dagenais	St-Hippolyte.
Doncaster.....	Noé Forget.....	St-Lucie de Doncaster.....	Léopold André	St-Lucie de Doncaster.
Salaberry and Grandison.....	Joseph Léonard.....	St-Jovite	Wilfrid R. Lapointe.....	St-Jovite.

TERREBONNE—Continued.

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETAIRES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Parish of				
Ste-Adèle	Noé Maillé	St-Adèle	Dr. W. Grignon	Ste-Adèle.
Ste-Agathe	Onésime Renaud	St-Agathe des Monts	Dr. Edm. Grignon	Ste-Agathe des Monts.
Ste-Anne des Plaines	Jean Léveillé	Ste-Anne des Plaines	F. Villeneuve	Ste-Anne des Plaines.
St-Janvier de Blainville	Joseph F. Forget	St-Janvier	J. Desroches	St-Janvier.
St-Jérôme Rivière du Nord	Frs. Lorrain	St-Jérôme	Jos. E. Parent, N. P.	St-Jérôme.
St-Louis de Terrebonne	Rod. Limoges	Terrebonne	J. H. Limoges	Terrebonne.
Ste-Marguerite, Lac Masson	Rev. A. G. Moreau	Lac Masson	Francis D. Charretier	Lac Masson.
St-Sauveur	C. Latour	St-Sauveur	J. Chevalier	St-Sauveur.
Ste-Sophie de Lacorne	Geo. McCubbin	New Glasgow	Peter Stormont	Ste-Sophie de Lacorne.
Ste-Thérèse de Blainville. ...	Ant. Desjardins	Ste-Thérèse	D. Desroches	Ste-Thérèse.

THREE-RIVERS

Agricultural Society	E. O. Duval	Three-Rivers	Alph. Duval	Ste-Marguerite.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
N.-Dame des Trois-Rivières	Narcisse Cloutier	T.-Rivers (Ste-Marguerite)	Th. Beaudry	T. Rivers, Ste Marguerite.

VAUDREUIL

Agricultural Society	Dr H. Pilon	Vaudreuil	Jos. Denis	Vaudreuil.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
Newton	Revd. O. Dufault	Ste-Justine de Newton	Fabien Lortie	Ste-Justine de Newton.
Parish of				
Ste-Madeleine de Rigaud	Benj. Villeneuve	Rigaud	Jos. Lafleur	Rigaud.
Ste-Marthe	Wm. Farmer	Ste-Marthe	Adhmar Jeannotte	Ste-Marthe.
1 ^{res} St-Rédempteur	Théodule Aubry	St-Rédempteur	Edm. Brazeau	Mount Oscar.

VERCHÈRES

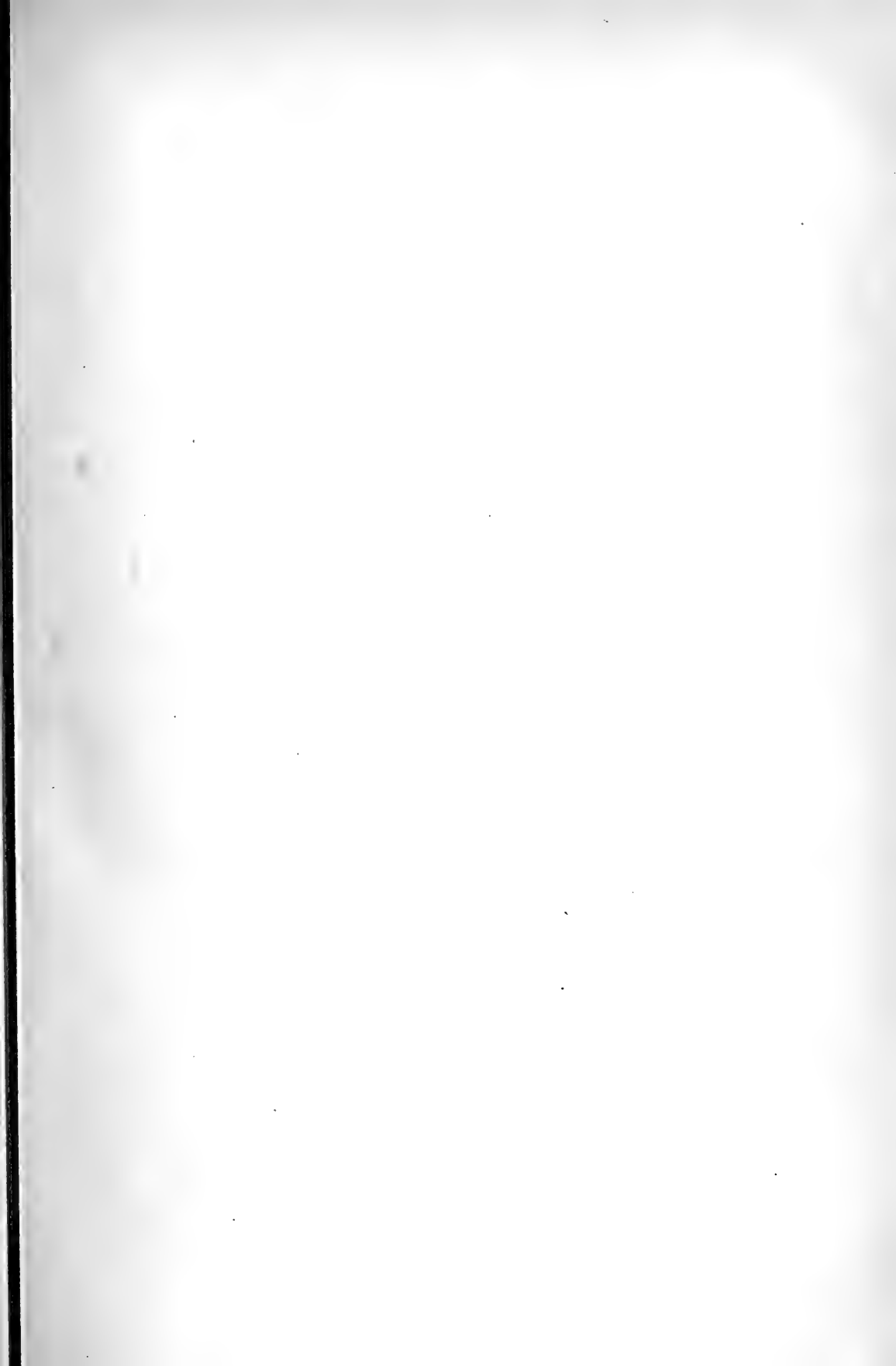
Agricultural Society.....	L. A. Bousquet.....	Varennes	J. H. Gervais.....	St-Marc.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parish of				
Ste-Anne de Varennes	Revd. Régis Bonin.....	Varennes	J. S. Messier.....	Varennes.
St-Antoine	Olivier Gaudette.....	St-Antoine	J. H. Archambault.....	St-Antoine.
St-Frs-Xavier de Verchères	Rev. Ad. Bérard.....	Verchères	F. C. Larose.....	Verchères.
St-Julie	Rev. J. C. Daigneault.....	St-Julie	N. P. Lapierre.....	St-Julie.
St-Marc de Cournoyer.....	Jos. Tanguay.....	St-Marc.....	Chs. Blanchard.....	St-Marc.
Ste-Théodosie.....	Wilfrid Chagnon.....	Ste-Théodosie	Armand Lussier.....	Ste-Théodosie.
Ste-Trinité de Contrecoeur.....	Thos. Handfield.....	Contrecoeur.....	J. B. Dupuy, N. P.....	Contrecoeur.

WOLFE

Agricultural Society No. 1.....	E. J. Westman.....	Marbleton	J. Cunningham.....	Bishop's Crossing.
Agricultural Society No. 2.....	L. P. A. Darche.....	Ham South	J. H. Crépeau.....	St-Camille.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Municipality of				
D'Israëli.....	Rev. J. A. Hamel.....	D'Israëli	Thos. Orsali.....	D'Israëli.
Dudswell.....	E. C. Rolfe.....	Lime Ridge.....	E. J. Westman.....	Marbleton.
Ham North.....	Jos. Lehoullier.....	Ham North.....	Patrice Blais.....	Ham-North.
Ham South-West.....	Jos. Boisvert.....	St-Adrien.....	J. G. Brochu.....	St-Adrien.
Lake Weedon.....	Jos. Foisy.....	Lake Weedon.....	J. C. Lussier.....	Lake Weedon.
Stratford.....	Rev. J. E. Simard.....	Lake Aylmer.....	Gédon Héon.....	Lake Aylmer.
Weedon.....	Cyr. Hamel.....	Weedon Centre.....	Geo. A. Biron.....	Weedon Centre.
Wolfestown.....	Ant. Parent.....	Belmina	Romain Boulanger.....	Wolfestown.
Wotton.....	Oscar Vilandré.....	Wotton	P. J. O'Brady	Wotton.
Parish of				
N.D.de Lourdes de Ham-North.....	Alp. Paris.....	Fecteau's Mills.....	Arthur Filtcau.....	Fecteau's Mills.
St-Camille.....	G. O. Beaubien.....	St-Camille	J. H. Crépeau.....	St-Camille.
St-Fortunat de Wolfestown.....	Johnny Cooke.....	St-Fortunat	Luc Gosselin.....	St-Fortunat.
St-Joseph Ham South.....	L. P. A. Darche.....	Ham-South.....	Onésime Dion.....	Ham-South.

YAMASKA

SOCIETIES—CLUBS	PRESIDENTS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	SECRETARIES	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Agricultural Society.....	Félix Gouin.....	St-Thomas de Pierreville....	A. O. Camiré, M. D.....	St-François du Lac.
Farmers' Clubs.				
Parishes of				
Notre-Dame de Pierreville....	Jos. Bernier.....	Pierreville Mills	Ida Niquette.....	Pierreville Mills.
St-Antoine la Baie du Febvre....	J. L. Lemire.....	La Baie.....	J. L. Belcourt.....	La Baie.
St-Bonaventure d'Upton.....	H. Forest.....	St-Bonaventure d'Upton....	Ernest Lemaire.....	St-Bonaventure d'Upton
St-David.....	Jos. Théroux.....	St-David de Yamaska.....	L. W. Joyal, M. D.....	St-David de Yamaska.
St-Elphège.....	Ulric Caron.....	St-Elphège.....	Ad. Carpentier.....	St-Elphège.
St-Guillaume d'Upton.....	J. B. Morvan.....	St-Guillaume d'Upton....	E. Sylvestre.....	St-Guillaume d'Upton.
St-Michel d'Yamaska.....	Amédée Proulx.....	Yamaska.....	Emile Parenteau.....	Yamaska.
St-Pic de Guire.....	Jos. Joyal.....	St-Pic de Guire.....	Rev'd Isidore Béland....	St-Pic de Guire.
St-Thomas de Pierreville.....	Honoré Capistran.....	Pierreville.....	A. A. Mondou, N. P.....	Pierreville.
St-Zéphirin de Courval.....	Alp. Smith.....	St-Zéphirin.....	Moïse Lefebvre.....	St-Zéphirin.



STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
ARGENTEUIL								
Municipality of	Aruadel.....	66		66 00	33 00			99 00
Parish of	St-André-Avelin.....		58 83					58 83
		66	58 83	66 00	33 00			157 83
ARTHABASKA.								
Municipality of	Chenier.....	104	12 60	126 00	50 00	151 97		340 57
	Chester-East.....	126		126 00	50 00			176 00
	Chester-West.....	104		104 00	50 00			154 00
	Tingwick.....	84		84 00	42 00		51 50	177 50
	Warwick.....	126	5 55	126 00	50 00			181 55
Parish of	St-Albert de Warwick.....	100	13 40	100 00	50 00	10 00		173 40
	St-Christophe d'Arthabaska.....		7 94					7 94
	Ste-Clotilde de Horton.....	89		89 00	44 50			133 50
	Ste-Elizabeth de Warwick.....	105	34 13	105 00	50 00			189 13
	St-Eusèbe de Stanford.....	51	47 99	51 00	25 50	276 01		400 50
	St-Louis de Blanford.....	87	1 31	87 00	43 50			131 81
	St-Norbert d'Arthabaska.....	91	26 21	91 00	45 50	0 25		162 96
	St-Rémi de Tingwick.....	40	4 79	43 00	25 00	2 00		74 79
	St-Rosaire (N.-D. du).....	36	68 11	36 00	13 00			117 11
	St-Valère de Bulstrode.....	31	1 73	31 00	25 00		0 47	58 20
	Ste-Victoire d'Arthabaska.....	116	25 99	116 00	50 00		15 91	207 90
		1290	249 75	1315 00	614 00	440 23	67 88	2686 86
BAGOT.								
Parish of	St-André d'Acton.....		56 94					56 94
	Ste-Christine.....	30	0 79	30 00	25 00	16 49		72 28
	St-Dominique.....	101		101 00	50 00			151 00
	St-Ephrem d'Upton.....	117		160 27	50 00			210 27
	Ste-Hélène.....	102	16 58	113 50	50 00			180 08
	St-Hugues.....	107		107 00	50 00			157 00
	St-Liboire.....		5 12					5 12
	St-Nazaire.....	53		53 00	26 50			79 50
	St-Pie.....	102	26 50	187 00	50 00			263 50
	Ste-Rosalie.....	100	23 00	100 00	50 00			173 00
	St-Simon.....	160		160 00	50 00	10 00		220 00
	St-Théodore.....	101	13 34	101 00	50 00	6 00	4 60	174 94
		973	142 27	1112 77	451 50	32 49	4 60	1743 63

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management.	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
							99 00	99 00	
							58 83	58 83	
							157 83	157 83	
		9 00	136 50	149 97	30 63	7 97	6 50	340 57	
			43 12	112 00		14 00	6 85	176 00	
			50 00	104 00				154 00	
			85 00	84 00	4 71	3 79		177 50	
	30 60			117 18	3 00	14 01	16 76	181 55	
	35 00		16 00	100 00		3 57	18 83	173 40	
							7 94	7 94	
	41 38			85 63		6 49		133 50	
			59 00	105 33		4 93	19 87	189 13	
			34 00	326 18	7 90	6 25	26 17	400 50	
	25 00			87 00	3 50	9 50	6 81	131 81	
			49 75	90 97		6 61	15 63	162 96	
		15 25		39 99		5 15	14 40	74 79	
		12 00		33 43	4 75	8 00	58 93	117 11	
	21 25			31 00	2 00	3 95		58 20	
		8 50	55 00	116 00	13 05	15 35		207 90	
	153 23	44 75	528 37	1582 68	69 54	109 57	198 72	2682 79	
							56 94	56 94	
	1 68			43 51		5 21	21 88	72 28	
2 50	36 50			101 00	2 00	2 87	6 13	151 00	
	37 50			160 27		3 16	9 34	210 27	
	45 50			113 50	4 25	10 97	5 86	180 08	
				107 00		0 25	49 75	167 00	
							5 12	5 12	
	5 75			53 00			20 75	79 50	
	56 00			187 00			20 50	263 50	
	23 00			100 00		5 00	45 00	173 00	
	60 00			160 00				220 00	
	69 00			93 93			12 01	174 94	
2 50	334 93			1119 21	6 25	27 46	253 28	1743 63	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1899	
BEAUCE.								
Municipality of	Adstock.....	111	53 92	282 64	50 00			386 56
	Aylmer.....	114		192 00	50 00	123 12	23 93	389 05
	Broughton.....	89	18 11	89 00	44 50	36 00		187 61
	Ditchfield and Spaulding.....	25	3 26	30 00	25 00	5 75		64 01
	Gayhurst-North.....	30	13 25	36 25	25 00	59 61		134 11
	Lambton.....	69	47 74	76 00	34 50	352 79		511 03
	Metgermette-North.....		94 38					94 38
	Shenly.....	175	55 74	175 00	50 00			280 74
Parish of	Saints-Anges.....	67		67 00	33 50			100 50
	St-Augustin de Waburn.....	26	37 39	30 00	25 00			92 39
	St-Benoit Lâbre.....	50	3 63	50 00	25 00			78 63
	St-Côme de Kennebec.....	32	26 04	38 00	25 00		5 85	94 89
	St-Elzéar de Linière.....	117	22 00	117 00	50 00	719 92		908 92
	St-Ephrem de Tring.....	136	2 86	344 05	50 00	7 99		404 90
	St-Evariste de Forsyth.....	106	222 45	107 00	50 00			379 45
	St-François.....	141	27 40	230 16	50 00			307 56
	St-Frédéric.....	99	4 90	99 00	49 50			153 40
	St-Georges.....	112	3 94	113 00	50 00	0 33		167 27
	St-Hilaire de Dorset.....	103	30 00	103 00	50 00			183 00
	St-Joseph.....	132	50 00	133 00	50 00	58 51		291 51
	Ste-Marie.....	141	7 34	141 00	50 00			198 34
	St-Martin.....						0 71	0 70
	St-Pierre de Broughton.....	49	47 28	49 00	25 00			121 28
	St-Victor.....		53 80					53 80
Mission of	St-Ludger.....	60		60 00	30 00			90 00
		1978	825 43	2562 10	892 00	1364 02	30 48	5674 68
BEAUHARNOIS.								
Parish of	St-Clément de Beauharnois.....	48	4 35	48 00	25 00			77 35
	St-Louis de Gonzague.....	45	1 40	48 00	25 00	10 00		84 40
	St-Stanislas de Kostka.....	38		40 00	25 00			65 00
	St-Thimothé.....	57	41 10	57 00	28 50			126 60
		188	46 85	193 00	103 50	10 00		353 35
BELLECHASSE.								
Municipality of	Buckland.....	93		107 00	46 50	12 16		165 66
Parish of	St-Cajetan d'Armagh.....	85	18 40	85 00	42 50			145 90
	St-Charles Borromée.....	120	28 05	120 00	50 00			198 05
	St-Damien.....	49	0 96	49 00	25 00	45 89	0 29	121 14
	St-Etienne de Beaumont.....		26 46					26 46
	Sts-Gervais et Protais.....	54	8 58	54 00	27 00			89 58
	St-Lazare.....	50		50 00	29 50			88 50
	St-Magloire.....	32	204 33	39 00	25 00			268 33
	St-Michel.....	62	5 21	62 00	31 00	10 00		108 21
	St-Nérée.....	30	25 00	34 00	25 00			85 00
	St-Philémon.....	51	1 20	52 00	25 50	0 25		78 95
	St-Raphaël.....						12 26	12 26
	St-Valier.....	76		140 00	38 00	10 00		188 00
		711	319 19	801 00	365 00	78 30	12 55	1576 04

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
		8 50	48 40	273 22		40 89	15 55	386 56	
10 49	58 05			270 22		50 29		389 05	
			21 00	113 80	42 78	10 00	0 03	187 61	
						5 97	58 04	64 01	
		33 00		89 91		11 20		134 11	
		42 00	45 00	321 00	19 78	46 25	37 00	511 03	
							94 38	94 38	
	40 00			162 75	3 00	18 90	56 09	280 74	
		33 00		58 09	2 27	5 30	1 84	100 50	
			75 40		1 00	6 75	9 24	92 39	
				45 25		4 75	28 63	78 63	
			46 05	38 00		10 84		94 89	
		55 00		836 92		8 20	8 80	908 92	
	36 00			352 04	1 35	1 03	14 48	404 90	
		47 02		216 88		19 55	96 00	379 45	
	39 00			226 79		6 13	35 64	307 56	
	37 50			89 00	5 00	10 40	11 50	153 40	
	39 00			104 27		13 32	10 68	167 27	
			70 00	93 00		10 00	10 00	183 00	
	100 00			186 76		4 75		291 51	
		40 00	14 00	137 00			7 34	198 34	
0 70							0 70		
				45 55		5 22	70 51	121 28	
			7 00	36 80		10 00		53 80	
			30 00	60 00				90 00	
11 19	349 55	258 52	356 85	3757 25	75 18	299 74	565 75	5674 68	
			28 00			19 25	30 10	77 25	
	12 00	50 00				3 25	8 85	84 40	
9 72			30 00			8 20	2 92	14 16	65 00
	50 00	4 00	24 00			4 50	11 35	126 60	
9 72	62 00	54 00	82 00		15 95	42 37	87 31	353 35	
	27 40	3 00	33 00	80 00	10 00	12 26		165 66	
			40 50	84 45		12 06	8 89	145 90	
			17 85	114 36	0 38	19 98	45 48	198 05	
		50 00	14 25	46 25	4 00	6 64		121 14	
							26 46	26 46	
	20 00			47 25	7 33	8 42	6 58	89 58	
				59 00		0 24	29 26	88 50	
							268 33	268 33	No Report
	21 50			55 80	2 00	7 96	20 95	108 21	
		19 50		29 25	1 45	2 85	31 95	85 00	
		22 22		50 50	2 36	3 87		78 95	
12 26								12 26	
2 68		4 50	20 00	140 00	2 00	2 04	16 78	188 00	
14 9	68 90	99 22	125 60	706 86	29 52	76 32	454 68	1576 04	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1800	
BERTHIER.								
Municipality of	Provost	47	0 26	47 00	25 00	0 13	72 33	
Parish of	St-Antoine de Lavaltrie.....	80	25 54	87 55	40 00	.....	153 09
	St-Barthélemi de Dusablé.....	177	28 45	177 00	50 00	2 25	257 70	
	St-Cuthbert	89	.....	89 00	44 50	10 00	143 50
	St-Damien de Brandon.....	110	13 01	157 00	50 00	120 05	8 43	
	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....	87	.....	105 05	43 50	7 00	14 34
	Ste-Genève de Berthier.....	72	7 98	72 00	36 00	2 80	12 00	
	St-Joseph de Lanoraie.....	.....	70 30	.....	.....	.....	70 30
	St-Michel des Saints.....	94	.....	94 00	47 00	.....	141 00
	St-Norbert	100	15 15	101 00	50 00	.....	166 15
	Visitation de l'Ile du Pads.....	36	21 05	36 00	25 00	.....	82 05
		892	181 68	965 60	411 00	142 23	34 77	1735 28
BONAVENTURE.								
Municipality of	Carleton	69	4 00	104 41	34 50	.....	142 91
	Maria	107	36 94	411 43	50 00	7 73	506 10	
	Matapédia.....	55	5 68	55 00	27 50	288 95	377 13	
	New-Richmond.....	35	46 97	37 00	25 00	.....	108 97
	Port-Daniel-East A.....	57	64 89	69 00	28 50	.....	162 39
Parish of	Shoolbred	67	39 28	67 00	23 50	.....	139 78
	Notre-Dame de Paspébiac.....	26	25 47	30 00	25 00	.....	80 47
	St-Alphonse de Caplan	82	33 11	90 91	41 00	1 20	166 22	
	St-Bonaventure .....	.....	20 50	.....	.....	.....	20 50
	St-Charles de Caplan	79	.....	80 00	39 50	4 95	124 45
		577	276 84	944 75	304 50	302 83	1828 92
BROME.								
Municipality of	Bolton-East.....	.....	35 29	.....	.....	.....	35 29
	Eastman	32	.....	222 85	25 00	.....	100 00
	Farnham-East.....	32	.....	32 00	25 00	6 00	63 00
	Village of Knowlton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501 22	501 22
		64	35 29	254 85	50 00	6 00	601 22	947 36
CHAMBLY.								
Parish of	St-Antoine de Longueuil .....	.....	16 30	.....	.....	.....	16 30
	St-Basile le Grand.....	66	41 71	67 00	33 00	1 11	142 82	
	St-Bruno de Montarville	125	.....	339 59	50 00	25 00	85 06
	Ste-Famille de Boucherville.....	114	1 27	268 00	50 00	10 00	329 27	
	St-Hubert	95	.....	175 00	47 50	.....	19 42
	St-Joseph de Chambly.....	109	20 21	109 00	50 00	115 15	594 39	
		509	79 49	958 59	230 50	451 29	104 48	1824 35

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
.....	17 00	.....	.....	47 00	.....	2 00	6 33	72 33	
.....	.....	24 50	.....	82 89	.....	5 70	40 00	153 09	
.....	33 75	.....	.....	177 00	.....	2 50	44 45	257 70	
.....	30 00	.....	.....	82 84	9 00	9 54	12 12	143 50	
.....	.....	.....	50 00	261 25	22 75	14 49	.....	348 49	
.....	39 85	.....	.....	102 00	15 58	12 46	.....	169 89	
.....	.....	43 00	.....	72 00	5 80	9 98	.....	130 78	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 30	70 30	
2 40	28 00	.....	.....	85 50	11 65	10 69	2 76	141 00	
.....	27 32	.....	.....	101 00	.....	1 50	36 33	166 15	
.....	20 00	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	26 05	82 05	
2 40	195 92	67 50	50 00	1047 48	64 78	68 86	238 34	1735 28	
.....	.....	.....	20 00	88 53	9 02	9 92	15 44	142 91	
.....	30 00	50 00	.....	369 29	5 06	33 22	18 59	506 10	
.....	12 00	.....	.....	333 95	15 38	10 09	5 71	377 13	
.....	32 00	.....	.....	37 00	9 50	5 37	25 10	108 97	
.....	.....	.....	.....	69 00	5 50	7 66	80 23	162 39	
.....	33 50	22 00	.....	67 51	3 12	6 27	7 38	139 78	
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	2 10	48 37	80 47	
.....	28 00	.....	.....	95 46	3 00	6 24	33 52	166 22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 50	20 50	
.....	.....	.....	41 65	77 82	.....	4 08	.....	124 00	
.....	135 50	72 00	61 65	1168 56	50 52	85 85	254 84	1828 92	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 29	35 29	
.....	.....	125 00	.....	222 85	.....	.....	.....	347 85	
.....	27 60	.....	.....	27 20	2 50	5 70	.....	63 00	
501 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501 22	
501 22	27 60	125 00	.....	250 05	2 50	5 70	35 29	947 36	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 30	16 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	67 00	38 71	0 25	36 86	141 82	
114 26	.....	.....	.....	339 59	42 30	3 50	.....	499 65	
.....	15 00	.....	.....	268 00	25 00	7 50	13 77	329 27	
38 07	.....	.....	.....	175 00	26 03	2 82	.....	241 92	
.....	.....	.....	.....	524 18	26 75	.....	43 46	594 39	
152 33	15 00	.....	.....	1373 77	158 79	14 07	110 39	1824 35	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
CHAMPLAIN.								
Parish of	Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel.....	77	35 22	77 00	38 50	.....	.....	150 72
	St-Anne-de-la-Péade.....	74	21 50	218 22	37 00	.....	.....	276 72
	St-François-Xavier-de-Batiscan.	88	50 00	115 00	44 00	.....	.....	209 00
	St-Luc.....	102	.....	102 00	50 00	.....	.....	152 00
	St-Maurice.....	108	.....	135 00	50 00	.....	.....	185 00
	St-Narcisse.....	125	.....	125 00	50 00	.....	.....	175 00
	St-Prosper.....	108	0 30	153 50	50 00	38 14	.....	241 94
	St-Séverin.....	76	6 25	76 00	38 00	.....	.....	120 26
	St-Stanislas.....	114	14 95	362 70	50 00	17 65	.....	445 30
	St-Thècle.....	41	12 50	396 04	25 00	.....	.....	433 54
	St-Théophile.....	73	15 78	82 00	36 50	.....	.....	134 28
	St-Tite.....	232	6 72	464 00	50 00	1362 22	.....	2082 94
	Visitation de Champlain.....	114	.....	212 00	50 00	.....	.....	262 00
		1332	163 23	2518 46	369 00	1618 01	.....	4868 70
CHARLEVOIX.								
Parish of	L'Ass. de N.-D. des Eboulements	101	.....	338 83	50 00	.....	.....	388 83
	St-Agnès.....	111	4 65	541 10	50 00	.....	.....	595 75
	St-Etienne de la Malbaie.....	78	60 29	78 00	39 00	604 20	.....	781 49
	St-Fidèle.....	110	36 50	158 51	50 00	.....	.....	245 01
	St-Hilarion de Sherington.....	107	1 96	265 60	50 00	.....	.....	317 56
	St-Irénée.....	82	20 13	164 00	41 00	8 00	.....	233 13
	St-Louis de L'Île aux Coudres ...	56	26 50	82 00	28 00	.....	.....	136 50
	St-Pierre, St-Paul de la B. St-Paul	103	0 12	363 31	50 00	.....	.....	413 43
	St-Placide.....	81	.....	81 00	40 50	.....	.....	121 50
	St-Siméon.....	28	30 53	30 00	25 00	.....	.....	85 53
	St-Urbain, 1st.....	54	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....	27 00
		911	180 68	2102 35	450 50	612 20	.....	3345 73
CHATEAUGUAY								
Parish of	St-Jean Chrysostôme.....	104	.....	106 00	50 00	.....	.....	156 00
	St-Joachim.....	38	.....	38 00	25 00	170 76	.....	233 76
	St-Martine.....	51	20 78	51 00	25 50	23 00	.....	120 28
	St-Philomène.....	37	22 80	37 00	25 00	9 00	.....	93 80
	St-Urbain.....	.....	56 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 19
		230	99 77	232 00	125 50	202 76	.....	660 03
CHICOUTIMI.								
Municipality of	Bagotville.....	62	41 84	62 00	31 00	.....	.....	134 84
	Bourget.....	30	.....	48 00	25 00	.....	.....	73 00
	Chicoutimi.....	111	14 40	111 00	50 00	2321 74	.....	2497 14
	Grande-Baie.....	101	46 50	101 00	50 00	.....	.....	197 50
	Kénogami.....	30	38 36	54 00	25 00	.....	.....	117 36
	St-Jean.....	72	66 53	72 00	36 00	546 13	.....	720 66
	Tremblay.....	113	61 18	216 00	50 00	1861 55	.....	2188 73
Parish of	Notre-Dame de Laterrière.....	126	71 46	126 00	50 00	635 42	.....	882 88
	St-Dominique de Jonquières.....	107	1 26	107 00	50 00	630 70	.....	788 96
	St-Fulgence.....	26	1 50	31 00	25 00	336 00	.....	393 50
		778	343 03	928 00	392 00	631 54	.....	7994 57

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of imple-ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage-ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
	28 00			211 11	18 25	9 11	150 72	150 72	No report.
			50 00	115 00		1 00	10 25	276 72	
2 81	16 50			94 85		9 57	43 00	209 00	
2 25		30 00		135 00		13 95	28 27	152 00	
		32 00		125 00		5 00	3 80	185 00	
	60 00			159 89	1 65	20 40	13 00	175 00	
	17 71			74 00	2 00	0 25	20 40	241 94	
			64 18	362 70			26 30	120 26	
	32 00			396 04		5 50	18 42	445 30	
			22 50	71 83	7 28	10 80	21 87	433 54	
	25 00			2026 22			31 72	134 28	
	15 00	33 00		192 36	2 00	19 64		2082 94	
								262 00	
5 06	194 21	95 00	136 68	3964 00	31 18	95 22	347 35	4868 70	
10 23			28 50	338 29		7 71	4 10	388 83	
	50 00			541 10		4 65		595 75	
	100 00			601 54		72 75	7 20	781 49	
		46 48		140 20	9 74	21 59	27 00	245 01	
			24 00	265 60		3 72	24 24	317 56	
	25 00		26 50	164 00		8 00	9 63	233 13	
			16 15	82 00		1 19	37 16	136 50	
	42 00			363 31	3 00	5 00	0 12	413 43	
0 16	8 34		28 00	81 00	4 00			121 50	
		21 52		33 50		4 52	25 99	85 53	
							27 00	27 00	No longer in opera.
10 39	225 34	68 00	123 15	2610 54	16 74	129 13	162 44	3345 73	
	38 00			87 58	2 00	16 42	12 00	156 00	
5 78		8 00	11 00	190 26		4 41	14 31	233 76	
	33 00	55 95			6 83	9 13	15 37	120 28	
			63 30	19 00	3 68	3 36	4 46	93 80	
							56 19	56 19	
5 78	71 00	63 95	74 30	296 84	12 51	33 32	102 33	660 03	
			35 90	45 00	7 72	17 43	28 79	134 84	
		19 83		48 00		1 57	3 60	73 00	
		9 50	42 00	2402 74		36 20	6 70	2497 14	
		26 00	20 00	90 00		11 50	50 00	197 50	
	22 00			54 00		9 44	31 92	117 36	
	10 00	12 50	22 00	618 13		5 71	52 32	720 66	
	50 00			2067 55	18 25	10 05	42 88	2188 73	
			25 00	761 42		14 98	81 48	882 88	
			54 00	682 89		27 81	24 26	788 96	
		23 00		367 00	1 50	2 00		393 50	
	82 00	90 8	198 90	7136 73	27 47	136 69	321 95	7994 57	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec 1899	Subscrip- tion	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
COMPTON.								
Municipality of	Auckland.....	74		75 00	37 00	287 07	299 07	
	Bury.....		10 58				10 58	
	Chesham.....	75		75 00	37 50	51 00	163 50	
	Clifton.....	95	19 41	95 00	47 50	18 00	179 91	
	Dilton & Clinton.....	47	1 30	47 00	25 00	183 87	261 65	
	Emberton.....	126	28 72	126 00	50 00		204 72	
	Hempden.....		0 60				0 60	
	Hereford.....	92		92 00	46 00		138 00	
	Marston.....	74	10 82	74 00	37 00	214 00	335 82	
	Marston South.....	32	9 22	33 00	25 00	4 04	71 26	
	Village of Megantic.....		62 99				62 99	
	Village of Waterville.....	25	4 94	31 00	25 00		60 94	
	Westbury.....		53 60				53 60	
	Whitton.....	46	22 12	46 00	25 00	92 69	185 81	
	Winslow-North.....	59	31 23	59 00	29 50	20 41	140 14	
	Winslow-South.....	31	97 00	31 00	25 00		153 00	
Parish of	St-Zénon de Piopolis.....	55	17 31	55 00	27 50	30 42	142 49	
		831	369 75	839 00	437 00	897 46	20 78	2563 99
DEUX-MONTAGNES.								
Parish of	St-Augustin.....	102	20 91	102 00	50 00	160 10	333 01	
	St-Benoit.....	114		114 00	50 00		164 00	
	St-Canut.....	33	8 00	33 00	25 00	72 06	138 06	
	St-Hermas.....	109	7 32	109 00	50 00		166 32	
	St-Joseph du Lac.....					2 85	2 85	
	St-Monique.....	103	30 00	124 00	50 00		204 00	
	St-Placide.....	32		32 00	25 00		57 00	
	St-Scholastique.....	83	36 82	83 00	41 50	10 00	171 32	
		576	103 05	597 00	291 50	242 16	2 85	1236 56
DORCHESTER.								
Parish of	St-Anselme.....	106	34 99	106 00	50 00	25 40	216 39	
	St-Bernard.....	131		187 00	50 00	15 75	252 75	
	St-Claire.....	119		119 00	50 00		169 00	
	St-Edouard of Frampton.....	71	93 80	71 00	35 50		200 30	
	St-Hénédine.....	86	28 24	89 00	43 00	60 00	220 24	
	St-Isidore.....	129	33 41	129 00	50 00	0 50	212 91	
	St-Justine.....	44	54 90	44 00	25 00		123 90	
	St-Léon of Standon.....	32	2 96	32 00	25 00		59 96	
	St-Marguerite.....	125	8 07	125 00	50 00		183 07	
	St-Maxime.....	38	37 85	38 00	25 00	28 50	129 35	
	St-Nazaire of Buckland.....	31		31 00	25 00	0 47	59 03	
	St-Prosper of Watford.....	66	19 60	66 00	33 00		118 60	
	St-Rose of Watford.....	49	6 13	49 00	25 00		80 13	
		1027	319 95	1086 00	486 50	130 62	2 56	2025 63

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
5 14	7 00			324 51	17 91	28 63	15 88	399 07	
6 79			87 68		2 00	4 00	4 58	10 58	No longer in opera.
	33 17		31 40	95 00	13 37	4 90	2 07	179 91	
	16 25		20 94	203 89	4 06	16 51		261 65	
				116 72		9 28	78 72	204 72	
							0 60	0 60	
0 92	35 00			85 56	6 00	9 83	0 69	138 00	
			161 79		149 92	13 29	10 82	335 82	
	30 00		35 58		1 50	4 18		71 26	
							62 90	62 90	
	26 00			23 25		5 68	6 01	60 94	
							53 60	53 60	
	4 00			119 84	2 64	9 32	50 01	185 81	
		65 00	10 87	47 20		10 39	6 68	140 14	
			65 80			83 00	3 75	0 45	153 00
			55 00	51 80	30 42	5 27		142 49	
12 85	151 42	65 00	469 06	1067 77	310 82	135 65	351 42	2563 99	
	42 50			262 10	6 74	4 96	16 71	333 01	
	38 00			114 00			12 00	164 00	
	9 75		11 50	105 06	2 00	7 50	2 25	138 06	
	51 75			109 00		4 50	1 07	166 32	
2 85								2 85	No longer in opera.
	13 00		25 00	124 00		2 00	40 00	204 00	
			10 50	32 00		2 00	12 50	57 00	
	18 00		77 50	41 50		3 50	30 82	171 32	
2 85	173 00		124 50	787 66	8 74	24 46	115 35	1236 56	
	70 00			114 15	7 00	7 87	17 37	216 39	
38 50				202 75	2 50		9 00	252 75	
3 00		8 75	40 00	104 50	0 16	12 59		169 00	
				60 00		2 00	138 30	200 30	
		120 00		77 99	1 25	14 57	6 43	220 24	
		60 00		119 97		13 23	19 71	212 91	
		35 00		52 09	2 29	0 90	33 62	123 90	
		25 00		30 00	0 11	4 75	0 10	59 96	
			42 00	125 00		0 42	15 65	183 07	
		89 10		38 00		2 25		129 35	
			27 50	28 95		2 58		59 03	
		29 00		66 00		5 62	17 98	118 60	
		28 00		41 80	4 60	5 20	0 53	80 13	
41 50	70 00	394 85	109 50	1061 20	17 91	71 98	258 69	2025 63	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)	RECEIPTS							Total
	Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900		
DRUMMOND.								
Municipality of Durham	60	24 17	68 00	30 00	82 95	.....	205 12
Durham-South	53	.....	53 00	26 50	.....	.....	79 50
Grantham	88	4 97	88 00	44 00	.....	.....	136 97
Kingsey	53	9 45	53 00	26 50	2 00	0 55	91 50	
L'Avenir .....	.....	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00
Wendover & Simpson	73	1 09	73 00	36 50	239 98	.....	350 57
Wickham-West	184	30 50	184 00	50 00	.....	.....	264 50
Parish of St-Eugène de Grantham	116	8 91	178 23	50 00	17 56	.....	254 70
St-Germain de Grantham	112	21 86	112 00	50 00	216 59	.....	400 45
	739	325 95	809 23	313 50	559 08	0 55	2008 31	
GASPÉ.								
Municipality of Aubert Harbour .....	.....	41 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 38
Parish of N.-D. de la Grande Rivière .....	.....	119 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 65
Ste-Adelaide de Pabos .....	.....	13 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 24
Ste-Anne des Monts	29	45 33	36 00	25 00	5 70	.....	112 03
St-Martin Rivière aux Renards	25	24 44	30 00	25 00	.....	.....	79 44
St-Michel de Percé	50	.....	56 00	25 00	32 34	.....	113 34
St-Norbert de Cap Chat	36	32 32	49 50	25 00	10 00	.....	116 82
St-Pierre de Malbaie .....	.....	36 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 42
	140	312 78	171 50	100 00	48 04	.....	632 32
HOCHELAGA.								
Parish of l'Enf.-Jésus de la Pointe aux Trembles .....	.....	75 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 09
St-Joseph Riv. des Prairies	46	10 76	46 00	25 00	1 00	.....	82 76
St-Léonard de Port Maurice .....	.....	7 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 70
Visitation du Sault-au-Récollet .....	.....	22 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 68
	46	116 23	46 00	25 00	1 00	.....	188 23
HUNTINGDON.								
Municipality of Franklin .....	.....	4 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 68
Havelock .....	.....	38 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 73
Parish of St-Anicet .....	.....	151 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 56
	.....	194 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 97
IBERVILLE.								
Parish of St-Alexandre	77	.....	379 55	38 50	.....	.....	418 05
Ste-Anne de Sabrevois .....	.....	95 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 73
St-Athanas de Bleary	112	.....	112 00	50 00	22 50	.....	184 50
Ste-Brigitte de Monnoir	79	19 71	79 00	39 50	1 00	.....	139 21
St-George de Henryville	158	.....	158 00	50 00	.....	.....	208 00
St-Grégoire le Grand	68	.....	68 00	34 00	128 65	.....	230 65
St-Sébastien	122	.....	122 00	50 00	6 75	.....	178 75
	616	115 44	918 55	262 00	158 90	.....	1454 86

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of imple-ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage-ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
			174 00		4 42	22 50	4 20	205 12	
	24 50			53 00			2 00	79 50	
				88 00	3 00	6 63	39 34	136 97	
			60 00	30 50		1 00		91 50	
							225 00	225 00	
	25 00			312 18	2 50	5 85	5 04	350 57	
	58 00	21 00		171 12	1 50	12 88		264 50	
	15 25	8 00		187 41	2 37	17 33	24 34	254 70	
	58 30		44 50	259 09	5 26	7 56	25 74	400 45	
.....	181 05	29 00	278 50	1101 30	19 05	73 75	325 66	2008 31	
							41 38	41 38	
							119 36	119 65	
							13 24	13 24	
		27 00		41 70		6 91	36 42	112 03	
	8 00	3 20		30 00	4 00	5 65	28 59	79 44	
2 05	15 00	30 60		50 00	5 57	8 43	2 29	113 34	
	10 50	15 00		49 50	6 00	5 43	30 39	116 82	
							36 42	36 42	
2 05	33 50	75 20		171 20	15 57	26 42	308 38	632 32	
							75 09	75 09	
			34 00	42 78		5 98		82 76	
							7 70	7 70	
							22 68	22 68	
			34 00	42 78		5 98	105 47	188 23	
							4 68	4 68	
							38 73	38 73	
							151 56	151 56	
							194 97	194 97	
		25 23		379 55		1 76	11 51	418 05	
							95 73	95 73	
2 70	41 00		11 00	112 00	6 09	11 80		184 50	
		50 00		39 50	2 65	6 45	40 61	139 21	
	20 60		27 65	93 00	5 00	17 05	44 70	208 00	
46 65	15 00	43 00	20 00		3 55	5 70	96 75	230 65	
	38 25			128 75	8 00	3 75		178 75	
49 35	114 85	118 23	58 65	752 80	25 20	46 51	289 30	1454 89	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
JACQUES-CARTIER								
Parish of	Ste-Anne du Bout de l'Isle.....	114		114 00	50 00			164 00
	Ste-Geneviève.....	25		30 00	25 00			55 00
	St-Raphaël de l'Île Bizard.....	104	42 37	106 00	50 00			198 37
		243	42 37	250 00	125 00			417 37
JOLIETTE								
Parish of	Le Bienheureux Alp de Rodriguez	96	9 64	96 00	48 00			153 64
	St-Ambroise de Kildare.....	120	51 95	120 00	50 00	2 75		224 70
	Ste-Beatrix.....	108	39 96	123 20	50 00	1 14		214 30
	St-Charles Borromée.....	32		32 00	25 00			57 00
	St-Cléophas de Brandon.....	46	8 00	46 00	25 00			79 00
	St-Côme.....	112		122 00	50 00		0 88	172 88
	Ste-Elizabeth.....	198	1 52	373 00	50 00	56 00		480 52
	Ste-Emélie de l'Energie.....	134	11 00	134 00	50 00			195 00
	St-Félix de Valois.....	105	0 25	105 00	50 00	10 00		165 25
	St-Jean de Matha.....	193	0 72	198 00	50 00	2 00	7 20	257 92
	Ste-Mélanie.....	102	9 51	102 00	50 00			161 51
	St-Paul de Lavaltrie.....	118	14 61	118 00	50 00	695 06		880 67
	St-Thomas de Jersey Nord ..	135	75 72	135 00	50 00	1 47		262 19
		1499	222 88	1704 20	598 00	771 42	8 08	3304 58
KAMOURASKA								
Municipality of Parish of	Pohénégamook.....	52		52 00	26 00		6 65	84 65
	N.-D. de Liesse de la R. Ouelle...	109	18 17	135 24	50 00	45 23		248 64
	N.-D. du Mont-Carmel.....	102	17 35	102 00	50 00	12 00		181 35
	St-Alexandre.....	173	58 29	223 00	50 00			331 29
	St-André.....	55	1 89	55 00	27 50		3 31	87 70
	Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	104		104 00	50 00	52 50	25 40	231 90
	St-Denis.....	159		160 75	50 00			210 75
	Ste-Hélène.....	124	35 04	135 31	50 00	10 29		230 64
	St-Louis de Kamouraska.....	37	10 75	89 55	25 00	11 65		136 95
	St-Pacôme.....	58		63 00	29 00	5 00		97 00
	St-Paschal.....	142	51 61	183 00	50 00			284 61
	St-Philippe de Néri.....	104	13 21	163 00	50 00			226 21
		1219	206 31	1465 85	507 50	136 67	35 36	2351 69

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management.	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
15 18							148 82	164 00	No Report.
0 80				6 50	3 00	0 60	44 04	55 00	
	42 00	16 00		104 00	7 05	3 32	26 00	198 37	
15 98	42 00	16 00		110 50	10 05	3 98	218 86	417 37	
	48 00			84 48	3 25	12 39	5 52	153 64	
	57 75			120 50		4 68	41 77	224 70	
	45 00			118 55	13 00	12 79	24 96	214 30	
	24 00			32 00		1 00		57 00	
				79 00				79 00	
3 95	23 00	21 00		112 00	9 00	3 93		172 88	
	83 50			373 00	3 70	17 00	3 32	480 52	
		28 50	22 00	122 78		21 72		195 00	
	76 75	9 10		52 50	18 15	7 35	1 40	165 25	
		52 00		198 00		7 92		257 92	
	43 65			103 10	5 25	3 42	6 09	161 51	
	30 00			778 94	27 16	10 00	34 57	880 67	
	49 00			135 00			78 19	262 19	
3 95	480 65	110 60	22 00	2309 85	79 51	102 20	195 82	3304 58	
			32 65	52 00				84 65	
	28 00		10 00	202 36	2 05	5 00	1 23	248 64	
		7 50	10 00	102 03		5 42	56 40	181 35	
							331 29	331 29	No Report.
		34 00		53 40		0 30		87 70	
		117 1		96 72		18 03		231 90	
	34 08			162 14	8 04	6 49		210 75	
			41 75	143 03	6 00	3 57	36 29	230 64	
	12 50			79 97	6 50	16 17	21 81	136 95	
2 90			10 00	58 08		8 21	17 81	97 00	
		50 75	35 00	179 94		3 00	15 92	284 61	
	23 50		15 00	163 00	1 50	16 50	6 71	226 21	
2 90	98 08	209 40	154 40	1292 67	24 09	82 69	487 46	2351 69	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Souscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
LAKE ST-JOHN.								
Municipality of	Albanel	34	1 64	36 50	25 00		63 14	
	Hébertville		385 44				385 44	
	Normandin d'Albanel	75	2 40	79 00	39 00	3 40	123 80	
	St-Méthode	121		121 00	50 00		171 00	
Parish of	Notre-Dame du Lac	59	36 21	59 00	29 50	749 36	874 07	
	St-Bruno	96	4 95	96 00	48 00	184 44	333 39	
	St-Cœur de Marie	115	50 00	115 00	50 00		215 00	
	St-Félicien	114	14 24	114 00	50 00	869 40	1047 64	
	St-François de Sales					0 03	0 03	
	St-Gédéon	106		109 00	50 00		159 00	
	St-Jérôme	226	5 68	226 00	50 00	58 32	340 00	
	St-Joseph d'Alma	110		842 53	250 00		1092 53	
	St-Louis de Métabetchouan	100	41 00	100 00	50 00		191 00	
	St-Prime	105	74 36	128 00	50 00		252 36	
	St-Thomas d'Aquin	141	8 67	141 00	59 00		199 67	
Mission of	N.-D. de la Rivière aux Dorés	33	23 50	33 00	16 00	34 67	107 17	
	St-Henri de Péribonca	26	10 03	37 00	25 00	68 32	140 35	
	St-Michel de Mistassini		75 11				75 11	
		1464	733 23	2237 03	832 50	1909 59	5770 70	
LAPRAIRIE.								
Parish of	St-Constant	31	61 96	31 00	25 00		117 96	
	St-Isidore	51	4 95	51 00	25 50		81 45	
	St-Jacques le Mineur	37	60 90	39 00	25 00	4 50	141 25	
	St-Phillippe		20 13				20 13	
		119	147 94	121 00	75 50	4 50	360 79	
L'ASSOMPTION								
Parish	L'Épiphanie	107		107 03	50 00	10 50	167 50	
	Repentigny (L'Ass. de)	49	9 66	49 00	25 00	2 50	86 16	
	St-Charles de Lachenaie	74	42 41	74 00	37 00		153 41	
	St-Henri de Mascouche	102	83 54	102 00	50 00		235 54	
	St-Lin de Lachenaie					1 02	1 02	
	St-Paul L'Ermité	100	20 98	107 00	50 00	10 00	190 75	
	St-Pierre du Portage de l'Ass.	103	20 94	103 00	50 00	42 75	216 69	
	St-Roch de L'Achigan	77	2 24	77 06	38 50	0 75	118 49	
	St-Sulpice	62	52 31	62 00	31 00	22 60	167 91	
		674	232 08	681 00	331 50	89 10	1337 47	
LAVAL.								
Parish of	St-Dorothée	101		153 05	50 00	14 40	217 45	
	St-François de Sales	42	62 57	42 00	25 00	38 50	168 07	
	St-Martin	98	8 75	107 00	49 00		164 75	
	St-Rose de Lima	150	11 63	150 00	50 00	18 75	252 35	
	St-Vincent de Paul	106	15 61	185 00	50 00		250 61	
		497	98 56	637 05	224 00	57 25	1053 23	

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
		20 00		36 50		2 58	4 08	63 14	
							385 44	385 44	
	34 00			80 48	3 00	3 00	3 32	123 80	
	46 50			112 53		11 97		171 00	
		75 00		757 93	1 00	33 85	6 29	874 07	
		15 00	20 00	286 39		9 00	3 00	333 39	
							215 00	215 00	
				957 06	31 20	47 85	11 53	1047 64	
0 03								0 03	
	50 00			109 00				159 00	
		102 00	91 00	120 00		27 00		340 00	
				814 03	278 50			1092 53	
	49 00		41 00	100 00	1 00			191 00	
			63 00	128 00		7 88	53 48	252 36	
			46 00	141 00	1 00	4 65	7 02	199 67	
	24 25		15 00	58 50	3 41	5 02	0 90	107 17	
	35 00			98 14		7 21		140 35	
							75 11	75 11	
0 03	238 75	212 00	276 00	3799 56	319 14	160 01	765 21	5770 70	
	20 00			31 00		11 25	55 71	117 96	
			37 00	38 25	1 95	4 25		81 45	
		130 00			1 25	10 00		141 25	
							20 13	20 13	
	20 00	130 00	37 00	69 25	3 20	25 50	75 84	360 79	
		11 50	16 00	107 00		21 00	12 00	167 50	
	25 00		7 00	44 10		5 55	4 51	86 16	
			45 00	74 00	0 70	3 15	30 56	153 41	
		71 35	53 00	48 50		12 10	50 59	235 54	
1 02								1 02	
	50 00		25 00	107 00	3 25	5 50		190 75	
	25 25		47 00	103 00		7 75	33 69	216 69	
	24 00	19 00		37 00	6 82	21 35	10 32	148 49	
	26 50	43 50	20 00	40 05	10 25	16 45	11 16	167 91	
1 02	150 75	145 35	213 00	560 65	21 02	92 85	152 83	1337 47	
1 64		27 00	29 25	153 05	0 30	6 21		217 45	
			45 00	42 00		3 85	77 22	168 07	
	28 00		19 00	107 00	9 75	1 00		164 75	
			25 00	150 00	66 60	10 75		252 35	
	42 00		8 00	169 09	4 00	27 39	0 13	250 61	
1 64	70 00	27 00	126 25	621 14	80 65	49 20	77 35	1053 23	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members Balance on 31 Dec 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900		
LÉVIS.								
Parish of	N.-D. de la Victoire.....	47	47 00	25 00			72 00	
	St-David de L'Aube-Rivière	39	40 00	25 00			68 80	
	St-Etienne de Lauzon.....	37	37 00	25 00			64 95	
	St-Henri de Lauzon.....	116	121 00	50 00	70 50	4 10	245 89	
	St-Joseph de la Pointe-Lévis.....	40	40 00	25 00			102 35	
	St-Lambert.....	111	111 00	50 00	3 33		205 67	
	St-Nicolas	85	85 00	42 50	13 32		149 32	
		475	481 00	242 50	87 15	4 10	908 98	
L'ISLET.								
Parish of	N.-D. de Bons. de L'Islet.....	122	203 00	50 00			253 00	
	St-Aubert.....	75	78 00	37 50			115 50	
	St-Cyrille.....	107	107 00	50 00			157 00	
	St-Eugène.....	151	249 15	50 00	33 25	4 96	380 10	
	St-Jean Port Joli	103	165 30	50 00			222 48	
	Ste-Louise.....	25	49 50	25 00			132 17	
	St-Marcel.....	65	65 00	32 50			132 78	
	St-Pamphile.....	68	68 00	34 00	140 98		294 91	
	Ste-Perpétue.....	71	86 00	35 50	3 00		124 50	
	St-Roch des Aulnais.....	34	106 50	25 00			146 89	
		824	1177 45	389 50	177 23	4 96	1959 33	
LOTBINIÈRE DIV. A.								
Parish of	St-Agapit de Beaurivage.....	126	128 00	50 00			178 00	
	St-Agathe.....	54	54 00				182 00	
	St-Autoine de Tilly.....	87	87 00	43 50	129 19		259 69	
	St-Apollinaire.....		2 91				2 91	
	Ste Croix.....	146	146 00	50 00	10 00		206 00	
	St-Edouard	123	123 00	50 00			200 75	
	St-Flavien	132	132 00	50 00			259 60	
	St-Gilles.....	56	56 50	28 00	2 99		87 49	
	St-Jean des Cbaillons.....	87	87 00	43 50	256 98		388 98	
	St-Louis de Lotbinière.....	100	100 00	50 00	1 50		171 70	
	St-Narcisse de Beaurivage.....	62	62 00	31 00			105 18	
	St-Patrice de Beaurivage.....	108	108 00	50 00	126 30	29 70	379 00	
	Ste-Philomène de Fortierville.....	137	344 25	50 00	18 46		421 38	
	St-Sylvestre	102	104 00	50 00			202 28	
	Ste-Émèlie de Lotbinière.....	167	215 22	50 00			290 41	
		1487	1746 97	596 00	545 42	29 70	3335 37	

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of imple-ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage-ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
1 09	19 25			45 00		1 68	4 98	72 00	
	18 00			37 00	3 00	4 62	6 18	68 80	
		28 75		34 35		0 28	1 57	64 95	
		108 04		108 00	15 85	14 00		245 89	
	40 00			35 00	2 00	7 52	17 83	102 35	
	34 00	10 00	10 00	111 00	14 72	2 00	23 95	205 67	
			54 10	85 60		4 86	4 76	149 32	
1 09	111 25	146 79	64 10	455 95	35 57	34 96	59 27	908 98	
	20 00		30 00	186 26		16 74		253 00	
8 72	5 00			78 00		0 13	23 65	115 50	
9 55				106 00		0 26	41 19	157 00	
	70 25	17 90		275 36	4 00	12 59		380 10	
	41 50			165 30	4 00	6 52	5 16	222 48	
		18 11	34 14	49 50		3 99	26 43	132 17	
		32 50		60 00	2 00	5 00	33 28	132 78	
		45 75		208 98		9 02	31 16	294 91	
		5 00	30 00	81 00	1 00	5 25	2 25	124 56	
				106 50		5 50	34 89	146 89	
18 27	136 75	119 26	94 14	1316 90	11 00	65 00	198 01	1959 33	
				117 46		12 25	48 29	178 00	
							182 00	182 00	No report.
	27 50			214 95	5 00	1 92	10 32	259 69	
							2 91	2 91	
2 50	24 00			146 00		2 50	31 00	206 00	
	55 00			123 00		3 81	18 94	200 75	
	100 50		5 75	132 00	5 00		16 35	259 60	
0 24	10 00	7 00	10 00	26 65		8 75	24 85	87 49	
		31 00		343 98			14 00	388 98	
	15 00		15 00	108 00	3 00	16 30	14 40	171 70	
		8 25		61 98	5 95	4 65	24 35	105 18	
		225 00		108 00	34 00	12 00		379 00	
	39 50			362 40	5 00	2 50	11 98	421 38	
			17 75	98 46	55 00	2 37	28 70	202 28	
		14 20		211 13		7 37	44 71	290 41	
2 74	271 50	285 45	61 50	2054 01	112 95	74 42	472 80	3335 37	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit 1900	
MASKINONGÉ.								
Parish of	St-Alexis.....	97		97 75	48 50			146 25
	St-Ant. de la Riv. du Loup.....	127	11 85	147 00	50 00	7 13		215 98
	St-Charles de Martigoche.....	55	0 45	60 00	27 50			87 95
	St-Didace.....	102	3 16	120 00	50 00	10 00		183 16
	St-Joseph de Maskinongé.....	120		412 09	50 00			462 09
	St-Justin.....	156	70 00	156 00	50 00	345 10		621 10
	St-Léon le Grand.....	102		102 00	50 00			152 00
	St-Paulin.....	104	54 00	104 00	50 00			208 00
		863	139 46	1198 84	376 00	362 23		2076 53
MEGANTIC.								
Municipality of	Irland-North.....	62		62 00	31 00			93 00
	Leeds.....	130	82 85	135 00	50 00	97 00		364 85
	Leeds-East.....	71		75 00	35 50	92 90		203 40
	Thetford-North.....	34		34 00	25 00			59 00
	Thetford-South.....	31		32 00	25 00			57 00
	Halifax-North.....	45		45 00	25 00	1 75		71 75
	Halifax-South.....	67		67 00	33 50			100 50
Parish of	St-Anastasia de Nelson.....						0 63	0 63
	St-Julie de Somerset.....	30	34 54	30 00	25 00			89 54
		470	117 39	480 00	250 00	191 65	0 63	1039 67
MISSISSQUI.								
Municipality of	Dunham.....		138 43					138 43
	Farnham-West.....	67	25 90	67 00	33 50			126 40
Parish of	Notre-D. de Stanbridge.....	101	16 39	102 00	50 00	272 61	26 07	467 07
Municipality of	Town of Bedford.....	109		109 00	50 00	78 44		237 44
		277	180 72	278 00	133 50	351 05	26 07	969 34
MONTCALM.								
Municipality of	Kilkenney.....	48		48 00	25 00	11 11		84 11
	Wexford.....	30		30 00	25 00	2 92	2 39	60 31
Parish of	St-Alexis.....	106	42 98	209 25	50 00	3 75		305 98
	St-Esprit.....		2 93					2 93
	St-Jacques de L'Achigan.....	133	61 86	133 00	50 00			244 86
	St-Julienne.....	100	0 60	158 00	50 00	3 75		212 35
	St-Liguori.....	64	32 00	64 00	32 00	3 00		131 00
	St-Marie Solomée.....	115	12 00	115 00	50 00	40 00		217 00
	St-Donat.....	64		75 09	32 00			107 09
		660	152 37	832 34	314 00	64 53	2 39	1365 63

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
.....	39 00	.....	.....	97 75	8 00	1 50	.....	146 25	
.....	57 00	.....	.....	147 00	5 15	4 15	2 68	215 98	
.....	.....	23 65	.....	55 80	.....	4 20	4 30	87 95	
.....	40 00	.....	.....	120 00	20 10	.....	3 05	183 16	
.....	31 50	.....	.....	412 09	.....	8 00	10 50	462 09	
.....	29 50	.....	.....	501 10	.....	10 50	80 00	621 10	
30 00	.....	31 00	.....	77 00	2 3	5 30	5 80	152 00	
.....	.....	14 00	9 00	104 00	.....	1 61	79 39	208 00	
30 00	197 00	68 65	9 00	1514 74	36 15	35 26	185 73	2076 53	
.....	.....	27 00	.....	57 65	.....	6 51	1 84	93 00	
.....	.....	.....	280 55	.....	2 40	23 00	58 90	364 85	
0 99	.....	.....	139 00	.....	1 96	21 23	40 22	203 40	
.....	16 25	7 00	.....	34 00	1 50	0 25	.....	59 00	
.....	.....	25 00	.....	28 16	.....	3 84	.....	57 00	
.....	6 75	.....	.....	39 30	.....	7 30	18 40	71 75	
10 72	.....	.....	25 65	49 50	.....	7 04	7 59	100 50	
0 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 63	
.....	24 00	.....	.....	32 00	2 12	5 67	25 75	89 54	
12 34	47 00	59 00	445 20	240 61	7 98	74 84	152 70	1039 67	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 43	138 43	No longer in opera.
.....	30 00	17 00	2 50	50 25	9 00	14 82	2 83	126 40	
.....	.....	77 40	.....	357 17	.....	32 50	.....	467 07	
6 99	19 50	.....	.....	137 44	.....	22 30	1 21	237 44	
6 99	49 50	94 40	2 50	594 86	9 00	69 62	142 47	969 34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	55 68	.....	3 43	25 00	84 11	
0 87	25 00	.....	.....	31 58	.....	2 86	.....	60 31	
.....	78 50	.....	.....	197 47	4 00	17 56	8 45	305 98	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 93	2 93	
.....	58 00	.....	.....	133 00	.....	6 73	47 13	244 86	
.....	23 75	18 00	.....	142 66	8 80	15 70	3 44	212 35	
.....	20 00	.....	8 00	64 00	3 00	2 75	33 25	131 00	
.....	50 00	5 00	15 00	115 00	7 09	10 50	14 41	217 00	
.....	.....	.....	33 33	70 58	0 68	2 50	.....	107 09	
0 87	255 25	23 00	56 33	809 97	23 57	62 03	134 61	1365 63	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
MONTMAGNY.								
Municipality of	Montmagny.....	91	.....	109 20	45 50	.....	0 35	155 05
Parish of	Cap St-Ignace ..	72	12 59	72 00	36 00	.....	.....	120 59
	N.-D. du Rosaire	50	14 70	50 00	25 00	0 63	.....	90 30
	St-Ant. de l'Isle aux Grues.....	86	39 86	86 00	43 00	.....	.....	168 86
	St-Frs. de Sales, South River.....	75	104 24	75 00	37 50	.....	.....	216 74
	St-Pierre, South River.....	66	31 95	77 50	33 00	9 25	.....	151 70
		440	203 34	469 70	220 00	9 85	0 35	903 24
MONTMORENCY.								
Parish of	L'Ange-Gardien	52	12 35	75 00	26 00	54 03	1 77	169 15
	Ste-Anne de Beaupré.....	27	.....	39 00	25 00	.....	.....	64 00
	Ste-Brigitte de Laval	37	9 19	37 00	25 00	0 60	.....	71 79
	St-Férol	38	5 61	45 00	25 00	.....	.....	75 61
	St-François de Sales.....	37	0 77	37 00	25 00	.....	.....	62 77
	St-Jean-Baptiste.....	43	.....	63 00	25 00	.....	.....	88 00
	St-Joachim.....	45	75 00	45 00	25 00	5 00	.....	150 00
	St-Laurent.....	32	0 72	32 00	25 00	.....	.....	57 72
	St-Pierre & St-Paul.....	48	26 50	48 00	25 00	.....	.....	99 50
	St-Tite des Caps	51	35 09	54 00	27 00	1 00	.....	117 09
	Vis. du Chateau Richer.....	106	15 61	106 00	50 00	.....	.....	171 61
	Ste-Famille.....	100	0 89	100 00	50 00	10 00	.....	160 89
		619	181 73	681 00	353 00	70 63	1 77	1288 13
NAPIERVILLE.								
Parish of	St-Cyprien de Delery.....	62	51 40	62 00	31 00	10 00	.....	154 40
	St-Edouard.....	115	52 20	117 00	50 00	.....	.....	219 20
	St-Michel.....	121	61 92	122 00	50 00	.....	.....	233 92
	St-Patrice de Sherrington.....	108	13 94	108 00	50 00	.....	.....	171 94
	St-Rémi de LaSalle.....	57	0 92	57 00	28 50	.....	.....	86 42
		463	180 38	466 00	209 50	10 00	.....	865 88
NICOLET.								
Parish of	Nativité de Bécancour	32	22 10	32 00	25 00	.....	.....	79 10
	Ste-Angèle de Laval.....	28	.....	30 00	25 00	.....	.....	55 00
	Ste-Brigitte des Saults.....	66	27 47	66 00	33 00	.....	.....	126 47
	St-Célestin.....	93	55 09	93 00	46 50	.....	.....	194 59
	St-Edouard de Gentilly.....		365 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 12
	Ste-Eulalie.....	102	.....	102 00	50 00	.....	.....	152 00
	Ste-Gertrude.....	33	.....	33 00	25 00	151 88	.....	209 88
	St-Grégoire.....	79	59 69	79 00	39 50	.....	.....	178 19
	St-J.-B. de Nicolet.....	60	0 83	60 00	30 00	.....	.....	90 83
	Ste-Marie de Blanford.....	30	31 00	68 00	25 00	.....	.....	124 00
	Ste-Monique.....	39	26 85	40 00	25 00	.....	12 55	104 40
	Ste-Perpétue.....	83	2 34	83 00	41 50	.....	.....	126 84
	St-Pierre les Becquets.....	125	4 60	125 00	50 00	.....	.....	179 60
	St-Sophie de Levrard.....	79	38 13	79 00	39 50	.....	.....	156 63
	St-Sylvère.....	70	32 50	70 00	35 90	133 65	.....	271 15
	St-Wenceslas.....	109	.....	109 00	50 00	10 00	.....	169 00
		1028	665 72	1069 00	540 00	295 53	12 55	2582 80

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
7 96			30 00	102 37		14 72		155 05	
	12 50		12 00	49 50		1 00	48 59	120 59	
			67 50	85 58		5 78	10 00	168 86	
			12 11	65 10		12 61	126 92	216 74	
	8 00	32 75		77 50		9 00	24 45	151 70	
7 96	20 50	32 75	121 61	452 05		43 11	225 26	903 24	
			35 00	129 32	1 61	3 22		169 15	
5 19		19 00		38 87		0 94		64 00	
			25 00	40 00	5 95	0 81	0 03	71 79	
	6 50	18 00		43 29	2 00	4 88	0 94	75 61	
			18 00	37 00		0 54	7 23	62 77	
		16 00		58 00		5 19	8 81	88 00	
		48 75	23 50	45 00		2 75	30 00	150 00	
				32 00		0 50	25 22	57 72	
		23 50		42 24		6 40	27 36	99 50	
			32 00	54 00	0 18		30 91	117 09	
			40 00	106 00		12 96	12 65	171 61	
	32 00		12 50	100 00		12 64	3 75	160 89	
5 19	38 50	125 25	186 00	725 72	9 74	50 83	146 90	1288 13	
	42 00		31 50	31 00	10 15	17 62	22 13	154 40	
				108 49	12 10	8 51	90 10	219 20	
	26 50			111 00	9 05	10 25	77 12	233 92	
				108 00	7 95		55 99	171 94	
		50 00				20 65	15 77	86 42	
	68 50	50 00	31 50	358 49	39 25	57 03	261 11	865 88	
	36 00	9 00		16 00	3 00	5 00	10 10	79 10	
0 46				30 00		2 95	21 59	55 00	
		30 00		61 45		1 96	30 06	126 47	
		51 00	35 00	93 00		6 34	9 25	194 59	
							365 12	365 12	
			50 00	102 00				152 00	
	25 00			175 88		9 00		209 88	
	40 00			79 00		14 21	44 98	178 19	
				55 00		5 00	30 83	90 83	
		25 00		67 57	1 43		30 00	124 00	
		60 00		40 00		4 40		104 40	
	15 00			77 85	5 18	11 30	17 51	126 84	
		30 00		125 00		6 65	17 95	179 60	
		23 00		79 00	8 35	4 47	41 81	156 63	
	65 00			203 65		2 50		271 15	
	32 50	15 00		109 00			12 50	169 00	
0 46	213 50	243 00	85 00	1314 40	17 96	76 78	631 70	2582 80	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 st Dec 1899	Subscrip- tion	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
OTTAWA.								
Municipality of	Amherst.....	35		35 00	25 00		60 00	
	Buckingham.....	67	0 50	67 00	33 50		101 00	
	Eardley.....	31		31 00	25 00		56 00	
	Hartwell.....	43	6 09	43 00	25 00		74 09	
	Joly.....	109	256 00	109 00	50 00		415 00	
	Loranger.....	31	13 52	38 75	25 00		77 27	
	Ripon.....	34	53 94	35 00	25 00		113 94	
	Suffolk and Addington.....	88	70 19	85 00	44 00		202 19	
	Templeton-East.....		0 50				0 50	
Parish of	Thurso.....	41	15 31	45 00	25 00		85 31	
	L'Ange-Gardien.....	27	26 77	30 00	25 00	110 20	191 97	
	L'Annonciation.....	31	53 33	41 00	25 00		119 33	
	N.-D. de Bonsecours.....	36	15 07	36 00	25 00	0 36	76 43	
	N.-D. de la Fourvière.....	32	0 20	34 03	25 00		59 23	
	St-André Avelin.....	34		34 00	25 00		59 00	
	Ste-Angélique.....	204	56 38	204 00	50 00	19 68	330 06	
		843	567 80	870 78	452 50	130 24	2021 32	
PONTIAC.								
Municipality of	Bristol.....	38	6 00	57 00	25 00		88 00	
	Grand Calumet.....	25	43 21	40 00	25 00		108 21	
	Onslow-South.....	79	150 65	76 00	39 50	1 90	268 05	
	Témiscamingue.....		77 18				77 18	
		142	277 04	173 00	89 50	1 90	541 44	
PORTNEUF								
Parish of	N. D. des Anges de Montauban...	59	16 00	60 00	29 50	80 66	186 16	
	St-Alban d'Alton.....	66	73 00	66 00	33 00		172 00	
	St-Augustin de Demaure.....	111	10 17	111 00	50 00		171 17	
	St Basile.....	63	15 50	63 00	31 50	124 00	234 00	
	St-Casimir.....	133	23 05	133 00	50 00	4 50	210 55	
	St-Charles des Grondines.....	162	0 69	288 00	50 00		338 69	
	St-Christine.....	106		118 35	50 00	15 00	183 35	
	Ste-Famille du Cap Santé.....	41	9 18	41 00	25 00		75 18	
	St-Frs. de Salles de la P. au Tr..	62	3 97	62 00	31 00		96 97	
	St-Gilbert.....	42	25 00	42 00	25 00	112 72	204 72	
	St-J. Bte des Ecureuils.....	35	20 75	35 00	25 00	10 00	90 75	
	Ste-Jeanne de Neuville.....	91	2 24	91 00	45 50		138 74	
	St-Joseph de Deschambault.....	125	27 52	125 00	50 00		202 52	
	St-Léonard de Port Maurice.....	138		138 00	50 00	46 17	234 17	
	St-Raymond.....	166		166 00	50 00		216 00	
	St-Rémi.....	100	11 00	100 00	50 00		161 00	
	St-Thuribe.....	99	40 12	99 00	49 50		188 62	
	St-Ubalde.....	123	25 32	135 10	50 00		210 42	
		1722	303 51	1873 45	745 00	393 05	3315 01	

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
	30 00			20 00	4 80	5 20	101 00	60 00	
							56 00	56 00	No report.
	19 25			32 40	3 00	4 56	14 83	74 09	
							415 00	415 00	No report.
		33 02		38 75		5 50		77 27	
	27 00		25 00	34 32		11 86	42 76	113 94	
			20 00	88 00			67 19	202 19	
							0 50	0 50	
	79 30			45 00	3 21	3 72	33 38	85 31	
				89 40	4 00	9 14	10 13	191 97	
		75 50		34 21		4 62	5 00	119 33	
			19 50	36 00		7 48	13 45	76 43	
				31 93	3 50	6 24	17 56	59 23	
	25 00			30 00		3 25	0 75	59 00	
	58 10			210 30	41 05	7 15	13 46	330 06	
	238 65	108 52	64 50	690 31	59 56	68 72	791 06	2021 32	
			40 00		21 50	3 75	22 75	88 00	
		21 00		40 00		5 02	42 19	108 21	
		190 55			12 71	24 93	39 86	268 05	
							77 18	77 18	
		211 55	40 00	40 00	34 21	33 70	181 98	541 44	
	25 00			140 66	10 00	1 50	9 00	186 16	
		25 00		41 36		6 64	99 00	172 00	
	50 00		3 50	111 00	2 04		4 63	171 17	
			26 00	187 00			21 00	234 00	
	21 00			133 00	6 00	5 00	45 55	210 55	
	20 00	9 33	20 00	261 25		28 11		338 69	
	65 00			96 00		22 35		183 35	
	22 50			41 00		4 72	6 96	75 18	
	15 00			62 00		4 35	15 62	96 97	
		50 00		154 72				204 72	
	17 50	22 00		48 46		69	2 10	90 75	
		32 00		84 63		10 16	11 95	138 74	
	28 00	18 00		116 25	13 75	16 94	9 58	202 52	
		30 00	8 25	184 17	63	4 85	6 27	234 17	
	4 30		36 00	166 00	1 74	7 96		216 00	
		37 00	20 00	97 48	60	52	5 40	161 00	
		40 50	39 00	99 00		2 12	8 00	188 62	
		24 00	28 00	124 00		10 28	24 14	210 42	
4 30	264 00	287 83	180 75	2147 98	34 76	126 19	260 20	3315 01	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Souscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
QUEBEC								
Municipality of	Stoneham & Tewkesbury.....	.....	26 67	.....	.....	.....	26 67
Parish of	Ancienne Lorette.....	132	24 39	132 00	50 00	15 00	221 39	
	N.-D. de Miséric. de Beauport.....	61	150 12	61 00	30 50	.....	241 62
	St-Chs de Charlesbourg.....	145	2 76	150 00	50 00	.....	202 76
	St-Colomb de Sillery.....	.....	113 86	.....	.....	.....	113 86
	Ste-Foye.....	38	21 39	38 00	25 00	.....	84 39
	St-Gabriel de Valcartier.....	36	.....	36 00	25 00	.....	61 00
		412	339 19	417 00	180 50	15 00	951 69	
RICHELIEU								
Parish of	l'Im. Conception de St-Ours.....	.....	69	120 00	50 00	1 80	172 49
	St-Aimé.....	81	.....	81 00	40 50	.....	121 50
	Ste-Alne de Sorel.....	59	2 40	59 00	29 50	.....	90 90
	St-Joseph.....	.....	2 79	.....	.....	.....	2 79
	St-Louis.....	134	7 32	148 50	59 00	4 40	210 22	
	St-Marcel.....	101	.....	446 10	50 00	.....	496 10
	St-Pierre de Sorel.....	136	16 56	136 00	50 00	3 70	206 26	
	St-Robert.....	101	.....	110 42	50 00	.....	160 42
	St-Roch de Richelieu.....	37	2 91	71 00	25 00	1 95	100 86	
	Ste-Victoire.....	81	.....	163 99	40 50	24 66	229 15
		850	32 67	1336 01	385 50	36 51	1790 69	
RICHMOND								
Municipality of	Shipton.....	.....	42 38	.....	.....	.....	42 38
Parish of	St-Frs.-X. de Brompton.....	35	.....	35 00	25 00	98 00	158 00
	St-Georges de Windsor.....	106	10 81	145 05	50 00	.....	205 86
	St-Praxède de Brompton.....	50	11 58	50 00	25 00	18 27	104 85	
		191	64 77	230 05	100 00	116 27	511 09	
RIMOUSKI								
Municipality of	Causapsca.....	63	.....	63 00	31 50	270 96	365 46
	Dalibaire & Romieu.....	31	11 15	87 25	25 00	8 15	131 55	
	McNider.....	51	57 30	52 50	25 50	.....	135 30
Parish of	Tessier.....	103	12 58	103 00	50 00	7 42	173 00	
	N.-D. du Sacré-Cœur.....	36	0 29	88 18	25 00	2 84	116 31	
	St-Anaclet de Lessard.....	31	4 64	36 00	25 00	.....	65 64
	St-Benoit, Joseph Lâbre.....	56	51 50	56 00	28 00	.....	135 50
	Ste-Blandine.....	30	0 15	69 31	25 00	.....	94 46
	Ste-Cécile du Bic.....	102	24 44	102 00	50 00	.....	176 44
	St-Damase.....	59	29 12	59 00	29 50	.....	117 62
	St-Donat.....	31	.....	43 53	25 00	2 37	70 90
	St-Fabien.....	128	25 70	177 00	50 00	125 00	377 70	
	Ste-Félicité.....	68	1 50	68 00	34 00	.....	103 50

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management.	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
							26 67	26 67	
		54 00	23 50	118 80	1 08	16 04	7 97	221 39	
			66 15	50 15		12 82	112 50	241 62	
		41 35		150 00		4 77	6 64	202 76	
							113 86	113 86	
				38 00	2 50	5 02	38 87	84 39	
0 50				30 00		7 50	23 00	61 00	
0 50		95 35	89 65	386 95	3 58	46 15	329 51	951 69	
	30 00			120 00	4 00	8 80	9 69	172 49	
			27 00	81 00			13 50	121 50	
				59 00		40	31 50	90 90	
							2 79	2 79	No longer in operat.
	52 25			148 50	4 40	4 67	40	210 22	
	35 25			446 10		7 55	7 20	496 10	
	49 25			131 00	2 00	23 19	82	206 26	
	39 05			106 42	4 00	5 80	5 15	160 42	
	25 00			71 00	2 00	1 00	1 86	100 86	
21 66	24 00			163 99	3 50	3 00	13 00	229 15	
21 66	254 80		27 00	1327 01	19 90	54 41	85 91	1790 69	
							42 38	42 38	
12 03	93 00				2 30	28 57	22 10	158 00	
	38 75			145 05		3 68	18 38	205 86	
	82 00		8 85			14 00		104 85	
12 03	213 75		8 85	145 05	2 30	46 25	82 86	511 09	
15 05			12 04	318 21	1 78	9 00	9 38	365 46	
			44 30	87 25				131 55	
			44 40		08	22	90 60	135 30	
	25 00			110 42		1 58	36 00	173 00	
	14 75			90 03	3 00	5 02	3 48	116 31	
	23 20			32 40	4 00	3 52	2 52	65 64	
				52 08		4 42	79 00	135 50	
	15 60			63 66	6 25	7 33	1 62	94 46	
	51 60			102 00	12 00	8 55	2 29	176 44	
				56 70	2 30	4 37	54 25	117 62	
	25 00			41 55		4 35		70 90	
			33 00	287 00		24 00	33 70	377 70	
		24 50		63 24		9 01	6 75	103 50	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec 1896	Subser- ptions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
RIMOUSKI.—Cont.								
Parish of	Ste-Flavie de Lepage.....	106	2 72	106 00	50 00		158 72	
	St-Gabriel	70		70 00	35 00		105 00	
	St-Germain de Rimouski	76	0 82	76 00	38 00		114 82	
	St-Jérôme de Matane	51	23 86	52 00	25 50	4 45	105 81	
	Ste-Luce de Lessard.....	39		107 45	25 00	5 74	138 19	
	St-Mathieu de Rioux	58	74 33	58 00	29 00		161 33	
	St-Moïse.....	47	2 76	47 00	25 00		74 76	
	St-Pierre du Lac.....	89	43 00	89 00	44 50		176 50	
	St-Simon de la Baie de Ha! Ha!.....		3 05				3 05	
	St-Ulric de Matane.....	61		86 00	30 50	49 99	166 49	
	St-Valérien.....	70		139 00	35 00		174 00	
		1456	368 91	1835 22	761 00	460 66	16 26	3442 05
ROUVILLE								
Parish of	N.-D. de Bonsecours	26	57 00	30 00	25 00	10 00	122 00	
	St-Ange-Gardien.....	69	58 96	69 00	34 50		162 46	
	Ste-Angèle.....	105	10 28	105 00	50 00	303 31	468 59	
	St-Césaire.....	122		122 00	50 00	15 50	187 50	
	St-Hilaire.....	31		31 00	25 00		56 00	
	St-J.-B. de Rouville.....	104	41 42	188 00	50 00	5 50	284 92	
	Ste-Marie de Monnoir.....	139	37 10	1033 95	50 00		1121 05	
	St-Michel de Rougemont.....	104	0 67	104 00	50 00	22 35	188 60	
	St-Paul d'Abbotsford.....					2 95	2 95	
			700	205 43	1682 95	334 50	356 66	14 53	2594 07
SAGUENAY								
Municipality of	Bergeronnes	81	55 61	81 65	40 50	1 40	179 16	
	Les Escoumains.....	83		83 00	41 50		124 50	
	Tadousac.....	141	5 98	141 00	50 00	40 00	262 58	
Parish of Mission of	St-Paul de Mille Vaches.....	95	52 36	96 00	47 50		195 86	
	Magpie.....	25	25 11	31 10	25 00		81 21	
		425	139 06	432 75	204 50	41 40	25 60	843 31
SHEFFORD.								
Municipality of	Waterloo.....	46		53 00	25 00		78 00	
	Ely.....	63	32 20	63 00	31 50		126 70	
	Granby.....		86 56				86 56	
	Stukely-North.....	43		43 00	25 00		68 00	
	Ste-Cécile de Milton.....	35	27 00	37 00	25 00		89 00	
	St-Valérien de Milton.....	90	1 00	105 50	45 00		151 50	
	Village of Roxton-Falls.....	71	0 61	106 43	35 50	2 11	144 65	
Parish of	N.-D. de Bonsecours	30	13 85	30 00	25 00	50 25	119 10	
	St-Alphonse.....	80	6 30	80 00	40 00	10 00	147 61	
	St-Joachim de Shefford.....	56	6 17	56 00	28 00		90 17	
	Ste-Prudentienne.....		24 50				24 50	
			514	198 19	573 93	280 00	60 25	13 42	1125 79

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
	39 00			100 10	7 50	12 12		158 72	
	31 50			70 00	3 00		50	105 00	
			37 50	76 00		1 32		114 82	
			25 50	57 20		6 24	16 87	105 81	
3 65			22 50	98 45		13 59		138 19	
		100 33		58 00		3 00		161 23	
		25 00		45 35		2 56	1 85	74 76	
				84 00		5 00	87 50	176 50	
							3 05		No longer in opera.
				135 99			30 50	166 49	
				139 00			35 00	174 00	
18 70	225 65	149 83	219 24	2168 66	39 91	125 70	494 36	3442 05	
	22 50			28 80	4 50	1 50	64 70	122 00	
			26 60	69 00		2 36	64 50	162 46	
		44 00		395 10	93	19 31	9 25	468 59	
5 50	49 50			122 00	3 00	7 50		187 50	
				28 33		2 67	25 00	56 00	
	71 00			188 00		4 92	21 00	284 92	
	37 10	27 80		1004 02		29 93	22 20	1121 05	
			80 00	93 60		15 00		188 60	
2 95								2 95	No longer in opera.
8 45	180 10	71 80	106 60	1928 85	8 43	83 19	206 65	2594 07	
	40 00			81 65	7 00	7 50	43 01	179 16	
	51 00			64 55		8 95		124 50	
	15 00	28 50	12 55	202 08		4 45		262 58	
							195 86	195 86	No report.
	32 75			38 11	2 00	7 24	1 11	81 21	
	138 75	28 50	12 55	386 39	9 00	28 14	239 98	843 31	
		21 50	29 00	9 00		15 95	2 55	78 00	
	25 75		20 00	63 00		8 00	9 95	126 70	
							86 56	86 56	No longer in opera.
							68 00	68 00	No report.
	22 60			33 00		4 40	29 00	89 00	
	37 50			105 50	3 00	3 00	2 50	151 50	
			36 25	106 40		2 00		144 65	
	34 85		48 00	14 50		11 23	10 52	119 10	
	22 80	14 00	25 00	74 40	2 31	9 10		147 61	
	14 00			56 00	11 15	3 92	5 10	90 17	
							24 50	24 50	
	157 50	35 50	158 25	461 80	16 46	57 60	238 68	1125 79	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	Total
SHERBROOKE.								
Municipality of	Ascot	86	37 99	89 00	43 00	.....	.....	169 99
	Orford.....	37	7 91	37 00	25 00	.....	36 16	106 07
Parish of	St-Roch d'Orford.....	27	124 86	30 00	25 00	.....	.....	179 86
		150	170 76	156 00	93 00	.....	36 16	455 92
SOULANGES.								
Parish of	St-Clet.....	91	8 56	123 26	45 50	1 95	.....	179 27
	St-Ignace du Côteau du Lac.....	77	7 62	161 00	38 50	6 00	.....	213 12
	St-Joseph de Soulanges.....	65	10 99	65 00	32 50	3 75	.....	112 24
	St-Polycarpe	111	56 37	112 00	50 00	266 75	.....	485 12
	St-Thélesphore.....	110	30 19	111 00	50 00	97 00	.....	288 19
	St-Zotique.....	37	.....	37 00	25 00	.....	.....	62 00
		491	113 73	609 26	241 50	375 45	.....	1339 94
STANSTEAD.								
Municipality of	Barford.....	31	7 45	32 00	25 00	.....	.....	64 45
	Barnston	41	25 21	41 00	25 00	1 50	.....	92 71
	Coaticook	97	7 69	97 00	48 56	15 50	.....	168 69
	Hatley.....	40	.....	40 00	25 00	.....	3 37	68 37
		209	40 35	210 00	123 50	17 00	3 37	394 22
ST-HYACINTHE.								
Parish of	N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe.....	145	.....	145 00	50 00	.....	.....	195 00
	La Présentation.....	152	25 00	298 37	50 00	.....	.....	373 37
	St-Barnabé.....	82	.....	82 00	41 00	.....	.....	123 00
	St-Charles.....	114	0 55	114 00	50 00	.....	.....	164 55
	St-Damase.....	181	.....	1050 02	50 00	21 00	.....	1121 02
	St-Denis.....	54	1 17	80 50	27 00	.....	.....	108 67
	St-Hyacinthe le Confesseur.....	100	6 13	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	156 13
	St-Judes	102	1 25	102 00	50 00	2 25	.....	155 50
	Ste-Marie-Madeleine	101	.....	364 25	50 00	.....	.....	414 25
	St-Thomas d'Aquin.....	105	.....	105 00	50 00	39 00	.....	185 00
		1136	34 10	2441 14	468 00	53 25	.....	2996 49

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of imple-ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage-ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
.....	29 00	.....	.....	86 00	4 50	5 00	45 49	169 99	
.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	6 07	.....	106 07	
.....	.....	.....	25 35	60 00	13 01	26 25	55 25	179 86	Expenses of 1899-00.
.....	29 00	.....	125 35	146 00	17 51	37 32	100 74	455 92	
.....	27 00	.....	.....	107 45	2 96	21 81	20 05	179 27	
.....	28 00	.....	.....	147 69	3 00	19 92	14 51	213 12	
.....	25 75	.....	.....	60 45	2 75	7 09	16 20	112 24	
.....	58 25	.....	26 00	340 75	18 13	7 22	34 77	485 12	
.....	41 75	.....	.....	208 00	3 88	1 00	23 56	288 19	
.....	.....	.....	17 00	37 00	.....	3 00	5 00	62 00	
.....	180 75	.....	43 00	901 34	30 72	70 04	114 09	1339 94	
.....	.....	.....	24 00	29 00	.....	5 84	5 61	64 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 95	1 32	2 05	50 39	92 71	
.....	52 00	.....	6 45	69 75	12 00	19 53	8 96	168 69	
4 90	.....	25 00	.....	32 00	1 00	5 47	.....	68 37	
4 90	52 00	25 00	30 45	169 70	14 32	32 89	64 96	394 22	
2 16	21 00	.....	.....	132 00	.....	37 71	2 13	195 00	
.....	41 00	.....	.....	298 37	.....	9 00	25 00	373 37	
1 97	34 80	.....	.....	73 80	.....	8 55	3 88	123 00	
.....	.....	.....	42 00	114 00	4 25	3 55	75	164 55	
.....	71 00	.....	.....	1050 02	.....	.....	.....	1121 02	
.....	23 25	.....	.....	75 55	3 00	5 75	1 12	108 67	
.....	.....	33 50	.....	100 00	.....	2 35	20 28	156 13	
.....	44 50	.....	.....	102 00	.....	6 50	2 50	155 50	
.....	50 00	.....	.....	364 25	.....	.....	.....	414 25	
.....	68 00	.....	.....	105 00	.....	12 00	.....	185 00	
4 13	353 55	33 50	42 00	2414 99	7 25	85 41	55 66	2996 49	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
ST-JEAN								
Parish of	St-Bernard de Lacolle.....	40	35 26	40 00	25 00	4 00		35 26
	St-Blaise.....	38	33 29	38 00	25 00			102 29
	St-Jean.....	124	9 12	124 00	50 00			62 00
	St-Marguerite de Blairfindie.....	36	34 95	36 00	25 00	14 90		183 12
	St-Paul de l'Isle aux Noix.....	34		34 00	25 00	12 50		110 85
	St-Valentin.....							71 50
		272	112 62	272 00	150 00	31 40		566 02
ST-AURICE.								
Parish of	St-Anne d'Yamachiche.....	115	43 92	117 00	50 00	10 00		220 92
	St-Barnabé.....	58		81 00	29 00	10 00		120 00
	St-Yoniface de Shawenegan.....	47		47 00	25 00		0 14	72 14
	St-Elie de Caxton.....	92	23 30	92 00	46 00			161 30
	St-Etienne des Grès.....	36	32 52	38 00	25 00	0 97		96 49
	St-Flore.....	112		149 00	50 00			199 00
	St-Mathieu de Caxton.....		50 30					50 30
	St-Sévère.....	70	2 90	83 00	35 00			120 90
	Visitation de la Pointe du Lac.....	104	7 54	104 00	50 00			161 54
		634	160 48	711 00	310 00	20 97	0 14	1202 59
TÉMISCOUATA								
Municipality of	Bégon.....	32		39 00	25 00			64 00
	Hocquart.....	31		31 00	25 00			56 00
	Viger.....	90		90 00	45 00			135 00
Parish of	Withworth.....	106	13 37	106 00	50 00	12 40		181 77
	N.-D. des Neiges, Trois-Pistoles..	35	25 00	35 00	25 00			85 00
	N.-D. des Sept-Douleurs.....		5 00					5 00
	N.-D. du Lac.....	107	28 53	111 00	50 00			189 53
	N.-D. du Portage.....	101	20 37	101 00	50 00			171 37
	St-Antonin.....	101		101 00	50 00			151 00
	St-Arsène.....	148		255 00	50 00		45 29	350 29
	St-Clément.....	86	34 39	88 00	43 00			165 39
	St-Eloi.....	35	23 22	35 00	25 00			83 22
	St-Françoise.....	25		30 00	25 00	7 00	0 02	62 02
	St-Georges de Cacouna.....	98	17 88	98 00	49 00		0 08	164 96
	St-Honoré.....	34		34 00	25 00			59 00
	St-J.-Bte de l'Île Verte.....	111	35 25	163 50	50 00	198 03	37 00	483 78
	St-Louis du Ha! Ha!.....	67	76 52	70 00	33 50			180 02
	St-Patrice de la Riv. du Loup.....	100	14 22	100 00	50 00			164 22
	St-Paul de la Croix.....	37	27 61	58 50	25 00			111 11
	St-Rose du Dégelé.....	101	13 64	122 50	50 00	26 27		212 41
		1445	335 00	1668 50	745 50	243 70	82 39	3075 09

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
							35 26	35 26	
	70 50					12 00	19 79	102 29	
5 00		35 00	17 00			3 50	2 50	63 00	
	23 00		10 00	112 00	4 00	14 00	20 12	183 12	
	80 00	9 00			3 65	9 27	8 93	110 85	
2 53	15 00	23 00	10 00			4 08	16 89	71 50	
7 53	188 50	67 00	37 00	112 00	7 65	42 85	103 49	566 02	
	20 00			117 00		2 47	81 45	220 92	
10 00	20 50			81 00		3 50	5 00	120 00	
2 70	19 00			43 71	2 00	4 73		72 14	
	33 24	5 25		85 56	9 05	10 66	17 54	161 30	
	26 77			37 84	5 00	5 65	21 23	96 49	
31 60				133 17	1 80	19 33	13 10	199 00	
							50 30	50 30	
	30 00			83 00		5 12	2 78	120 90	
		30 00		104 00	7 87	4 00	15 67	161 54	
44 30	149 51	35 25		685 28	25 72	55 46	207 07	1202 59	
			12 00	36 00		3 00	13 00	64 00	
	25 00			28 83		2 17		56 00	
	35 00			81 17	6 00	12 83		135 00	
	54 00			98 58		11 84	17 35	181 77	
	4 00		17 00	35 00		4 00	25 00	85 00	
							5 00	5 00	No longer in operat.
			58 00	100 30		27 09	4 14	189 23	
		16 00	10 25	99 73		2 01	43 38	171 37	
		25 50		101 00			24 50	151 00	
62 52	25 00			255 00		7 77		350 29	
	30 00			81 84	1 50	9 17	42 88	165 39	
			26 00	32 55		6 70	17 97	83 22	
0 09	20 00	9 00		30 43		2 50		62 02	
		61 75		98 00		5 21		164 96	
				34 00			25 00	59 00	
		114 80		361 53	0 45	7 00		483 78	
	35 00	17 35		68 02	5 08	7 44	47 13	180 02	
	25 50			100 00	8 75	4 03	25 94	164 22	
	23 00			58 50	3 00		26 61	111 11	
	19 00		48 40	135 37		5 86	3 78	212 41	
62 61	295 50	244 40	171 65	1835 85	24 78	118 62	321 68	3075 09	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
TERREBONNE.								
Municipality of	Abercrombie.....	103	15 00	103 00	50 00			168 00
	Doncaster	103	44 70	103 00	50 00	1 27		198 97
	Salaberry & Grandison	69	14 82	69 00	34 50			118 32
Parish of	Ste-Adèle	105	7 11	105 00	50 00			162 11
	Ste-Agathe.....	149		149 00	50 00		0 36	199 36
	Ste-Anne des Plaines.....	84		84 00	42 00			126 00
	St-Janvier de Blainville.....	107		210 00	50 00	413 39		673 39
	St-Jérôme, Riv. du Nord.....	61		61 00	30 50	54 44		145 94
	St-Louis de Terrebonne.....	102		102 00	50 00	29 00	2 78	183 78
	Ste-Marguerite du Lac Masson.....	102	37 85	102 00	50 00			189 85
	St-Sauveur.....		271 50					271 50
	Ste-Sophie de Lacorne.....		40 04					40 04
	Ste-Thérèse de Blainville.....	106	7 17	106 00	50 00	24 60		187 17
		1091	438 19	1194 00	507 00	522 10	3 14	2664 43
THREE-RIVERS.								
Parish of	N.-D. des Trois-Rivières.....	99	19 34	103 00	49 50			171 84
VAUDREUIL.								
Municipality of	Newton.....	55	22 64	55 00	27 50	57 75		162 89
	Ste-Madelaine de Rigaud.....		70 53					70 53
	Ste-Marthe	132		132 00	50 00	16 50	31 84	230 34
	Très-Saint-Sacrement.....	108		108 00	50 00			158 60
		295	93 17	295 00	127 50	74 25	31 84	621 76
VERCHÈRES.								
Parish of	St-Antoine.....	131	21 48	131 00	50 00	10 00		212 48
	St-Frs-Xavier de Verchères.....	79	1 17	99 00	39 50			139 67
	Ste-Julie.....	69	20 57	69 00	34 50			124 07
	St-Marc de Cournoyer.....	105	14 52	105 00	50 00	81 50		251 02
	St-Mathieu de Belœil.....		311 49					311 49
	Ste-Théodosie.....	116	3 44	116 00	50 00			169 44
	Ste-Trinité de Contrecoeur.....	109		109 00	50 00	1 60		160 60
		609	372 67	629 00	274 00	93 10		1368 77

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competitions	Purchase of implements	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of management.	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
	12 00		21 50	103 00	3 80	6 41	21 29	168 00	
			52 67	103 00	1 53	11 45	30 32	198 97	
			34 00	69 00		3 90	11 42	118 32	
			50 00	105 00		3 50	3 61	162 11	
2 91		8 60	32 35	149 00		6 50		199 36	
1 72				84 00		0 39	39 89	126 00	
			50 00	623 39				673 39	
0 50		9 00	15 25	100 19	4 13	16 12	0 75	145 94	
0 81	41 00		30 00	102 00		9 97		183 78	
		9 85	29 00	102 00			49 00	189 85	
	31 25		34 75	169 50	4 00	19 46	12 54	271 50	No longer in opera. in 1898-1899 and 1900.
							40 04	40 04	No longer in opera. in 1900.
	69 00			106 00	2 00	6 68	3 49	187 17	
5 94	153 25	27 45	349 52	1816 05	15 46	84 38	212 35	2664 43	
		107 00		41 00		13 07	10 77	171 84	
				112 75		3 25	46 89	162 89	
							70 53	70 53	No longer in opera.
8 35	32 50		27 50	145 62		16 37		230 34	
	50 00			108 00				158 00	
8 35	82 50		27 50	366 37		19 62	117 42	621 76	
	44 00			131 00		8 86	28 62	212 48	
	18 00			99 00			22 67	139 67	
	19 50	29 00		51 75		16 33	7 49	124 07	
	34 75			185 00	3 00	12 00	16 27	251 02	
							311 49	311 49	No longer in opera.
	44 75			116 00		6 75	1 94	169 44	
3 31	30 00			109 00	3 00	3 16	12 13	160 60	
3 31	191 00	29 00		691 75	6 00	47 10	400 61	1368 77	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLUBS (By counties)		RECEIPTS						Total
		Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	
WOLFE.								
Municipality of	Dudswell.....	40	.....	40 00	25 00	1 00	.....	66 00
	Garthby.....	.....	53 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 36
	Ham North.....	123	2 64	134 00	50 00	.....	4 11	190 75
	Ham South-West.....	38	8 15	51 00	25 00	.....	.....	84 15
	D'Israëli.....	65	.....	65 00	32 50	.....	.....	97 50
	Lake Weedon.....	90	10 52	90 00	45 00	44 41	.....	189 93
	Stratford.....	41	1 52	41 00	25 00	14 45	.....	81 97
	Weedon.....	98	.....	134 50	49 00	68 50	.....	252 00
	Wolfestown.....	98	25 45	99 25	49 00	49 94	.....	223 64
	Wotton.....	94	2 11	94 00	47 00	.....	.....	143 11
Parishes of	St-Camille.....	111	0 15	166 00	50 00	123 75	.....	339 90
	St-Joseph of Ham South.....	104	23 77	138 75	50 00	.....	.....	212 52
	N.-D. de Lourdes of Ham North.....	78	.....	79 00	39 00	.....	.....	118 00
	St-Fortunat.....	74	.....	74 00	37 00	.....	.....	111 00
		1054	127 67	1206 50	523 50	302 05	4 11	2163 83
YAMASKA.								
Parish of	N.-D. de Pierreville.....	36	3 20	36 00	25 00	2 35	1 00	67 55
	St-Ant. de la Baie du Febvre.....	100	.....	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	150 00
	St-Bonaventure d'Upton.....	103	.....	136 75	50 00	.....	.....	186 75
	St-David.....	124	73 36	124 00	50 00	274 50	.....	521 86
	St-Elphège.....	106	1 57	106 00	50 00	17 00	1 11	175 68
	St-François du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 21	1 21
	St-Guillaume d'Upton.....	114	.....	252 00	50 00	25 20	1 11	328 31
	St-Pie de Guire.....	121	24 27	121 00	50 00	.....	54 21	249 48
	St-Thomas de Pierreville.....	33	2 43	33 00	25 00	.....	0 82	61 25
	St-Zéphirin de Courval.....	82	.....	82 00	41 00	.....	7 99	130 99
	St-Michel.....	38	.....	40 00	25 00	0 85	.....	65 85
		857	104 83	1030 75	416 00	319 90	67 45	1938 93

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at competi-tions	Purchase of imple-ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage-ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
			11 80	40 00			14 20	66 00	
			52 50	134 00		4 25	53 36	190 75	No longer in operat.
	15 75			51 00	3 00	3 50	10 90	84 15	
	15 00			65 00		2 50	15 00	97 50	
	17 80		31 87	134 41	2 00	3 85		189 93	
				53 12		6 03	22 82	81 97	
16 94	18 00		65 00	134 50	3 50	8 50	5 56	252 00	
	20 00		60 00	119 05	5 00	14 55	5 01	223 64	
	40 00			94 00	4 50	4 61		143 11	
	35 50			289 75	6 75	4 67	3 23	339 90	
	36 00		25 00	138 75	5 00	0 50	7 27	212 52	
				72 72		6 28	39 00	118 00	
		30 00		60 00		17 34	3 66	111 00	
16 94	198 05	30 00	246 17	1386 30	29 75	76 58	180 04	2163 83	
	27 00			36 00	3 00	1 55		67 55	
	47 00			95 00		8 00		150 00	
	24 50	18 00		131 50	4 00	8 50	0 25	186 75	
	74 00			371 01	6 00	26 03	44 82	521 86	
		56 50		106 00		13 18		175 68	
1 21								1 21	
1 06		50 00		252 00		25 25		328 31	
		122 00		113 03		14 45		249 48	
	20 00			33 00	5 00	3 25		61 25	
11 12	35 00			63 00	11 66	10 21		130 99	
		25 00		36 19		3 80	0 86	65 85	
13 39	227 50	271 50		1236 73	29 66	114 22	45 93	1938 93	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'
RECAPITULATION

FARMERS' CLUBS	Number of clubs by counties		RECEIPTS						Total
	COUNTIES	Number	of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sur dries	Deficit in 1900	
Argenteuil.....	1	66	58 83	66 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	157 83
Arthabaska.....	15	1290	249 75	1315 00	614 00	440 23	67 88	.....	2656 86
Bagot.....	10	973	142 27	1112 77	451 50	32 49	4 60	.....	1743 63
Beauce.....	22	1978	825 43	2562 10	892 00	1364 02	30 48	.....	5674 03
Beauharnois.....	4	188	46 85	193 00	103 50	10 00	.....	.....	333 35
Bellechasse.....	11	711	319 19	801 00	365 00	78 30	12 55	.....	1576 04
Berthier.....	10	892	181 68	965 60	411 00	142 23	34 77	.....	1735 28
Bonaventure.....	9	577	276 84	944 75	304 50	302 83	.....	.....	1828 92
Brome.....	2	64	35 29	254 85	50 00	6 00	601 22	.....	947 36
Chambly.....	5	509	79 49	958 59	230 50	451 29	104 48	.....	1824 35
Champlain.....	13	1332	163 23	2518 46	569 00	1618 01	.....	.....	4868 70
Charlevoix.....	11	911	180 68	2102 35	450 50	612 20	.....	.....	3345 73
Chateauguay.....	4	230	99 77	232 00	125 50	202 76	.....	.....	660 03
Chicoutimi.....	10	778	343 03	928 00	392 00	6331 54	.....	.....	7994 57
Compton.....	13	831	369 75	839 00	437 00	897 46	20 78	.....	2563 99
Two Mountain's.....	7	576	103 05	597 00	291 50	242 16	2 85	.....	1236 56
Dorchester.....	13	1027	319 95	1086 00	486 50	130 62	2 56	.....	2025 63
Drummond.....	8	739	225 95	809 23	313 50	559 08	0 55	.....	2008 31
Gaspé.....	4	140	312 78	171 50	100 00	48 04	.....	.....	632 32
Hochelaga.....	1	46	116 23	46 00	25 00	1 00	.....	.....	188 23
Huntingdon.....	.....	.....	194 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 97
Iberville.....	6	616	115 44	918 55	262 00	158 90	.....	.....	1454 89
Jacques-Cartier.....	3	243	42 37	250 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	417 37
Joliette.....	13	1499	222 88	1704 20	598 00	771 42	8 08	.....	3304 58
Kamouraska.....	12	1219	206 31	1465 85	507 50	136 67	35 36	.....	2351 69
Lake St. John.....	15	1464	733 23	2237 03	832 50	1909 59	58 35	.....	5770 70
Laprairie.....	3	119	147 94	121 00	75 50	4 50	11 85	.....	360 79
L'Assomption.....	8	674	232 08	681 00	331 50	89 10	3 79	.....	1337 47
Laval.....	5	497	98 56	637 05	224 00	57 25	36 37	.....	1053 23
Levis.....	7	475	94 23	481 00	242 50	87 15	4 10	.....	908 98
L'Islet.....	10	824	210 19	1177 45	389 50	177 23	4 96	.....	1959 33
Lotbinière.....	13	1487	417 28	1746 97	596 00	545 41	29 70	.....	3335 37
Maskinongé.....	8	863	139 46	1198 84	276 00	362 23	.....	.....	2076 53
Mégantic.....	8	470	117 39	480 00	250 00	191 65	0 63	.....	1039 67
Missisquoi.....	3	277	180 72	278 00	133 50	351 05	26 67	.....	969 34
Montcalm.....	8	660	152 37	832 34	314 00	64 53	2 39	.....	1365 63
Montmagny.....	6	440	203 34	469 70	220 00	9 85	0 35	.....	903 24
Montmorency.....	12	619	181 73	681 00	353 00	70 63	1 77	.....	1288 13
Napierville.....	5	463	180 38	466 00	209 50	10 00	.....	.....	865 88
Nicolet.....	15	1028	665 72	1069 00	540 00	295 53	12 55	.....	2582 80
Ottawa.....	15	843	567 80	870 78	452 50	130 24	.....	.....	2021 32
Pontiac.....	3	142	277 04	173 00	89 50	1 90	.....	.....	541 44
Portneuf.....	18	1722	303 51	1873 45	745 00	393 05	.....	.....	3315 01
Quebec.....	5	412	339 19	417 00	180 50	15 00	.....	.....	951 69
Richelieu.....	9	850	32 67	1336 01	385 50	36 51	.....	.....	1790 69
Richmond.....	3	191	64 77	250 05	100 00	116 27	.....	.....	511 09
Rimouski.....	23	1456	368 91	1835 22	761 00	460 66	16 26	.....	3442 05
Rouville.....	8	700	205 43	1682 95	334 50	356 66	14 53	.....	2594 07
Saguenay.....	5	425	139 06	432 75	204 50	41 40	25 60	.....	843 31
Shefford.....	9	514	198 19	573 93	280 00	60 25	13 42	.....	1125 79
Sherbrooke.....	3	150	170 76	156 00	93 00	.....	36 16	.....	455 92

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1900
BY COUNTIES

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1899	Prizes at -competi- -tions	Purchase of imple- -ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage- -ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1900	Total	REMARKS
.....	153 23	44 75	528 37	1582 68	69 54	109 57	157 83	157 83	
2 50	334 93	.....	.....	1119 21	6 25	27 46	253 28	1743 03	
11 19	349 55	258 52	356 85	3757 25	75 18	299 74	565 75	5674 03	
9 72	62 00	54 00	82 00	.....	15 95	42 37	87 31	353 37	
14 94	68 90	99 22	125 60	706 86	29 52	76 32	454 68	1576 04	
2 40	195 92	67 50	50 00	1047 48	64 78	68 86	238 34	1735 28	
.....	135 50	72 00	61 65	1168 56	50 52	85 85	254 84	1828 92	
501 22	27 60	125 00	.....	250 05	2 50	5 70	35 29	947 36	
152 33	15 00	.....	.....	1373 77	158 79	14 07	110 39	1824 35	
5 06	194 21	95 00	136 68	3964 00	31 18	95 22	347 35	4868 70	
10 39	225 34	68 00	123 15	2610 54	16 74	129 13	162 44	3345 73	
5 78	71 00	63 95	74 30	296 84	12 51	33 32	102 33	660 03	
.....	82 00	90 83	193 90	7136 73	27 47	136 69	321 95	7994 57	
12 85	151 42	65 00	469 06	1067 77	310 82	135 65	351 42	2563 99	
2 85	173 00	.....	124 50	787 66	8 74	24 46	115 35	1236 56	
41 50	70 00	394 85	109 50	1061 20	17 91	71 98	258 69	2025 63	
.....	181 05	29 00	278 50	1101 30	19 05	73 75	325 66	2008 31	
2 05	33 50	75 20	.....	171 20	15 57	26 42	308 38	632 32	
.....	.....	.....	34 00	42 78	.....	5 98	105 47	188 23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 97	194 97	
49 35	114 85	118 23	58 65	752 80	25 20	46 51	289 30	1454 89	
15 98	42 00	16 00	.....	110 50	10 05	3 98	218 86	417 37	
3 95	480 65	110 60	22 00	2309 85	79 51	102 20	195 82	3304 56	
2 90	98 08	209 40	154 40	1292 67	24 09	82 69	487 46	2351 69	
0 03	238 75	212 00	276 00	3799 56	319 14	160 01	765 21	5770 70	
.....	20 00	130 00	37 00	69 25	3 20	25 50	75 84	360 79	
1 02	150 75	145 35	213 00	570 65	21 02	92 85	152 83	1337 47	
1 64	70 00	27 00	126 25	621 14	80 65	49 20	77 35	1053 23	
1 09	111 25	146 79	64 10	455 95	35 57	34 96	59 27	908 98	
18 27	136 75	119 26	94 14	1316 90	11 00	65 00	198 01	1959 33	
2 74	271 50	285 45	61 50	2054 01	112 95	74 42	472 80	3335 37	
30 00	197 00	68 65	9 00	1514 74	36 15	35 26	185 73	2076 53	
12 34	47 00	59 00	445 20	240 61	7 98	74 84	152 70	1039 67	
6 99	49 50	94 40	2 50	594 86	9 00	69 62	142 47	969 34	
0 87	255 25	23 00	56 33	809 97	23 57	62 03	134 61	1365 63	
7 96	20 50	32 75	121 61	452 05	.....	43 11	225 26	903 24	
5 19	38 50	125 25	186 00	725 72	9 74	50 83	146 90	1288 13	
.....	68 50	50 00	31 50	358 49	39 25	57 03	261 11	865 88	
0 46	213 50	243 00	85 00	1314 40	17 96	76 78	631 70	2582 80	
.....	238 65	108 52	64 50	690 31	59 56	68 72	791 06	2021 32	
.....	.....	211 55	40 00	40 00	34 21	33 70	181 98	541 44	
4 30	264 00	287 83	180 75	2147 98	34 76	126 19	269 20	3315 01	
0 50	.....	95 35	89 65	386 95	3 58	46 15	329 51	951 69	
21 66	254 80	.....	27 00	1327 01	19 90	54 41	85 91	1790 69	
12 03	213 75	.....	8 85	145 05	2 30	46 25	82 86	511 09	
18 70	225 65	149 83	219 24	2168 66	39 91	125 70	494 36	3442 05	
8 45	180 10	71 80	106 60	1928 85	8 43	83 19	206 65	2594 07	
.....	138 75	28 50	12 55	386 39	9 00	28 14	239 98	843 31	
.....	157 50	35 50	158 25	461 80	16 46	57 60	238 68	1125 79	
.....	29 00	.....	125 35	146 00	17 51	37 32	100 74	455 92	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FARMERS'
RECAPITULATION

FARMERS' CLUBS	RECEIPTS							
	Number of clubs by counties	Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Subscrip- tions	Grant	Sundries	Deficit in 1900	Total
COUNTIES								
Soulanges	6	491	113 73	609 26	241 50	375 45	.....	1339 94
Stanstead	4	209	40 35	210 00	123 50	17 00	3 37	394 22
St-Hyacinthe.....	10	1136	34 10	2441 14	468 00	58 25	.....	2996 49
St-John.....	5	272	112 62	272 00	150 00	31 40	.....	566 02
St-Maurice	8	634	160 48	711 00	310 00	20 97	0 14	202 59
Témiscouata.....	19	1445	335 00	1668 50	745 50	243 70	82 39	3075 09
Terrebonne.....	11	1091	438 19	1194 00	507 00	522 10	3 14	2664 43
Three-Rivers	1	99	19 34	103 00	49 50	.....	.....	171 84
Vaudreuil	3	295	93 17	295 00	127 50	74 25	31 84	621 76
Verchères.....	6	609	372 67	629 00	274 00	93 10	.....	1368 77
Wolfe.....	13	1054	127 67	1206 50	523 50	302 05	4 11	2163 83
Yamaska.....	10	857	104 83	1030 75	416 00	319 90	67 45	1938 93
	530	43392	13706 11	55349 47	20787 50	22428 07	1417 45	113688 60

CLUBS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900
BY COUNTIES

EXPENDITURE

Deficit in 1898	Prizes at competi- tions	Purchase of imple- ments	Purchase of stock	Other purchases	Sundries	Cost of manage- ment	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Total	REMARKS
.....	180 75	.....	43 00	901 34	30 72	70 04	114 09	1339 94	
4 90	52 00	25 00	30 45	169 70	14 32	32 89	64 96	394 22	
4 13	353 55	33 50	42 00	2414 99	7 25	85 41	55 66	2996 49	
7 53	188 50	67 00	37 00	112 00	7 65	42 85	103 49	566 02	
44 30	149 51	85 35	.....	685 28	25 72	55 46	207 07	1202 59	
62 61	295 50	244 40	171 65	1835 85	24 78	118 62	321 68	3075 09	
5 94	153 25	27 45	349 52	1816 08	15 46	84 38	212 35	2664 43	
.....	.....	107 00	.....	41 00	.....	13 07	10 77	171 84	
8 35	82 50	.....	27 50	366 37	.....	19 62	117 42	621 76	
3 31	191 00	29 00	.....	691 75	6 00	47 10	400 61	1368 77	
16 94	198 05	30 00	246 17	1386 30	29 75	76 58	180 04	2163 83	
13 39	227 50	271 50	.....	1236 73	29 66	114 22	45 93	1938 93	
1172 60	8922 79	5677 93	6777 27	70086 39	2235 98	4136 97	14678 67	113688 60	

SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Balance due 31 Dec 1899	Prizes at exhibitions	Farm competitions	Crops	Ploughing matches	Expenses of Judges	Expenses of exhibition	Purchase and care of cattle	Incidental expenses	Timothy and clover seed &c	Sundries	Salary of ec.-Tree	Balance on hand 31 Dec 1900	Total
900 16				53 00	39 30	183 47		30 89	25 00		86 14		1317 95
414 75			118 80		55 25	73 32	22 50	228 09	255 37	122 38	90 33	191 98	1572 77
609 35					15 00	76 25		2 00	214 00		64 16	189 91	1170 67
116 95	351 50				16 00	56 95			58 52	37 00	30 69		667 61
1 00													11 00
178 88	596 49					154 99		10 00		137 00	62 89		1140 25
7 95	523 45				20 00	97 00		28 95	203 00	357 78	50 00	45 87	1334 00
												177 16	177 16
	927 25	129 00	805 75		53 25	452 72		347 62			125 00	32 17	2872 76
	460 85		115 00		50 00	97 93		16 00			49 68		759 46
							570 50	24 50	175 55		44 10	188 03	1002 68
	412 90		124 50		29 00	71 55		8 49	54 00		49 03	23 91	773 38
							78 00	3 65	64 65	509 25	45 88	2 02	703 45
278 04	796 85	80 00			66 36	147 63		54 59			80 15		1503 62
							809 50	60 45		267 71	39 60	19 36	1196 62
588 72	943 75			92 50	57 50	108 95		630 85		167 70	100 00		2689 97
	462 75			16 00	16 00	40 05		20 85			38 90	1 19	595 74
	583 50			70 00	49 00	80 48		38 00	435 37		57 47	591 14	1904 96
	6 32	181 05			20 35	19 00		35 27		350 00	17 60		629 59
		75 70			6 90	4 00		3 10			6 21	116 34	211 35
												58 83	58 83
												1 50	1 50
			69 40		2 00			2 00			5 14		78 54
	876 25			241 00	63 25	196 18		82 88			102 38	1152 43	2714 37
131 72	1200 80				47 95	177 23	7 50			182 00	113 08		1860 28
140 11	586 50	28 00	42 00		35 92	81 01		36 46		115 62	53 38		1119 00
	457 15	181 00	252 00	20 00	27 00	78 93					70 50		1086 58
	883 50	121 00		120 50	128 00	197 80		205 68			115 95	408 43	2780 86
182 30	360 25				100 25	10 55		37 07	101 50		42 68		834 59
												640 58	640 58
												88 38	88 38
			183 04				97 82	21 85	299 00	319 13	64 47	437 06	1422 37
0 47	448 75		80 00	78 00	86 12	47 77		19 00	192 01	69 00	71 47	0 21	1092 80
	714 00		218 00		104 00	47 33		29 58			77 90	147 79	1338 60
176 73	597 00		67 00		77 15	24 75		33 33		8 00	55 95		1037 91
												24 10	24 10
	343 50		24 00		16 00	32 25		37 70	103 00		38 95	107 70	703 10
												1 84	1 84
	598 75					64 60		5 00	199 50		60 74	224 88	1153 47
137 53	238 50		69 50		10 00	16 85	403 45	77 32			55 00	115 55	1123 70
	254 90		23 00		25 00	45 10	18 50		101 00	31 00	35 00	111 88	645 38
311 88	706 50	250 00	288 00		64 00	1375 87		249 53			205 35		3450 83
88 41	641 75				50 00			34 17	207 50	4 42	65 61		1091 86
	514 00				40 00	130 28	154 00		93 38		65 21	221 33	1218 20
	309 20		78 75		63 70	36 95		7 09	125 00	48 10	46 78	0 02	715 59
	316 50				7 00	63 54	88 39	43 28	48 80	108 94	47 21	2 46	726 12
	294 75	153 00	152 00		24 00	126 29					52 85	397 42	1205 31
27 79								111 70	238 90		7 82	817 99	1204 20
	546 00		71 00			234 41					59 60	30 98	941 99
9 91		58 50			3 30	5 00		3 60			5 62	15 17	101 10
270 37													270 37
			20 00				59 69	15 15	42 00	21 95	14 75	172 53	346 07

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL

DESIGNATION OF SOCIETIES	RECEIPTS										Total
	Number of members	Balance on 31 Dec. 1899	Govern- ment grant	Subscrip- tions of members	Entries for the com- petitions	Entran- to Exhibition grounds	Right to sell on the grounds	Sundry receipts	Balance due 31 Dec 1900		
Pontiac Div. A.....	248	52 12	250 00	366 50	.....	450 00	.....	211 00	.....	1329 62
" " B.....	143	136 09	150 00	209 38	.....	187 00	4 00	300 00	.....	986 47
Portneuf.....	439	418 79	439 00	572 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1430 69
Quebec city, (St-Sauv. Div.)	81	242 91	800 00	328 30	10 00	.....	.....	5 06	.....	1386 27
" County.....	351	.....	429 00	599 60	.....	56 70	25 00	32 00	.....	1142 30
Richelieu.....	400	.....	400 00	584 60	10 00	.....	.....	54 00	.....	1048 60
Richmond.....	296	.....	370 00	563 30	.....	306 00	.....	824 40	.....	2063 70
Rimouski, Div. A.....	76	4 46	117 78	181 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 52	315 42
Rouville.....	338	636 72	338 00	494 08	99 00	.....	.....	25 46	.....	1593 26
Saguenay.....	.....	578 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578 52
Shefford.....	202	.....	432 00	644 00	69 00	573 25	57 00	194 45	.....	1969 70
Sherbrooke.....	237	.....	482 00	281 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763 80
Soulanges.....	210	.....	402 00	641 60	50 00	75 54	30 45	£7 32	144 63	1431 54
Stanstead.....	452	.....	626 25	569 00	.....	404 09	76 00	23 00	320 25	2018 59
St-Hyacinthe.....	491	.....	493 00	557 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 76	1055 36
St-John.....	218	.....	401 50	639 20	.....	420 24	135 00	3857 56	137 98	5591 48
St-Maurice.....	289	.....	306 00	452 46	.....	.....	.....	131 60	.....	890 06
Témiscouata.....	305	.....	548 00	613 10	.....	.....	.....	236 00	.....	1397 10
Terrebonne No. 1.....	87	.....	140 00	205 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 19	376 25
" " 2.....	118	8 64	236 00	380 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625 20
Three-Rivers.....	100	46 74	200 00	322 60	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	594 34
Vaudreuil.....	343	.....	343 00	501 38	33 50	51 20	.....	.....	687 58	1616 66
Verchères.....	410	15 45	410 00	581 90	69 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1076 35
Wolfe No. 1.....	93	.....	184 00	296 54	.....	.....	26 00	3 42	34 39	544 35
" " 2.....	200	11 23	200 00	292 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503 83
Yamaska.....	420	.....	438 00	578 90	.....	247 90	2 50	28 00	.....	1295 30
	16077	8823 85	23381 73	29779 78	594 17	6525 66	774 95	11423 18	5034 66	56338 18	

SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900

EXPENDITURE

Balance due 31 dec 1899.	Prizes at exhibi-tions	Farm competi-tions	Crops	Ploughing matches	Expenses of Judges	Expenses of exhibi-tion	Purchase and care of cattle	Incidental expenses	Timothy and clover seed &c	Sundries	Salary of Sec.-Trea	Balance on hand 31 Dec 1900	Total
.....	641 00	.....	.....	36 15	22 25	346 91	.....	196 23	.....	.....	87 08	.....	1,329 62
.....	261 18	.....	17 00	20 00	20 50	442 70	.....	76 99	.....	10 45	58 69	78 96	986 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657 80	85 50	106 48	.....	59 49	521 42	1,430 69
.....	564 50	.....	80 00	88 00	49 00	219 99	.....	227 39	.....	.....	85 00	72 39	1,386 27
25 36	673 75	.....	.....	147 00	18 00	.....	.....	84 25	.....	.....	64 61	129 33	1,142 30
36 41	25 00	142 20	338 75	63 00	7 00	13 00	.....	82 52	200 00	84 85	50 00	5 87	1,048 60
752 78	795 90	68 00	.....	.....	15 40	56 15	.....	97 50	.....	120 36	50 00	77 61	2,063 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 50	.....	.....	12 25	54 99	.....	20 63	.....	315 42
.....	45 00	105 00	326 50	67 00	40 00	23 30	30 00	5 75	169 67	10 00	57 50	713 54	1,593 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578 52	578 52
.....	657 30	174 00	619 95	.....	78 25	.....	.....	169 20	.....	170 00	100 00	1 00	1,963 70
.....	736 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	763 80
194 46	592 75	230 00	.....	50 50	48 00	48 65	.....	113 00	73 25	.....	80 93	.....	1,431 54
224 65	676 40	250 00	486 00	.....	48 50	135 50	.....	116 10	.....	.....	81 44	.....	2,018 59
139 20	.....	.....	604 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	246 50	.....	59 93	.....	1,055 36
161 52	1703 00	138 00	.....	.....	26 00	559 95	.....	411 76	.....	2341 25	250 00	.....	5,591 48
88 44	508 55	.....	.....	17 00	25 00	9 45	.....	1 00	150 00	.....	50 00	37 62	890 06
97 48	343 50	.....	.....	.....	68 50	44 40	570 00	25 84	159 10	.....	63 81	24 47	1,397 10
11 63	.....	.....	309 00	.....	21 50	.....	.....	9 51	.....	.....	24 61	.....	376 25
.....	.....	.....	168 00	.....	.....	25 00	205 00	5 00	118 00	.....	37 71	66 49	625 20
.....	376 25	.....	.....	.....	15 00	8 50	.....	4 20	97 00	50 00	38 50	4 89	594 34
638 62	409 80	.....	221 25	58 50	35 50	67 70	.....	121 31	.....	.....	63 98	.....	1,616 66
.....	.....	345 00	284 50	.....	84 55	17 30	.....	42 75	205 00	.....	40 00	57 25	1,076 35
.....	377 50	.....	.....	.....	30 00	73 50	.....	34 10	.....	.....	29 25	.....	544 35
.....	348 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 77	24 36	503 83
228 03	369 50	.....	.....	.....	25 00	57 80	.....	229 46	210 05	.....	62 43	113 03	1,295 30
5293 66	29 503	2457 70	61 147	1238 15	2174 10	6878 68	3772 65	4752 30	5030 09	5641 89	4142 57	9264 59	86,338 18

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

PROCEEDINGS of the Council of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1900-01, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

SETTING of 24th. October 1900.

First Resolution :—That Messrs Aug. Dupuis and Robert Ness be re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively.

Second Resolution :—That the different Committees be composed as follows :

Committee on Agricultural Merit :—Messrs Ness, Garneau, Talbot, Draper, Hunter and Hotte.

Committee on Agricultural and Veterinary Schools :—Messrs Bourassa, Ness, Dawes, Talbot, Garneau and Dubord.

Committee on the *Journal of Agriculture* :—Messrs Walker, Draper, Pouliot, Gouin, Bourassa, Boily and Grignon.

Committee on Herd-Books :—Messrs Ness, Dawes, Pilon, Decarie and Garneau.

OCT. OUELLET,

Secy of the Council of Agriculture.

SETTINGS of 23rd and 24th January 1901.

Second Resolution :—That the Council is of opinion that it is advisable to grant to the County of Montmagny model farm association the right to sell the said model farm, on such conditions as the Government may deem proper.

Third Resolution :—That article 53 of the regulations of the Council of Agriculture be amended by adding thereto the following paragraph :

“ However, when an agricultural society shall decide to purchase registered sires or to grant premiums to the owners of such animals for keeping the same, instead of holding an exhibition, the total amount of its members’ subscriptions may be reimbursed in fodder seed or artificial fertilizers at the discretion of the Board of Directors of such Society.”

Fourth Resolution.....

2. That the law respecting Agriculture and the regulations of this Council, as amended to date, be translated and published in English as soon as possible for the use of this Council and of the directors of the agricultural and horticultural societies.

E/venth Resolution.—That the following regulation be adopted :

Article 54a.—The annual premiums for keeping animals for breeding mentioned in article 53, may be granted for two consecutive years and on the conditions laid down by the directors. When these premiums are granted, the Society may open in the spring, in the month of May, a competition of breeding stock, both in horses and cattle, to which these bonuses may be given, and award prizes payable out of the Government grant. The competitors may reside outside the county, but no competitors shall be entitled to a prize or to a premium unless the animal, for which a premium is allowed and of which he is the owner, be kept within the Society’s limits for breeding purposes during the following season or during the two following seasons, if he be granted a premium to that effect. These animals must have a certificate of pedigree, duly revised by a veterinary surgeon named by the Department of Agriculture and further, in the case of stallions, a certificate in the following form.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF STALLIONS.

In accordance with the regulations of the Council of Agriculture which govern the employment of the sums of public money appropriated for the encouragement of agriculture by the purchase of STALLIONS by AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

I, the undersigned, veterinary surgeon, duly authorized by the Department of Agriculture to examine such stallions, hereby certify that

I have examined for Agricultural Society No.....of the county of
 a stallion known under the name of..... and
 measuringfeet.....inches, of which the description
 is as follows :

Aged years and, in my opinion, this horse is sound and has
 no hereditary defect.

I have examined the certificates of pedigree and found them correct
 and I certify that this stallion has been properly registered in volume
page.....of the STUD BOOK of as
 appears by the certificate in question.

I declare further that in my opinion this horse possesses individual
 merit in his shape, bone structure and gait to recommend it to the agri-
 cultural societies of the province, for the improvement of horses.

Given at..... this }
 19 . }

.....
Veterinary Surgeon.

These certificates should be renewed annually.

The society should pass a contract in writing with the owner of the
 animal for which a premium is given. If the animal be a stallion, this
 writing may be drawn up in the manner following :

CONTRACT FOR A STALLION.

Beetween Agricultural Society No.....of the County of.....
duly represented by.....
residing in the.....of... ..
in the county.....authorized
 to the effect hereof by a resolution adopted by the board of directors of
 the said society on the.....day of the month of
 one part.

And Sir.....residing
of the other part :

It is agreed as follows :

Art. 1—The said..... binds himself to keep
 within the territorial limits of the aforesaid society, for breeding purposes.

a stallion known under the name of.....
 aged..... years, registered in volume.....page
 of the Stud Book..... during two years
 from.....that is to say, from the first of May to
 the first of October in each of the said two years.

Art. 2.—The said.....declares that the said horse is sound and without any hereditary defect; that he will have the said horse examined next year in the beginning of the month of May by a veterinary surgeon named by the Department of Agriculture and that he will then furnish to the society a certificate from said surgeon, showing that the horse is sound and fit for breeding purposes. If the surgeon establishes that said horse is not sound and fit for breeding purposes, the said..... will not be entitled to any premium for the year one thousand nine hundred

Art. 3.—The said..... binds himself to properly feed and care for the said horse.

For mares belonging to members of the Society, the charge for serving shall not exceed..... dollars; such mares to be served in preference to those of strangers to the society. The number of services is limited to..... daily.

Art. 4.—In consideration of the obligations undertaken by the said..... the said Agricultural Society binds itself to pay him the two premiums of.....dollars each, one for the year one thousand nine hundred..... and the other for the year one thousand and nine hundred..... each payable on the first of December in each of the said years.

Signed in duplicate at..... on the.....day of the month of.....19.....

Should this contract be passed for other animals than a horse, the above form should be altered to correspond to the race of animal for which a premium is given.

The expenses of the veterinary surgeon shall be paid by the Agricultural Society.

OCT. OUELLETTE,

Secretary of the Council of Agriculture.

 SITTING of 12th June, 1901.

First Resolution :—That congratulations be offered to our President for the services rendered by him to the Province of Quebec at the Paris Exposition and the interesting report made by him thereon. That, on account of the expenses and outlays incurred both for the trip and the work done, Mr. Dupuis' services should be recognized more tangibly and that this Council therefore recommends that the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture do grant to Mr. Dupuis such indemnity as he shall deem suitable.

That this Council recommends the printing in French and English of the said report and its free distribution in the schools, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, etc., etc.

Second Resolution :—The Department of Agriculture having decided to give effect to the resolution adopted by the Council of Agriculture relative to the improvement of our breeds of animals, it is of the utmost importance to seriously consider :

1. That the agricultural class be instructed in a practical and uniform manner, either through the medium of the Journal of Agriculture or through bulletins, in regard to the best means of improving our breeds of animals as in the other provinces.

2. That it is impossible to practise horse-breeding to advantage without action on a solid basis, which would necessitate a new organization, the establishment of a "Stud-Book" or access to an existing "Stud-Book," in which the registrations would be made under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

That it would be very opportune and even economical for the Department of Agriculture to have at its disposal and that of this Council a competent veterinary surgeon, whose services would be most useful to the agricultural class in the great work of improving our breeds of stock and that, as a matter of fact, all the departments of agriculture in Canada have one or more veterinary surgeons permanently attached to them in the interest of the agricultural class.

Quebec, 12th June, 1901.

OCT. OUELLETTE,
Secy. Council of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES

TO THE HONORABLE F.-G. M. DECHENE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of my work as agricultural lecturer, together with my observations for the fiscal year expired.

I gave 153 lectures in the presence of 24,395 persons, as certified by the chairman and secretary of each meeting, in the following counties :

COUNTIES.	LECTURES.	ATTENDANCE.
Montcalm.....	8	1585
Matane	12	2040
Terrebonne.....	6	1120
Ottawa.....	24	3370
Quebec.....	5	1100
Verchères.. ..	2	425
Laprairie.. ..	5	750
St-John	3	450
Iberville	3	285
Rouville.....	1	125
Levis.....	4	350
Bellechasse	1	300
Berthier.	2	400
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	20	2355
Lake St-John.....	6	645
Kamouraska	2	800
Dorchester	15	2210
Rimouski	9	1130
Bonaventure.....	13	2445
Charlevoix.....	10	2110
Champlain.....	2	400
Total Lectures.....	153	Tot. attendance.. 24,395

I have only praise to tender to the farmers for the zeal shown by them in attending my lectures and for the attention kindly paid by them to the same.

The lectures are no longer attended out of curiosity, simply to hear a stranger, but for the purpose of instruction.

I have noted with pleasure marked improvement along the whole line in the matter of agriculture.

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

In this industry, the progress is more marked than in any other branch of agricultural industry. More care is taken in the feeding of stock in winter and the selection and cleanliness of the cattle and milk in summer.

I met at St. Constant two farmers, Mr. Simeon Létourneau, who realized \$1920 out of 30 cows during one year or \$64 per cow by selling his milk in Montreal, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Emery Robidoux, who, during nine months, transported the milk of his 13 cows to the butter and cheese factories and realized \$708, besides \$98.00 from his pork and calves or \$62 per cow.

Yet fifteen years ago, these gentlemen told me that they were satisfied when a cow yielded them in one year a sum of \$20. Today, they no longer keep in their stables a cow that does not return \$40 a year. But the care with which these cows are treated must be seen to be appreciated. At any hour of the day or night, a handkerchief may be rubbed over their backs without being soiled by a grain of dust. These two farmers have carefully applied themselves to selection, to raising heifers only from the best milk cows, to keeping choice bulls and lastly to improving their method of feeding.

I have met hundreds of farmers who realize \$40 to \$50 and even more per cow, which is tantamount to saying that the dairy industry is making immense strides every year.

Competitions in dairy cows contribute greatly to the improvement

of our herds. The competitions in dairy products, curing rooms, the inspection of milk and of factories, the *Journal of Agriculture* and agricultural lectures have greatly contributed to the improvement of our butter and cheese.

A FINE CRUSADE.

The members for the counties of Chicoutimi and Lake St. John, and those of the county of Chicoutimi and Saguenay organized in June last a vigorous and effective crusade against everything detrimental to the production of good butter and good cheese. We attacked the enemy squarely. The Ottawa Government was represented by Mr. J. C. Chapais, the Quebec Government firstly by Dr. W. Grignon and then by Mr. O. E. Dallaire who replaces him, and the Dairy Association by Mr. J. A. Plamondon, sub-inspector of the butter and cheese syndicates of the province. At seven o'clock in the morning, we all went to a factory where the milk was received by the local inspectors. All milk that was unfit for the manufacture of butter or of cheese was rejected, while the worn out and dirty cans were noted.

We then inspected the butter or the cheese of the factory, noting the defects to be corrected. I never saw so much enthusiasm, repentance and determination among the sinners in the dairy industry. After this visit, we lectured on the care to be given to the utensils and the milk and on the selection of milch cows and their feeding in winter and summer.

These visits to each factory are really the best way of reaching everybody. Men, women and children were at all of them.

When we saw the farmers so well disposed, we availed ourselves of the occasion to get the following rules adopted ;

1. The manufacturer shall make without delay the improvements suggested by the chief inspector ;
2. The manufacturer shall refuse to accept any milk that has not been strained and aerated with an aerating strainer covered with a double cheese cloth ;

3. The manufacturer shall apply the "curd" test to the milk once a week in order to find out by whom bad quality milk is supplied ;

4. It shall be forbidden to smoke or chew tobacco in the factory, to crowd into it or to enter it with muddy feet ;

5. No "rejected patron" shall be admitted to an adjacent factory without the permission of the manufacturer whom he leaves (and this in accordance with the conventional clause of the manufacturers' association of the district).

I visited 26 factories, all of which agreed with enthusiasm and sincerity to accept this regulation.

This crusade has had a good effect, if I can judge from the following letter :

CHICOUTIMI, 28th October, 1901.

Dear Doctor,

The lectures which you gave us last June with your colleagues have done great good in my syndicate. We have strenuously followed the advice given us and every one is well satisfied. For my own part, I am well satisfied and I can supply you with proof of this. Among the exhibits of cheese at the Quebec Exhibition, the first prizes were carried off by manufacturers of my syndicate, for colored cheese, that is to say, they won all the prizes, as there were only four and this success is due to the visiting of each factory and the lectures there delivered.

Your devoted servant,

PITRE TREMBLAY,

Inspector.

I am not prepared, to advise you to encourage a similar crusade throughout the whole province, and this for two reasons : 1. Because the number of lecturers would have to be increased beyond measure. 2. Because the same necessity for it does not exist everywhere although there are sometimes people so thin-skinned that kid gloves must be used in telling them plain truths.

To do what we did in the counties of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, kid gloves must be thrown aside and there must be a population well disposed to correct their defects.

After visiting the county of Charlevoix, I ascertained that a similar crusade would do immense good there. It is necessary to shake off the apathy of this county, which is rather behind the rest of the province in the matter of the dairy industry and I have learned with pleasure that its members, Messrs. Angers and Morin are organizing a crusade in the style of the one above mentioned.

OUR DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES.

If the county of Charlevoix is behind the other counties of the province as regards the dairy industry, it is not so in the matter of domestic industry for I have rarely seen so much beautiful work in flannel, linen and wool as in that county.

Mr. Joseph Cimon inherited from his father a farm burthened with mortgages and debts of all kinds. Loving the land, Mr. Cimon procured some treatises on agriculture generally, and especially the Journal of Agriculture, which follows him all the time, even in his fields, made drains, divided his farm, sowed plenty of clover, increased his herds and took care of his manures. The debts have been paid and replaced by savings.

I could not leave Baie St. Paul without going to greet so deserving a man. If Mr. Cimon has been so successful, he owes the fact not alone to his personal merit; he owes it also to his worthy wife, who, owing to her skillfulness in domestic industry, has obviated the necessity of many purchases at the stores. Everything in the way of household linen is made by Madame Cimon, which I remarked with great surprise in the home of this lady.

She wore so pretty a dress that I asked her where she had bought it, a rather indiscreet question on the part of a man, but I had to have my trifling curiosity, the first of my life in that line, satisfied.

"*It was I myself*, Sir, who wove it with my own hands, cut it and made it up."

“ I can say the same, she added, of every thing else you see in the house : parlor curtains, bed-room curtains, dining-room curtains, bed quilts, table cloths, carpets, carriage rugs, body linen, &c., &c.”

Madame Cimon, showing me a pair of cuffs which she had worn for ten years, said to me : “ Do you think, Sir, that store cuffs would have worn as well as these which I made for myself ten years ago.” I am not astonished that, with such a wife, Mr Cimon has been so succesful. I also admired two dresses of black stuff made by Madame Cimon, one for herself and the other for her young daughter ; it was a very rich and lasting stuff good for a lifetime.

Madame Cimon's motto is : *To sell as much as possible and to buy as little as possible.*

After all, is not this the putting into practice of the motto which has made France rich and prosperous and which explains why our ancestors had gold in their coffers, while we, who make more money than they did, have more debts ? It was while admiring Madame Cimon's works that I asked myself whether it would not be possible to turn our domestic industries to good account and to better utilize our dead seasons by furnishing work for our boys and girls.

Mr C. Angers, M. P. for the County of Charlevoix, told me in October last that the American millionaires who spend the summer at Murray Bay, are delighted with our home-made stuffs, flannel and linen and that they never go away without taking with them a good supply of the same. Why, then, should we, Canadians of Quebec disdain them so much ? Why should we not be the first to wear them. Many parish priests, business men, farmers and professional men would be glad to see you give a vigorous impulse to their project of reviving domestic industry in our Canadian families as it formerly existed and as it actually exists in France.

PREMIUMS TO BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

In the name of thousands of settlers, I thank you, for the grants

which you have given to aid the construction of creameries and cheese factories in the colonization centres. By assuring the establishment of these factories, you have retained on the soil thousands of settlers who were bereft of all resources owing to the falling off in the lumber industry and who in future will derive from their herds sufficient revenue to give them an honorable living.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY SOCIETIES.

I remarked with pleasure in the course of the year that the importance of large factories seems to be better understood and that, to prevent competition, the formation of co-operative societies has been deemed advisable. I would advise the large factories threatened with competition to do what has just been done at St. Thecle, county of Champlain.

Mr. Auzias Audet was the proprietor of a combined butter and cheese factory receiving 13,000 lbs of milk daily. Having been obliged one day to be severe and to refuse bad quality milk, a group of three or four of the malcontents contemplated starting an opposition factory. On learning of their proceedings, Mr. Audet called upon them to propose that they should purchase his factory at the price fixed by arbitration. "I would rather—said Mr. Audet—leave here than see so fine a district spoiled." Reasonable as they were, Mr. Audet's propositions were rejected. The parish priest and Dr. Bordeleau, recalling a communication which I had published in the *Journal of Agriculture* and which had been reproduced in *Le Soleil* of Quebec upon the co-operative society of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, hunted it up and read it to all the patrons of the factory, whereupon a syndicate was formed and the opposition were obliged to send back the machines intended for the new factory, with the result that to day everyone is satisfied.

ROADS.

Every one asks for and likes good roads, but when it comes to take the means to secure them, the gordian knot of the question presents itself. Here, it is a mayor who is lacking in energy and the spirit of initiative ; there, it is a mayor who is afraid to lose his popularity by touching the question. And, as a result, the roads in such municipalities should be seen !

In the municipalities, in which the mayors and municipal councils are energetic enough to buy a road machine and to use it well, every one is content. Mayors have been turned out, but their constituents were afterwards very glad to take them back.

To my mind, our system of road inspection is defective. How can a poor, unsalaried inspector, who lives by the help the whole community, be expected to prosecute for neglect neighbors to whom he looks of every day for services, or relatives, friends, etc., etc. He is in a hurry to get through his term of office in order to hand his duty over to another with all the work left by his predecessor.

So long as we shall not have road machines (reversible ploughs), a day's labor imposed upon every man between 18 and 60 years of age and in each county two or three salaried inspectors, we cannot hope to permanently secure good roads, unless we do as in certain counties in the Eastern Townships—put all the roads and bridges under the exclusive control of the municipality. But as all these measures are calculated to create taxes, they are unpopular in some counties.

MY NEXT PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

I propose, until further orders, to follow the following programme in my lectures :

1. To treat every subject which you may be pleased to suggest.
2. The care to be given to milk and dairy vessels.
3. To strongly recommend the use of the Account Book prepared with so much care by my learned colleague, Prof. O. E. Dallaire, agricultural lecturer.
4. Wheat growing for the family bread.
5. Domestic industries.
6. The establishment of cooperative dairy societies.
7. Road improvement.

-
8. The production of bacon.
 9. Improvement of horses and milch cows.
 10. The cultivation of orchards.

The whole humbly submitted.

Dr. W. GRIGNON,
Agricultural Lecturer.

TO THE HONORABLE F. G. M. DECHENE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you the principal observations made by me in the course of the 161 agricultural lectures which I delivered during the year just elapsed.

The interest in the lectures continues to increase. They are being more and more appreciated, judging from the attendance and the many pertinent questions put to us.

We drew the attention of the farmers particularly to the bacon industry.

I would respectfully submit that in their competitions the Agricultural societies and farmers' clubs should grant special and large prizes to encourage the raising of breeds of pigs suitable for this purpose. Thus far, we have not that I know of included this improvement in the programme which should be prepared to meet actual wants and not a repetition frequently inferior to what has been already done.

There is no doubt that the prospect of winning prizes at the competitions induces the farmers to make sacrifices in order to procure choice sires, which is rather heavy upon the man whose ambition is greater than his means.

The exportation of poultry, fruits &c., supplied us with timely subjects.

Wheat and flax-growing were also the object of our remarks.

NEW STYLE OF LECTURES.

Your kind solicitude enabled us to undertake a new style of lectures, consisting in gathering together the patrons and their wives at each butter or cheese factory.

There, in each other's presence, the manufacturers and the patrons assist at the public reception of the milk, the inspection of the cans &c.

Then, all together, they inspect the factory in all its details and all its surroundings.

And the investigation closes with the inspection of the butter or the cheese, the result being if possible kept secret from the next factory.

The lecturer's duty then consists in recalling without weakness or partiality the duties and the defects of each.

The common sense of the people and public interest rendered not only easy, but even agreeable for us a task which at first sight appeared to us rather hard.

The lectures were altogether very fruitful in good results.

CURING ROOMS AND WHEY VATS.

We noted that, in general, the curing rooms are defective and occasion the loss of the value of 3 to 4 lbs per cheese, equal to \$30.00 to \$40.00 per 100 cheeses or at the lowest 5 per cent on the cheese made in this province, that is to say, \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year.

As for the whey vats, they are in general also badly kept, so that the whey from them absolutely poisons both the cans in which it is carried away and the young cattle to which it is fed.

The pork-raising industry suffers enormously through this neglect.

These are two of the principal causes which render our cheese frequently inferior to that of Ontario and retard hog-raising.

INSPECTORS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

We also respectfully submit that the inspectors of butter and cheese factories should announce some of their visits in advance and invite thereto all the patrons and their wives.

Visits made unawares are verifications which are hardly profitable, judging from the deplorable negligence too often noted.

Some inspectors seem to encroach upon each other, despise each other and thus lose the confidence of the public.

AGRICULTURAL BOOK-KEEPING.

Owing to your generous attention a good "Method of Book-keeping" for the agricultural class has been distributed among our rural population.

We find to-day numbers of farmers employing this system of book-keeping, *specially ruled for their use*, with as much care as our best business houses keep their books.

By this method, an exact account of the expenses, the revenues and the profits and losses of each department of the farm is rendered easy.

The pupils of our elementary schools would gain much by instruction in this system and by preparatory lessons in agricultural book-keeping.

ROADS.

A certain number of citizens believe that the quickest and most effective way to improve the public highways and by-roads is to induce the municipal councils to take them under their absolute control, leaving

to each taxpayer liberty to work or not upon them in order to pay his share of the assessment for the purpose.

Several municipalities would favorably view the employment of the Government grant in the payment of part of the salary of a good inspector, who would be under the supervision and direction of the General Inspector already in office.

The salaries of these local inspectors should be responsible for accidents arising through their neglect in having the roads repaired.

In practice, this system would annually cost our municipal councils less.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honor to be,

Your grateful servant,

O. E. DALLAIRE,

Agricultural Lecturer.

Ste. Rose, 26 November, 1901.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS

HONORABLE F.-G.-M. DÉCHÈNE,

Commissioner of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report upon the improvement of roads for the year 1900-1901.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMIRAND,

Provincial Superintendent of Roads.

I am pleased to inform you that in my trips made since last year, I have remarked pretty considerable changes in the improvement of roads in our province. In some places a road machine has been used and the road surface rounded, inclining slightly towards the bottom of the ditches, in others macadam has been used; elsewhere again permanent culverts have been built and the people seem to desire to get out of the groove in which they have remained too long.

Why should there not be an awakening in the country? Because the farmers are those who suffer the most from the bad state of our roads is it a reason why they should remain unmoved and asleep? Is it because the question of good roads is of the greatest importance to them with a view to the future success of our dairy industry, that they should remain quiet? Ought they not to interest themselves in what is actually being done elsewhere? Ought they not to find out what is being done to the public roads in the United States and even in the neighboring province of Ontario.

I perceive that they have learned that they must immediately participate in the great advance towards good roads.

We have much pleasure in thanking the parish priests who have never missed an opportunity of assisting us in our work for the improvement of public roads, and who are striving every day to induce their people to change their way of making and repairing roads.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS WITH A VIEW TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

It is well known and understood, that the dairy industry is the life of the farmers in the Province of Quebec. But it can only be made to pay during those months of the year when transport is easy and not costly. This reduces the period to a part of May, the months of June, July, August, September and part of October. The month of April and part of May, part of October and the month of November are the time of bad roads and it is almost impossible during that time to travel. The result is that the necessary care of the herds of cows ceases and the production of milk ceases at the same time.

If, instead of this state of affairs, we had hard and firm roads in the spring and fall, which would allow our farmers to carry their milk easily, you may judge yourself, how many thousands of dollars it would put into their pockets, which at present do not even know the color of it. I compare the dairy industry to a tree which grows in proportion to the care it receives from the hand of him who cultivates it. It must be forced to grow and increase for when it ceases to do so, it will die. The dairy industry should receive the same treatment, by facilitating its development, by reducing the cost of production, and, what is essential, by increasing the quantity through care and the facility of transport.

HINDRANCES TO THE RAPID IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS

I think that the greatest obstacle, in my experience, to the rapid improvement of public roads is the system of building and improving roads according to lot fronts or shares. By this system, the work is scattered and separated; there remains no common bond to induce the people to gather together or combine for a definite purpose. For instance they cannot say "we will cut down such a hill" or "we will make such an improvement" for the cutting down of that hill or the intended improvement, would fall

perhaps upon a single individual, and the burden would perhaps be his ruin. If, on the contrary, the roads were at the charge of the municipality, these works would be done without its being felt. It is my opinion that individual efforts must be concentrated toward a single point in order to accomplish great improvements by levying a tax on all the properties, payable in work or in money and then directing such work towards the accomplishment of an end for the benefit of the majority. If, instead of spending two hundred dollars over a distance of four miles, as we do at present individually, these two hundred dollars were applied to a single locality, say two miles of road, each year, we would see far different results than at present. European countries understood that and did away with this system to adopt one of concentration which has given them the fine roads which are the admiration of travellers.

J. A. CAMIRAND.

Provincial Superintendent of Roads.

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT STATIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC IN THE COUNTIES OF BEAUCE, CHICOUTIMI,
COMPTON, GASPÉ, L'ISLET, MASKINONGÉ AND SHEFFORD.

HONORABLE F. G. MIVILLE DÉCHÈNE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

Honorable Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting the fourth report on the experimental stations for the cultivation of fruit trees, which I have visited.

The directors of the stations have done their duty, and the results have been most satisfactory, except at Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, where the cold weather of last winter was disastrous to the plantation.

At the other stations, the fruit trees are remarkably fine and vigorous and splendid apples have been gathered there. I am happy to be able to confirm the report of each director.

Great was the surprise at Gaspé to see the rows of Duchess, Transparent and Wealthy laden with apples. The Siberians, Excelsior and Whitney were also bearing fruit at the time of my visit. In this northerly region, it was considered impossible to cultivate apples and the finest kinds of gooseberries, raspberries, cherries and plums. The Rev. Mr. Gauthier, who visited the station with me, was amazed at the vigor of the trees and the fine fruit they produced.

At St. Léon station, county of Maskinongé, the apple trees are very sturdy, they grow one third more wood here than in the village of des Aulnaies. Complete rows of Duchess, Transparent and Wealthy bore fruit this fall, of remarkable size, smooth skin and delicate color, which would have showed to advantage in large exhibitions of fruits.

The Red Astrakan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, yellow Transparent, Brunswicker, Tetofsky and Longfield apple trees are large and sturdy; no finer of the same age are to be seen in the Niagara valley. The Ben Davis and Alexander are slightly less sturdy. The Golden Russet, Salome, Belle of Boskoop and Scott's Winter leave somewhat to be desired.

The Arabka, Antonovka, Pewaukee, Magog Red Streak, Bottle Greening, coming from the west did not succeed well. These trees must have been fumigated in the nurseries after the sap began to run, for the director Mr. Paquin, planted the trees carefully.

The plum trees at this station grow too rapidly to bear fruit early; the ground is much richer than that of the county of l'Islet where plum trees are so productive.

It is somewhat the same with cherry trees. We shall try cutting the roots of several of the plum trees and cherry trees next year, to force them to bear fruit and we shall cease to employ stable manure.

Station at Compton Model Farm.

The Deputy-minister, Mr. G. A. Gigault, has already given you an account of his visit last fall to this well kept farm, where the trees are generally very fine, several bearing fruit.

The director, Mr. LeMoynes, is an enthusiast in horticulture as well as agriculture, and does not fail to give the trees every attention required. Insects are banished from the plantation which he sprinkles with a sprayer, using the insect-destroyer recommended.

In the rich soil of Compton the plum tree grows to wood and not fruit. Plum trees of the same age in the county of l'Islet produce, while those of the same kind in Compton as in Maskinongé are not yet forming fruit buds. It is the same in Arthabaskaville and in the Eastern Townships, where the plum trees bear but little fruit and rarely. In certain localities of France where plum and cherry trees did not pay, they ascertained, by analysing the soil, what was wanting and by the use of fertilizers containing saltpetre, etc., trees which were barren have been made fruitful. Being desirous of following this example, I have asked several persons, this fall, for samples of the soil for analysis. Honorable Mr. Cormier alone sent samples to your department of the soil and sub-soil taken in different places. The chemist of the department of Agriculture who will analyse it will soon enlighten us, I hope, as to the means to be taken to improve the ground and render it favorable for the production of stone fruits so desired by our fellow citizens of the Eastern Townships and the counties of Maskinongé, etc.

At Compton station, the sowing of the seed of Norway maple-trees has succeeded very well: the plants which are from 5 to 7 feet in height are strong and well formed.

The success of the nursery of 1000 apple-trees of assorted varieties was also very encouraging. The small grafts which were not more than 2 inches out of the ground when they were planted in May 1900 had by the month of August 1901, attained a height of from three feet and a half to four and a half feet. In a year, these strong and well formed trees, may be transplanted into the orchard upon the farm, or distributed amongst to the

farmers of the locality, or again amongst the pupils of the Model Farm who have learned grafting upon roots and who have seen the cultivation, cutting and growth of these apple-trees, which will be worth more than those from the west for planting in orchards.

It is evident that the western nursery-men weaken or kill the trees by forced fumigation injudiciously practiced ; a large number do not take.

This fumigation of the trees to destroy the San José Scale has killed more trees than the insect itself.

Mr LeMoyne, with every possible care, could not get trees coming from the west to take : this is also the opinion of the members of the Pomological Society. How many losses have been incurred by farmers of the Province of Quebec who have bought and planted trees damaged by fumigation.

COMPTON, Que., November 30th, 1901.

AUGUSTE DUPUIS, Esq.,

Director of Experimental Stations,

Village des Aulnaies.

Sir,

I beg herewith to submit my annual report of this Station. After Mr. Verreault paid me a visit last summer (1900), I pinched back the great growth of wood we had on the trees, and followed his advice about a few minor details and the results have been good.

The apple trees have done very well. The Yellow Transparent bore fruit this year, as did also the Emperor Alexander and the Wealthy.

The Cherry trees have made a most vigorous growth but as yet we have not had any fruit and I am inclined to think that the trees ought to be planted in clumps close together and not in line among the apple trees, I intend to take up some of the smaller trees next spring and replant them in that manner.

The growth of the plum trees has been remarkable, I got a little fruit on one of the trees that came from France, the " Ste. Catherine " : but none on any of the others. I have pinched back this year's growth of wood as directed and hope for good results next year.

The pear trees are doing well and I hope to have some fruit on them before long.

We had a phenomenal crop of strawberries this year, but lost quite a few by the heavy rains and storms about the time they were ripe.

The asparagus bed was a source of much pleasure and profit this year as we had all we could consume, and may have some to sell next year.

According to your instructions I had cedars put in between the maples planted around the orchard ; with one or two exceptions they have taken and are doing well.

The grafts you sent me from Ottawa in 1900 are now three feet high ; they have grown remarkably well and will have to be removed next year, as will also the young silver maples grown from seed sent by the Department of Agriculture at Quebec in 1899.

The " Honey Locust " plants sent in 1900 I planted in a hedge and I am pleased to say that they have grown well and are an ornament to the place.

We had an abundant crop of red and white currants, also goose berries.

The red and white raspberries were not as prolific as last year. The black ones however bore well.

The orchard is now getting so large and the land requiring cultivation for a few years longer, I have to be very particular in changing the crop on the different plots each year. I would be greatly aided in this work if I had a good practical gardener.

From the general appearance of the orchard and the buds on many

of the apple trees I should think it would not be long before we had a good supply of fruit.

The trees in the orchard near the house, which were planted some years ago bore well this year, but the fruit is of a kind that does not keep well, the winter varieties are much more profitable for us.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obt. servant,

(Sig.) JOHN M. LEMOYNE

Man. Exp. Fruit Station

Plants at the Compton Station at the time of my visit, 30th July 1901

Apple-trees.

Transparent.	Peach.
Duchess	Brunswicker.
Salomé.	Mann.
Longfield.	Wolfe River.
Belle of Boskoop.	Ben Davis.
Fameuse.	Rubicon.
Baxter.	Rome Beauty.
Wealthy.	Canada Baldwin.
Alexander.	Red Britigheimer.
Golden Russet.	Antonovka.
Red Astracan.	Arabka.
Tetofski.	Magog Red Streak.
Gravenstein.	Bottle Greening.

Apple-trees in the nursery.

Grafts planted, 1900.—800 trees $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

Cherry-trees.

E. Richmond.	Dye House.
French.	Montmorency.

Pear trees.

Flemish Beauty.

Plum trees.

Ste. Catherine.	Shipper's Pride.
Lombard.	Washington.
Moor's Arctic.	Niagara.
Imperial Gage.	Golden drops
Stanton.	Willard.
Damson Blue.	Glass Seedling.
Guii.	B. Ste. Anne.
Reine Claude (G. Gage.)	Prince of Wales.
German Prune.	Beauty of Naples.
Bradshaw.	" Brodie " seeding.
Pond's Seedling.	

Russian Apple trees, imported by Gibb, grown by R. Hamilton Grenville, Que.

Lord's Apple.	Malinovka Leevlander.
Flat Aport.	Erdbeeraffel.
Sklianka.	Gipsy Girl.
Babushkins.	St. Peters.
Antonovka.	Blue Anis.
Switzer.	Striped Astracan.
RigaTitooke.	

Goose-berries.

Downing.	Industry.
Houghton.	Crown Bob.

Currants

Black Champion.	White Grape.
N. Star.	Cherry.
Acacias hedges very fine.	Trees for protection, very sturdy.
Apple seedlings, fine.	

Raspberries.

White variety, name unknown, very large and good fruit, worthy of propagation.

Strawberries.

Sharpless.
Wilson.

William.

Raspberries and Blackberries

Orange.
Cuthbert.

Ohio.
Greg.

Vines

Champion.

The station is very well kept and is worth visiting.

Compton, 30th July 1901.

AUG. DUPUIS.

Fruit-growing Station of St. François, Beauce.

The station for the county of Beauce, established at St. François in 1899 at the college of the Reverend Marist Brothers, is well kept and the trees are as fine as those of St. Léon. Some apple and plum trees are already 8 feet high and over, with trunks two inches in diameter. The bark of the trees is smooth and clear, the wood at the end of October last was well ripened and capable of resisting the winter cold.

The soil and climate of St. François seem favorable to fruit-growing if one may judge by the present appearance of the apple, plum, cherry and pear trees and small fruits.

A nursery of 1000 apple trees forms part of the plantation. The grafts planted in May 1900 were from 4 to 4½ feet high this fall and are well formed.

The Reverend Brothers intend to give these plants as presents to those of their pupils who display a taste for fruit-growing. This will be a pleasant souvenir of their Alma Mater.

These theoretical and practical lessons will not fail to be useful to

these young men and to their fellow citizens later on in the various places where they may live while pursuing their career.

The crop of small fruits was abundant and some apples were gathered this year.

Of all the trees planted, only three apple-trees did not take. The White Astrakan and Mann which seemed weak last year are now sturdy. The most remarkable for their vigor are the Duchess of Oldenberg, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Mann, Gravenstein, all of which had well developed fruit buds this fall except the Gravenstein.

The most vigorous amongst the plum trees are the Lombard, Bonne Ste. Anne, Prince of Wales, and Bradshaw, closely followed by the Willard, Glass Seedling, Imperial Reine Claude (Imperial Gage) and Beauty of Naples.

The Flemish Beauty pear trees, the only variety on trial, have ripened their wood; the year's growth measures 18 inches.

The early Richmond and Montmorency cherry trees are no less vigorous than the other kinds of fruit.

Some trees have been planted to protect the plantation and they look well.

The work of protecting the trees and roots during the winter is not neglected.

Station at Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi.

At this northern station the apple, plum and cherry trees which promised, after the first two years, to become accustomed to the severe inland climate, succumbed to the cold of last winter. The previous winter had already left its traces in the orchard and last winter killed the trees known to resist cold best. Nevertheless the snow that fell early in the fall had covered the ground until the end of April and the cold was not as intense as in previous winters. The death of the trees might be attributed to

want of protection and to the clayey sub-soil into which the roots had begun to penetrate.

The principal varieties of apple trees planted at Chicoutimi such as the Transparent of Russia, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy and Longfield, are considered the hardiest in Canada and in Northern Russia. Nevertheless they succumbed at Chicoutimi. At Gaspé, where the cold is as intense as at Chicoutimi, the trees of these varieties are beautiful and produce splendid fruit.

At Algoma, in the northern part of the Province of Ontario, the varieties above mentioned succeed well, according to the report made to the Ontario Government by Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catherine's. In November, 1899, Mr. Smith wrote as follows :

“ Last fall I visited St. Joseph's Island in Algoma and vicinity and examined orchards over quite a large extent of country to see what effect the extreme cold of last winter had upon the different varieties—the thermometer was for several days 40 degrees below zero.

“ Among those I examined I did not find one of the following : Yellow, Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Gideon, Longfield, Alexander, Pewaukee, Scott's Winter that appeared to be injured in the least and most of them had borne good crops of fruit ; besides several Russian sorts and local apples, the names of which were unknown. The cherry trees E. Richmond, Ostheim and others from Russia and some varieties of plum trees did not suffer.

“ The apple trees that were injured were the Ben Davis, American, Golden Russet, Wagner, Snow, Princess Louise and others.”

At Powassan, Parry Sound district, Mr. Smith has established an experimental station and he says that the temperature is the same at St. Joseph's Island Algoma and the same varieties that stand the winter at the latter place do so also at Powassan.

The soil of the Algoma orchards is gravelly and this makes all the difference as regards that of the Chicoutimi station which consists of a compact and cold clay of a thickness of 40 feet and more.

While work was being done on the Quebec and Lake St. John Rail-

way near Chicoutimi in June the ground was found to be frozen to a depth of 9 feet.

I have come to the conclusion that there is but little chance of establishing orchards in the clay soil of Chicoutimi exposed to high winds and without any natural or artificial shelter.

Letter of the Secretary of the Pomological Society, Mr. W. W. Dunlop

Mr. AUGUSTE DUPUIS,

Village des Aulnaies,

Dear Sir,

I note your remarks about the Chicoutimi Experimental Station which I visited after our meeting and found as you stated that the trees had been nearly all destroyed last winter. Although last winter was comparatively mild and the ground well covered with snow, there was a great deal of damage done. Prof. Macoun tells me that they lost many trees and shrubs at Ottawa, which in previous years had not been injured and I fancy the injury must have been caused by a late growth, the trees not having ripened the wood properly. The soil at the Experimental Station at Chicoutimi is inclined to be heaving and a portion of it blackish with a lot of vegetable matter and there is no shelter. Mr. Tremblay's orchard which I also visited is well sheltered and the soil entirely different, in my opinion too light and too poor to get good results without liberal manuring, but the trees had apparently not suffered much injury from the past winter.

It is rather discouraging as you say, to have the labor of three years thrown away but it is by such lessons as this that we gain our experience.

Yours very truly,

(Sig.) W. W. DUNLOP,

Secretary.

Report of the Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi Fruit Station for the year
1900.

HONORABLE F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

Although I have taken the precautions recommended, such as banking up the trees with earth, covering the roots with manure, and sheltering with spruce boughs, cultivating at the foot of the trees in the spring, the hardiest kinds of apple, plum and cherry trees known have not all resisted; among the apple trees a dozen only among which are 6 Duchess, 4 Wealthy and 2 Peach.

Those planted this spring are very fine.

Mr. Hamilton's small Russian apple trees, have stood the winter but they were covered with snow during the last two years, and their roots have not yet gone deeper than the layer of vegetable soil, whilst the others have reached to the bed of clay and as the clay freezes to a great depth, this may be the cause of the trees dying.

The few "Duchess" and others which survived have not produced because the fruit buds formed last year were frozen; not a single blossom appeared on them nor upon the single "Transparent Yellow" surviving.

The currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes resist well and are very fine. They were laden with fruit this fall.

Apart from the currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes there remain about fifty trees living; apple, plum and cherry trees.

The whole respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HUDON.

Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, 25th November, 1901.

**Report of Mr. Hormisdas Paquin, Director of St. Leon, Fruit Station,
County of Maskinongé.**

AUGUSTE DUPUIS, Esq.,

Director of the Fruit Stations,

Village des Aulnaies.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report upon the results obtained at the fruit station of this district for the year 1901.

As a rule the fruit trees are very fine, all strong and vigorous. I should however except the " Brunswick " and " Scott's Winter " which I consider very difficult to get to take, for, in spite of all the care I have given them, the six trees I received this spring are dead.

I have much pleasure in informing you that I have fruit from nearly all the trees planted the first year and fruit of the best quality.

I have had no trouble with insects and I have easily succeeded in protecting my trees and bushes.

I would like to have the people, especially the farmers, come to visit the nursery; however, I perceive that some take an interest in the cultivation of fruit and I am of opinion that the results obtained this year will arouse the most indifferent and I hope that a large number will come to visit the station next year.

I make it my duty to give all information possible to the farmers who come to see the trees and, as a rule, they appear much interested in the remarks I make to them and I know that some have put into practice the methods I have taught them.

The nursery of young apple trees is very fine; the young plants are hardy and are about three feet to three feet six inches in height.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

HORMISDAS PAQUIN.

Report of Mr Whitcomb, director of the Waterloo Fruit Station.

Waterloo 13th. Nov. 1901.

AUGUSTE DUPUIS ESQ.

Director of Fruit Stations,

Village des Aulnaies.

Dear Sir :—

I have the honor to herewith submit to you my second annual report of the Experimental Fruit Station at Waterloo, District of Bedford.

I beg to call your attention to a slight error in my last report p. 153, par. 7. *re* raspberries ; it should read " currants. "

The trees of this spring planting (1901) have done remarkably well. I am pleased to state every one is living. It is certainly surprising to see the growth of wood.

In planting my trees this spring, I purposely omitted to drive posts, and tie up the trees as is generally done, as I wish to know, if the tree could not be properly planted and kept in its place without this process of tying up. I can assure you this tying process can be dispensed with. First the hole must be made amply wide, so that no doubling of the roots occurs and deep enough, without hilling up the tree to cover the top roots ; by so doing the rain washes away this dirt and the tree loses its main-stays or braces. Besides the roots are exposed ; consequently a slow growth or a dead tree.

Second : It will be found necessary, if never before, to get on your knees, and straighten all the roots and fibers, and finger the dirt carefully from the very bottom " and so on up " between every root, and be sure that all the spaces are properly filled and at the same time press all the dirt (in the hole) as well firmly with the hand as you proceed.

Thirdly : If you have not a mechanical eye I would suggest to place two posts (straight ones placed perpendicular) not more than four feet from where you are settling your tree. For instance, one east, the other

south and keep a constant lookout that your tree is being kept plumb with these posts. If this is not done most persons will find that when the tree is planted, it badly leans in one direction or another; then they drive a post and draw back the tree to an upright position consequently the dirt is all loosened from that part of the roots and the result is a partly decayed tree, green on one side, dead on the other; then they wonder what the matter can be. Remember no amount of tramping or pounding on the top, after the tree is planted and pulled over, will place back the dirt around the roots and fibers so loosened.

I planted this spring (1901) 35 apple trees and all are living and doing well, notwithstanding there were some scrubs among them.—20 cherries which have done finely, more specially the "Toronto" which were a fine specimen of trees when received.—10 pears, which also have done exceedingly well. The four peach trees were dead when received as well as the two quince trees. I hope the Department will duplicate the peach and quince trees, "live ones" and I shall do my best to keep them so.

As regards the planting, (spring 1900,) am pleased to state that they have done excellently well. The gooseberries were very prolific.

We did not allow any of the trees to produce, although many of them blossomed, except "Arkansas Beauty."

During the month of March last, I made and placed on the south east side of the tree a "V" shaped trough, i. e. two boards about 4 feet long, about 10 in, wide, the edges nailed together, lower end sharpened, and drove them down through the snow about 4 in, from the tree and I found this a very good protection from the sun scald; even with this some were slightly affected.

During the early part of October, I cleaned away all weeds and grasses about 3 feet around each trees, created a small mound and mulched each tree with plenty of green manure.

Before concluding I would like to ask the question: is there such a thing as crowding the growth of a tree too fast? I have been told that I was doing this. My answer to this is: "I do not intend to allow the tree to over produce "too young" which I think would over-come the over-

growth." In your general report would you kindly give your opinion and greatly oblige.

Your esteemed letter under date 15th. instant to hand and carefully noted. In reply would say *re* planting of 1900, the Canada Red, Baxter, Walbridge, Longfield, Hulbert, St. Lawrence, Roxbury Russet, Grimes Golden, and Talman Sweet have done exceedingly well. Growth from 2 to 3 feet. Arkansas Beauty did marvelously well ; we allowed 5 specimens on one of these trees. Fruit of medium size, very firm, which I have no doubt will prove a good keeper. The Arabka and Golden Russet did some what better than last year (I planted 5 Arabka's this year which have done well.) I would say the trees were fully matured before the frost, although many of them retained their leaves much longer. Our orchard of 12 years planting was very productive this season. The Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Canada Baldwin, Alexandria, Wealthy & Fameuse were simply large, for so young an orchard.....

We have not been troubled with insects : for which I give the credit to early spraying for the destruction of the insects generally. The farmers are waking up to the great importance of fruit growing, as much more extensive interest is being shown. It is generally known and admitted among the farmers themselves, that they, as a rule, are slow to move in reforms, although the more progressive ones, are beginning to take an interest in what the Department is doing in their behalf. But good work, and reforms are not completed in a day.

Time alone will bring the results that the Department is endeavoring to develop, and I anticipate in the near future that your labor and interest in fruit growing will reach that point of success and be hailed by all interested fruit-growers, to that extent : that the time, talent, energy and money so spent have proved to be a judicious outlay for the Department

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. N. WHITCOMBE,

Director W. F. S.

Report of Mr. Wm. H. Clark, Director of the Gaspé Experimental
Station.

AUGUSTE DUPUIS, Esq.,

Director Exp. Fruit Stations,

Village des Aulnaies,

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my fourth annual report. The shade and fruit trees received this spring reached here in good condition and were planted immediately. The fruit trees, though well packed, were rather inferior stock with the exception of the Fameuse apple and pear trees; the others being rather small and weakly and not so good as those sent from Village des Aulnaies Nursery.

The sugar maples were splendid trees. I planted them on the west side of the orchard, where they will help to shelter the fruit from the high winds so prevalent from that quarter.

The apple and cherry trees bloomed well this spring, but suffered greatly from a cold northerly wind that visited this locality about that time; they still bore some very nice samples of fruit.

The Wealthy, Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburg apples, bearing six dozens on some trees.—The Excelsior and Whitney crabs had some very nice fruits.

The small fruits were in abundance, doubling the yield of last year.

The station was visited by some persons from Montreal and other places who were greatly surprised at the quantity and quality of the fruit,

It was also visited by a large number of the neighbouring farmers, many of them seeking information concerning the culture, pruning and spraying of fruit trees, which I promptly gave to the best of my ability.

The little root grafts withstood the winter well, there being no loss whatever ; out of 1000 I have 750 very nice plants 3 to 4 feet high.

I failed with the St. Lawrence, Belle of Boskoop and Ontario apples, they having died from sun scald, the Arabka suffering slightly there from.

I also lost two Smith's Orleans plum and one Greeley. The St. Cloud freezes most all its year's growth therefore it makes very little headway, all the other varieties of plums are promising well.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM.-H. CLARK.

Remarks by the Director-General on the Experimental Fruit Station at Gaspé.

The Quebec Government in 1898 established an experimental orchard at Gaspé Basin, on Mr. W. H. Clark's farm where apple, cherry, plum and pear trees, as well as small fruits, are tested carefully. A selection was made of trees of the most robust and hardy varieties adapted to northern latitudes, where summers are short and winters severe and long.

The plantation was made in May 1898, on good soil surrounded by hills affording, with rows of soft maples and elms around the orchard, a good protection to the fruit trees.

To insure protection from the sudden changes of temperature in winter, spruce trees cut in the bush in the fall, are stuck firmly on each side of each fruit tree.

This will be done each year until the trees begin to form their rough bark. The vigor of the trees after three years of culture is remarkable and proves that the soil and climate of this district are well adapted to fruit culture.

In 1899 the "Yellow Transparent," and "Duchess of Oldenburg" apples produced a few fine fruits some of which were sent to the Paris

Universal Exposition 1900, for which a Gold Medal Diploma was awarded to Mr. Clark, manager of the station.

The "Transparent," the "Duchess," the "Wealthy" are all bearing fine large apples, the "Excelsior" and "Wealthy" crab apples are also bearing (Sept. 5th, 1901.) The "Red Astrachan," "Antonovka," "Brunswick" and "Ben Davis" are strong and healthy; the "St. Lawrence" and "B. of Boskoop" are sickly and sun-scalded. The crabs, "Queen's Choice" and "Hyslop" are doing well.

This experiment at the Gaspé Station and the few apple trees cultivated in several orchards at Gaspé that have survived ten to twenty five winters, prove that by a judicious selection of hardy varieties, apple culture is possible at Gaspé and would be a profitable industry to orchardists who have a market at their door. Gaspé Basin alone imports over one thousand dollars worth of apples besides the consumption of apples at the outports and surrounding parishes which is of some importance.

Plums.

The plum trees at the fruit station that are promising are "Pond's Seedling" "Damson", "Lombard", "Bonne Ste-Anne" and "Guii" planted in 1898; they grow well and mature their wood perfectly. The "Niagara", "Green Gage", "Greely", "Bradshaw", are too tender, part of the wood is winter killed. The "Ross" plum of Beebe Plain has stood the winter; it is a promising variety.

Cherries.

Cherry trees "E. Richmond", "Cerise de France" and "May Duke" prove hardy, the two first bearing a few fruits this summer.

Pears.

Flemish Beauty and Vermont Beauty pears are not very strong.

Gooseberries.

Downing and Houghton are doing very well. 136 gallons of Downing were gathered and sold this year, some bushes bearing 2 gallons.

Raspberries.

The "Orange", a delicious white fruit, has given a good crop this year; it was sold at a very remunerative price.

Strawberries.

Have not grown well, the plants were received in bad condition at the station, Another trial will be made.

A nursery of 1000 apple root grafts was established at the station in May 1900. Over 750 strong healthy plants are now 3 to 4 ft. high and will form very good acclimated trees for planting in this northern district.

Several varieties of Russian apples grown by Mr. Robert Hamilton of Grenville, Que., are also on trial; the trees will be large enough to transplant in the orchard, next spring.

Twenty five apple trees grown from the seed of the "Duchess" are flourishing.

Mr. Clark is a very good experimentalist. His success ought to encourage fruit culture at Gaspé. Such is the opinion of Revd. Mr. Richmond and Revd. Mr. Gauthier who have visited the orchard.

AUG. DUPUIS

Village des Aulnaies, Nov., 1901.

GASPÉ, 4th December, 1901.

AUGUSTE DUPUIS, Esq.,

Village des Aulnaies.

Dear Sir,

I had great pleasure in accompanying you to the Gaspé fruit station. My visit interested me very much and with much satisfaction, I am convinced of the marvelous success of the fruit trees. I have no hesitation

in saying that the success exceeds our hopes. Experience now proves that with good fruit trees adapted to our short summers and to our climate and with intelligent and careful cultivation we can establish fine orchards in Gaspesia as proved by the station already established.

It would be desirable to have a station nearer the village or in a more central locality for the education of the majority and the encouragement of all.

As regards the apple trees, I think the Transparent of Russia, Duchess, Wealthy, Siberia, Excelsior and Whitney are those that resist best here. The climate seems more favorable to them.

It is needless to say that we can also succeed very well in growing cherries, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries. My visit to the government station proved this to me last summer. I have no doubt that any intelligent person who will give the necessary care to fruit trees suited to our climate will meet with brilliant success and results beyond all hopes.

In the spring I shall be in a better position to tell you how to send the fruit trees given as prizes by the Horticultural Society of the county of l'Islet.

Yours very truly

(Signed) J. GAUTHIER,

Priest.

**List of Apple trees in the Orchard and Nursery since 1860 at the
Village of des Aulnaies Nursery now a Fruit Station.**

DES AULNAIES VILLAGE, 14th November, 1901.

Alexander,—good, fruit of wonderful size ; the tree prefers a rich sand or mixed with clay.

Astrakan, red,—fine and delicious fruit, requires cool sand.

Astrakan, white,—trees less hardy than the red Astrakan.

Benoni,—weak.

Blenheim,—died 1896-97.

Ben Davis,—good and productive trees.

Bellefleur,—died 1896-97.

Blue Pearmain,—does not produce much, fruit superb.

Baxter,—under trial.

Calville Yellow County,—strong and productive trees, propagating by suckers.

Colvert,—hardy trees, not productive.

Cooper's Market,—died 1896-97.

Canada Baldwin,—soil too light here.

Duchess of Oldenburg,—in the first rank for the hardiness and productiveness of the trees and beauty and evenness of the fruit.

Deleware Red Winter,—promising trees.

Early Harvest,—died in 1896-97.

Fameuse, — one of the most widespread varieties, the most to be recommended.

Grimes Golden,—weak trees.

Germain St. Pierre,—trees hardy, come from St. Jean Port Joli, apples delicious, recommended.

Gravenstein,—trees liable to be affected by cold, have not yet given satisfaction.

Gédéon,—under trial.

Hyslop (Siberian), — this variety of the Siberian keeping apples succeeds everywhere.

Kesivick Codlin,—hardy trees producing cooking apples.

King,—trees too weak for this region.

Longfield,—under trial.

McIntosh Red,—young trees very promising.

Maiden's Blush,—trees 40 years old, still producing fine apples.

Mann,—hardy.

Martha Crab,—a fine variety of the Siberian which sells well.

Northern Spy,—trees 40 years old, producing slightly, the soil seems too light.

Pewaukee,—trees withstand the cold, second quality fruit.

Princess Louise,—died in 1896-97.

Porter,—a single tree planted in 1865 gives little fruit.

Queen's Choice, (crab),—a fine variety of the Siberian.

Rambour (winter),—trees grafted on wild apple-trees planted in 1865, have withstood the cold, are slightly productive.

Reinette (English Golden Russet),—grafted on wild trees planted in 1860, yielding fine crops.

Reinette (Roxbury),—trees 40 years old, fine but bearing little on poor soil.

St. Lawrence,—trees 40 years and under, yielding medium but paying crops.

Scott's Winter,—hardy, productive trees, highly to be recommended for Northern districts.

Stark,—died 1896-97.

Tétofsky,—trees of 1860 and younger, all very productive.

Transparent Yellow,—this variety succeeds everywhere, produces when young and abundantly.

Talman Sweet,—tree fairly productive but the fruit is not large and is not liked.

Transcendent (Crab),—this variety of the Siberian is to be recommended, succeeds everywhere.

Vingt Onces,—died in 1896-97.

Wealthy,—hardy and very fruitful trees, fruit very fine and keeps well, this variety should be planted in all northern orchards.

Wolfe River,—hardy tree, apples large and finer than the Alexander.

Whitney (Siberia),—trees hardy, the best of the Siberians, and as large as the average apple.

PLUM-TREES IN ORCHARDS AND NURSERY SINCE 1860 AT THE "VILLAGE
DES AULNAIES" FRUIT STATION.

Albany or Hudson River Purple,—my first trees are dead, the young trees are fine.

Bradshaw,—2 trees planted in 1860 died in 1896-97, the young trees bear little in comparison with the Lombard; fruit very large, beautiful and good.

xx. Blue Damask, native,—well known, hardy tree, productive, delicious fruit.

Felleberg,—too delicate to be cultivated extensively.

x. Guii,—promising variety.
General Hand,—tree feeble here.

xx. Grand Duke,—vigorous tree, abundant yield 1900-1901, fruit of the largest and most beautiful.

x. Coe's Goutte d'Or,—bears abundantly, fruit ripens late in October.

xx. Lombard,—very hardy, bears early and enormously, a beautiful and good market plum.

xx. Moor's Arctic,—tree bears very young, less vigorous than the Lombard but as productive, fine market plum.

Monroe,—up to the present this hardy and vigorous tree has borne little.

McLaughlin,—a delicious plum.

Niagara,—Similar to Bradshaw.

x. Orleans native or Grosse Imperiale, blue,—from seedlings, tree grows up very thick and tall, lives to an old age, produces less than the Damson plum-tree.

Smith's Orleans,—deserves a place in the garden.

Germany Plum,—is not a market plum.

- xx. Pond's Seedling,—a hardy tree in growth, producing one of the finest and largest plums known.
- x. Quackenboss,—hardy and productive tree, a fine market plum.
- xx. Reine Claude Montmorency white,—native; from seedlings, of the first rank for quality and profit.
- x. Reine Claude golden (Green Gage,)—ripens the first on 8th September, very juicy, difficult to ship.
- xx. Reine Claude de Bavay,—ripens from 15th to 20th September, less juicy than the Green Gage and firmer, can be carried without loss to distant markets.

Reine Claude Imperiale (Imperial Gage.)

St. Cloud,—a fine plum similar to Quackenboss.

- x. Shipper's Pride,—excellent market variety, a paying tree.
- xx. Washington,—a hardy tree, fruit white, large, as fine as a peach on the tree, obtains the highest price.
- x. Yellow Egg,—productive, fruit large.
- x. Jones Seedling,—tree very vigorous, slender.
St. Lawrence,—tree slightly tender, fruit delicious.
- xx. The Favorite Early,—trees planted in 1898, promise hardiness and productiveness.
- xx. Bergthold's Mirabelle, early,—tree planted in 1898, promises hardiness and productiveness.
- x. Amaryllis,—grown from Mirabelle seedlings 1890; by A. Dupuis, bearing since 1896, fine large white plum, highly appreciated by Wm Saunders Director of Experimental Farms. Tree very hardy and vigorous as well as the shoots.

x, Before the name means good market apple.

xx, " " " best market apple and most productive.

APPLE TREES IMPORTED FROM FRANCE IN 1898 (FROM MESSRS BALTET & FRÈRE, TROYE) BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Court pendu plat, vigorous.	Reinette des Carmes, — some fruit, 1901.	
Reinette de Cuzy, fruit, 1901.	Russet of Canada	good
Blenheim Pippin,—died.	“ fall	“
Belle fleur rouge,—good.	“ England	“
Amelie,—died.	“ of Pentecôte,	“
Bonne de Mai,—died.	“ Royal russet,	“
Belle of Boskoop,—scalded.	“ of Canada,	“
Yellow or silver,—good.	“ of Harbert,	“
De Chataigner,—good.	“ of Champagne,	“
Grillot,—good.	“ of Caux,	“
Galloway Pippin,—strong.	Rembour summer,—fruit 1901.	
Friandise,—weak.	“ winter,	“
Irish Peach,—fruit 1900-01	Royal of England,—weak.	
Newton Pippin,—tender to cold.	Reine des Reinettes,	“
Melon,—weak.	Gros Locard,	“
Orange of Cox,—good.	Verdin winter,—fruit, 1901.	
Pearmain, summer,—good.	Transparent of Croncels, fruit, 1901.	
Pippin of Alkofen,—good, fruit, 1901.	Pigeon rouge,—fruit, 1901.	

TREES IMPORTED FROM FRANCE, 1901, FROM MESSRS BALTET & FRÈRE, TROYE.

Apple trees.

Blenheim.	Galloway Pippin.
Calville Blanc, St-Sauveur.	Pigeon Blanc.
Calville de Dantzick.	Reine des Reinettes.
Calville rouge, winter.	Reinette Dorée.
De Vendue Léveque.	Reinette of Canada.
Fenouillet gris.	Titowka.
Fraise de Hoffinger.	

Plum-trees

Columbia.	Mirabelle parfumée.
Agen.	Damson, Violet.
Dame Aubert.	Damson, September.
Prince Engelbert.	Reine Claude (Green Gage).
Reine des Mirabelles.	Reine Claude Althan.

Vines.

Gamay de Juillet.

Pear-trees.

Beurré Giffard.	Ananas de Courtrai.
Beurré Baltet, père.	Beurré Bruxelles.
Claude Blanchet.	Prince Impérial.
Belle du Bois.	Réné Delman.
1 Semis No. 284.	Barillet Deschamps.
Fondante Fougère.	Juvernier de Boulogne.
Bte. Dalbert.	Anne de Bretagne.
Pierre Joigneaux.	Toukouba.
Fortuné Brisselot.	Louise Bonne de Janvier.
Délices de Huey.	Madame Ireyne.
Bergamotte Hertrick.	Idaho.
Duchesse de Berry.	Comte de Lambertye.
Madame Hunn.	Pierre Tourasse.
Joyau de Septembre.	Vice-Président Delbec.
Souvenir de Leroux Durant.	Président Barrabé.
Bonne Serre St-Denis.	Onondaga.
Madame Faure.	Antoine Delfosse.
Madame Elise.	Duchesse d'Angoulême.
Général Cousenin.	Souvenir du Congrès.
Dr. Desportes.	Docteur Joubert.
Alexandre Chomer.	Saint Joachim.
Beurré Gilles.	Beurré Fougéray de l'Assomp- tion.
Henri de Bourbon.	
Beurré d'Amanlis.	

CONCLUSION.

It is evident from the reports of each station that the apple trees that succeed best everywhere are the Red Astrakan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy and Tetofsky.

These five varieties produce early and abundantly. Persons who wish to have orchards in the northern sections of the Province can safely plant these 5 varieties as well as the Siberians, Hyslop, Transcendent and Whitney.

The following varieties are also good : Alexander, Peach, Fameuse or Snow, Longfield, Scott's Winter, Golden Russet. They are hardy ; some may be seen as low down as Rimouski, in the garden of the Tessier manor, at Hon. Mr. Fiset's and at Mr. Bégin's.

The plum and cherry trees have not yet stood a long enough test in the northern stations to permit our recommending this year a list of the varieties suitable for those places.

Owners of gravelly soils, such as those of the orchards in the counties of Montmagny, l'Islet, Kamouraska and Montmorency, might be guided in the choice of the varieties of plum and cherry trees they wish to plant, by the report of the Horticultural Society of the county of l'Islet which is annexed to this. The report also gives a list of the small fruits which can be grown to advantage.

The task of directing the fruit stations in the northern districts of the Province of Quebec is much more difficult than that of directing experiments in the Province of Ontario. In our Province you wished to introduce fruit-growing in regions where every attempt had been unsuccessful and, to favor those regions, you established experimental stations or orchards in certain counties where fruit-growing was almost unknown ; these orchards were entrusted to model farmers willing to follow the instructions given them but who had not even an elementary knowledge of fruit-growing.

It was a bold undertaking which interest for the public welfare could alone inspire.

In the Province of Ontario the stations established by government were entrusted to men of great experience whose orchards and fruit-gardens were already models in the localities where they existed.

For experimental purposes in growing apple-trees renowned specialists were selected who owned the best orchards. In another county a specialist in the growing of plum trees was appointed director.

The stations for pear trees are directed by specialists who have been most successful with pears.

The same applies to the trial of all kinds of small fruits and grapes.

The directors of the Board of Control of Ontario stations are charged with the duty of selecting good directors and of supplying them with fresh varieties of the fruits they have already cultivated. Such a task is an easy one.

The duty of the directors consists in cultivating carefully and in comparing the superiority or inferiority of the new varieties supplied them by the government, with those they already cultivated and to report on the same. There is nothing difficult in this.

In the eastern section of the Province of Quebec the government, having no specialist available, instructed each director to try all the fruits together at each station such as : apples, plums, cherries, pears and small fruits. This is an onerous task for beginners and all these trees and bushes are on the same plot of ground the composition whereof does not suit the various kinds of fruit on trial.

The success obtained by the directors in the eastern and northern stations is therefore very meritorious ; it should encourage farmers to plant orchards since those directors who had no more experience than they have been successful.

At Compton and Waterloo the directors had a knowledge of horticulture and orchards which were already well kept ; their task was easier.

The same applies to the station at l'Islet whose director has an experience of over 40 years in fruit growing and has regularly taken notes

which the journals of Agriculture, the Montreal Horticultural Society and the Pomological Society have published.

I consider that the Government and the public will appreciate the importance of the experiments carried out at the stations. By comparing them with those made at the experimental farm of the Dominion of Canada at Ottawa, in the plum-tree class for instance, you will observe that the result is more *unfavorable* at that Ontario farm, so scientifically managed, than at the fruit stations of the Province of Quebec. In the official report on experimental farms for 1896, pages 142, 143, 144 the horticulturist states that in the spring of 1896, 73 varieties of plum trees died in the plantations made since 1883 at the Ottawa central farm.

The report of the horticulturist for 1897 does not mention the losses during the disastrous winter of 1896-97.

Amongst the varieties of plum trees mentioned by the horticulturist, the heads and trunks of which were frozen in certain winters and the roots in others, you will find a great many of the kinds that stand the cold in the districts of Montmagny and Kamouraska and in the fruit stations of the Province. You yourself have seen the fruit on the trees and also at the exhibitions of the county of l'Islet, since 1880.

Without entering into a comparison of the other fruits, these facts suffice to prove that the horticultural experiments carried on at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, although very important, cannot serve as a guide to the farmers and horticulturists of the Province of Quebec in the selection of the varieties of fruit suited to the climate and soil of their regions.

The influence of the waters of the St. Lawrence modifies the temperature; our eastern orchards feel the beneficial effects of it and this enables us to grow trees that cannot stand the cold in inland districts such as Ottawa.

Pray accept the assurance of my respect and allow me to compliment you on your efforts in favour of fruit-growing supported by the Government, the Legislature and the horticultural and pomological societies.

AUG. DUPUIS

Director of Fruit Station.

Village des Aulnaies, November 1901.

INSPECTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

TO THE HONORABLE F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,

Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my third annual report as inspector of butter and cheese factories in my district comprising the territory extending from the county of Montmorency to the county of Berthier inclusively, on the north shore, and the counties of Levis and Lotbinière, on the south shore.

I began my inspections on the 13th. May and finished on the 12th. November last.

I made 142 inspections in 115 factories.

I would first remark that, in previous years, I had only the creameries to inspect and this year I was instructed to inspect both creameries and cheese factories, which I did.

The temperature, this year, was on the whole unfavorable to the making of butter and cheese. In my district I found that a good deal of bad butter and bad cheese was made.

This is generally attributed to the excessive heat. It is true to a certain extent but if we look thoroughly into the matter, it will be found that the age of the factories has much to do with it. Factories built long ago are often neglected, the drainage is defective and the excessive heat must have developed germs of infection which greatly injured the quality of both butter and cheese.

In many cheese factories the whey vat is too close to and sometimes underneath the factory and exhales odours which affect the product. Moreover, careless patrons bring in unsuitable milk, in too advanced a

stage. Where the factories are new and not contaminated either by the drains or by neglect in the manner in which they are kept, the products are always of a superior quality. This leads me to conclude, as I have always been able to do, that cleanliness and proper care of the utensils and implements in a factory are the basis of its prosperity because such a factory can always do better than others where less care is taken because its products are of better quality. This applies both to butter and to cheese.

When a new factory has to be built a suitable site should be chosen, with pure water, where the waste waters can easily be drained off and where the air circulates freely. These are important matters.

I have observed that, as a rule, the good makers keep us longer, ask us more questions and seek for information while others who are less anxious seem to pay no heed to the improvements that are being introduced daily in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

I cannot repeat too often that the dairy industry is a great work which must be encouraged in every possible way. It is a comparatively new one in our country and can attain greater development only after years of application. This system of inspection and supervision of our factories stimulates good makers who are as anxious for our good reputation as for their own and it is feared only by those whose voluntary ignorance and carelessness are calculated to injure the common welfare.

The whole respectfully submitted,

GAB. DESROCHERS,

Inspector.

St. Nicolas, 15th. November 1901.

HON. F.-G. M. DÉCHÈNE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as inspector of butter and cheese factories.

I began my inspections on the 18th. May last and finished on the 14th. November instant.

My district being confined to the counties of Beauce and Dorchester, I inspected 200 factories viz: 182 cheese factories and 18 creameries. I made a second inspection of some of these factories.

By the number of factories I inspected in two counties only, you will easily see that it is much too large. In the two counties there are 221 factories; Beauce alone has 163.

The season was exceptionnally unfavorable this year, especially between the 20th. June and 15th. September, owing to the excessive heat, the drought, the flies that tormented the cows, and in many instances the scarcity of water for the latter. All these causes which were more felt than usual, in addition to the usual defects in the care of milk by the patrons, contributed to the milk being of very bad quality.

Nevertheless I noticed marked improvement in a good many factories. I found many districts where the advice I had previously given regarding the care to be given the milk had been followed. There is certainly an improvement almost everywhere.

The patron must not always be blamed if he does not take proper care of his milk. He frequently errs through ignorance. In a great many cases the blame should be cast upon the maker who is supposed to know the milk that is brought him and to be able to tell his patrons what they should do. Either through ignorance, which is frequently the case, or

negligence or through fear of giving offence, a good many manufacturers do not do their duty in this respect. During my inspection of the factories when, in the morning, I give the patrons advice respecting the manner in which they should take care of their milk, they often say: "We never received such advice before: our manufacturer never spoke to us about this. He always takes our milk without saying a word."

Yes it is unfortunately true that a good many makers do not know the milk they receive and cannot give the necessary advice to their patrons. It is not altogether their fault; they were not taught better; they have no theoretical or practical knowledge of the matter.

What knowledge and what experience can a maker have when his apprenticeship lasted only a few weeks and, in some instances, a few days and often under teachers who knew nothing themselves. It is deplorable, but it is true.

Our dairy industry has certainly gone ahead too quick as regards the multiplication of factories. An enormous number have been built in a few years without considering whether competent manufacturers could be obtained for them.

There is some improvement in the manner in which the factories are kept but a great deal still remains to be done before attaining perfection. The general fault has been and still is to build factories in low swampy places, in holes where it is difficult and frequently impossible to drain off the waste waters, which stagnate underneath and around the factory. I found some factories in a disgusting state of uncleanness and infection. I threatened the proprietors of these establishments that I would report them to the Board of Health if this state of affairs were not changed.

Defects in manufacture are still numerous, but there is an improvement. One defect, amongst others, which tends greatly to disappear is the use of too great a quantity of rennet, which has the effect of ruining the quality of the cheese in many respects. Notwithstanding the efforts of a certain purchaser in advising this injudicious use of rennet, I have suc-

ceeded in getting this faulty practice abandoned by a great many manufacturers.

There is not as much progress as might be desired in the improvement of ripening rooms. The quality of the cheese was greatly injured during the past season during the excessive heat. With the money lost through this defect alone, many good ripening rooms could have been built.

Another fault consists in shipping the cheese too green. I have frequently seen cheese sent to market three or four days after coming out of the press. This cannot fail to do a great deal of harm to the reputation of our cheese in England. Complaints are made that our cheese is too dry. If it were allowed to ripen properly in the factory before being shipped, there would certainly not be so many complaints in this respect.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. L. PAINCHAUD,

Inspector.

Ste. Marie, Beauce, 22nd. November, 1901.

HON. F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

The inspection of factories for the season of 1901 being ended, I now have the honor to submit the following report :

I began my work on the 21st. May and finished it on the 20th. November.

I inspected 155 factories, viz : 82 cheese factories, 42 creameries and 31 combined factories : several of these were inspected twice.

In the course of these visits, I found with pleasure that all the manufacturers, without exception, appear to understand and appreciate the interest we take in them and the advantage they get from this system of inspection.

I therefore deem it my duty to praise and thank the Minister for the excellent idea of inaugurating this system.

It is really a pleasure to an inspector to meet with manufacturers desirous of instruction, eager to receive his advice and well disposed towards him. I have met the greater portion of them, and the numerous letters sent to me from all parts, soliciting a second visit, are a convincing proof that they feel the need of acquiring fresh knowledge and of improving their methods.

In a large portion of the district I have visited, many factories had not yet had the advantage of a visit from an inspector. In these, much work was needed to correct all their mistakes and to put them in the way of progress, without being able to find any improvement.

Fortunately it is not the same with the factories I visited last year. I remarked fairly perceptible improvement, almost everywhere. That does not mean, no doubt, that perfection has been reached. No, there is still much to do. The principal remarks are: bad or incompetent administration on the part of the manufacturers and dirt.

Most of the manufacturers fail in the use of the centrifugal.

As a rule, while knowing the power of their centrifugal they are absolutely ignorant of the way of regulating it; that is to say the quantity of pounds of milk to pass through in the hour and the percentage of fatty matter to be obtained. For example, a centrifugal has a capacity of 3,000 lbs an hour; if the manufacturer only passes 2,000, there is a loss of time; if he puts 4,000, there will be a loss in the creaming. Or again a manufacturer never touches his centrifugal which I have often observed. During the summer, the cream is of proper consistency; in the spring it is too clear, which occasions white spots in the butter, and in the autumn, it is too

thick, it cannot be worked sufficiently and causes much trouble in the whole fabrication ; therefore the centrifugal has to be made to agree with the greater or lesser thickness of the cream.

This is only one case and how can it be otherwise when manufacturers are found who have never made anything but cheese who, some day, combine their factory, and start to make butter after less than a week's apprenticeship ? According to me, every manufacturer should have a diploma or at least prove that he has had one or even two years' apprenticeship, which would be preferable. In this way our dairy products would increase in value and reputation.

A great obstacle to the keeping of the product which I have met with in several places, is the want of refrigerators. The butter is put into cellars or damp rooms, which tends to depreciate its quality. It is the same in cheese factories where there is no ripening room.

I have laid stress on these points and I have striven to make the manufacturers understand the immense good to be derived from a ripening room and from a refrigerator, showing them very clearly all the advantage they would derive by profiting by the encouragement the Government is willing to accord them in offering them a prize.

I hope that I have not spoken in vain ; all seemed to understand the advantage they would derive by improving their factories, and already several have started to work. In my opinion, it is a great step towards progress and it is almost an assurance that in a few years our dairy produce will surely increase in value and reputation.

In my inspection I was often called upon to test the milk, and unfortunately I discovered several cases of fraud : I may say at least 40, arising chiefly from putting water into the milk. None of these cases have been left unsettled and I can boast of having made no accusation which was not confirmed by the confession of the guilty party himself.

If I may be allowed to express my opinion, I would say that it would be necessary that each inspector should go accompanied, if required, by a

lecturer on agriculture, in the chief places of his district of inspection, a little before the factories are opened, in order to thoroughly instruct patrons and manufacturers upon all points; to teach the latter especially the way to test milk, in order to protect themselves against the dishonesty of certain patrons; to advise them and show them a method of taking very exact notes of each test, so that the inspector, at his visit, will be able by a simple test to ascertain whether everything is correct or whether there is fraud. It would be a great saving of time and I consider also a great safeguard for, when the farmers would know that measures are taken to protect them against one another, they would be more prudent and more on their guard.

In several factories, I found the cheese acid or gaseous; I attribute this to the raw material, that is to say to the bad milk which many cheese-makers receive indifferently, some through ignorance, others through fear of losing their patrons.

An important point that I have noticed in a large number of my daily reports, is uncleanliness. In my opinion, it is the greatest obstacle to the progress of the dairy industry. I will never be able to believe that products of a superior quality can come from a dirty factory.

This uncleanliness consists in the first place in the want of care of the milk put in badly kept cans; in the whole factory generally inside and outside, from which all sorts of bad odours escape, and especially in the whey vats which are often placed under the factories and exposed to receive all the waters from the washing and are never cleaned.

Another thing I have to mention which is equally deplorable; it is the unreasonable opposition of the small factories which are being started everywhere.

If, as I have already said, the manufacturer required to have a diploma or to know his trade perfectly, it would be an effective way of fighting them; for, as a rule, a man who knows his trade well and is recognized as competent, will not amuse himself vegetating in this kind of factory, he will choose in preference a place where his knowledge will be of use.

This following is a list of the factories visited :

COUNTIES.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	COM.
Argenteuil.....	2	10	2
Deux-Montagnes.....	6	3	14
Hochelaga.....	1	.....	1
Joliette.....	2	1	.....
L'Assomption.....	5	.....	2
Laval.....	4	.....	1
Montcalm.....	.....	2	1
Ottawa.....	9	42	7
Terrebonne.....	12	14	3
Vaudreuil.....	1	1	.....
Wright.....	.....	9	.....
Total.....	42	82	31

Respectfully submitted.

Your humble servant,

S. CHAGNON,

Inspector.

St. Paul l'Ermite, 23rd November 1901.

QUEBEC, 17th DECEMBER 1901.

HONORABLE F. G. M. DECHENE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my third annual report as inspector of cheese factories.

I began my tour of inspection on the 13th. of May and completed it on the 13th. November. I made 129 visits to 106 factories. I paid special attention to the inspection of the milk received by the factories, and I was, I regret to say, enabled to find that there was a general neglect in the method of straining the milk and cooling it before bringing it to the factory.

It must be admitted that many patrons understand the importance of straining the milk and only carrying it in vessels perfectly clean both inside and out.

At the same time it is regrettable to find that certain manufacturers are far from keeping their factories in an absolute state of cleanliness and they neglect particularly the apparatus they use and the whey vat, the unwholesome gases from which are greatly injurious to the manufacture.

The excessive heat of last summer, which came at the same time as an absolute dearth of water in several places, damaged the good quality of the cheese in many instances.

The ripening rooms in the factories, for which your department grants special prizes, are more and more appreciated by the manufacturers and tend to become general. In many factories built very carelessly, these rooms are an absolute necessity for the making of good cheese. Your department has rendered invaluable services to the proprietors of factories

by teaching them the manner of building these rooms and by offering prizes which would largely repay the cost of construction.

In the course of my visits, I noticed several times that the cheese was sent too fresh to the market. The consequence is that this cheese loses its aroma in transit, and lowers the good repute of this kind of produce abroad. I have always advised the manufacturers to keep their cheese at least two weeks in good ripening rooms before delivering it to the trade.

I have noticed with pleasure that the proprietors of cheese factories as well as the manufacturers are eager, as a rule, for the inspector's visit, whereas, a few years ago, this visit was always an object of dread on their part.

In last year's report, I remarked that the number of cheese factories in the counties assigned for my inspection had increased by 21. This year new factories have been erected in the same district. In some cases, these factories are doing good in the localities where they have been put up, but, in others, they will unfortunately compete with the factories existing already.

I find that the agricultural lectures given under the auspices of your department are much appreciated in the district I have travelled over and a good many farmers have expressed a desire to hear your lecturers again.

The whole respectfully submitted,

J. N. ALLARD

TO THE HON. F. G. M. DECHENE,

Commissioner of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my fifth annual report as inspector of cheese factories of the province of Quebec.

I began my tour of inspection on the 12th of May and ended on the 13th of November.

This year your department did not give me so much territory to go over which enabled me to make more visits to the factories which gave better satisfaction.

I made 162 visits to 106 factories.

The makers have a little something to do yet to get to the top. They are making a very good cheese in quality but very bad in appearance; small in size; cheese not turned in hoops and trimmed, and dirty. Making small cheeses is a very great loss from beginning to end for proprietors and patrons.

A factory that is making from 700 to 750 lbs of cheese a day would make 11 cheeses while if it made the same amount into 10 cheese a day it would save a nice little sum during the summer. A maker making 1 cheese a day less would be a saving of.

One bandage .....	.02
1 cheese box .....	.12
Shrinkage on cheese (2 lbs) .....	.18
When selling saving 1 lb. for down weight.....	.09

Total loss to proprietor and patron per day about... .. .41

or \$12.30 per month besides a saving to buyers. A small cheese has the same amount of flat surface as a larger one which amounts to about 2 lbs on every cheese, which has to be cut off and thrown away on

account of laying on range when curing and having a greasy taste beside a lot of other little things.

So it would be to the cheese-makers' advantage to make a large neat clean cheese ; it would make better prices for cheese and help to get better wages for good makers.

When a cheese-buyer goes into a cheese factory and finds everything neat and clean, it gives him the impression that the cheese must be very nice.

The eye is the first thing to be suited.

Proprietors of factories are a little neglectful about their whey vats. When they hire their makers they should not fail to put into their contract, for them to wash their whey vat every day. There are several whey vats that are washed only once a year ; this makes a very bad smell around the factory and besides it taints the milk.

At the factories I gave several lectures to the patrons on care of milk and feeding cows. I found at my second visit to factories that my lectures had done some good as milk came in much better.

I hope that the makers will try and make an improvement for the coming season. They will not regret it as the time has come when if we do not work alltogether and make improvements, we shall go behind.

Annexed will be found a list of factories which I visited this season.

The whole respectfully submitted.

C. E. STANDISH,

Inspector.

Hatley, Que., Dec , 20th 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE F. G. M. DECHENE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as inspector of butter factories for your department.

I began my inspections on the 13th May and completed them on the 12th November. I made 173 visits to 90 factories. I went three and even four times to some factories, in this way meeting the request of the manufacturers and owners. They hoped by my help to improve the quality of their output. In beginning this report, I cannot forget the praiseworthy efforts of your government to insure the constant progress of the dairy industry in the Province of Quebec. On the other hand, I have every day found how important our rôle is in the development and perfecting of this industry.

I request a favor from the government which would be much appreciated by several localities in the counties of Matane and Gaspé.

We know that the good name of our dairy products in England partly depends on the cold storage compartments on steamers. Thanks to them, our butter reaches Europe in good condition.

Unfortunately the boats carrying the dairy products from Matane and Gaspé to Quebec and to Montreal, are not provided with refrigerators. Serious losses are incurred through this by farmers who earnestly wish to ship produce of the best quality. Your government would improve the situation by installing refrigerating apparatus in the boats I refer to.

In my tour of inspection, I generally found good makers in the large butter factories. The men are devoted to their work always eagerly look forward to the inspector's visit; acquire all the information necessary for the success of their factory; regret that they do not meet us oftener and keep us longer. These factories, as a rule, ship good produce.

It is not always the same with the small factories. The owners do not always secure the services of a model manufacturer.

The makers who possess little or no knowledge and are badly paid, do not know how to control the ripening of the cream. Want of cleanliness decreases the repute of the butter.

It is impossible, in fact, in a neglected factory to obtain a product which will keep in good condition. When our butter is paid for according to its quality, we shall have made a great step in advance in this industry. There would then be a praiseworthy emulation between the manufacturers who would always be desirous of getting information from the inspector, in order to produce first class butter.

Too many factories in one locality is an obstacle to the dairy industry. The owners, in order not to lose their patrons, find it impossible to refuse badly cared for milk. In small factories, the apparatus is too often defective. Our farmers thus incur unfortunate losses.

Heat is complained of in certain factories. Some manufacturers in order to excuse their negligence or ignorance, constantly blame the very high temperature as the evident cause of the inferior product they ship.

Let us provide our factories with the necessary apparatus ; have a good cold storage compartment ; secure the services of an honest manufacturer, and intelligent workman ; refuse badly prepared milk, and we can always count upon a first class product.

The farmers wish to attain this end. They also appreciate the agricultural lectures which are calculated to produce most happy results.

The lecturers should strive to make the farmers understand the necessity of bringing properly prepared milk to the manufacturer. They should therefore explain at length in what condition the milk must be brought to the factories.

I am happy to say that the lectures are, like the inspector's visits, a great encouragement to the farmers.

Upon my second visit to the butter factories, I have always found a very marked improvement in the dairy products. I have devoted all my efforts to securing in my inspection district uniformity in the products in order to obtain permanent success in the English market.

When the farmers and manufacturers follow the good advice of the lecturers on agriculture and of those who are at the head of the development of the dairy industry in the Province of Quebec, we shall be certain of obtaining the highest prices in England for our dairy produce.

The whole respectfully submitted,

Your humble servant,

J. A. TALBOT,

Inspector.

L'Islet, December 1901.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

HONORABLE F. G. M. DÉCHÈNE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Quebec.

Sir,

We have continued this year the experiments begun last year for improving the method of making Cheddar cheese in the Province of Quebec.

Last year, we determined the points to which special attention had to be given: we wished to verify this year the conclusions at which we had arrived. We proposed trying a special method, applicable to the country, by which a cheese can be made much resembling English cheese.

But we have been considerably impeded in our experiments, first by the great heat which prevailed this summer, and then by the want of suitable liquids upon which we could absolutely count for determining the acidity of the milk and whey during the process of manufacture.

To make cheese according to the English method, acidity should scarcely exceed 20 pounds of lactic acid per 10,000 pounds of milk, and we could not always get milk sufficiently sweet. Moreover, in England, the temperature in factories remains in the neighbourhood of 75° F. During our experiments, which took place at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, we obtained in the factory room a temperature keeping at about 85° and often much higher.

Under such conditions and especially with milk already kept too long, it was absolutely impossible to follow the English method, acidity being developed too soon in the whey, and we had to follow more closely the ordinary method which is very well suited to this high temperature.

We worked eight days in June, from the 18th to the 26th; eight days in July, from the 23rd to the 31st, and lastly, two days in October, the 8th and 9th.

In June, the temperature of the room at first kept about 80°, but the hot weather setting in, on the 26th of June we had the temperature as high as 88½° at 2.20 p. m.; on the 31st, seeing that the temperature did not lower, we had to postpone our experiments till later.

In July, we commenced with the temperature at 84°, but from the 27th to the 31st, it rose to about 86°, and we had again to give up our trials for a longer time. In October, we thought to have a more favorable opportunity, and to be able to try the English cheese. We fixed the date for the 8th to resume our attempts; but the weather again becoming hot, we had once more to abandon the experiment.

As regards the acidity of the milk brought to us by our patrons, it was nearly always higher than 20 or 21, and it was the exception when we received any having less than 20. In some cases we had 24 of acid.

Under such conditions, it was almost impossible to succeed in the experiments we wanted to make, and we had to change our plan entirely.

The following are the different points we tried to elucidate :

1. The influence of the duration of curdling ;
2. Trial of the effect of temperature upon the putting into moulds ;
3. Trial of the duration and force of pressure upon the quality and aroma of cheese ;
4. Trial of the influence of the temperature in the cooking ;

We had much difficulty in obtaining the conditions of temperature and acidity required for the success of these experiments, and in spite of repeated attempts, we may say that it has been impossible for us to obtain them completely.

The conclusions to be derived from these experiments are :

1. To be able to imitate English Cheddar, it is first necessary to improve the quality of milk in the Province.

As a rule, the patrons do not scald their cans. We have received milk which, at night, only showed 16 to 17 acidity ; we kept it at a temperature of 60° during the night, and the next day, in spite of that, the acidity was in the neighborhood of 23. In England, milk indicating 17 at night, scarcely possesses more than 17½ or 18 in the morning after being kept the night at a temperature of 78°

When the cans are not scalded, the microbes which they contain are developed in the milk put into them and form, as it were, a ferment which accelerates far too much the development of lactic acid in the manufacture of cheese.

2. The factories have to be improved so as to protect them from excessive and rapid changes of temperature, which are a characteristic feature of the climate of this province.

As long as these two requirements have not been obtained, it will be very difficult to imitate English Cheddar perfectly, at least in the months of July, August and part of September : perhaps, in the autumn, it might be possible, under present conditions, but with milk sufficiently sweet.

Respectfully submitted,

GABRIEL HENRY.

COMPETITION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

THE HONORABLE MINISTER
OF AGRICULTURE,

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the competitions of Dairy Products held during the year.

The first two were held in Montreal at the Gould Cold Storage on the 29th June and 31st August. The third took place in Quebec at the Quebec Cold Storage on the 12th October.

The improvement in the products exhibited was chiefly as regards appearance which is an important matter.

As regards the butter the chief defects noted are the following: Bad quality of the parchment paper with which the boxes are lined; upper surface of the butter badly arranged; too much salt in some butter in boxes and not enough in other samples in tubs; milky, greasy, marbled butter.

These defects could easily be avoided with a little care and by working the butter at a suitable temperature. But the defects in connection with aroma and flavor caused the greatest loss of points. Some had a flavor of grass; others were sour; others had a flavor of oxydized fatty matter. Some peculiar and very disagreeable flavors and aromas were also found to exist.

The defects in aroma and flavor are certainly due either to the bad quality of the milk used or to want of care in ripening and working the cream.

Manufacturers must be advised more strongly than ever to be very severe with regard to the quality of the milk supplied by patrons; they should pitilessly refuse all milk that has not been sufficiently aerated and that is brought in dirty cans.

The quality of the cheeses examined was certainly better, on the whole, than that of the butter; some of really first quality were found.

We must nevertheless again point out the want of care in packing; the boxes were not strong enough and were not stamped; their dimensions were not suited to the size of the cheeses they contained; the cloths were too long and the cheeses badly shaped.

The defects in aroma and flavor were chiefly due to the quality of the milk used and want of cleanliness in manufacture; the smell of whey in particular is due to nothing else.

There are also defects in aroma and flavor the cause of which is difficult to determine: the flavor of fruit, for instance. Others had a kind of heated flavor due to ripening under improper conditions or to the cheese having been exposed to heat. Excess of humidity and acidity are also pointed out and this is frequently due to want of firmness of the curd in the whey. Some cheeses, on the other hand, were too dry owing to excess in a contrary direction.

FIRST COMPETITION

Held in Montreal 29th June 1901.

JUDGES:

For butter:—Messrs. J. A. Vaillancourt and E. A. Brice.

For cheese:—Messrs. J. A. Vaillancourt, E. Bourbeau and P. W. McLagan.

PRIZES AWARDED:

BUTTER.

1. Mathias Dufresne, Ste-Thérèse, Co. Terrebonne..... 98 pts
Silver Medal, 1st class diploma and \$10.00 in money.

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| 2. George Cayer, L'Ange-Gardien, Co. Rouville..... | 97 | " |
| Silver medal, 1st class diploma and \$9.00 in money | | |
| 3. Ovila Bouchard, Sherbrooke-East, Co. Sherbrooke..... | 95 | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$5.00 in money. | | |
| 4. E. Brosseau, St-Sauveur des Monts, Co. Terrebonne..... | 94½ | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$4.00 in money. | | |
| 5. J. A. Vinette, Holton, Co. Chateaugny | 93 | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$1.00 in money. | | |
| 6. Thomas Durnin, St-Stanislas, Co. Beauharnois..... | 93½ | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$2.00 in money. | | |

CHEESE.

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 1. Emile Lemay, Thurso, Co. Ottawa..... | 93½ | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$2 00 in money. | | |

SECOND COMPETITION

Held in Montreal, 31st August 1901.

JUDGES :

For butter :—Mssrs J. D. Leclair, J. A. Vaillancourt, E. A. Brice.

For cheese :—Mssrs P. W. McLagan, E. Bourbeau, J. A. Vaillancourt.

PRIZES AWARDED :

BUTTER

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| 1. J. E. Mercier, Varennes, Co. Verchères..... | 95½ | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$6.00 in money. | | |
| 2. A. Martel, Brompton Falls, Co. Richmond | 95 | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$5.00 in money. | | |
| 3. P. Gaudreault, St-Basile le Grand, Co. Chambly. | 93 | " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$1.00 in money. | | |

-
-
- | | |
|--|---------|
| 4 R. Auger, Henrysburg, Co. Missisquoi | 93 pts. |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$1.00 in money. | |
| 5 Alfred Ostigny, Stottsville, Co. St. John | 93 " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$1.00 in money. | |

CHEESE.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. George Barrette, Garthby West, Co. Wolfe.. | 97 pts. |
| Silver medal, 1st class diploma and \$9.00 in money. | |
| 2. Joseph Bouchard, Les Eboulements, Co. Charlevoix..... | 96½ " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$8.00 in money. | |
| 3. Adjutor Lepage, Garthby, Co. Wolfe..... | 96 " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$7.00 in money. | |
| 4. Arthur Hardy, St. Tite, Co. Champlain | 94½ " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$4.00 in money. | |
| 5. J. P. Moreau, St. Tite, Co. Champlain..... | 94½ " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$4.00 in money. | |
| 6. J. Ls. Bibeau, St. Flavien, Co. Lotbinière | 94 " |
| Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$3.00 in money. | |

 THIRD COMPETITION.

Held in Quebec, 11th October 1901.

JUDGES :

For butter :—Messrs J. A. Vaillancourt, J. D. Leclair and E. A. Buie.

For cheese :—Messrs E. Bourbeau, P. W. McLagan and J. A. Vaillancourt.

PRIZES AWARDED :

BUTTER

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Jean-Bte. L'Etoile, St. Agapit, Co. Lotbinière..... | 98 pts. |
| Silver medal, 1st class diploma and \$11.00 in money. | |

2. Adélarde Lavoie, St. Jérôme, Co. Lake St. John.....	95½ pts
Silver medal, 2nd class diploma, \$5.00 in money.	
3. Eugène Breton, St. Epiphane, Co. Témiscouata.....	94¾ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma, \$4.50 in money.	
4. Philibert Pomerleau, St. Agathe, Co. Lotbinière.....	94¾ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$4.50 in money.	
5. Auguste Pelletier, Village des Aulnaies, L'Islet.....	95 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$5.00 in money.	
6. Athanase Morin, St. Cyrille, Co. l'Islet.....	95 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$5.00 in money.	
7. Mathias Dufresne, Ste. Hélène, Co. Terrebonne.....	95 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$5.00 in money.	
8. Aug. Begnoche, Brompton Falls, Co. Richmond.....	94¾ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$4.50 in money.	
9. Edouard Maurais, Coaticook Co. Stanstead.....	94 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$3.00 in money.	
10. Jean-Bte St. Pierre, St. Paschal, Co. Kamouraska.....	94 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$3.00 in money.	
11. Guillaume St. Pierre, Brompton Falls. Co. Richmond.....	94¼ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$3.50 in money.	
12. Eugène Métivier, Beaurivage, Co. Lotbinière.....	93½ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$2.00 in money.	

CHEESE.

1. Emile Boucher, St. Jean Deschaillons, Co. Lotbinière.....	96½ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$8.00 in money.	
2. Zéphirin Desharnais, St. Albert, Co. Arthabaska.....	96½ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$8.00 in money.	
3. Théophile Levesque, Old Lake Road, Co. Témiscouata.....	96½ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$8.00 in money.	

4. Henri Ouellet, St-Patrick's Hill, Co. Arthabaska.....	96 pts.
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$7.00 in money.	
5. François Brassard, Laterrière, Co. Chicoutimi.....	94 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$3.00 in money.	
6. Xénophon Bergeron, Methot's Mills, Co. Lotbinière.....	93½ "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$2.00 in money.	
7. Placide Sabourin, Ste-Marthe, Co. Vaudreuil.....	93 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$1.00 in money.	
8. Peter Monagham, Ste-Marthe, Co. Vaudreuil.....	93 "
Bronze medal, 2nd class diploma and \$1.00 in money.	

GABRIEL HENRY,

Secretary of Competition.

VETERINARY SCHOOLS

SCHOOL OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SURGERY OF MONTREAL.

Report for the first Quarter of the 15th year 1900-1901.

THE HONORABLE MINISTER
OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report for the first quarter of the 15th year of the School of Comparative Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, University Building, 185, St. Denis street.

Hoping that you will be satisfied with the information it contains as well as with the number of pupils this year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. T. DAUBIGNY,

Director and Secretary.

Montreal, 22nd December 1901.

 WORK

The course of lectures began on the 26th September and continued to the 21st December instant.

NAMES OF STUDENTS

3rd Year.—Avila-Isidore Telmosse, St. André Avelin.

2nd Year.—Benoit Brault, St. Louis de Gonzague; Godefroy Langevin, St. Timothée; Auguste Delvecchio, Longueuil.

1st Year.—Bte-Raoul Telmosse, Montreal; J.-A. Ratté, Lotbinière; Alphonse Rousseau, Lévis; J.-Raoul Séguin, Rigaud; J.-C. Reid, St. Urbain; Philibert Dubois, St. Agathe de Lotbinière; Albert Fréchette, St. Ephrem d'Upton.

1st and 2nd Year.—Alexandre Clément, Lachine; Alphonse Charlebois, Laprairie; A. A. Etienne War, (U. S.); Philippe Savoie, Boucherville.

This makes 15 in all but the last four do not attend regularly and will probably give up attending during the session.

Last year four students in human medicine matriculated for the veterinary course. I think they have given up both human medicine and veterinary surgery.

So that there are eleven students who attend regularly and work assiduously wishing to become competent veterinary surgeons. I may add that for five years there have not been as many applications as this year which leads me to say that in a year or two the school will have a good contingent of students.

During this quarter, surgical operations have been performed on living subjects and the following table shows the various operations with the names of the students who performed them under the direction of the Professor of Surgery:

*List of operations from 26th September to 21st
December 1901.*

Names of Students.

1 Bleeding, corner of eye	MM. Rousseau.
2 " jugular vein	Langevin.
3 " thorax, under the skin	Reid.
4 " saphena	Etienne.
5 " foot	Ratté.
6 " palate and hæmostatic	Dubois.
7 S-ton, with thread	Giguère.
8 " for sheep-rot	Dubois.
9 Ligature, glosso facial artery	"
10 Transcurrent cauterization	Brault.
11	Raoul Lesage.
12 Cauterization with fine points	Brault.
13 " sub-cutaneous	A. Talmosse.
14 Tracheotomy	Langevin.
15 Tracheotomy	Reid.
16 Thoracocentesis	Etienne.
17 Catheterism, œsophagus	Fréchette.
18 Paracanthesis	Dubois.
19 Enterotomy	Fréchette.
20 Ischial urethrotomy	Brault.
21 Ovariectomy in a mare	A. Talmosse.
22 Frontal trepanning	"
23 Amputation of tail	Brault.
24 Docking tail	Ratté.
25 Thenotomy, plantar	A. Talmosse.
26 Thenotomy	Giguère.
27 Neurotomy, plantar phalangism.	A. Talmosse.
28 Neurotomy, plantar	Degauchis.
29 Neurotomy, cubito-radical	A. Talmosse.
30 Neurotomie, sciatic nerve	Brault.
31 Quarter crack operation by V drain	
32 Cartilaginous quittor operation	
33 Catheterism, urethra	Brault.
34 Amputation of ears	A. Talmosse.
35 Castration of a horse	Le Professeur.
36 Twisted sutures	Dubois.
37 Sutures of the intestines	D. Professeur.
38 Sutures with Giponis points	Delmecchio.
39 Castration of a dog	Langevin.
40 Operation for fistula of the withers	A. Talmosse.
41 Dorsal apophysis resection	"
42 Removal of a melanotic tumor	Etienne.
43 Amputation of penis	"

The school has added four courses not given elsewhere.

Operative Surgery.
 Medical clinics on the patient.
 The exterior of the horse.
 The theory of farriery.

In addition to the operations performed by the students, the latter assisted the professors in the hospital and treated the following :

Horses.....	326
Cows.....	49
Dogs.....	106
Poultry.....	5

During the last three months the director of the hospital was called upon to examine or attend various animals affected with contagious diseases and the students had the advantage of observing the nature and symptoms of the diseases set forth in the following table.

<i>Contagious diseases.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Dogs.</i>	<i>Poultry.</i>
Anasarca	4			
Actinomycosis.....		3		
Diseases of young dogs.....			17	
Tetanos.....	2			
Pleurosthenos.	1			
Tuberculosis.....		8	3	4
Vitulary Fever.....		1		

Such is the work of the 1st quarter of the 15th year of the School of comparative Medicine and Veterinary Surgery of Montreal which its director has the honor to submit to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture in Quebec.

V. T. DAUBIGNY,

Director and Secretary.

Montreal, 22nd December, 1900.

Report for the Second Quarter of the 15th year.

MONTREAL, 7th August, 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

Quebec.

Sir,

On the 22nd December last, I sent you the report for the 1st quarter of the year 1900-1901 of the School of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Surgery of Montreal, affiliated with Laval University and to-day I have the honor to send you the report for the second quarter.

All the students came back on the 7th January, 1901 to continue the course to the 25th March last.

During this quarter all the students continued to perform surgical operations on living subjects, to attend lectures on medical clinics and practical anatomy. This year the students distinguished themselves in all the subjects taught and I observed that they felt encouraged.

On the 27th and 28th March the written and oral examinations took place, the latter before the examiners appointed by you, Messrs H. Pilon V. S. of Vaudreuil and P. P. Gatién V. S. of St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. A. J. Talmosse of St. André Avelin obtained the diploma of doctor of veterinary medicine, and Messrs. B. Breault, Godfroi Langevin, A. Delvecchio and J.-Bte Laval Talmosse the diploma of bachelor of veterinary medicine.

Since the closing of the course I have had three applications for attendance and I hope that at the reopening on the 2nd October next, there will be as many new pupils as last year. That would be a satisfactory contingent.

The School received in two payments, the sum of...

\$2,000 00

To which must be added the balance on hand for 1899-1900	9 95
Total.....	2,009 95

This sum was expended as follows :

Paid to professors.....	\$1,800 00	
Paid for purchase of horses (practical anatomy and operative surgery).....	34 00	
Paid for advertizing course, annuals and circulars, expenses of management, reception of examiners and professors on examination day and travelling in interest of school.....	137 95	1,971 05
Balance to credit of school.....	\$ 38 90	

I deem it expedient to inform you that the clinics at the infirmary of the school have necessitated the making of new stalls and that while this addition was being made the director of the infirmary effected important improvements so that at present the establishment meets with great advantage the requirements of a veterinary establishment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. T. DAUBIGNY,

Director and Secretary.

MCGILL VETERINARY SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

(Late Montreal Veterinary College.)

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,

Quebec.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report of the twelfth session of the Faculty (being the thirty-sixth of the Montreal Veterinary College.)

Lectures commenced on the 21st September and were continued till the end of March.

The number of students who registered was 17 of whom 15 attended the full course viz : 6 from the United States, 7 from Canada and 1 from England.

The reports from Professors of the attendance and diligence in study have been very satisfactory--the usual Christmas and Spring examinations were held—as follows :

First year :—Pass Examinations in Botany, Histology (oral) Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and on all other subjects in the course of this year.

Second year :—Pass Examinations in Chemistry, Physiology, Histology (written), and Anatomy, in addition to sessional examinations in these and the other subjects of the year.

Third year :—Pass examinations in practice of Medicine and Surgery,

BOTANY

Hugh Gaw

CYNOLGY

S. Hadwen,
W. R. Blair,
A. R. Douglas,
W. H. Spear,

Hugh Gaw,
A. D. Harrington,
D. S. Tamblyn,
J. T. Rork.

A. S. Clark.
O. T. Amyrauld.
G. Halcro.

The Convocation for conferring degrees was held at the University on Friday 29th March. The proceedings were opened by the presentation of the Faculty's Report of pass examinations as above, the awarding of prizes, followed by conferring of degrees. Principal Peterson presided: there were also present, the Vice Principal Dean Johnson, Dean Bovey, Dean Walton, Professors Girdwood, Mills, Penhallow, Adami, McBride, Capper, Charles McEachran, Baker, Dr. Higgins, Dr. Moore, Dr. Sugden, &c., &c.

Addresses were delivered by the Principal and the Dean of the Faculty, the Valedictory being delivered by Dr. O. T. Amyrauld on behalf of the graduates.

Of five who presented themselves for final examination three succeeded in passing—two having failed, they will be allowed to present themselves at the Christmas examinations when if they pass, the degree will be conferred.

GRADUATES OF 1901

O. T. Amyrauld.

J. T. Rork.

D. S. Tamblyn.

PRIZES.

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—O. T. Amyrauld.

Cattle Pathology.—D. S. Tamblyn.

Materia Medica.—Geo. A. Kennedy.

Anatomy.—A. D. Harrington.

Physiology.—A. D. Harrington.

Chemistry.—A. D. Harrington.

Extra Prizes: For the best essay read before the Veterinary Medical Association :

1st J. T. Rork ;

2nd D. S. Tamblyn ;

3rd O. T. Amyrauld.

The following changes have been made in the teaching staff, viz :

Dr B. Arnold Sugden has been appointed Lecturer on *Materia Medica*, and Dr Charles Higgins Assistant to the Pathologist.

I have pleasure in reporting that the Graduates from the School of Veterinary Science continue to be in demand and important positions are filled by them both in Canada and the United States, and that its work is being greatly appreciated throughout both countries owing to its practical value both from its scientific and economic bearing on the great commercial industry, viz : general agriculture, live stock and the products of the farm and ranch.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN McEACHRAN,

Dean.

OFFICIAL LABORATORY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the HONORABLE MR. DÉCHÈNE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of the operations of the Official Laboratory for the year 1900-1901.

With your kind leave, I spent the first months of the year (from 5th. July to 20th. October) on a holiday trip in Europe. It is true that the holiday was a long one. I thought that I could apply for it; I even flattered myself that I had a certain right to the favor, considering that in the six years during which I have discharged the duties of chemist of your department, I had enjoyed no holiday whatever. I might have absented myself during the school vacations, but at that time I was detained in the laboratory by analyses called for by the dairy industry competitions.

I had hoped to have been able, during my stay in Paris, during the great exhibition, to address a few letters to the *Journal of Agriculture*. I still retain the notes which I committed to paper for the purpose. But, in the range of the chemical sciences, I perceived nothing of immediate interest to the readers of the Journal. I therefore divided my time between the different scientific congresses and especially between the two congresses of chemistry (congress of chemistry, pure and simple, and congress of applied chemistry). I prepared a report of my mission and it is from this report that I take the few notes, set down further on, upon certain

questions discussed during the sittings of the congresses on chemistry. I have reason to think that these notes are not devoid of interest.

In the month of May last, I requested you to be good enough to liberate me from the personal engagement into which I entered, in 1895, with your department to act for it in the capacity of chemist and director of the Official Laboratory of the Province.

I wrote you then and I repeat that I had only come to this decision for purely private and altogether personal reasons. I cherish the happiest recollection of my relations with all the staff of your department during the exercise of my functions.

For a number of years I have been making chemical analyses. Work of the kind is absorbing, sometimes disagreeable and often wearisome. I therefore thought that a chemist younger in the career and consequently more ardent at the business, would be in a position to render you more service than I could.

Dr. Benoit, of St-Hyacinthe, had worked with me in the Laboratory for several months. He ably assisted me in difficult analyses, such as the analysis of wines and tobaccos. I recommended this gentleman to you and you have appointed him to replace me.

I have handed over to my successor all the laboratory of bacteriology and certain other apparatus, of which you authorized the purchase on account of your department.

I have retained some small accessory parts of a microscope etc made in Germany, which I would be sorry to part with. These parts moreover do not fit Dr. Benoit's microscope, which is of a different make to mine. But though they have become deteriorated by pretty prolonged use, I send you their value in money on the basis of their purchased price.

When the value of the apparatus which I hand over to you is compared with the bills which you paid, a difference of a couple of hundred dollars will be noted. This difference represents the apparatus broken and the chemicals used in the analyses, that is to say, the ordinary expenses of the maintenance and working of the laboratory. Spread over a term of six years it represents an annual expense of some thirty dollars, which, I think, you will consider very small.

 LIST OF APPARATUS &C., HANDED OVER TO DR. BENOIT

1st Invoice :

- 1 Autoclave.
- 1 Incubator.
- 1 Nivellating table.
- 1 Pasteur hot air sterilizer.
- 5 Brass stands for culture flasks.
- 3 Doz. McFarlane tubes.
- 2 Condensers for McFarlane tubes (broken).
- 3 Bunsen burners.
- 1 Plate for vacuum warm culture.
- 1 Small heater for vacuum warm culture.
- 1 Plate for warm culture under the microscope.
- 2 Portable refrigerators.
- 1 Box for samples.
- 1 Chest for cold water circulation.
- 1 Doz. bottles for bacteria culture.
- 1 " Staining dishes.
- 1 " " " with lateral perforations.
- 1 Ball Condenser (soldered).
- 1 Doz. tubes for cultures.
- 1 lot rubber caps.
- 1 Plate Sterilizer.
- 4 Petri dishes.
- 9 Conical culture flasks.
- 15 Straight " "
- 1 Hot water Filter.
- 4 Pasteur flasks for culture mediums.
- 8 " " for vacuum culture.
- 18 " " for culture on potatoes.
- 1 Spectro-microscope.
- 1 Camera lucida.
- 1 Condensing Lens.
- 1 Tournette
- 1 Warming Table.
- 1 Electric battery (6 elements) without jars.
- 1 Platinum needle.

- 1 lb gelatine.
- 1 lb agar-agar.
- 1 Microtome.
- 1 Razor for microtome.
- 1 Standard Alcoholometer.
- 1 Quadruple Vertical Condenser.
- 1 Range of Bunsen Burners.
- 2 Baskets for culture tubes.
- 8 Glass Stands.
- 4 Graduated flasks of 100 to 110 cc.
- 1 doz. sample bottles and case.
- 1 Small hand Centrifugal.

2nd Invoice.

- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Pinchers, with stop.
- 1 " " "
- 1 Table for paraffining sections.
- 1 Henocque Hemaloscope.
- 5 Concave-centered Slides.
- 1 " " " for living organisms.
- 1 Perforated swimming cup to stain sections.
- 3 Round Staining dishes.
- 1 Thermometer 33-44 in $\frac{1}{10}$.
- 2 Graduated burettes 1-5 in $\frac{1}{20}$.
- 1 Six jar brass battery.
- 1 brass box for refrigerator.
- 1 Refrigerator.
- 1 Wiessnegg Furnace.
- 1 Sand-bath.
- 1 Thermometer 0-100 in $\frac{1}{10}$.
- 1 Graduated Cylinder, 250cc, with tap.
- 8 Rings for plates.
- 5 Staining dishes, different sizes.
- 2 Graduated flasks 7-10 in $\frac{1}{5}$.
- 1 Microscope Accessory—box.
- 1 Plate. 12 cavities, for staining.
- 2 Glass stands.
- 3 Pasteur tubes.

- 1 Water turbine.
- 7 Small glass tubes.
- 1 Stand for 72 flasks.
- 1 Stand, iron.
- 30 Flasks.
- 5 Babcock flasks.
- 3 Petri capsules.
- 6 Conical Pasteur jars.
- 2 " " "
- 20 Flasks.
- 1 Metal stand.

Received

(Signed) LS. VICTOR BENOIT,

Director of the Laboratory.

LIST OF MICROSCOPE ACCESSORIES, &C, KEPT

1 Stage.....	worth. \$17.00
1 Eye piece No. 4.....	" 2.00
1 " " No. 0.....	" 2.00
1 Objective 80 mm. Leitz.....	" 8.00
1 " "	" 4.00
1 Condenser.....	" 8.00
1 Cork borer.....	" 5.00
1 Pestle	" 1.25
1 Emery wheel to grind glass.....	" 1.25
Sundry small pieces.....	" 11.00
	\$60.00
Total.....	\$60.00

Presented in return a cheque for \$60.00 accepted by La Banque Nationale, payable to the order of the Accountant of the Department of Agriculture.

C. P. CHOQUETTE,

St-Hyacinthe College, 1901.

ANALYSIS OF WINES

I analyzed as carefully and minutely as possible three samples, of wine, two of them Spanish and one a French Sauterne. Wines of good brand are very often adulterated by watering or by fortifying and sometimes by both simultaneously.

Watering is simply a fraud. The addition of alcohol or fortifying is practised in order to impart keeping quality to wines intended for exportation.

The percentage of alcohol in wines sent abroad should not fall under 10 per cent and in sweet wines it should reach 12%.

The fermentation of the very sweet musts or grape juices rarely develops more than 10 ‰ of alcohol. 2 ‰ of the latter must be added to them when intended for export. This addition is not deemed fraudulent.

In the analysis of wines guaranteed as pure, I endeavor especially to determine the quantity of alcohol contributed by the must. The addition of alcohol and especially of grape alcohol prevents the direct ascertaining of the proportion of the alcohol of the must. But there is a law applicable to all wines—a law laid down by Pasteur and accepted by all chemical experts—namely that the glycerine which is found in all wines is in proportionate quantity to the natural alcohol. The relation of the weight of the alcohol to the weight of the glycerine (weight of the alcohol-weight of the glycerine) in a given weight of natural wine, is remarkably constant and comprised between 10 and 14.

The proportioning of the glycerine is a delicate operation. After several tests of different processes, I have come to the conclusion that the process of the chemist Jean is substantially the quickest and most accurate.

This process consists in evaporating to the consistency of a syrup 100 to 200 cc. of wine with an excess of slaked lime. The residue is then treated with absolute or anhydrous alcohol or alcohol of at least 96°; the alcohol is evaporated to the constant weight with 20 grammes of litharge, which latter absorbs and retains all the glycerine. It is then weighed and put into a Pasteur hot air sterilizer or into an oil-heated incubator at 170° C., until it reaches the constant weight. The difference between the two weighings gives the weight of the volatilized glycerine.

I attach less importance in this analysis of wines to some other data such as the yield of *acid alcohol* and the aggregate of the weights of the sugar and the alcohol $\times 2$. They possess some value, I have no doubt, in the analysis of dry wines, but would lead me to erroneous interpretations in that of sweet wines on account of the particular mode of manufacturing the latter.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.

	I	II	III
	Tarragona	Tarragona	Sauterne
Density at 15° C.	1.0069	1.0205	0.9900
Dry extract at 100°c. p.c.	6.12	9.51	3.06
Alcohol, in weight “	12.60	12.60	8.55
Alcohol, in volume “	15.56	15.56	10.62
Total acidity, in tartaric acid p.c.	0.750	0.675	0.825
Volatile acids, in acetic acid “	0.039	0.055	0.055
Ashes “	0.228	0.317	0.262
Glycerine “	0.300	0.208	0.116
Sugar “	3.78	7.23	0.508

The proportion of alcohol-glycerine in the three samples is too great. There has been a considerable addition of alcohol.

CHEESE.

I

On their return from Europe, Messrs. Bourbeau and Henry requested me to analyze two samples of cheese, which they had made in England, on the same day and with the same milk, under the direction—I think—of Mr. Lloyd.

Both these cheeses were of the Cheddar type, but one of them had been made according to the English method and the other according to the Canadian. The difference between them was marked as well in the flavor, as in the paste, the apparent humidity and even a little in the color, although both were white cheese.

I was ignorant at the time of the analysis as to which was the English

and which the Canadian cheese. I was told later that the English cheese was No. 1.

The following is the result of the analysis.

	I	II
	Eng. cheese	Can. cheese
WATER.....	37.80	34.18
Fat.....	30.73	30.30
SALT.....	2.50	2.82
Caseine soluble in water.....	9.72	9.25
Caseine insoluble ".....	19.25	23.45
Total caseine.....	28.97	32.70
Percentage of soluble caseine.....	33.66	28.23
Volatile acids, per gramme (in milligrammes of hydrate of soda (Na Ho)	9.60	9.52
Aroma of volatile acids.....	Agreeable	Less agreeable

From the economic and commercial standpoint, it is very important to note that the English cheese contains 3.60 p. c. more water than the Canadian article. Owing undoubtedly to the method of manufacture, this excess of water is not apparent to the eye. I even think that the Canadian cheese seemed the more watery.

Another fact revealed by the analysis is that these cheeses of the same age had not attained the same degree of ripeness. In fully ripened cheese, the caseine always presents a strong coefficient of solubility. The Canadian cheese shows 5.43 p. c. less of soluble caseine.

WATER.

In the month of October last, the Abbé Lebel, of St. Luc de Matane, forwarded to me three samples of water and asked me to ascertain if sample No. II showed any traces of contamination by the slop water from a neighboring creamery.

The three samples had been taken from a brook: No. I above the factory, No. II from a sort of reservoir, more or less enclosed and formed by a bend of the stream below the factory, and No. III below the reservoir.

The washings or slops from a creamery are chiefly soiled by the milk and salt. The milk rapidly disappears in running water and less rapidly in stagnant water through the action of different oxydizing agents. The salt is carried off by running water, but accumulates in stagnant water.

If the slops from the creamery found their way into the reservoir, I would have found undoubted proof of this in the proportion of salt in sample No. II. compared with the same proportion of salt in the two other samples.

In butter salting, the makers generally use 4 per cent of salt. The butter retains on an average 2 per cent of the salt, the remainder being carried off in the washing.

In the creamery, suspected of having contaminated the water in the reservoir, the maker had employed during the summer upwards of 500lbs of salt, the washings of which had carried off over 200lbs.

If only 10 per cent of the washings had flowed into the reservoir, they would have raised the proportion of salt not from 851 to 887, according to the showings of the analysis, but from 85 to 2851.

Result of the examination of these three samples of water from St. Luc de Matane.

	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.	Infusoria in large numbers very active.	Infusoria in less numbers and less active.	Infusoria in large numbers and very active.
Oxygen absorbed per litre	0.0025	0.00325	0.0025
Sodium chloride (salt) per litre	0 00851	0 00887	0.00816
Hydrotimetric degree.	16.1	16.1	15.2

The conclusion from this analysis does not warrant the belief that there was any marked contamination.

WATER FOR THE USE OF BOILERS.

The boilers, and especially the boilers of butter and cheese factories,

often become deteriorated by the use of water drawn from artesian wells. This water is seldom soft like river water; it partakes more of the nature of mineral water. Very adhesive calcareous deposits sometimes form on the sides and tubes of the boilers and sometimes the case is graver still; they eat and finally pierce the tubes and boilers.

The waters, which form deposits are in the majority of cases charged with carbonate of lime. Their bad effects can be easily corrected by the addition of a few ounces of caustic soda, a substance known in the trade under the name of *caustic*. One to two ounces to 100 gallons of water are sufficient. Milk of lime also gives excellent results. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of thick cream of lime is added per 100 gallons of water and briskly stirred; it is then left to settle during ten hours, after which the clear part is drawn off.

The waters which eat away boilers contain chloride of magnesium. Through ebullition, the chloride of magnesium becomes decomposed and gives off chlorhydric acid which vigorously assails the iron. It is almost impossible to correct these waters. It is better to abandon their use altogether.

Mr. Trudeau, Superintendent of the Quebec Southern Railway, sent to the Laboratory some water derived from an artesian well, asking if it could be used to produce steam in the locomotives.

This water yielded :

Total solids	=	622	per	1,000,000	parts.
Chlorine	=	23	"	"	"
Magnesium	=	Traces			

I concluded from this summary examination that this water could be used in the locomotives, provided always that the residue of the evaporation was cleaned out from them oftener than where soft water properly so called is used. In fact, a boiler evaporates nearly 30lbs of water per horse power and per hour. A boiler of 100 horse power, running for 10 hours, with water containing in total solids 622 parts per 1,000,000, would accumulate about 20lbs of solid matter.

ANALYSES OF TOBACCOS

I managed to analyze a second series of samples of tobacco. Some of these tobaccos, under a foreign name, were grown in Canada; others were unquestionably authentic foreign tobaccos imported by the Emporium Cigar Factory at St. Hyacinthe:

- No. 1. Havana, grown at St. Hyacinthe in 1898.
2. Quesnel, " " Joliette, 1897.
3. Connecticut, " " Hyacinthe, 1897.
4. White Burley " " " 1899.
5. Canadian XXX " " " "
6. Havana, " " " "
7. " cuttings from cigar covers, very old.
9. Connecticut, imported, 1899.
10. Porto Rico, imported by the factory, 1900.
11. Wisconsin, imported, 1899.
12. Sumatra, imported, 1894.
13. " " " 1896.
14. France, Département du Nord, 1899.

These tobaccos yielded to the analysis.

	Nicotine.	Ash.	Lime.	Potash.
	%	%	(% in the ash.)	
1	1.72	24.16	18.24	22.13
2	3.65	19.72	22.64	21.69
3	3.11	22.40	17.20	19.17
4	3.76	18.09	17.88	20.19
5	3.27	22.48	20.22	16.27
6	3.40	21.98	19.13	20.17
7	2.16	22.81	23.25	21.87
9	2.70	26.14	23.72	20.19
10	1.62	25.33	25.13	20.20
11	2.97	23.32	19.22	17.74
12	2.27	23.71	21.22	21.81
13	1.73	21.18	20.77	22.17
14	4.20	19.2	23.19	18.13

The average composition of the 10 samples of tobacco under different names, grown in the vicinity of the city of St. Hyacinthe would be

Nicotine.	Ash.	Lime.	Potash.
%	%	(% in the ash.)	
3.43	20.24	16.57	20.33

GRADUATED PHIALS FOR BABCOCK APPARATUS.

At the request of Mr. Faucher, the Beauce county creamery inspector, I tested 25 graduated flasks intended for determining the quantity of fat by the babcock process.

11 phials (42%) gave pretty correct indicatives.

5 phials marked 0.10% short.

5 " " " 0.20% "

2 " " " 0.30% "

2 " " " 0.40% "

1 " " " 0.50% "

The last five phials should not be used. The inaccuracy of 0.30 to 0.50% bears—it is true—over the whole scale, that is to say on 10%. But for ordinary milk, whose indications are embraced between 3 and 4%, there would be all the same an error of 0.10 to 0.16%.

An inaccuracy of 0.20% may be tolerated. In ordinary readings it entails only an error of 0.06 to 0.08%. But this phial should not be used during several months to test the milk of the same patron. A marked error might result from the aggregate of inaccurate readings.

THERMOMETERS

The same inspector, Mr. Faucher, brought me six thermometers, whose indications at 64° F. were pretty nearly correct, but at a temperature of 92° F. one marked 90 and the other 91.5.

TABLETS TO ESTIMATE ACIDITY

It is unquestionable that the knowledge of the greater or lesser degree of the acidity of milk cream, &c., is calculated to render important service.

The determining of an acid in the laboratory is a quick and easy operation. The necessary titrated alkaline liquors are usually on hand, but, outside the laboratories, the operation becomes delicate and sometimes requires much patience.

The tablets, containing an accurately calculated weight of alkali, simplify the work enormously. All that is needful is to dissolve them in a measured volume of water and the titrated liquor is immediately ready.

I have had tablets prepared, the quantity of alkali in which is such that, on being dissolved in twenty five cubic centimetres of water (25 c. c.) to each pastille, they furnish a solution, of which 1 c. c. equals 0.100% of lactic acid in 10 c. c. of milk or cream etc, etc. A burette of 10 c. c, divided in $\frac{1}{10}$ is used. Each division corresponds to 0.01% of lactic acid.

I have sent to your department some hundreds of these tablets for distribution. I have still on hand a few dozens, which I will furnish on application.

MAPLE SYRUP.

17 samples of maple syrup collected on the market of St. Hyacinthe were examined with the microscope in order to ascertain whether they had been adulterated with ordinary sugar.

These syrups were well made, were of normal density and had a perfectly authentic taste.

The microscopic examination revealed no trace of adulteration.

I still maintain that by following the process indicated last year, the microscope is the only instrument that can disclose, through search for the debris of vegetable cells, the addition of the crystallized sugar of commerce to maple syrup or sugar.

OTHER ANALYSIS.

I made besides the above a number of other analyses—of different ores, milk, wax, ochre, &c., &c. These, however, constitute routine work the result of which interests the applicant only.

With the assistance of Mr. Leclair, director of the Dairy School, I tested the value of some lactic ferments.

These tests had no a satisfactory result.

As heretofore, I gave at the different courses of the Dairy School lectures on bacteriology accompanied by demonstrations with the microscope.

CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY, PARIS.

The IVth International Congress of Chimestry was solemnly opened on Monday the 23rd. July, 1900, in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, in Paris. Over 1000 members were in attendance.

The session was presided by Mr. Moissan, who read the speech of Mr. Berthelot, the honorary president, confined to his home by illness.

The Organization Commission of the Congress had laid out the following programme :

1. To unify the methods of analyses, which sometime create great difficulties for trade and administrations ;
2. To seek to find out the adulterations of food-stuffs and chemical products ;
3. To suggest a few subjects of very limited analytical and industrial research ;
- 4 To consider the conditions of transportation by land or water, customs questions, in a word, all economic questions of an international character, which a congress cannot overlook.

As stated by President Moissan, this embraced all the applications of the chemical sciences, inasmuch as the different manifestations of the chemical industry possess a mutual solidarity and none of these may be neglected.

Among the members present, mere particularly remarked :

For France : Messrs Déhérain, Troost, Riche, Pattier, Le Chatelier, Engel, Hanriot, Muntz, Gauthier, Sabatier ;

For Germany : Messrs LeBlanc, Grueher, Ritter von Grucher, Beauvais, Boornstein, Hoffman, Reuter ;

For the United States : Messrs Wiley, Chandler, Clark Doremus ;

Austria : Messrs Ludwig, Liebermann ;

Belgium : Messrs Sachs, Kruting, Vauters ;

Italy : Messrs Oddo, Paterno ;

Denmark : Mr Peterson ;

Greece : Mr Cristomanos ;

Mexico : Mr Stampa ;

Roumania : Mr Butureanu ;

Russia : Mr Mendeleef ;

Switzerland : Messrs Lang, Lunge.

The work of the Congress was distributed between ten sections :

Section I. Analytical chemistry ;—accurate apparatus ;—Unification of analytical methods—Official and commercial analyses of articles subject to taxes and duties —Tables of concordance between the different areometric degrees and the densities.

Section II. Chemical industry of inorganic products ;—The acids of industry : HNO_3 , SO_4 , H_2 . HCl , Chlorine, Ammonia, Phosphates, pottery, glass work.

Section III. Metallurgy—Mines—Explosives.

Section IV. Industry of Organic products :—Bread-making—Preserved foods—Fatty matters—Cellulose and papers—Leathers and hides.

Section V. Sugar-Making—Extraction of the juice of the cane and the beet—Purification of the juices—Electrolysis—Ozonization.—Utilization of molasses.

Section VI. Industries of fermentation : Apparatus for distilling and rectifying alcohol.—The producing ferments of vinegar—The keeping of pressed and dried yeast.

Section VII. Agricultural chemistry : Production of the vegetables used in industry—Study of soils and manures—Cattle Feeding—Dairying.

Section VIII. Hygiene—Medical and Pharmaceutical chemistry.—Adulteration of food-stuffs.

Section IX. Photography.

Section X. Electro-chemistry : Electrolytic production of metals—Electric furnaces—Carbide of calcium.

I had asked to be entered in sections I, VII, VIII and X, which held their sittings in the same building—the School of Pharmacy. But I also managed to follow the debates on one or more questions in all the sections.

All these sections sat during five whole days.

In this summary report, I shall confine myself to noting the more interesting questions brought up for discussion in the different sections.

Colin's General Review of the Sciences gave every day to the members of the Congress, an analysis of the previous day's work. To put my notes in order, I draw largely upon that interesting review.

On the first day, Section I unanimously adopted the proposition of Mr. Clarke, supported by Messrs Lunge and Henriot, *for the creation of a permanent commission to codify the process of chemical analysis.*

The commission chosen by the III Congress of Chemistry held at Vienna in 1898, and composed of Messrs Grucher, Marker, Menozzi, Sidersby and Willey submitted the "Methods of analysis for fertilizers and fodders."

I make a note of the few differences between these methods and those

proposed by the American chemists. Thus the phosphoric acid soluble in citrate of ammonia is determined according to the method of Mr Petermann, of Gembloux. The Thomas Scoriæ, the delicate analysis of which provoked many debates, was the object of special study. For the nitrogen, in this state of nitrate, only the direct methods are admitted.

Mr Krausse proposes to employ in scientific communications :

The symbol N to represent nitrogen
 “ P “ phosphorus,

to reject the Symbols Am and Cy ; to reject the radicals ; ammonium (NH_4) cyanogen (CN). Also, the organic radicals must be fully written out, Methyl= CH_3 , Ethyl= $\text{C}_2 \text{H}_5$, Phenyl= $\text{C}_6 \text{H}_5$.

The section asks that “ in the construction of areometers and densimeters, the specific weight be always taken as the base ; that the temperature, for which the instruments are set, be engraved on the body of the instrument itself.”

This proposition should specially interest our butter and cheesemakers and it would be desirable to see it immediately put in practice in the construction of lacto-densimeters.

Mr. Jean studied the butters in which the Reichert mark is too high or too low. He ascertained that these anomalies are due to a combination of the ration and not to the food itself of the cows. That is to say that a ration may be sufficient, but if the relation of the sugars (carbo-hydrates) to the protein be not observed, the milk will turn out abnormal butter.

In section II, Mr. Pierron notes the constantly increasing production of the great acids. He observes that the preparation of sulphuric acid calls for the employment of all the sulphurous substances ; metallic sulphides, raw sulphur, &c. In Belgium, more than half the total output comes from the calcination of the sulphides of zinc (blendes) ; our copper pyrites, so abundant in the Eastern Townships will probably acquire therefore a good commercial value.

Mr. Le Chatelier made a communication on microscopic metallurgy.

He recommended calcined aluminum after thorough washing for polishing sections of iron and steel.

Section IV received a report from Mr Jean, explaining the best means to combat the hurtful organisms in the dressing of skins. Mr. Jean also referred to the injury done the leather industry by the ox-fly. He proposed a request to the Minister of Agriculture to prescribe the currying of animals on pasture.

Mr. Frenkel entertained us with Lebioda's process for seasoning lumber. This process turns out in a short time a wood completely free from the soluble elements of the sap, which cause wood to work. Wood thus prepared does not warp or crack in drying. This communication gave rise to a most interesting discussion.

Velvrl, a new product destined to replace India-rubber and gutta-percha, was presented by Mr. Reid.

Velvrl is obtained from a mixture of castor oil and gun cotton. Tubes, water-proof cloths, belts, possess the same qualities as the objects of the same name prepared with India-rubber.

I took the occasion of this question of India-rubber and its substitutes to acquaint several numbers of the Congress with the result of my researches relative to the *Asclepias Cornuti*. It was known that this plant contained India-rubber, but the quantity was ignored (See report 1898-99 of the Official Laboratory of the Province of Quebec, page 13).

The sugar-making and distillery chemists constituted section V.

Belgium and Germany had sent a large number of directors of sugar refineries.

The reports and discussions were rather of a purely industrial character.

The testing of beet-seed, the work of the factories, the refining, the boiling of the juices, the utilization of the molasses for feeding animals &c., were all discussed.

Mr. Wilez gave a rule for the correction of polarimetric readings according to the variations of the temperature and a new method of determining the invert sugar; heating in the boiling bain-marie until the sugary solution marks 85-87° C., weighing the sugar reduced either to the state of oxydule collected by centrifugation or in the state of black oxyde of copper.

Section VI heard several reports relative to the natural and artificial ferments used either in the direct making of alcohol or in the preparing of wines. It seemed to be admitted that it is possible to entirely eliminate or at least to favorably and very appreciably modify the influence of the soil on grape musts. The process recommended is to sterilize the musts at 110° C during 10 minutes and after cooling to put in the chosen ferments. The taste of the alcohol of Cognac has been obtained by fermenting beet-sugar with a ferment derived from a Charentes must.

Mr. Krutwig does not concede the necessity of the salts of lime in the water intended to soak the barley for the purpose of malting. Experiments made with distilled lime, selenitic and other waters have proved that the quantity of phosphates dissolved is always the same in these different waters.

The following suggestion made in Section VI was reserved for the, general meeting: "That in all the countries represented at the Congress by their delegates, alcohol intended for the manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products be relieved from all customs and *octroi* duties."

Mr. Déhérain, president of Section VII, established that aeration is not the sole object of the working of soils, but also and above all the supply of water. A compact soil, in which there is still 20 % of the volume of air, only retains a few hundred parts of water as compared with the same soil worked up.

The composition and hence the value of superphosphates was the subject of an interesting discussion in which Messrs. Déhérain, Menozzi, Paterno, and Liberman took part. Mr. Menozzi believed that it would be better to estimate the superphosphates by the quantitative analysis of the phosphoric acid soluble in water. The result would be more care in the manufacture and the quantitative analysis would be more speedy and harmonious.

Mr. Déhérain related the history of the question of the fixative bacteria

of nitrogen. He indicated the result of the experiments at the school of Grignon and elsewhere and drew the following conclusions: "there is no reason to extend the agricultural employment of cultures of these bacteria, the effects obtained being in general insignificant or null."

Mr. Lézé, considering that in cream, supposed to be formed of equal globules of butter, each globule is surrounded by 12 other globules tangent to it, estimated that cream of maximum concentration should contain 75 % of butter and 25 % of milk.

Mr. Kühn stated that he secured the sterilization of milk on a large scale by the combined action of pressure and heat.

Milk, sterilized at 110°C, is cooled in the apparatus itself by means of a current of cold water and bottled aseptically with the aid of a special apparatus for the purpose.

Mr. Paterno, read a fine work on the sugar-producing vegetables: the maple for cold climates, the beet-root for the zone adjoining the 45th. parallel, the sugar cane for the tropics, and the sorghum which seems intended to fill up the gap between the 45th. parallel and the tropics.

The composition of sugar beets is extremely variable; it oscillates owing to different influences which are still undetermined.

In section VIII, Mr. Berger stated that the sterilization of water by means of the peroxyde of chlorine is perfect. This opinion was confirmed by several other members.

Mr. de Brevans submitted a work on the search for saccharine in food-stuffs.

Mr. Riche, directory of the *Laboratoire des expertises* announced that the Ministry of Trade and Industry was preparing a circular prohibiting the use of saccharine. This substance is already prohibited in Italy, Belgium and Roumania.

Mr. Halphen had studied the different processes employed in the analysis of oils, and discussed the reactions thus far proposed to charac-

terize cotton seed oil and sesame oil. He recommended the changes introduced by Mr. Millau which operate not on the oils themselves, but on their volatile acids.

Mr. Christomanos ascertained that during the freezing of water, there is elimination of organic impurities and microbes. Cloudy ice is always suspicious and should be rejected from alimentary use.

This observation by Mr. Christomanos confirms the conclusions of my report of 1899-1900 on the purity of natural ice.

Following upon a communication from Mr. Butureau on the presence of the higher alcohols in fermented drinks, Mr. Riche proposed the appointment of an international commission to study the processes of analysing alcohols and the interpretation of the results.

A very important communication was made to Section IX by Mr. Minovici on forgeries in writings and on photography in colors with a pose of 1-15 of a second.

This Section was unanimous in the expression of its admiration for the remarkable works of Messrs. Janssen, Marly, Lumière and Lippman.

Section X. Electro-chemistry, was the section whose sittings were the most interesting. At the opening, the president, Mr. Moissan, expressed all his reservations from the standpoint of the Wilson patent regarding the preparation of carbide of calcium. Mr. Wilson recalled that on the 12th. December, 1892, he announced the formation of the carbide by the electric arc and that the Wilson patent was only known in February, 1893.

Mr. Matthews reviewed the carbide industry in America. He mentioned the great works at Niagara, Sault Ste Marie and St. Catherine's and stated that the cost price of carbide varied with each establishment.

Mr. Besnard divided into five classes the different acetylene apparatus shown by 95 exhibitors in the Vincennes wing: portable apparatus; apparatus providing for the fall of water in the carbide; apparatus letting granulated or crushed carbide drop into water, and lastly apparatus for

using acetylene compressed or dissolved without pressure in acetone. These latter apparatus should—it seems—solve the problem of lighting railway cars. They contain 100 times their volume of acetylene. At equal weights, they give 20 times more light than electric storage batteries. They are absolutely without danger—a result quite recently attained.

Among the more recent discoveries in the range of chemistry may be mentioned the use of the powder of aluminum to obtain temperatures almost as high as the electric furnace.

Relying on the great affinity between aluminum and oxygen, Dr Goldschmidt, of Essen in Germany, works with the utmost ease and in a state of hitherto unknown purity the most refractory metals: chromium, titanium, vanadium or their alloys with iron. And what is more astonishing, the operation is performed quite simply in a crucible—which a workman may hold in his hand—by the combustion of a few ounces of powdered aluminum and different oxydes.

This process is applicable to the fusing and welding of ordinary metals: iron, steel, nickel. It is already used for welding the rails of tramways. This work, which called for a very cumbrous plant and a force of several horse-power, is now executed much more rapidly by a couple of men, who carry in their hands all that is needed for several weldings.

The Society of Electro-Chemistry had installed Dr Goldschmidt's aluminothermic crucibles in the neighborhood of the electric furnaces on the Champ de Mars.

The members of the Congress of Chemistry had the pleasure of attending two exceedingly interesting lectures given outside the hours of their regular sittings.

The first was by Mr. Gauthier on the combustible gases of the atmosphere, given in the chemical hall of the faculty of medicine.

The second was by Mr Moissan in the school of pharmacy on fluorine and electric furnaces.

I admired samples of liquefied fluorine, perfectly transparent, preserved in sealed glass tubes.

The liquefaction of this subtle and refractory gas seems to be easily effected at a temperature of -180° C., obtained by means of liquid air.

Before closing its labors, the Congress was invited to place on record recommendations for the establishment of schools of chemistry in all countries. Such schools already exist in Germany and at Nancy in France.

Here, in Canada, the teaching of industrial and analytical chemistry is scattered over a number of laboratories. We have no special laboratories.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris has recently opened a laboratory for chemical and bacteriological analyses, the organization of which seems to be perfect. Students are admitted from all countries. The criticism of methods of analysis and the degree of confidence deserved by each are taught.

Here are some of the studies included in the programme: bacteriological technique; study of water, beer, milk, butter, oils, canned goods, &c., &c

The detailed programme and the terms of admission to the laboratory can be procured by addressing the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

If an establishment for the study and practical work of chemistry, could be organized somewhere in Canada it is unquestionable that many young men would be only too happy to patronize it and to win an honorable and lucrative position for themselves in a career that is far from overcrowded.

C. P. CHOQUETTE.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MERIT COMPETITION FOR THE YEAR 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE F. G. M DÉCHÈNE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

Sir,

The undersigned have the honor to submit their report on the agricultural merit competition for the year 1901 in the region comprising the 22 southern counties of the province, with the request that you will be pleased to receive it favorably in keeping with the importance of the subject.

Very respectfully submitted.

ARSÈNE DENIS,
THOMAS DRYSDALE,
JOSEPH DELAND.

COMPETITION OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT 1901

COMPETITORS FOR THE GOLD MEDAL

LAUREATE	No.	NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF THE VISIT	POINTS AWARDED
Gold medal.	1	John Muir.....	Hinchinkbrooke, Huntingdon.....	July, 5.....	95.85
	2	Antoine Phaneuf.....	St-Antoine, Verchères.....	Aug., 15....	94.65
	3	Erastus P. Ball.....	Rock Island, Stanstead.....	" 1.....	94.60
	4	L. W. Davidson.....	Bethel, Ely Noth, Shefford.....	Sept., 2....	93.80
	5	Lt.-Col. A. H. Gilmour..	Stanbridge-East, Missisquoi.....	July, 26....	91.45
	6	John V. Corliss.....	Burnston, Missisquoi.....	Aug. 3.....	85.25

COMPETITION OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT 1901

COMPETITORS FOR THE SILVER MEDAL

NO.	NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF THE VISIT	POINTS AWARDED	V. G. M. silver medal	G. M. bronze medal	M. diploma
1	John Butler	Sweetsburg, Missisquoi	July, 27	91.35	1		
2	Herm. Archambault	St-Antoine, Verchères	Aug., 14	90.95	1		
3	Alex. Younie	Brysonville, Châteauguay	June, 29	89.13	1		
4	Robt. MacFarlane	Riverfield	July, 11	89.11	1		
5	Ls. Lavalée	St-Guillaume, Yamaska	Aug., 20	89.10	1		
6	Sam. Dumoulin	Ste-Edwidge, Compton	" 5	88.70	1		
7	Emile Roy	St-Pie, Bagot	" 26	88.25	1		
8	Will McDougall	Ormstown, Châteauguay	June, 28	88.17	1		
9	Elie Beaudry	St-Dominique, Bagot	Aug., 22	88.05	1		
10	Archib. Muir, jr.	Hinchinkbrooke, Huntingdon	July, 6	87.93	1		
11	Alphonse Dupré	Verchères, Verchères	Aug., 16	87.30	1		
12	John McDougall	Ormstown, Châteauguay	June, 28	87.15	1		
13	John Templeton	Hôwick, Châteauguay	July, 9	87.09	1		
14	Geo. W. Reburn	Massawippi, Stanstead	Sept., 5	87.05	1		
15	Holden & Vincent	St-Armand Centre, Missisquoi	July, 25	86.90	1		
16	Pierre Potvin	St-Ours, Richelieu	Aug., 13	86.80	1		
17	McNaughton Bros.	DeWitville, Huntingdon	July, 4	86.42	1		
18	Robert Roy	Ormstown, Châteauguay	" 8	86.32	1		
19	Jos. Théberge	N.-D. Richelieu Rouville	" 29	85.60	1		
20	Mark Davidson	Béthel, Ely., Shefford	Aug., 9	85.20	1		
21	J. W. Logan	Allan's Corner, Châteauguay	July, 2	85.20	1		
22	Eustache Roy	L'Acadie, St-Jean	" 15	85.15	1		
23	T. R. Harvey	Frelightsburg, Missisquoi	" 24	85.15	1		
24	Sifroy Fortin	St-Geo. Henryville, Iberville	" 18	85.10	1		
25	Edmond Trudeau	St-Basile, Chambly	Aug., 12	85.05	1		
26	Joseph Palardy	Ste-Théodosie, Verchères	" 15	85.05	1		
27	Joseph Désautels	St-Simon, Bagot	" 21	85.05	1		
28	André Rodier	St-Barnabé, St-Hyacinthe	" 24	85.05	1		
29	Alex. Cunningham	Allan's Corner, Châteauguay	July, 3	85.02	1		
30	Robert Anderson	North Georgetown, Châteauguay	" 9	85.00	1		
31	Lévi Toupin	L'Acadie, St-Jean	" 16	85.00	1		
32	Jonas Théberge	N.-D. Richelieu, Rouville	" 29	85.00	1		
33	Alphonse Provost	Farnham-East, Missisquoi	" 22	83.45		1	
34	Jos. Chayer	St-Stanislas de K. Beauharnois	June, 26	83.35		1	
35	J. A. Benoit	St-Grégoire, Iberville	July, 19	83.30		1	
36	J. L. Lemire	La Baie du Febvre, Yamaska	Aug., 27	83.05		1	
37	O. Demers	Ste-Martine, Châteauguay	July, 12	83.02		1	
38	H. U. Caron	St-Elphège, Yamaska	Aug., 28	82.85		1	
39	Arsène Biron	" "	" 30	82.60		1	
40	T. Bourdon	Ste-Philomène, Châteauguay	July, 13	82.55		1	
41	Arthur Lussier	Varennes, Verchères	Aug., 19	81.40		1	
42	Alexis Gagnon	St-Elphège, Yamaska	" 29	81.35		1	
43	John Murphy	Dalling Ely., Shefford	" 8	81.25		1	
44	Smith A. MacKay	North Hatley, Stanstead	Sept., 6	80.75		1	
45	James Greer	" "	" 4	80.05		1	
46	Louis Rocheleau	St-Pierre de Véron, Missisquoi	July, 23	80.01		1	
47	Edmond Robin	Valcourt, Shefford	Aug., 6	79.65		1	
48	John Curtis	Stanstead, Stanstead	" 2	78.60		1	
49	Frs. Laframboise	St-Stanislas de K., Beauharnois	June, 26	78.50		1	
50	Calvin Chs Manning	Magog, Stanstead	July, 31	77.85		1	
51	Jos. Bissonnette	Valcourt, Shefford	Aug., 9	76.70		1	
52	Louis Bessette	Marieville, Rouville	July, 20	76.62		1	
53	Jos. Phaneuf	Valcourt, Shefford	Aug., 7	75.20		1	
54	Thos. Joyal	St-David, Yamaska	" 31	75.10		1	
55	Louis Nadeau	St-Athanase, Iberville	July, 17	75.05		1	
56	G. Massue	Varennes, Verchères	Aug., 17	75.00		1	
57	Adolphe Girouard	St-Barnabé, St-Hyacinthe	" 23	68.70			1
58	J. Nelson Cushing	Dixville, Stanstead	Sept., 3	67.35			1

The region which we were called upon to visit this year is beyond question the most important and the most interesting from every point of view. It is the finest, as well as the richest, agricultural section of the of the province, seeing that it comprises that incomparable triangular plain, the fertility of which is only equalled by the rich prairies of the West and which extends from the St. Lawrence to the mountains in the South and West – a region embracing the most remarkable area of land in point of agricultural wealth, natural beauty and landscape charm. It is also the region which presents the greatest variety of soils and crops : cool sandy soils, sandy-clayey-calcareous soils, warm and dry silicious soils, beautifully level lands of alluvial clay, heavy lands dotted with calcareous swells, lands free from stones and extremely rocky lands, grain and hay lands, vegetable and fruit lands, pasture lands ; mixed crops with natural or permanent pastures outside of the rotation, crops on the semi-pastoral system or on a fodder-basis, with the feeding of dairy or beef cattle according to circumstances ; consumption of the fodders and grains on the farm and sale of the animal products as basis of the system ; extensive farming with the raising of hay for the market as its basis ; cultivation of orchards, small fruits, embellishment of the property and development of local natural advantages.

We shall have to note, in the case of each county visited, the particulars of the soils, crops and other circumstances, at least as far as the actual competitors are concerned.

The twenty-two counties forming this immense and magnificent section of our province were not all represented in the competition. For instance, the counties of Napierville, Laprairie, Brome, Sherbrooke, Richmond and Drummond had not a single competitor and several other counties were not sufficiently represented. The counties, which were best, as well as most largely, represented were : Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Stanstead, Shefford, Yamaska and Verchères.

We visited 64 farms, 6 of which were competing for the gold medal and 58 for the silver medal. The 64 competitors were distributed between the counties as follows :

3 in Huntingdon, the laureate of the gold medal and two silver medals ; 2 in Beauharnois, 2 bronze medals ; 11 in Chateauguay, 9 silver and 2 bronze medals ; 2 in St. John's, 2 silver medals ; 3 in Iberville, 1 silver and 2 bronze medals ; 8 in Stanstead, 2 competitors for the gold medal, 1 silver and 4 bronze medals and 1 diploma ; 1 in Compton, 1 silver medal ; 6 in Shefford, 1 competitor for the gold medal, 1 silver and 4 bronze medals ; 3 in Rouville, 2 silver and 1 bronze medals ; 1 in Chambly, 1 silver medal ; 3 in Bagot, 3 silver medals ; 2 in St. Hyacinthe, 1 silver and 1 bronze medal ; 6 in Verchères, 1 competitor for the gold medal, 3 silver and 2 bronze medals ; 6 in Yamaska, 1 silver and 5 bronze medals.

It should be noted that this competition seems to take no account of several rich and prosperous counties, where the progress of agriculture, calls for public mention, and at the same time gives insufficient prominence to the development and the agricultural success of certain other counties, where the competitors do not—to say the least—appear to represent all the agricultural possibilities of their region. As regards these counties, the object of the present competition has not been perfectly realized, namely, to direct attention as models to the best cultivated farms and to reward the true merit of courageous, industrious and enlightened men, who have improved and beautified their farms and who, by intelligent and rational tillage of the soil, have extricated themselves from the old routine ruts and have made for themselves a happy and prosperous living, besides assuring the future of their families and their attachment to the soil.

We would respectfully remark that the obligation in which the Agricultural Merit competitors are placed of going through the formality of like competitions by the Agricultural Societies tends to keep off a large number of important, if not the best, competitors.

The kindness of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture in placing an artist at the disposal of the Commission has enabled us to illustrate the present report with a number of pictures, which will give it more interest and practical utility. However, as the season was advanced and already becoming bad, when the artist, accompanied by the secretary of the Commission, began his work, it was impossible for him to visit all

the competitors or to take good views on all the farms that he could visit; so that if there be some of the competitors, who appear to be overlooked in the matter of the illustrations which concern them, they should not for that reason consider their merit lessened or ignored. These illustrations are more to instruct and interest the public than to gratify the vanity of competitors, to puff up their individual merit or to advertise them. In the same sense the competitors whom the pictures concern cannot regard themselves as superior to those whom we have not been able to favor in the same way. The large tabular statement of the competition attests and gives with the points in detail the real degree of merit.

Among the 64 competitors reported, we have had the satisfaction of meeting four valiant settlers, the owners of fine farms, which they had hewn out of the virgin forest and completely improved. Among them is the venerable laureate of the gold medal. In order to bring these more particularly to the notice of their fellow citizens and to hold them up as examples to all young settlers, we have deemed it useful to reproduce the portraits of some of them at the head of their special reports (1).

We propose to proceed in this report by order of counties from south to north and generally by order of visit in the county and not by order of merit. The tables at the head of this report are by order of points or of merit.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

This county comprises two very distinct regions in point of soil and agricultural resources. The southerly zone, skirting the American boundary line, is high, sandy and very rocky in places. This region is better adapted to the growth of grasses, potatoes, Indian corn and fruits and to the production of maple sugar and good quality timber for carriage-making. The northern part, which comprises the valley of the Chateau guay river, nearly the whole of the townships of Hinchinbrooke and the township of Godmanchester, is of clay formation and dotted with small

(1). NOTE.— Messrs Dumoulin and Murphy did not transmit their photographs in time for insertion over their respective reports.

limestone hills covered with maples and other hard wood trees and surrounded by fine level lands, which give to the country a smiling and diversified aspect that delights the eye and bespeaks its richness.

The abundance of the national tree, the orchards, the numerous and handsome herds of cattle, the many coquettish and comfortable buildings embellished by fine trees, which give from a distance to some farms the appearance of charming little villages, and the extensive development and prosperity of the dairy industry, proclaim that we are in an advanced country, whose industrious inhabitants understand how to turn to profitable account the natural wealth of this fine part of the county. The same may be said of the portion of the county of Chateauguay, which extends from the eastern boundary of the county of Huntingdon to Howick, in the valley of the Chateauguay river, where reside the competitors to whom reference will be made further on.

The three competitors of the county of Huntingdon reside in the best region of that county, on the Chateauguay river. They are Messrs John Muir and Archibald Muir, in Hinchinbrooke, a few miles to the north east of Huntingdon and McNaughton Brothers, of DeWitville. All three are descendants of distinguished farmers and worthy representatives of the good farming of the county.

The town of Huntingdon, inhabited by an industrious population almost exclusively English-speaking, is a flourishing little town agreeably built on the Chateauguay river, which presents at that point several good water powers. It is the chief market for the products of our three competitors.

MR. JOHN MUIR (95.85 pts.) Laureate of the gold medal, V.G. E.M.

It is a pleasure to us, to begin this report with a few words about the history and success of a good old settler of the first half of the last century, who had to cut down the forest in order to erect the solid and comfortable house in which he dwells at present and who, during the whole course of his long life, has worked with vigor, courage, intelli-

gence and success to create for himself a beautiful little property and to assure the welfare of his family, as well as rest for his declining years. It is for his labors and his success as a whole that in this competition we have not hesitated to award to him the palm of victory over the other competitors, with the title of Very Great Exceptional Merit, which wins for him the honor and pleasure of wearing the gold medal as the reward of his genuine merit and agricultural talents.

Mr. John Muir, whose portrait ornaments the frontispiece of this report, is a big, stalwart veteran of 86 years, with an erect and strongly built frame, who still takes part in the farm work. He is one of those hardy sons of old Scotia, from which at the age of 12 years he emigrated with his father in 1827, to grow up and prosper on the banks, still wild at that period, but full of promise, of the winding Châteauguay, on the spot where the author of his days breathed his last and where his own long and laborious career as a pioneer settler has been spent. He married in 1844 and his father gave him the lot adjoining his own, which he has cleared and built upon, improved in every way and transformed into an excellent, handsome, clean, coquettish and productive farm. When he took possession of his lot (Nos. 9-10 of the 4th range of Hinchinbrooke) there were only a few acres cleared near the present road. He made a careful inspection of it by traversing it in all directions, selected as the site for his house a small hillock composed of fine limestone, fixed the site also of his farm buildings, and staked out the position of the avenue and the division fences between each field, the whole according to a well conceived plan of rotation, which he had matured in his own mind. He then applied the axe to the bush, commencing at the spot occupied by the house, which he at once built in 1851, with stone extracted on the ground and lime made from the same stone burnt with the wood cut from the same place: a fine example of the economic utilization of building materials which are too often in the settler's way.

From the start, Mr. Muir proved himself to be a model settler and farmer, doing nothing without a preconceived and well digested plan and thus losing no valuable time in wrong directions.

Later on he added to his dwelling house the fine dependencies now connected with it (see fig 3 and 5) and then began the first field, which he divided off from the rest by a good permanent fence, and so on in the

case of his other works of cultivation and improvement : buildings, ditches, trenches, drainage, roads, stoning, &c. Each work finished according to his plan had never to be begun over again. A stone once removed from a field was put in a suitable place and had never to be handled again. When later on Mr. Muir set about planting orchards around his dwelling, he gave to his farm the name of " Apple Hill Farm."

When he was clearing his land, Mr. Muir had to contend not only with the giant trees of the forest, but also with the wild beasts, especially wolves which were then numerous and which devoured in one day twelve of his sheep. The fierce brutes were so hungry that one of them, more voracious than the others, was actually killed on the body of its victim by blows from a stick

Mr. Muir's farm has a total superficies of only 90 acres (v. figure 2) 70 of which are in ploughed fields, 2 in roads and permanent pasture, 15 in standing timber (sugary), 1 in buildings and yards and 2 in orchards,

Mr. Muir did not take long years to improve these 75 acres of land, which are to day in a perfect state of tillage and improvement, well stoned, well drained and well cultivated, but it is also said that he was no child at the work of land clearing. Some of his fellow countrymen and neighbors, slightly jealous or malicious, perhaps, say that " he worked like a team of oxen ". Certainly, he must have worked hard and well and the work does not seem to have shortened his days, which are flowing on joyously in peace and ease amid the respect of his children, while still holding command over his property like a king over his kingdom, and while nearly all of his compeers of the same generation have passed into the grave.

Mr Muir has been admirably seconded in his labors by his devoted son, Mr Archibald Muir, Sr, who is also the overseer of the farm and the present executor of the principal works of cultivation and improvement.

SOME DETAILS OF THE FARM

The soil of the farm is clay and sandy clay of good quality. The few small hills on it are alluvial accumulations of limestones, so that the land at the foot of these hills is necessarily of good composition and great fertility. But there was also a good deal of stones on the surface of the other parts of the farm. Mr Muir claims to have removed about 6000 loads of stones, which he utilized in the erection of his house as already stated, for the foundations and basements of his other buildings, for culverts, drains, embankments of his avenue, footpaths in his yards, filling up holes &c., &c.

All the drainage works have been well executed ; 15 acres of tile and stone drains carry off the water from the foot of the hills and other spots where there are springs. The Chateauguay river directly receives the water of the lower or north part of the farm and a discharge, 5 feet in width, (V. fig. 2) receives the waters of the southern part above the building. The hillocks and undulations of the soil and the earth thrown out of the ditches have been levelled off and the earth conveyed to the low grounds so as to give a level surface to the fields and to allow of the making of straight, regular furrows at right angles to the draining or line ditches. The tillage work is also well done. The depth of the ploughing varies from 5 to 8 inches according to the crops : the third ploughing of the rotation is made as deeply as possible wherever the subsoil is of good quality.

Selection of Seeds — Like all good farmers who do everything with proper calculation, Mr. Muir selects his seeds in the fields themselves at harvest time by leaving the better parts to ripen more perfectly, putting them and threshing them apart in the barn and, after winnowing and cleaning them, preserving them properly in the loft until wanted for another season.

Manure.—Mr. Muir employs enough of litter to absorb the liquid manure of his stables and piles the manure in a heap in his yard to be afterwards carted to the field where it is to be used. He keeps it there in a large heap well trampled down till the end of the summer when it is spread out and buried by a light ploughing. The part, which is not set apart for a hoed crop, is ploughed again thoroughly at the end of autumn to be ready for sowing in the early spring. Mr. Muir occasionally manures

some of the pastures, in summer, when his stable manure is sufficiently rotted and free from bad seeds.

For hoed crops, he manures the land and ploughs it in the fall, carefully working the soil, when dry, to lessen the growth of weeds and to mellow the ground more perfectly. He constantly keeps the soil clean and mellow by frequently using the cultivator and the horse hoe until the quickened growth of the plants is such that those implements cannot be run between the rows without damaging the crop.

Orchards and Garden.—Mr. Muir applies about a cart load of stable manure every year to each of four big apple trees and burns all the branches derived from the pruning of the trees.

Rotation—The following is the rotation which Mr. Muir claims to follow and which, as a matter of fact, appears to be really followed :

1st year : On fallow ploughed in the fall, oats or a mixture of oats, barley and peas in the proportion of 5 of oats, 2 of barley and $\frac{1}{2}$ of peas. This mixture, says Mr. Muir, assures a better crop and better food for the cattle.

2nd year : Hoed crops manured the previous year on part of the field, manure buried by a light ploughing, and oats and barley on the other part manured as in the other case, but receiving a second deep ploughing at the end of autumn.

3rd year : Cereals, wheat after hoed crops, with a seeding of timothy and clover.

4th and 5th years : Meadow.

6th year : Pasture. Sometimes, a cutting of the green hay is taken off before letting the animals in.

7th and 8th years : Pasture.

All the fodders are consumed on the farm. This system seemed good to us. The division of the land comprises eight fields (v. fig. 2) but the field *a* (below the hill) together with a 12 acre piece of leased land may

be regarded as out of the rotation and utilizable especially as pastures. Then field *e* is divided at need into two by a temporary and portable fence like the one between the fields *f* and *g* and thus the main body of the farm comprises eight divisions or soles differing little in dimensions and being in keeping with the rotation aforesaid.

The fences, which are in good order and well kept, are, however, not all first class and most of the gates are on hinges, painted, and opening on rollers.

In general, the crops were clean, although the Commission noted some weeds along the fences or ditches.

Buildings.—The dwelling house, already mentioned, although inferior to others in some respects, is considered first class for a farmer. It is supplied with modern improvements and a summer kitchen with woodshed attached, besides being well furnished and well kept. There is a stone cistern in the cellars, which are entered both from outside and from the kitchen. In the latter, there is a Fairbanks scale, two handy flourbins, three cheese presses, utensils of great utility to a competitor (For dimensions and location, see fig. 3 and reference).

All the buildings are well covered with good shingles and kept in perfect order, as are also the implements. There is a place for every thing and every thing in its place (see the illustrations and references).

Book-Keeping.—Mr Muir keeps a record of his work. All his farming operations are entered, using for the purpose a blank of the Robert Sellar Almanac. The details of the cash receipts and expenses are entered in a blotter, and are carried monthly to the ledger.

He also keeps a record of the services and births, &c., a book of current accounts, the accounts of his employees, &c.

The following is a statement of his accounts of last year :

 RECEIPTS

Proceeds of sales, dates omitted :

4 calves.....	\$ 29 50
3 milch cows \$40, 50, 55.....	145 00
2 beef cows \$40, 41.....	81 00
5 lambs for breeding purposes.....	26 00
Pigs.....	78 00
Wool.....	13 00
Eggs.....	15 00
10 gallons maple syrup.....	8 50
Apples.....	30 00
Bull, (service) potatoes, turnips &c.....	80 00
3 sheep for slaughter.....	20 00
665 lbs butter.....	124 64
Return from 46,543 lbs. of milk the product of 12 cows, from the cheese factory.....	377 00
Total.....	\$1027 14

EXPENSES

Labor.....	\$ 120 00
Blacksmith's bill.....	12 00
Purchase of a ram.....	10 00
Service of a boar.....	2 00
	<u>144 00</u>
Clover and carrot seed.....	8 00
Seed Indian Corn.....	4 00
10 bags salt.....	5 00
Municipal taxes.....	18 00
	<u>35 00</u>
Threshing grain.....	16 00
Linseed oil and nails.....	8 00
Repairing harness.....	2 00
	<u>26 00</u>
	<u>205 00</u>

Rental of 12 acres land.....	20 00	
Rental of sheep pasture.....	12 00	
		32 00
Grand total.....		237 00
Profit.....		790 14
Total.....		\$1027 14

MINERAL FERTILIZERS

Mr. Muir used 100 lbs of Thomas' pulverized phosphatic scorice on a strip of Indian corn, which last year had produced a crop of cereals. This year the clover covering the ground will yield over 300 bundles to the acre.

Mr. Muir collects and carefully keeps his wood ashes in a small stone building to use them on his vegetables. He also makes lime which he spreads on his land along the river bank. In addition, he makes composts with the refuse of the farm, one pile of which noted by us was 6' x 10'.

STOCK

Twelve cows, three yearling heifers, five calves, all of the Ayrshire breed, pure and grade, and of good quality.

Ten good pigs, 4 of them No. 1 Chester Whites, 1 Berkshire and 5 grades. The Berkshires are preferred by Mr. Muir; a hog of the latter breed weighed 585 lbs at one year and a few months.

Sheep.—Fifteen good thoroughbred Leicesters.

Horses.—Two good Clydes, just enough for the requirements of the farm.

All the animals are well kept and in good condition.

Hog keeping and feeding.—The piggery of 30 x 16 is comfortable and handy enough. The pigs have access in summer to a yard and a part of

the orchard, where they find shade and coolness, tender grass and fallen apples which they devour to the advantage of the proprietor.

The feed to the age of two months consists of skimmed milk and meal, then, of whey and ground feed composed of a mixture of peas, oats and barley, and in the fall, for fattening, of Swedish turnips and small potatoes, boiled, mashed and mixed with ground grain.

Diet of the Cows.—As soon as they are stabled in the fall, clover hay and fodder corn twice a day, with about four lbs of ground grain while they yield milk. In January, the cows, which are to calve in the spring, are allowed to run dry and they are given every day as their last feed straw with a bucketful of turnips during two months and a half and three weeks before calving ground peas, oats and barley are added.

Diet of the Sheep.—Two feeds of clover and one of maslin per day or, in lieu of the latter fodder, a little carrots and turnips with a pint of oats per head.

The state of the crops was good and, as we have nothing specially remarkable to note in the connection, we refer to the table of points for the details. We should mention, however, to the eulogium of the competitor, a piece of remarkably fine wheat (1)

Let us further add: The orchard contains about 150 large apple trees, several of which are of wild stock. The foot of the trees is coated with a ring of sulphur for several inches in height to drive away or poison the insects which attempt to ascend the trunks.

The fruit garden contains six handsome Concord grape vines with a good exposure and some fifty currant and gooseberry bushes. In the fall, the vines are laid down on the soil and covered with straw and boards.

As the figures and the references subjoined are sufficiently self-explanatory, we shall say nothing further to confirm the merit of the

(1) According to a report published by the *Gleaner* of Huntingdon, this piece of wheat yielded 32 bushels to the acre.

venerable laureate to whom we cordially wish a long and happy enjoyment of the fruits of his good works and of the respectful esteem of his family and friends.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 1. (Plate 1).

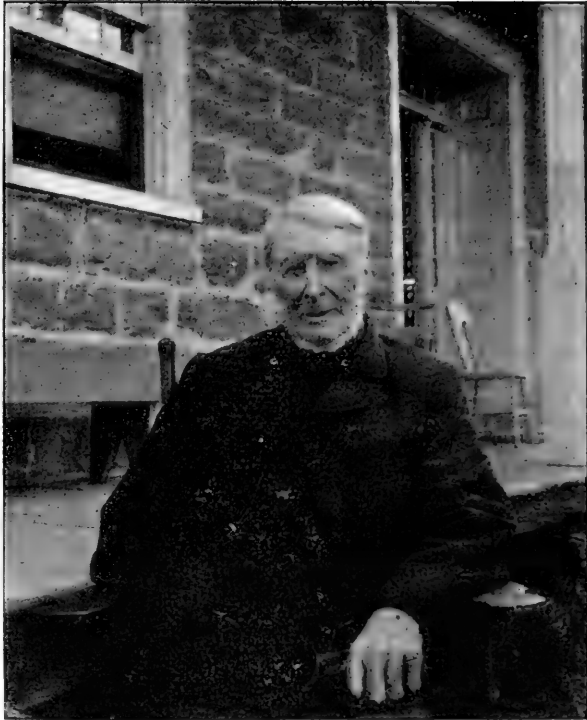
Portrait of Mr John Muir, Laureate of the Gold Medal, aged 86 years, seated before his house "Apple Hill Farm," lots Nos 9 and 10, fourth range of Hinchinbrooke, County of Huntingdon.

Fig. 2.

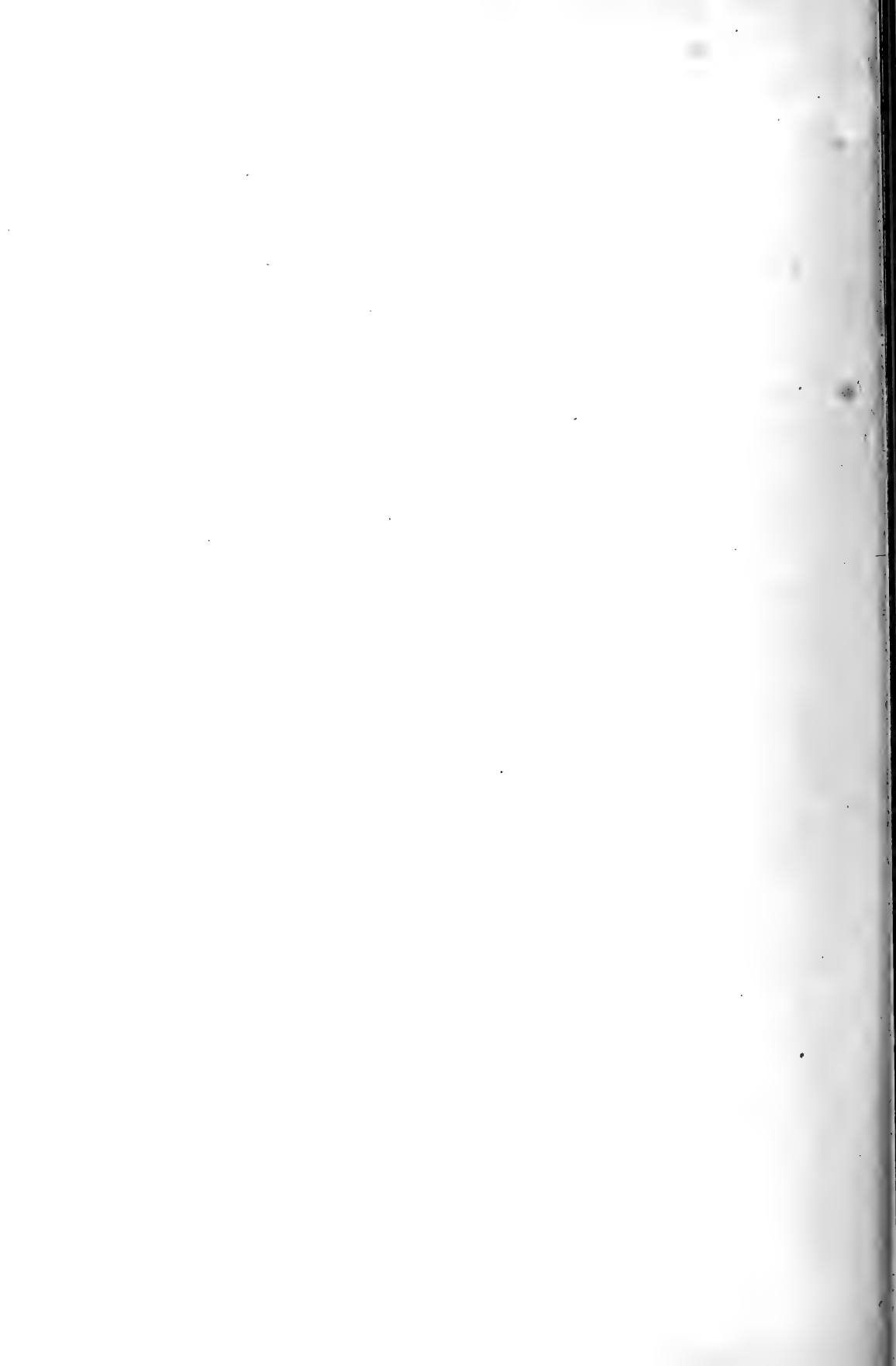
General plan of "Apple Hill Farm," Mr John Muir's property :

- (a) Pasture, 8 acres ;
- (b) Pasture, 8 acres, enclosing a small rocky hill covered with trees and a stone drain of two acres in length ;
- (c) 10 acres ;
 - 1 Barley, 4 acres ;
 - 2 Wheat, 3 acres ;
 - 3 Meadow, 3 acres ;
- (d) Meadow, 2 acres ;
- (e) Meadow, 14 acres ;
- (f) Pasture, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres ;
- (g) $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres.—Buckwheat : $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Fodder Indian corn : $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; Potatoes : $\frac{3}{4}$ acre ; Roots and different vegetables, turnips, beans &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre ; Oats : $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre.
- (h) Pasture, 6 acres.
- (i) Mixture of grains, 6 acres.
- (k) Maple grove, 14 acres ; 400 spouts, 1 sugar house and an evaporator,—on a limestone hill overlooking the rest of the farm and containing a good many hickory and butter-nut trees.

Shade trees, partly oaks.



MR. JOHN MUIR
Winner of gold medal.



- (l) Embankment of dry stone, with drainage to reduce the steep slope of the hill on the road;
- (mm) Culverts of cut stone, over the drains of the avenue near the gates. These everlasting culverts number twelve on the farm and are made of large stones solidly and durably laid ;
- (n) Main discharging drain.
- (oo) Orchards, lawn, yard, buildings.
- (p) Avenue 25 feet wide running from one extremity to the other of the land, well levelled and rounded off, with a good drain on each side.
- (qq) Public roads.
- (rr) Drains intercepting the water from the hill and conducting it into open lateral ditches and into a collecting drain under the embankment of the avenue.

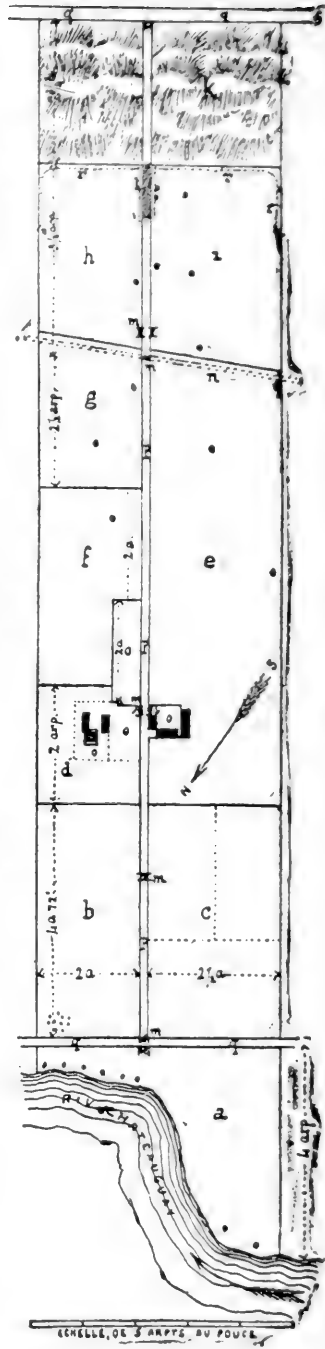


Fig. 2.

There are about 800 yards of drains on the farm.

Fig. 3.

Plan of the surroundings of the farm buildings, showing their relative positions, the avenue, orchards, gardens, lawn, yards, etc. ; the points (.) indicate the forest and ornamental trees, and the shaded parts the paved footpaths, laid with large limestone flags, from the dwelling house to the buildings and all around in front of the latter ; no wooden shoes (*sabots*) are ever needed to go to the barn.

- (a) Dwelling house, main block ;
- (b) Kitchen, wash house and wood shed ;
- (c) Carriage, implement and grain sheds ; workshop and store ;
- (d) Water-closets covered with ivy for coolness ;
- (e) Ash house to hold the stove and other ashes ;

(f) Piggery :

(g) Road from the house yard to the farm yard ;

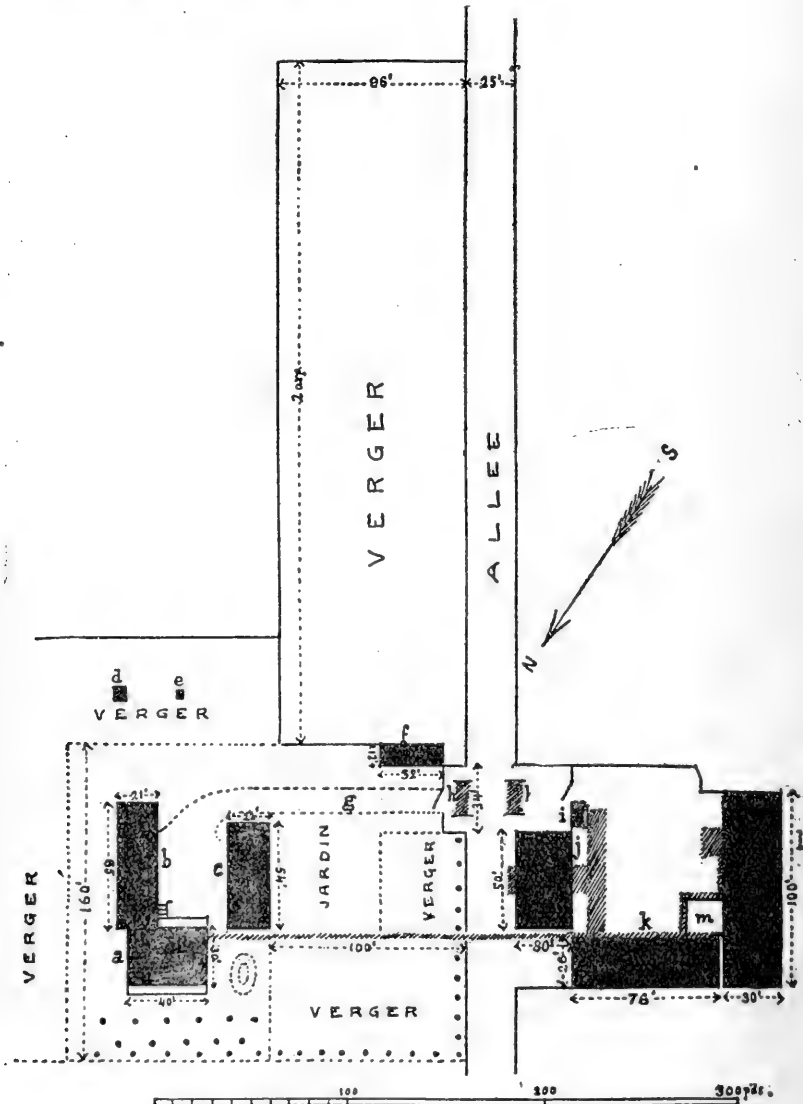


Fig. 3 (For explanations see page 227)

(h) Flag-stone culverts along the sides of the avenue ;

(i) Small building containing a suction pump and used to put the milk cans under shelter, and with a trough alongside to water the animals ;



Fig. 4. Miss M. Muir and her spinning-wheel.



Fig. 5. View of the Muir farm.



Fig. 7. Ayrshire bull and cows.

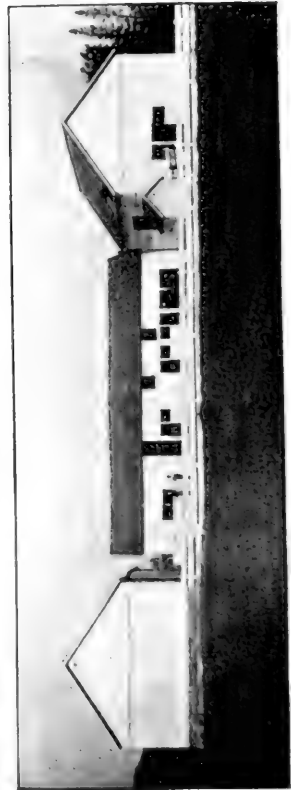
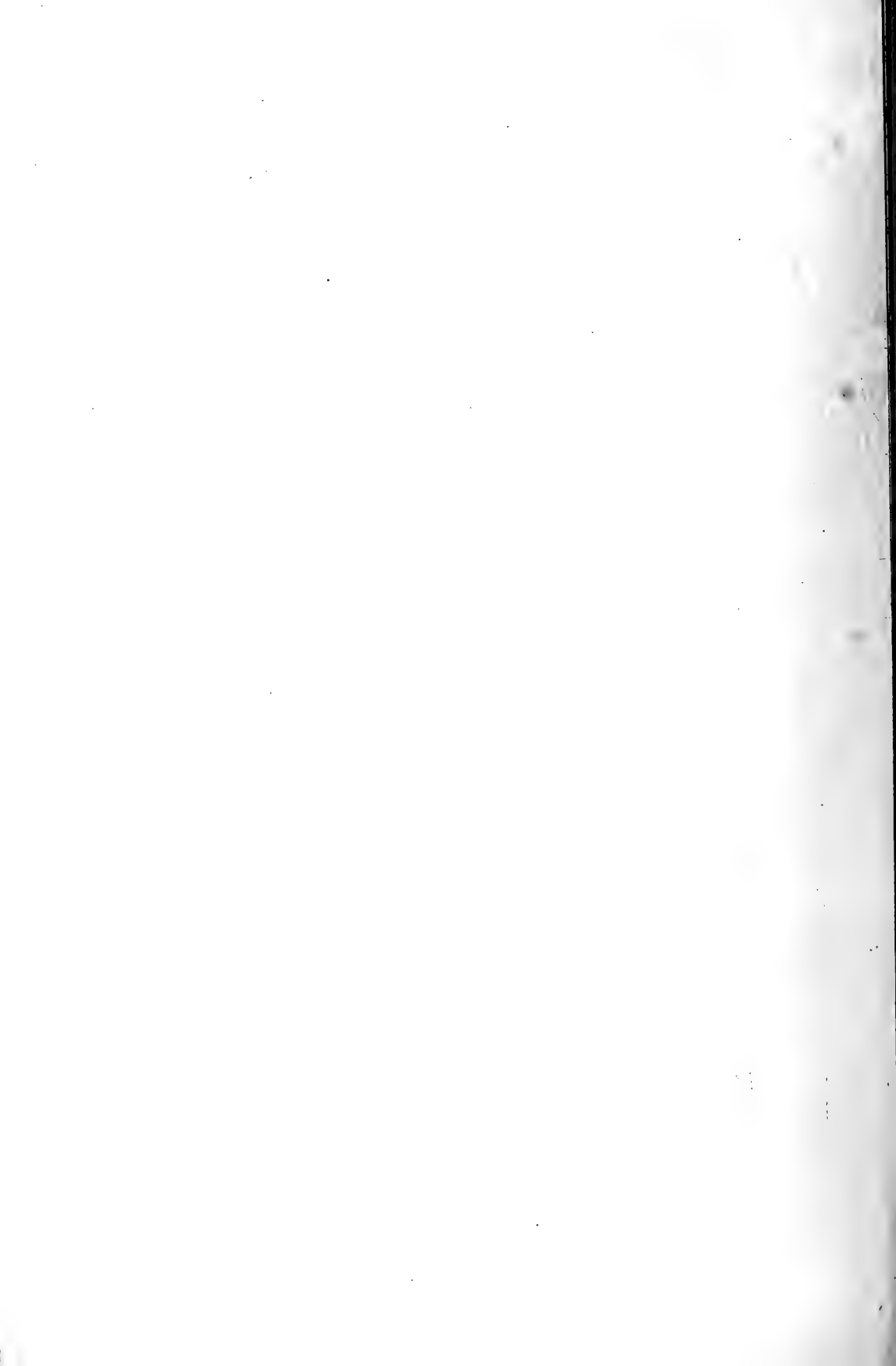


Fig. 6. Barns and stables.



- (j) Barn, loft, and shed ;
- (k) Horse stable, cow stable, threshing floors, and sheepfold ;
- (l) Barn with two threshing floors and a stable for the calves in the middle ;
- (m) Small sheep yard.

Fig. 4 (Plate 1).

Miss Maggie Muir, working the antique spinning wheel, which was not disdained even by Scotland's queens in the days of old, and spinning the wool from the fine Leicester sheep on her father's farm to convert it into carpets, quilts, stuffs and good mittens which carry

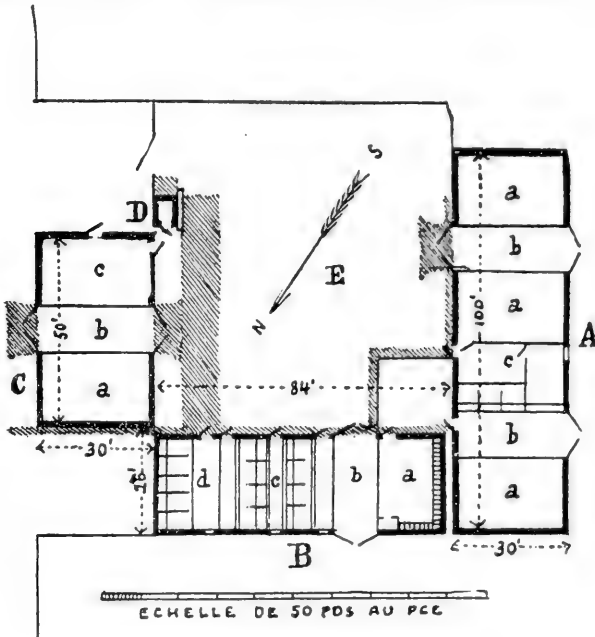


Fig. 7. (For explanations see page 230)

off the first prizes at the exhibitions and proclaim her skill. She holds 8 first prizes for carpets and as many more for mittens.

Quærsivit lanam et linum et operata est concilio manuum suarum.

"She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands,"

(Prov. XXXI—13).

Fig. 5 (Plate 1).

View of the orchards, ornamental trees around the dwelling-house and dependencies, barns and stables and a group of Ayrshire calves taken from a height on the east side.

Fig. 6 (Plate 1).

View of the farm-buildings, and the yard, taken from the south eastern face, showing on the right, to the north, a corner of the orchard and flower garden.

Fig. 7.

Ground plan of the farm buildings :

A Lateral barn to the west.

- (aa) Fodders ;
- (bb) Threshing floors ;
- (c) Calves' stable ;

B (k fig. 3) Stock stables ;

- (a) Sheep-fold ;
- (b) Threshing floor ;
- (c) Cow stable ;
- (d) Horse stable ;

C Lateral barn to the east (j. fig. 3) ;

- (a) Fodder ;
- (b) Mow ;
- (c) Shed and loft ;

D Pump building used to cold and shelter the milk ;

E Yard surrounded and supplied with footpaths paved with flag stones indicated by shading.

MR. ARCHIBALD MUIR, JR. (87.93 pts, silver medal).

Mr. Archibald Muir, Jr., is the nephew and neighbor of Mr. John Muir to the west, which is tantamount to saying that he comes from good stock. He is educated and knows how to farm well and further to compete in other fields as well as in those which he turns up with his plough.

He farms 200 acres of land, of which 152 are of good ^(4 sq.) arable soil, 21 in natural pasture, 26 in bush and 1 in orchard, etc.

The details of his farming presents nothing superior to that of other competitors to warrant special noting. Mr. Muir follows a mixed system of fodder and stock raising. He keeps good herds of Durham-Ayrshire cows, Leicester sheep and Yorkshire pigs.

Number of animals.—Five working horses and several colts of good quality.

Nineteen milk cows, six heifers, six young oxen, six calves, one bull seven or eight Leicester ewes and ewe lambs, twelve Yorkshire pigs.

Mr. Muir's stock of cows is not thoroughbred; he attaches more importance to the value of the family and the lineage than to the purity of the breed. He raises only heifers dropped by good cows, whose mothers themselves were good and begotten by bulls from good milkers and having Durham blood especially, in order that his cows may have greater size and yield larger prices when he is obliged to get rid of them by selling them either to the milkmen or to the butchers. Several other competitors, in Châteauguay and elsewhere are of the same mind as he is. The Commission cannot deny the principle enunciated by Mr. Muir, but is it not still more certain in the case of the pure breeds than the grades?

The competitor's sales for last year according to the figures mentioned in his application, amounted to the sum of \$1,448.51.

His milk delivered at the factory brought him in \$553.51 and the product of his other sales was \$895.00, making in all \$1,448.51.

The rotation would appear to be the following :

1st year : Oats or peas or hoed crops at need on a part of the division.

2nd year : Wheat, barley or oats.

3rd and 4th years : Meadows.

5th, 6th and 7th years : Pastures.

The stable manure is applied as a dressing to the first year's pasture

and to the hoed crops. The sugary contains 600 trees and is supplied with an improved evaporator.

Mr Muir has made a few hundred yards of drainage and maintains that the draining of the soil is "the fundamental principle of good farming." He therefore does not drain his land without a rational object.

The amiable members of his household always excepted, the greatest object of interest for the visitor to Mr Muir's is his splendid barn in the modern style, to the construction of which in all its details he himself attended both as architect and practical workman. The subjoined figures and references show the details with sufficient clearness to obviate the necessity of any written description. It may, however, be said that it is a model barn and Mr Muir deserves to be congratulated on his magnificent building. He proposes to erect new horse stables and other buildings within the next few years.

Mr. Archibald Muir's dwelling house very much resembles his uncle's; they are two sister buildings, just as the two builders were brothers.

Mr. Muir appreciates his position as a farmer and the value of his land and district. He recognizes his great debt to his grand-father in coming to settle in this part of the Canadian forest for the welfare and happiness of his descendants. Mr. Muir had no difficulty in winning the number of points, which constitute such a striking proof of his merit.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 8. (Plate 2)

Front of the barn and stable of Mr Archibald Muir, showing the entrances, the gang-way in stone and earth, with the large doors, as well as those of the cow-stables in the middle and the doors at each end of the stables below.

Fig. 9 (Plate 2)

View of the interior of the cow-stables, showing the double stalls, the feeding wickets



Fig. 8. A. Muir's farm. Barn and stable.

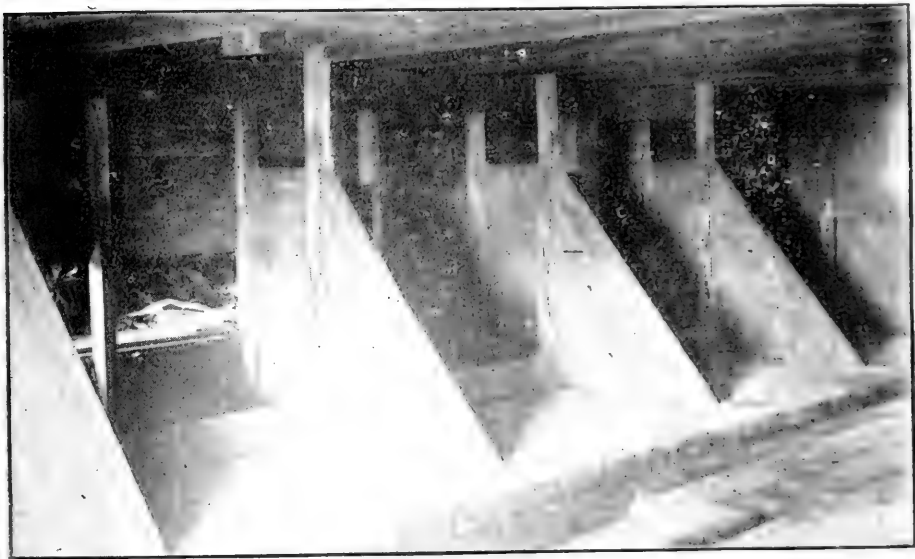
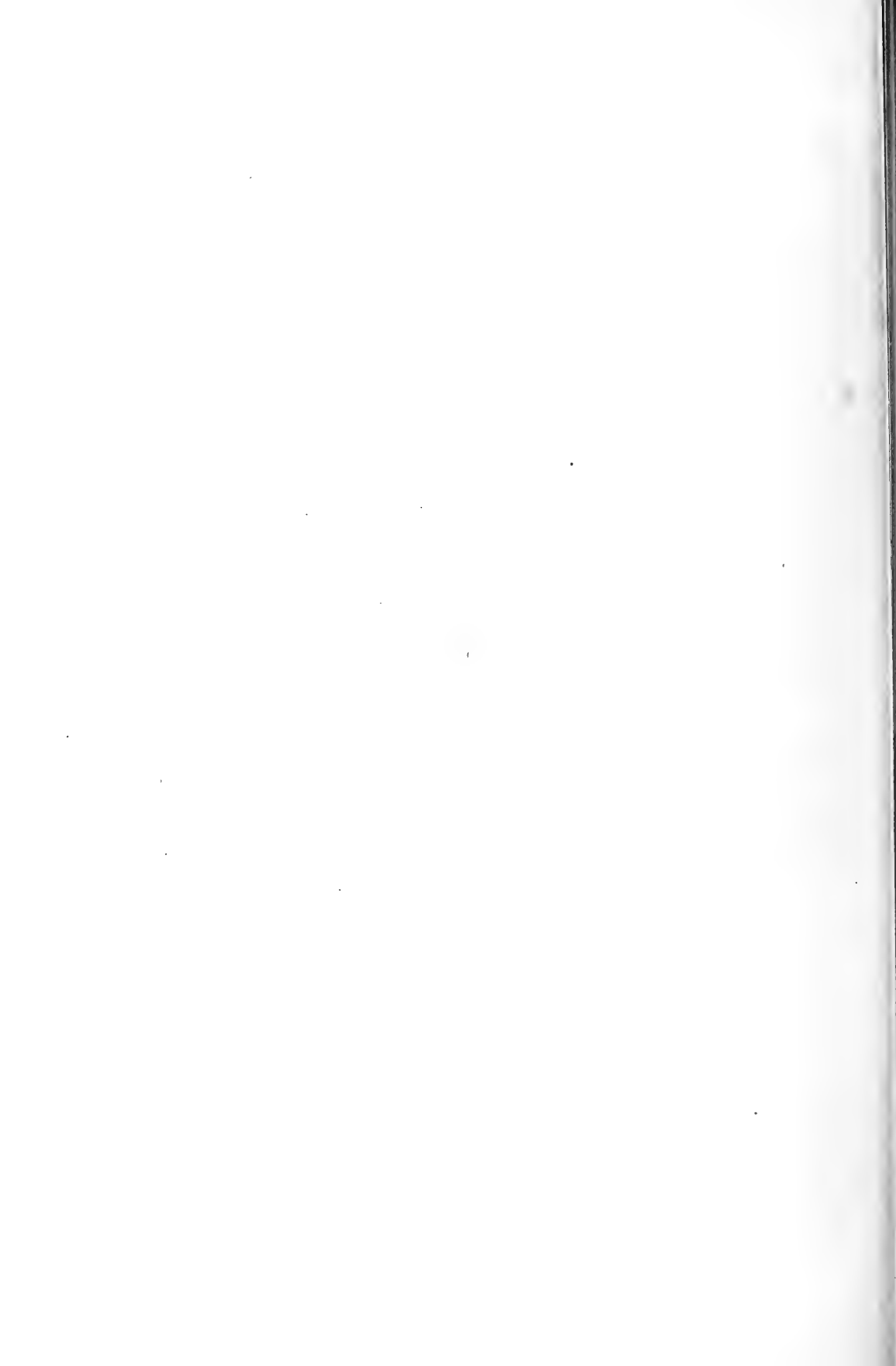


Fig. 9. A. Muir's farm.—Interior of stable.



Fig. 14. McNaughton's farm.—Barns and stables.



opening from the threshing floor and an open trap to let the manure drop into the cellar beneath. (V. *b* fig. 12).

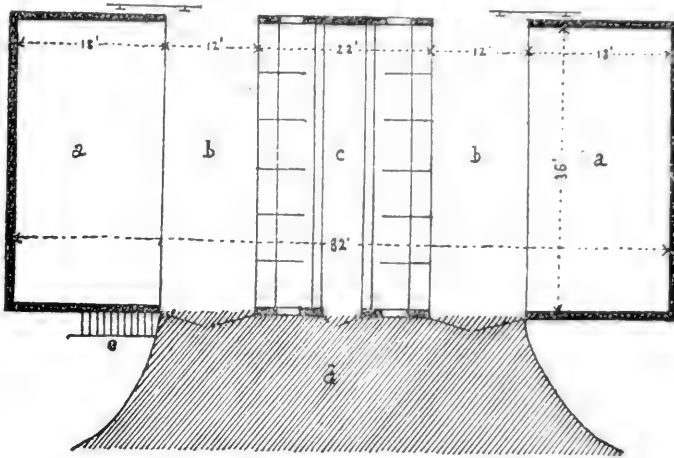


Fig. 10.

Ground plan of the above mentioned barn and stable, showing also the dimensions.

- (aa) Grains and fodders ;
- (bb) Threshing floor ;
- (c) Stable ;
- (d) Gangway ;
- (e) Outside stairway ;

Fig. 11.

Section of a stall in the above stable, showing.

- (a) The feeding wicket opening above the manger and into the threshing floors and kept open in a sloping position by a small chain when distributing the fodder or at any other time during the summer for airing purposes ;
- (b) The iron hasp ;
- (c and d) The drain from the manure trap.

Fig. 12.

Basement of the above combined barn and stable, separated into three divisions by good stone walls.

- (aa) Stables for loose fattening or other animals ;
- (b) Manure cellar ;
- (pp) Gates ;
- (tt) Fodder traps ;
- (rr) Rack beneath the traps.

Fig. 13.

Plan of closing the large barn door.

- (a) Left side of the door closed, provided with a fixed cross bar bolted (b) the

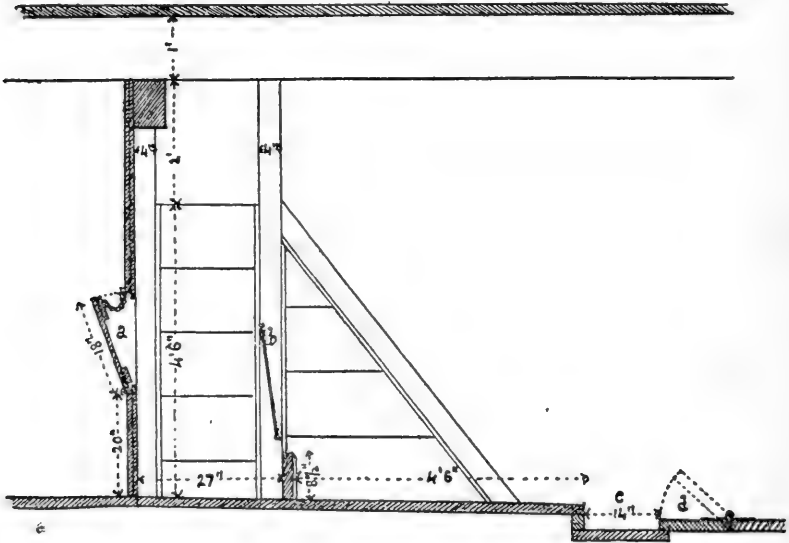


Fig. 11. (For explanations see page 233)

end of which (c) when the door is closed, springs up on the bevel of the latch (d) fixed to the barn post ;

- (e) Right side ajar ;
- (f) Handle and moveable iron hook clasping the bar and keeping the door shut ,
- (g) Detail of the annular handle hook of the door (e) ;
- (h) End of the bar (b) of the door (a) ;
- (i) Block of wood beveled with a notch to receive the bar of the door and to hold it in position ;
- (j) Barn post.

MESSRS McNAUGHTON BROTHERS (86 42 pts., silver medal.)

The few figures which we publish in regard to the farm of Messrs McNaughton will warrant us in abridging the descriptions that might further emphasize the merit of the competitors, but would not particularly enlighten the public.

The chief merit of the Messrs McNaughton consists in having improved a farm, which in its natural state held out few advantages for tillage. It is a farm or rather two contiguous farms dotted with stony hills and wet low grounds, besides being in addition covered in great part with stones.

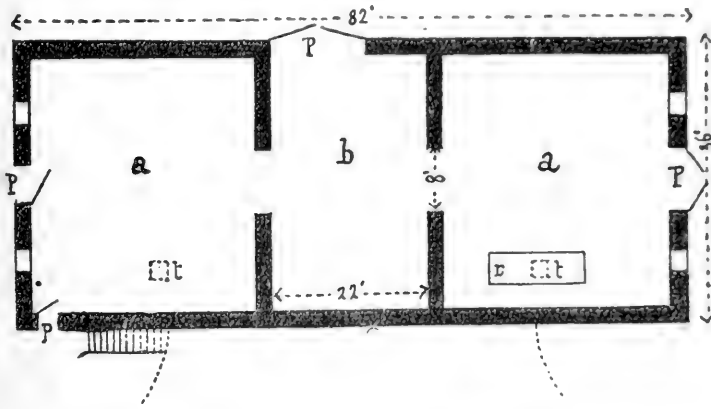


Fig. 12. (For explanations see page 233)

Still the composition of the soil is good—yellow and calcareous on the hills and good very fertile grey soil in the well drained low grounds.

Four hundred yards of drainage have been made and several hundred yards of stone fencing, which called for much work and perseverance. The hills are still largely covered with hard wood bush, especially maple, to the number of at least 5000 of good size and quality. But the Messrs McNaughton only tap a few hundred, using an improved evaporator and metal spouts.

A good road traverses the farm throughout its entire length and several brooks, fed by springs, flow through the pastures and keep the stock constantly supplied with pure fresh water.

Now that this farm has been drained and improved, it yields an abundance of produce of all kinds, grains, fodders, vegetables and fruits. Its total area is 266 acres, of which 100 are ploughed, 35 in natural pastures, 89 in bush and 2 in orchard.

In all other respects, it is a fine farm pleasantly situated on the Cha-teauguay river at a point where there is a charming little island hemmed in by rapids.

The orchards contain several hundred fine apple-trees of different varieties. There is also a magnificent plantation of maples to the number

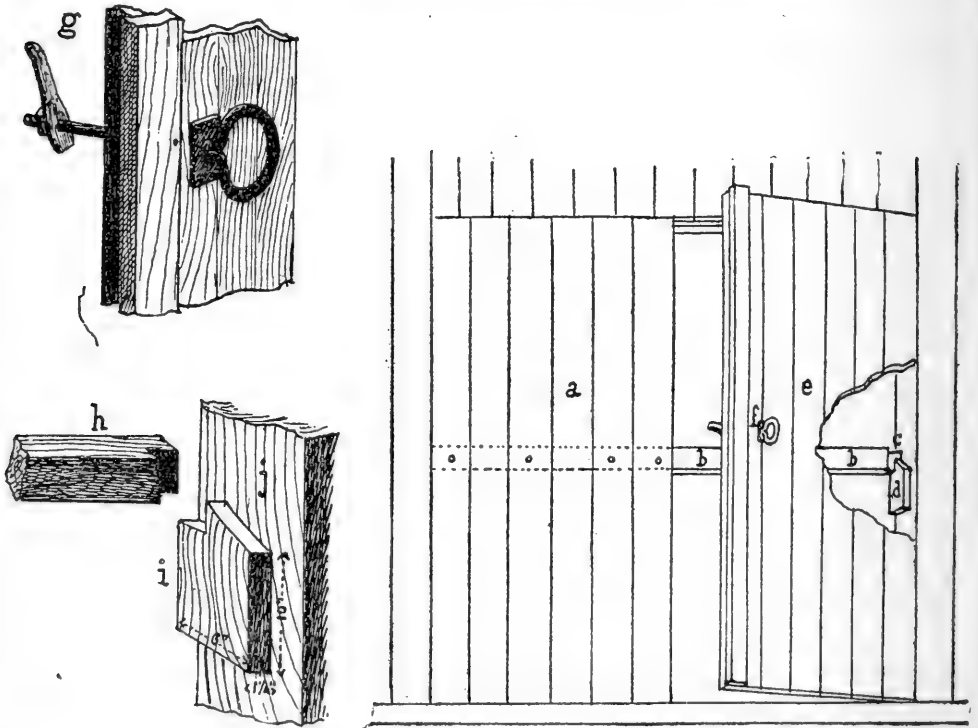


Fig. 13. (See page 234)

of several hundreds along the roadside and in front of the house (V. fig. 15. pl. 3 and fig. 16).

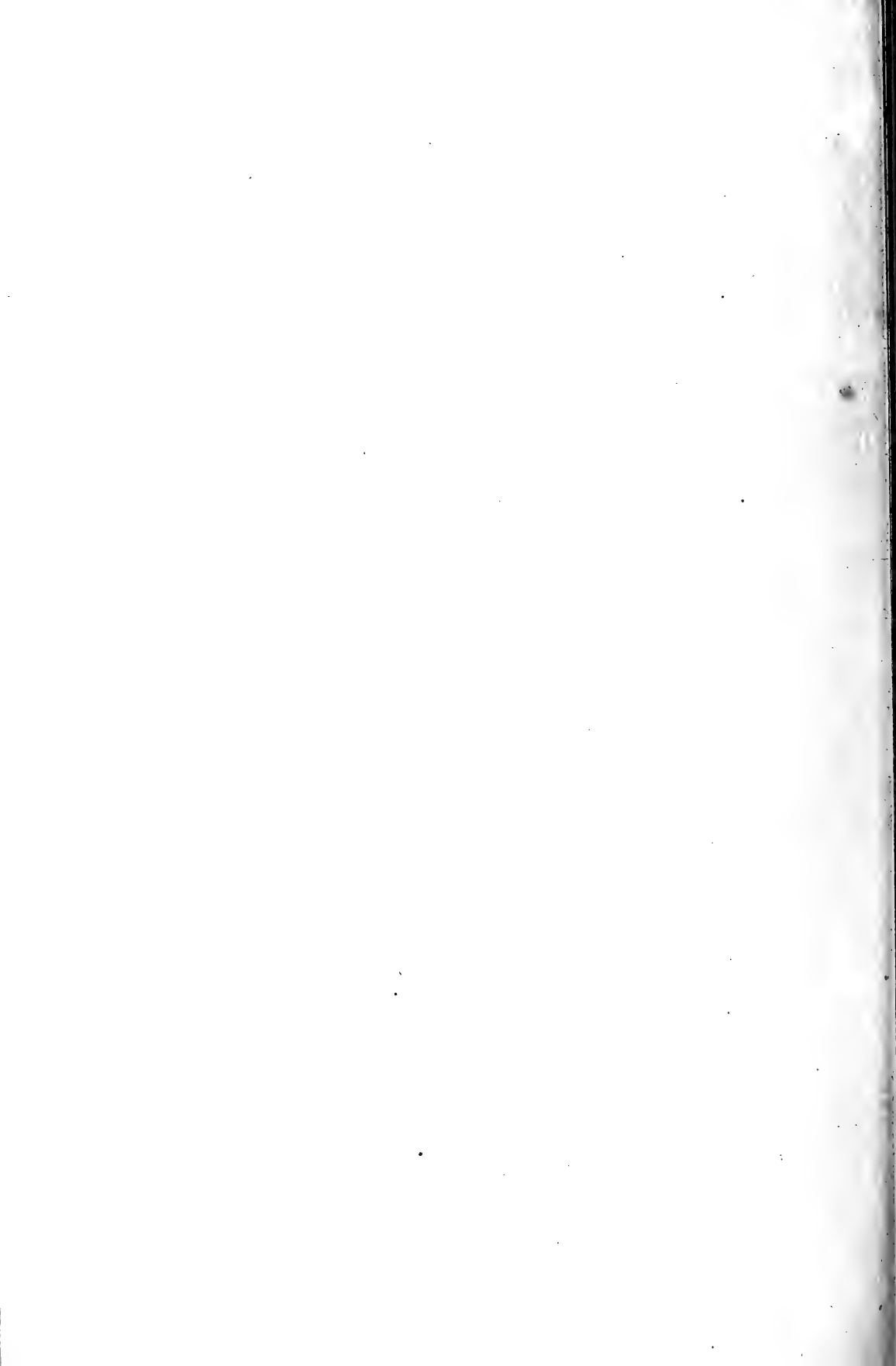
The crops are varied and well tilled.



Fig. 15. McNaughton's farm. —View of public road.



Fig. 17. Laframboise's farm. —House.



Stock.—Five working horses, five young horses and two yearling colts; twenty two grade Ayrshire and Durham cows, seventeen heifers, one two year old Durham bull, eleven calves and three oxen, all of pretty good quality; twenty six Shropshire sheep and nine pigs.

The produce of these herds was last year, according to Messrs McNaughton's figures, 55,250 lbs of milk and \$399.00 in money from the sale of animals.

Building.—The dwelling house is an immense two story stone building of 40 x 60 feet, with kitchen, store-room and cellar, in the basement, erected fifty to sixty years ago by Captain DeWit. It looks more like an old seigniorial manor-house than a farmer's residence. Miss and the Messrs McNaughton, all unmarried, who live in it, could find room for three families.

This vast, well laid out and well furnished house provides its occupants with all the comfort desirable, but the problem of economical lodging is not perfectly solved. It is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, where the latter is broken by the rapid already mentioned, which formerly furnished the water power for a saw-mill now pulled down. The garden, well stocked with a great variety of fine vegetables, is to the south of the house quite near the river.

For the other buildings and their relative positions see fig. 16 and references. These buildings are good, well kept and comfortable, but are not superior in all respects.

For the whole of the farm entered in the competition, including the fine work executed through the industry of Miss McNaughton, we have awarded 86.42 points which entitle the competitors to the silver medal as a reward of their unquestionable merit.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 14, (Plate 2).

View of the buildings from the eastern part of Messrs. McNaughton's farm, showing a portion of the orchard to the right on an elevation and a grove of trees on another hill to the left, the farm avenue and the stone fence on the hill.

Fig. 15, (Plate 3).

View of the public road in front of the McNaughton property, bordered by fine maples and orchards.

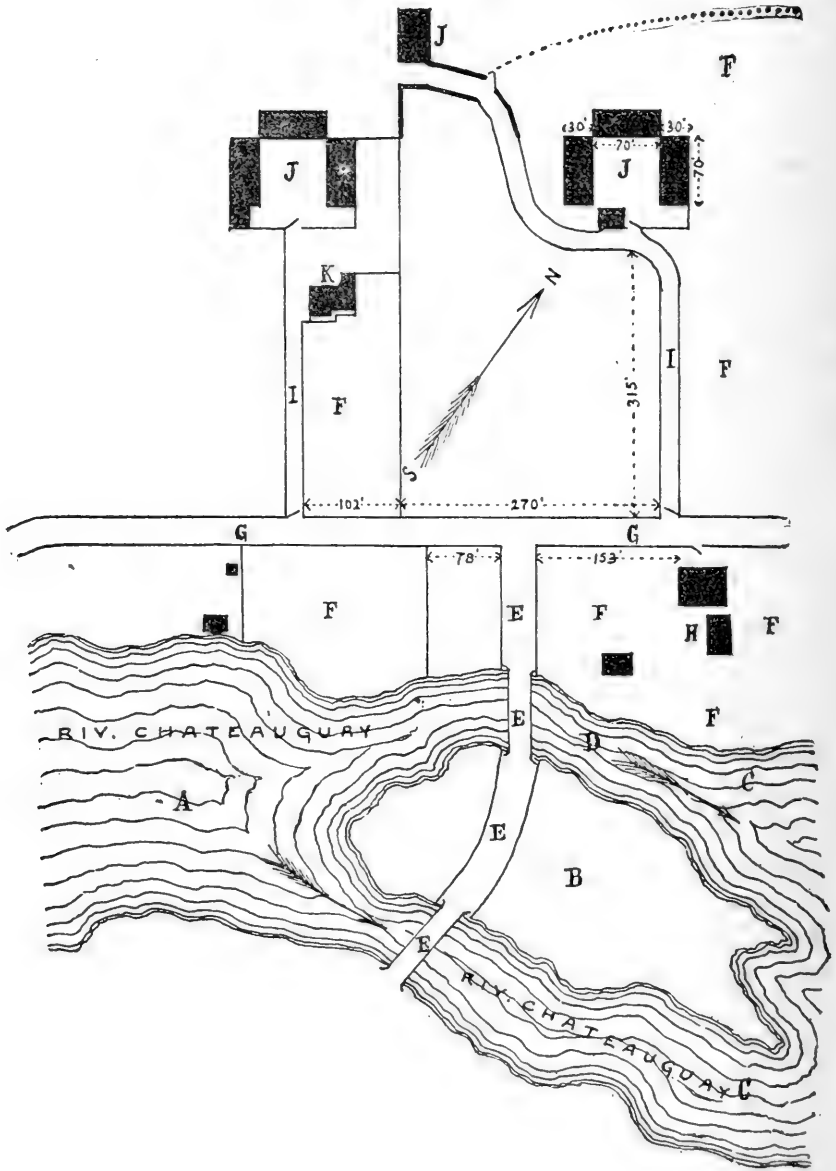


Fig. 16.

Front of the McNaughton farm. Relative position of the buildings, avenues, orchards, &c.

- (A) Chateauguay river ;
- (B) Small elevated island mostly covered by forest and fruit trees ; a very picturesque spot ;
- (CC) Rapids ;
- (D) Water power, site of an old saw mill now demolished ;
- (EE) Road and bridge leading to the south bank ;
- (FF) Orchards ;
- (G) Public road bordered with trees. (V. p. 15, pl. 3) ;
- (H) Dwelling house and dependencies ;
- (II) Farm roads ;
- (JJ) Farm buildings ;
- (K) Farm house, rented in summer ;

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

The fine rich county of Beauharnois was only represented by two competitors, both of St. Stanislas de Kostka, Messrs François Laframboise, of the 5th range at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the station of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway and Jos. Chayer, of the same range, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the same station. The principal local market for the two competitors is the very prosperous little town of Valleyfield only a few miles to the northward.

MR FRANÇOIS LAFRAMBOISE 78.50 pts., bronze medal.)

Mr. Laframboise's farm comprises 90 acres, 76 of which are under ploughed tillage, and 12 acres in maple sugary ; it is composed of 2 half lots skirting the road leading to the 5th range, The soil, which is of a clayey texture, is of good quality. Although the drainage works seem unobjectionable, certain spots suffer from an excess of humidity produced by natural causes beyond the proprietor's control. The great spring freshets carry with them a quantity of foul weed seeds which take triumphant possession of this fertile soil. Among others, the wild mustard seems to have made its home there. In spite of the incessant war which Mr. Laframboise wages against it, it shows itself terribly stubborn.

The tillage appeared to be in general well performed and the rotation followed good.

1st year : Grain and manured hoed crops.

2nd year : Cereals, barley, etc, with fodder seeds.

3rd and 5th year : Meadow.

5th and 6th year : Pasture, spring manurings given the hoed crops, roots, etc.

Nevertheless, the carrying out of the system as a whole seemed to us as if it could be more perfect. The symmetry and regularity of the divisions, in keeping with a perfect rotation, were not up to the mark.

The position of the garden, lawn and buildings is good. The site of the dwelling house is exceedingly well chosen and very pleasant on the southern slope of a pretty hill clothed with maples, in the centre of the farm. Between the house and the maple bush, there is a small vineyard from which Mr Laframboise markets \$15 to \$20 worth of Concord grapes. The rocky eminence thus utilized supplies shade to the herds, which come to rest under it and constitute an ornament as well as a source of useful products. The house, surrounded with a lawn embellished with trees and flowers, is well built of brick and properly and comfortably laid out, as may be judged from the subjoined illustration (Fig. 17, pl. 3).

The farm buildings, although good, present no specially remarkable feature, apart from two second class silos in the barn.

The stock are pretty good. They include a bull and a couple of Ayrshire cows, six head of Shropshire sheep, and 1 sow of the Tamworth breed with her litter of young.

The implements, although inferior to others, are good and sufficient. They include a certain number of tools for working wood and iron.

Mr. Laframboise has no manure shed. He uses up all his manure in the spring and does not waste any of it apparently except the liquid part, which soaks through the floors of his stables, these not being water-tight.

Real Improvements.—Apart from the drainage works, we may note 6 to 7 acres of stone fencing, 4 stone culverts of lasting character, the entrances of the doors of the buildings formed of large flat stones, the pig pens raised on stones covered with earth and, besides good wells, an abundant spring of pure water for the use of the animals on pasture.

The remarkable feature of this competitor is the agreeable, economical, handy and comfortable arrangement of his dwelling, his skill in wood and iron working, which enables him to do the repairs of his implements, himself and his administrative economy, which has largely contributed to his success

Fig. 17.

View of Mr. François Laframboise's dwelling-house, taken from the east, and showing vineyard, maple bush, plantations, lawn, garden, the garden to the south east &c., all of which sufficiently indicate the advantages of the site.

Mr. JOS. CHAYER (83 35 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Chayer owns 150 acres of land, of which 110 are under cultivation, 30 in permanent pasture, 9 in bush and 1 in orchard. Soil : excellent clay land covered in places by a coat of vegetable earth ; the low grounds frequently flooded in the spring and consequently hard to drain. Mr. Chayer is therefore obliged to exert all his skill in making good drainage work : ditches, trenches, ploughings, cleaning out the furrows, etc., which, notwithstanding the drawback noted, secures for him abundant crops of grain, hay, Indian corn and vegetables. The work of cultivation is everywhere well performed and the land well cleaned up.

We have no views of Mr Chayer's farm because photography could not illustrate his chief merit, which consists in the perfection with which he does all his tillage work, his industry, his spirit of advancement and his energy and perseverance. For if Mr. Chayer owns today a lot and a

half of good land, it is due to his economy and his intelligent and persevering work, his start having been that of a poor farmer.

The rotation followed by Mr. Chayer is about the same as Mr. Laframboise's. He raises several acres of hoed crops.

Mr. Chayer's dwelling house is, like his farm buildings, unfavorably located in a low spot subject to flooding in the spring. Yet, in the centre of his southern lot, there is a charming limestone hillock covered with maples and a pretty orchard, in the centre of which there are still an habitable house and other old farm buildings, which are being repaired. This is the site *par excellence* for the house and other farm buildings. It is just such sites that several other competitors, Messrs. Younie, Muir, Roy &c., among others, have utilized and turned to account. But it may be that Mr. Chayer will continue to gratify for a long time yet the inveterate taste of the French Canadians for the road-side. Nature may have its charms and the spot other economic advantages, but nothing can dissipate the wearisomeness begotten of *remoteness from the public road*.

COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY

The County of Chateauguy, one of the richest, if not actually the richest of the agricultural counties of the province, was the most largely and the most thoroughly represented in the competition. We visited eleven competitors: Messrs John McDougall, of Ormstown, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from the G. T. R station; Will. McDougall, *ibid*, at $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles from the same station; Robert Roy. *ibid*, at 3 miles from the station of Ormstown; Alex. Younie, 3rd range of South Georgetown, at 1 mile from the station of Brysons; J. W. Logan, South Georgetown, 2 miles from the station of Brysons, B. P., Allan's Corner; Alex. Cunningham, *ibid*, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the same station, B. P., Brysonville; John Templeton, Howick, 2 miles from the station; Robert McFarlane, Riverfield, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station of Howick; Onésime Demers, Ste. Martine, 2 miles from the station; Théodore O. Bourdon, Ste. Philomène, 3 miles from the St. Lawrence & Adirondack station. All these competitors reflect honor upon the beautiful district which they represent.

MR. JOHN McDougall, (87.15 pts., silver medal.)

Mr. John McDougall's farm, situated on the north bank of the Chateauguay river, at a short distance from the De Salaberry monument, comprises 122 acres, all under tillage. The soil is an alluvial clay of fine texture, deep, a little cold and retentive, but apparently very rich in plant food. It is good hard-wood land. It requires to be abundantly supplied with humus, deeply and thoroughly ploughed, aerated and warmed, without which the thistle, the crowfoot daisy and the wild camomile are apt to take root in it. As he was unable this spring to do his sowing in the most favorable time, Mr. McDougall's crops have somewhat suffered in point of quality and quantity, which has been the cause of his falling several points below his brother, Mr. Will McDougall.

The system of cropping pursued is good and the division of the land a model one.

Rotation.—1. Oats ; 2. Barley ; 3. Meadow ; 4. Meadow ; 5. Pasture ; 6. Pasture, with a top dressing of manure in the spring of the first year of pasturing.

Mr. McDougall considers this system the best for his soil. The piece of vegetables raised is done on fallow alongside of oats. The mode of manuring practised by Mr. McDougall is also followed by most of the Chateauguay county competitors. It seems to enormously favor the growth of the grass, the enrichment of the pastures and the soil with humus and consequently the yield of the grain, the result being that the clover is very abundant in the pastures and the crops of cereals promise to be better than everywhere else in the other counties. The fields are regularly divided and well levelled and the earth thrown out from the ditches is all removed

The road extending from the public highway to within seven acres of the extremity of the land is very straight, level, rounded off and bordered on each side with a ditch to receive the water from the furrows and trenches crossing the fields. All these regular and well made water courses seemed to us to not be deep enough for the draining of the subsoil. The plots are wide, about 14 feet, and straight, with well cleaned out furrows. The depth of the ploughing is about 7 inches.

Everywhere on the farm, in the yard, buildings and dwelling house we had occasion to admire the most perfect order.

The herd of 14 cows is Ayrshire and grade Ayrshire and of good quality.

The quantity of milk taken to the creamery last year was 66,000 lbs and yielded 86 cts per 100 lbs. On the 26th, 27th and 28th June last, Mr McDougall took to the factory an average of $847\frac{2}{3}$ lbs of milk per day, exclusive of .24 lbs kept for home use, which brought up the daily yield of milk to $871\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. This figure represents the milk, weighed together, of the two McDougall brothers, which gives an average of 31 to 32 lbs per cow.

The pigs are grade Yorkshires and Berkshires.

The subjoined illustrations show clearly the good division of the farm and the excellent relative arrangement of the house, the orchard, the plantations and the different buildings, to obviate the necessity of further comment.

Book-keeping.—Mr. McDougall keeps a good journal of his cash receipts and payments, which enables him to intelligently follow his financial operations.

Last year : Receipts.....	\$ 1,197 00
“ “ Payments	447 00

Balance in hand..... \$ 750 00 placed in bank.

Mr. McDougall began operations 18 years ago, after buying the farm in partnership with his brother, for \$6,600 on credit, his share being worth about \$3,000; he has now \$2,000 out on loan. If the farm is good, the farmer seems to be equally good.

Crops of 1901.—Barley, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Oats, 17 acres; mixture of barley and oats, 4 acres; fodder roots, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre; potatoes 778 acre; meadows, $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres; pastures, 49 acres; orchard. $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Mr. McDougall devotes himself more to grass and hay raising than to the cultivation of roots and Indian corn.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 18

General plan of the farm.

- (a) Rich clover pasture : 7 acres ;
 (b) Meadow, 5 acres ;
 (b1) Public highway ;
 (c) Oats, 9 acres ;
 (d) Barley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres ;
 (e) Houses and dependencies, farm buildings, yard and orchard, about 2 acres ;
 (f) Meadow, 4 acres ;
 (g) Pasture, 8 acres ;
 (h) do 8 acres ;
 (i) do 11 acres ;
 (j) Meadow, 10 acres ;
 (k) Barley and mixture 4 and 4—8 acres ;
 (l) Oats, 8 acres ;
 (l) Vegetables, 1 acre ;
 (n) Pasture, 15 acres ;
 (o) Meadow, 16 acres ;
 (m) Hay barn ;
 (p) Artesian well and pump ;
 (q) G. T. Railway ;

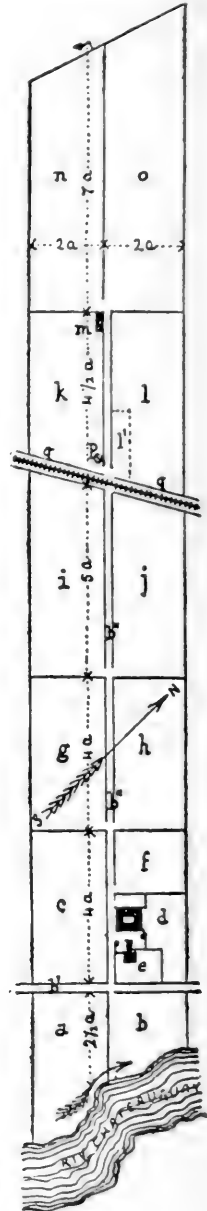


Fig. 18.

N. B. The area of the fields is given in round figures without mathematical exactness, the Commission having made no precise measurements.

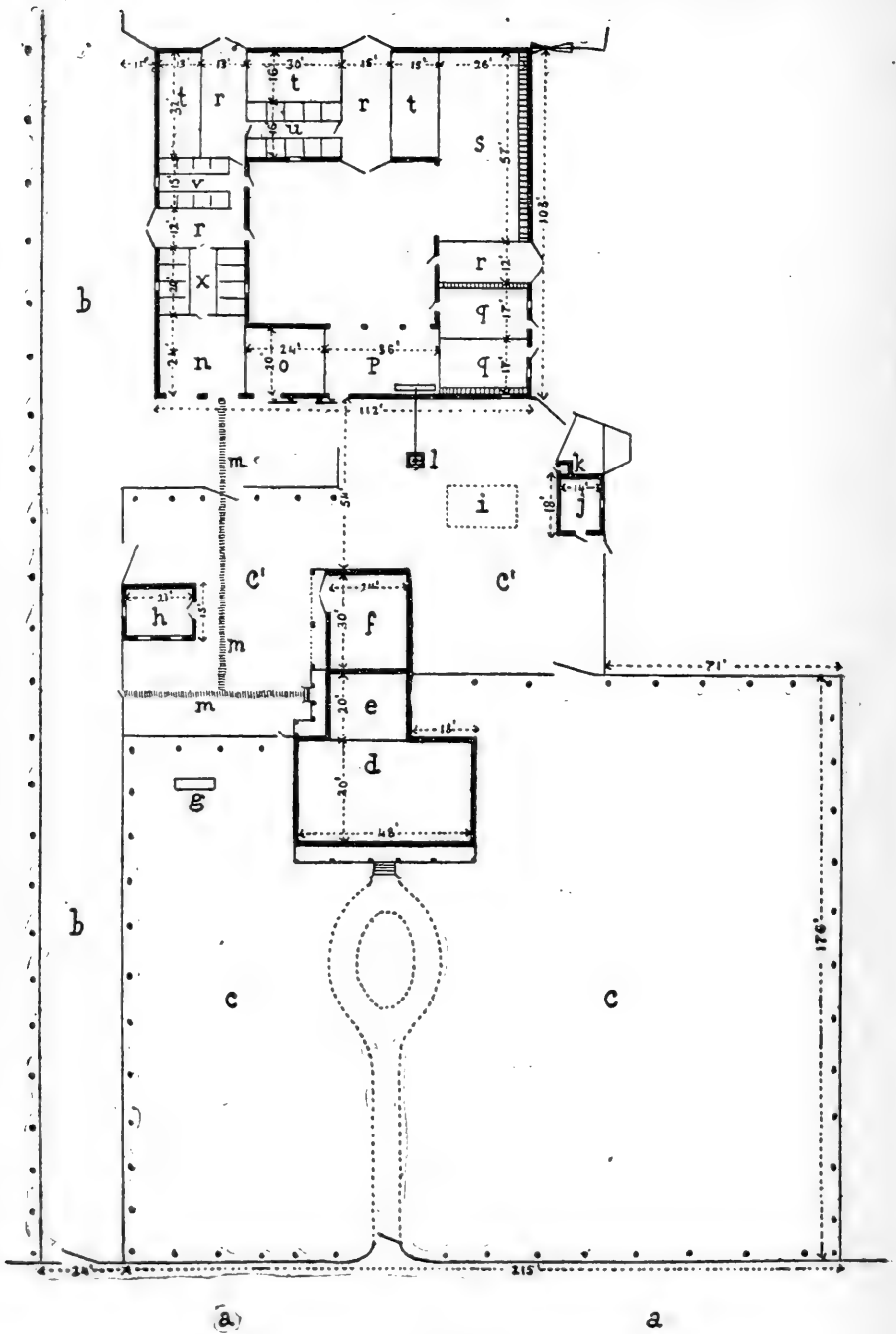


Fig. 19.

Plan of the installation and relative position of the buildings, garden, lawn, orchard, avenue, etc.

- (a) Public highway ;
- (b) Avenue or farm road, 24 feet wide, bordered with fine trees to the south west to beyond the farm buildings ;
- (c) Orchard, lawn and garden ;
- (c1) Yard and green sward ;
- (d) Dwelling house, main block ;
- (e) Kitchen ;
- (f) Wash house and wood shed ;
- (g) Bee-hives ;
- (h) Carpenter shop ;
- (i) Shelter for lumber ;
- (j) Piggery ;
- (k) Privies ;
- (l) Pump ;
- (mm) Foot paths ;
- (n) Carriage shed ;
- (o) Implement shed ;
- (p) Stock shed, containing a water trough ;
- (q) Loose box for animals ;
- (rr) Threshing floors ;
- (s) Shed for loose animals and manures, supplied with racks ;
- (tt) Compartments for grains or fodders ;
- (u) Grain loft ;
- (v) Cow stable ;
- (x) Horse stable.

Fig. 20, (Plate 4).

View of the dwelling house and lawn (1).

MR. WILLIAM McDOUGALL.

(88.17 points ; silver medal.)

Mr. William McDougall lives a few hundred yards below Mr John McDougall, his brother, on the same bank of the Chateauguay river. His farm, of a superficial area of 135 arpents all under cultivation, greatly resembles that of his brother, the last mentioned competitor, as regards soil, division, system of cultivation, dimensions and arrangement of farm buildings, the number and quality of the stock, the manner in which everything is kept, the general order prevailing everywhere, comfortable dwelling, etc. The house is of brick, however, is not so old, and is built in a prettier style. The orchard and ornamental trees, etc., are also younger.

The same intelligent direction has presided over the establishment and improvement of both farms and the same mind and farming knowledge are apparent in their working.

The two McDougall brothers give an admirable example, not only of brotherly relations but also of perfect agricultural and social brotherhood. Married to two sisters, both superior women in every respect, each living on his own farm, they till the soil in common and after taking what is needed for the subsistence of their families, they share harmoniously the proceeds of the sales. This is a fine lesson for covetous families who are always fighting in order to grasp sheds of the paternal inheritance.

The Year's Crops.—Barley, 6 acres ; oats, 19 acres ; maslin of barley and oats, 4 acres ; roots 1/20 acre ; potatoes, 1/2 acre ; hay, 35 acres ; pasture, 64 acres ; orchard, 1/2 acre.

The yield was abundant and somewhat cleaner than on the last mentioned farm. The land also seemed to us to be better drained. The

(1) N. B. The house is provided with a good cellar, in which there is an excellent store-room for fruit where winter apples keep almost from one year to another. In the first week of last July, Miss McDougall had the politeness to present to the Commission a plate of fine "Ben Davis" apples as fresh and sound in appearance as if they had been just picked from the tree.



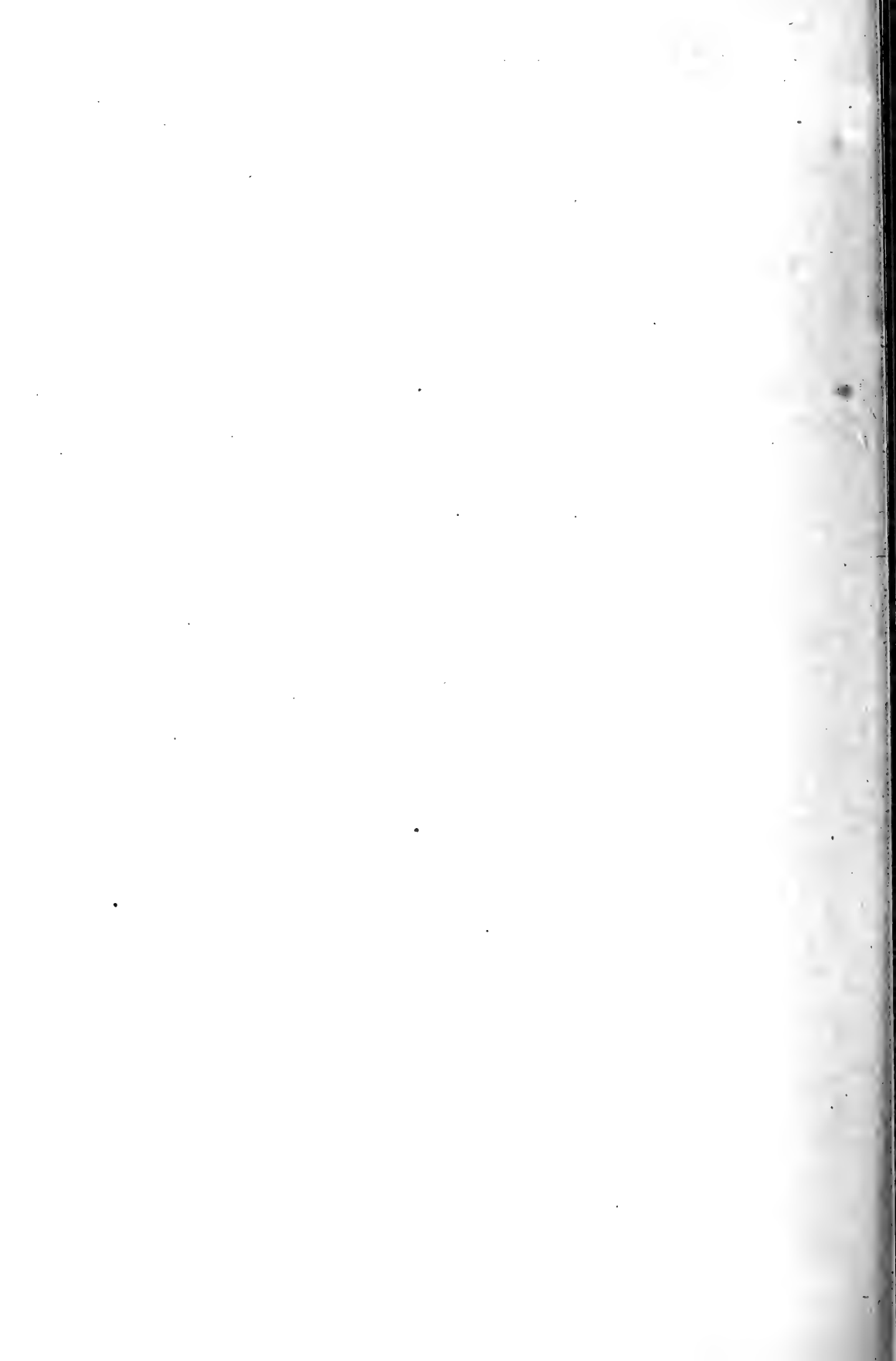
Fig. 20. McDougall's farm.—House.



Fig. 22. McDougall's farm.—House.



Fig. 23. McDougall's farm.—Barns and stables



Messrs. McDougall do their work alone and seldom have recourse to outside labor, the result being that the work is done with method, order and perfection, and their system of cultivation does not call for more labor than they can thoroughly do themselves.

Cow-stables.—On the 28th. May there were 13 cows, amongst which were 3 heifers, giving 460 lbs of milk, one 55 lbs, and ten 390 lbs. On the 28th June in the evening after 3 days of intense heat, one gave 24 lbs and another 22 lbs.

The quantity of milk supplied the factory last year was 65,000 lbs at 86 cents per 100 lbs.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Figure 21.

Plan of the lower part of the farm, indicating the position of the buildings, avenue orchard, etc.

- (a) Highway ;
- (b) Pasture ;
- (c) Avenue or road bordered by maple trees ;
- (d) Orchard and lawn ;
- (e) Alley leading to main entrance of house ;
- (ff) Fields of grain ;
- (g) House and dependencies ;
- (h) Farm buildings ;
- (ii) Slope of hill.

Fig 22. (Plate 4)

View of Mr. McDougall's pretty residence taken from the lawn on the north side, showing the family on the verandah.

Fig. 23. (Plate 4)

View of the farm buildings, taken from the east.

Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNIE (89.13 pts, silver medal.)
 Mr. Younie's farm is in the Tullochgorum range, one of the most fertile

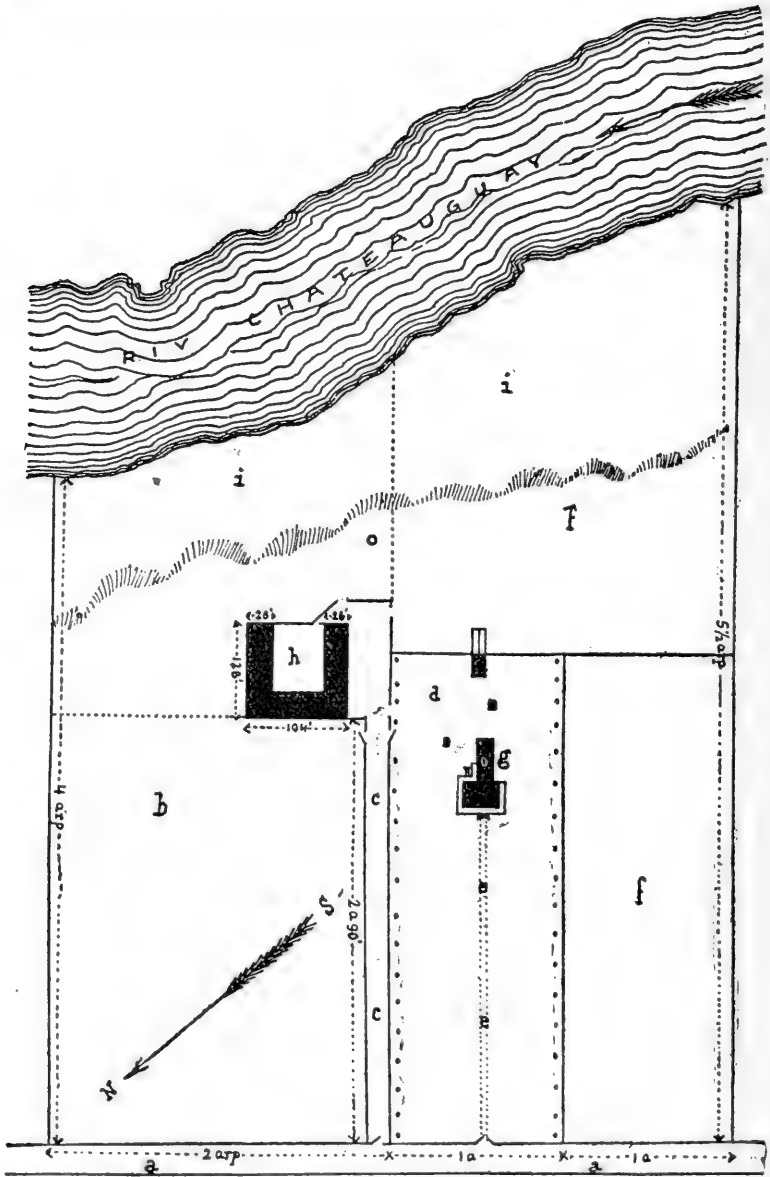


Fig. 21.

in the county of Chateauguay. This range was opened about 1848 by

Scotch settlers and when the first house was built by one McEwan, the event was celebrated by dancing the Scotch reel called "Tullochgorum," hence the name given to the range.

This farm has an area of 115 acres, two being wood-land and half an acre of orchard. The soil is argilo-calcareous, rather porous, deep and of the best quality. The farm is well laid out, well fenced, drained and cleared and very well cultivated.

The system of cultivation followed is excellent, being similar to that of the McDougall brothers. The rotation is as follows: 1st year, Indian corn and oats; 2nd year, maslin of oats, peas and barley with timothy and clover seeds; 3rd year, clover meadow; 4th year, timothy meadow; 5th year, top-dressing of manure in the spring and pasture; 6th year, pasture; 7th year, pasture; 8th year, Indian corn and oats. The two latter crops are grown on different fields than those of the 1st year.

The depth of the ploughing is six inches for the first and seven inches for the second year of the rotation.

The system of drainage consists of ditches and trenches regularly laid out and well kept.

As with the Messrs McDougall the earth from the ditches is all spread out and the soil is well levelled.

Choice and preparation of seed grain.—Mr. Younie allows the best plot of timothy to ripen thoroughly and cuts it with the reaper in order to get seed for his meadows. He thoroughly winnows and cleans his other seeds which he changes from time to time when needed, but he buys his clover and Indian corn seed from the trade.

Manures.—This competitor has a sufficiently large herd of cattle to consume almost all that is produced by his farm. The flooring of his stable being cemented, he loses none of his manure. The dung is piled in the yard to ferment in heaps during a short space of time and is then hauled on the fields during winter to be spread out early in the spring as stated above.

The orchard and garden are manured every two years.

Food of cows in winter.—Ensilage and ground grain followed by a ration of hay and straw, night and morning; nothing at noon. Water and salt are kept constantly before the cattle.

Dwelling.—Mr. Younie's house is built near the centre of his farm on a pretty hill, in the middle of a clump of maples, oaks and butter-nut trees and a young orchard. The site of the house and buildings may be considered a model one as regards selection, taste, pleasantness and economy.

The house, a well built one of brick, with bay-windows and extension kitchen, with a verandah on each side, laundry or summer kitchen and wood-shed, is a first class dwelling; it is well divided, well finished, and laid out and provided with modern improvements. The cellar is cemented and contains several compartments. A fine lawn with flower beds surrounds this pleasant dwelling.

Amongst the buildings around the house we may mention a smoke-house 7' x 7'; a joiner's shop 16' x 24'; a wood-shed 16' x 26'; a corn dryer 4' x 12'; a shed for vehicles and grain 20' x 36'; a piggery and poultry house 15' x 28'; a shed for implements 18' x 29'.

The farm buildings and gates are white-washed. The former are roofed with galvanized iron and painted sheet iron, some with sheet iron on battens and others with shingles. Although the disposition and shape of these buildings are not ordinary, the economy and comfort they offer are sufficient to enable them to add to the success of the farm.

A force pump in the stable draws water from a well fed by springs and distributes it by means of iron pipes provided with connections and taps, in the stable troughs and even outside if necessary.

The base of the silo is provided with shutters which remain open when the silo is empty and close hermetically when it is filled. This is a very simple means of preserving the silo by preventing the floor-joists from rotting.

The figures given below show the merit of the competitor as regards his buildings.

Implements and tools.—Mr. Younie's farm is in this respect one of the best in the present competition. Not a machine or a tool needed for the proper performance of the farm work is missing; there is even a road-shovel.

Accounts.—Mr. Younie keeps a day-book of receipts and expenditure and a ledger in such a manner as to show that he works his farm on business principles. He has an office and a small library pretty well supplied with books such as all farmers should have.

The cash account for the year 1900 shows receipts to the amount of \$1,410.53 and expenses on account of the farm of \$345.00. The revenue from the cows for milk taken to the factory is \$671.08, the proceeds of 87.793 lbs of milk, apart from \$66 04 in milk, butter and cheese consumed by the family.

The result seems to us praiseworthy. In fact Mr. Younie passes, in the locality, for one of the farmers who makes the most money, considering the area of his farm.

Improvements to the soil.—These consist in removing stones to a slight extent, the proper disposition, making and keeping of ditches and trenches; levelling the soil; planting of forest trees and the alley or farm road, well made and well kept, communicating with all the fields.

Stock.—4 work horses, 1 yearling colt, 14 Durham-Ayrshire cows and some grade Holsteins; 1 registered Durham bull, for which \$125 was paid while a calf; 9 grade heifer; 13 oxen for slaughter; 14 calves; 1 Duroc-Jersey sow and ten young pigs; in all 67 head, young and old, apart from the poultry. There are also a good number of Plymouth Rock fowl. Most of the young oxen destined for slaughter were bought in the province of Ontario to be fattened on the abundant grass of the pastures. This speculation has been practised this year by many in the county.

Mr. Younie, as may be seen, is a producer of milk and meat; he intro-

duces Durham blood into his herd with the view of increasing the value of his cattle as butcher's meat while retaining good milking qualities. We know that this theory is not admitted in principle but we have seen it practised by several competitors of great merit. Mr. Younie claims that, under the circumstances, in view of the price of beef and the difficulty of procuring cheap labor for milking the cows, he makes more money in this way than he would otherwise. The judgment and calculation with which he manages his business, added to the evidence of his neighbors, give considerable weight to his opinion which, as we have just said, is shared by several other good farmers.

Crops.

Barley.....	1	acre.	
Oats.....	7½	"	.....Fine and clean.
Maslin of barley and oats.....	13	"	.....Good and clean.
Timothy seed for his own use.			
Mangolds.....	¼	"	
Turnips.....	½	"	.....Good and clear.
Potatoes.....	¾	"	.....Very fine.
Indian corn for seed.....	½	"	
" for ensilage.....	6	"	
Meadows.....	46	"	.....No. 1.
Pasture.....	33	"	.....Good.

Orchard ½ acre.—25 apple trees still young and 12 cherry trees. The trees were sprayed.

Bees.—3 hives.

Mr. Younie's crops of grain and hay were generally good. One meadow yielded 400 bundles of hay to the acre; the whole together deserved 29.51 points.

M. Younie is still a young man; he can do better yet and long may he enjoy his success and the satisfaction of wearing the silver medal which he has gained as one of the leading successful competitors.



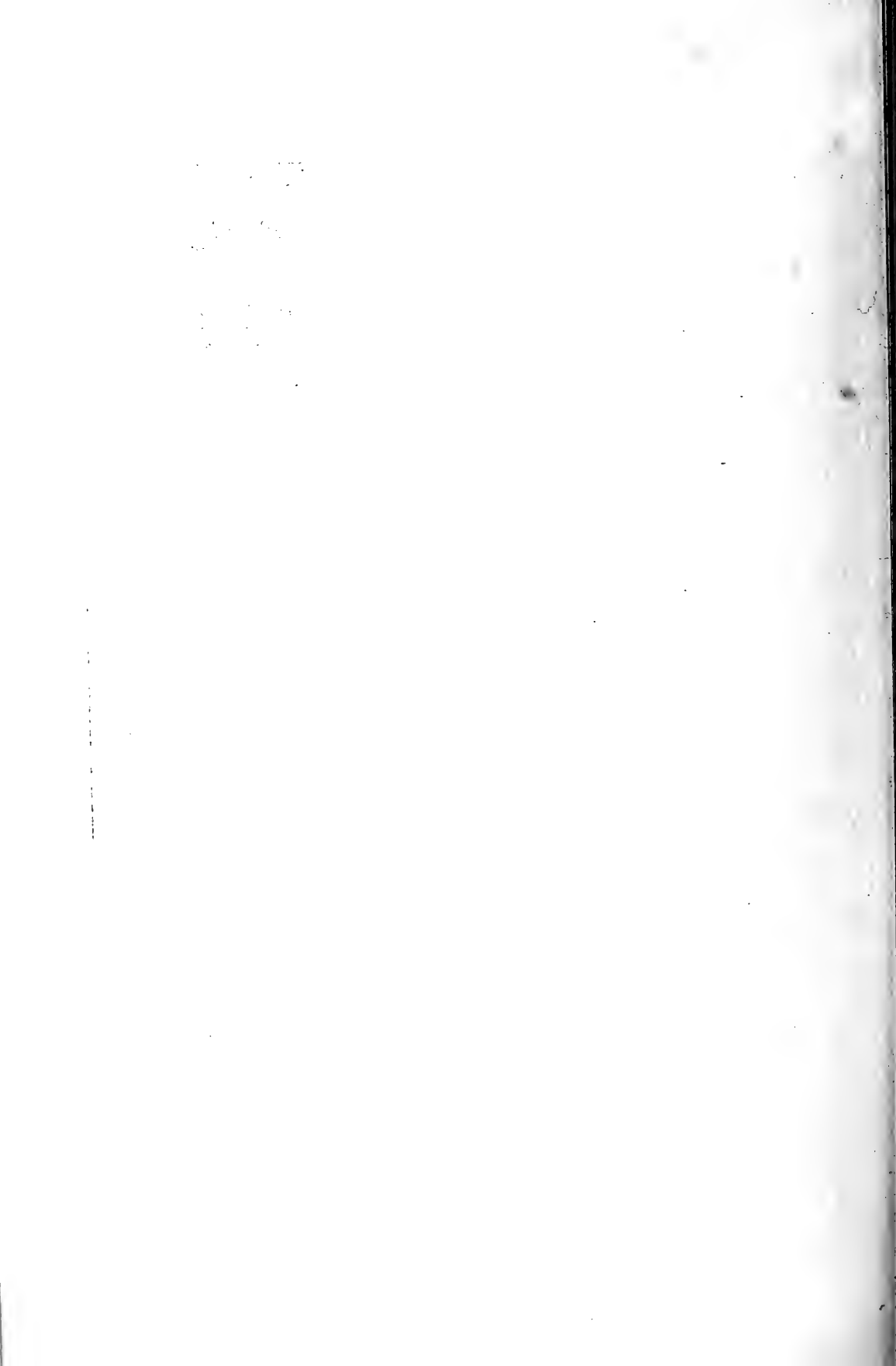
Fig. 24. A. Younie's farm.—Buildings and grove.



Fig. 29. J. W. Logan's farm.—Ayrshire herd.



Fig. 31. A. Cunningham's farm.—Barns and stables.



FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 24 (Plate 5).

View of farm buildings and grove, taken from the south; the house is hidden by the barns and trees on the north.

Fig. 25.

General plan of the farm, comprising seven fields of 15 acres, each divided into two portions of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with the exception of the one in front of the house which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

- (a) Highway ;
- (b) Alley 25 feet wide.

Fig. 26

Division of farm buildings :

- (a) Penthouse stable for young stock ;
- (b) Barn ;
- (cc) Threshing floors ;
- (dd) Stalls in heifers' stable ;
- (ee) Box-stalls ;
- (f) Cow-stable ;
- (f1) Pump ;
- (g) Barn ;
- (h) Feeding-room ;
- (i) Silo ;
- (j) Covered passage or shed ;
- (k) Horse stable ;
- (l) Barn ;
- (m) Well fed by springs and pump under shelter ;

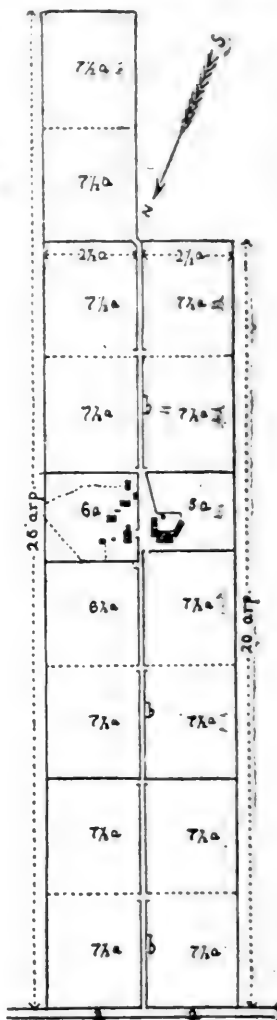


Fig. 25.

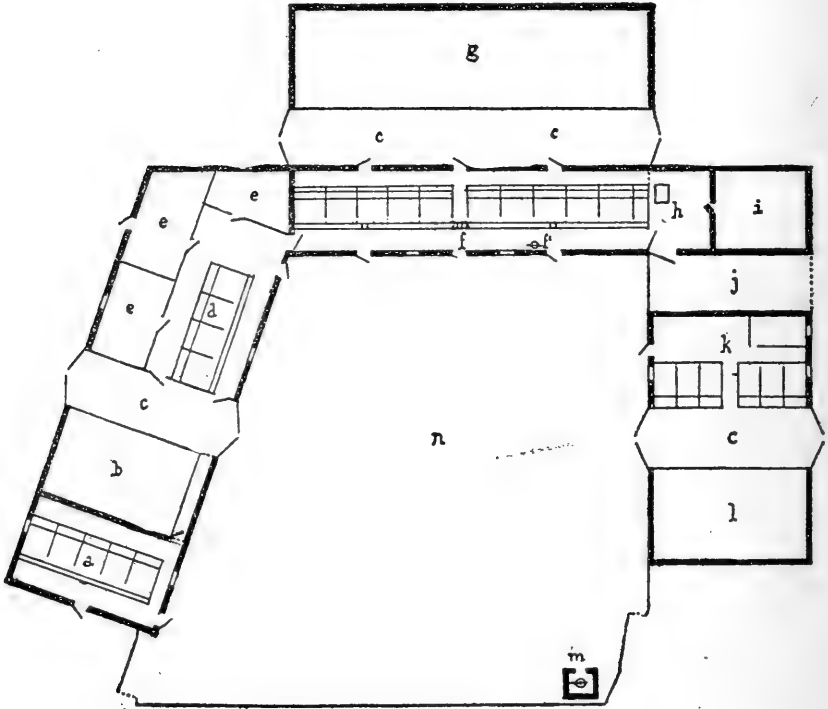


Fig. 26. (See preceding page)

(n) Yard.

Fig. 27.

View of a double stall in the cow-stable.

- (a) Division 2" thick between each cow on the front of the manger ;
- (b) Salt box.
- (c) Iron rod $\frac{3}{4}$ " holding the upper part of the aforesaid division fastened to the horizontal piece (b) 2" x 5" running along the upper end of the front piece of the stalls.

Mr. J.-W. LOGAN (85.20 points, silver medal)

Mr. Logan's farm, containing 100 acres, all under cultivation, is situated on the south bank of the Chateauguay river, near Allan's Corner.

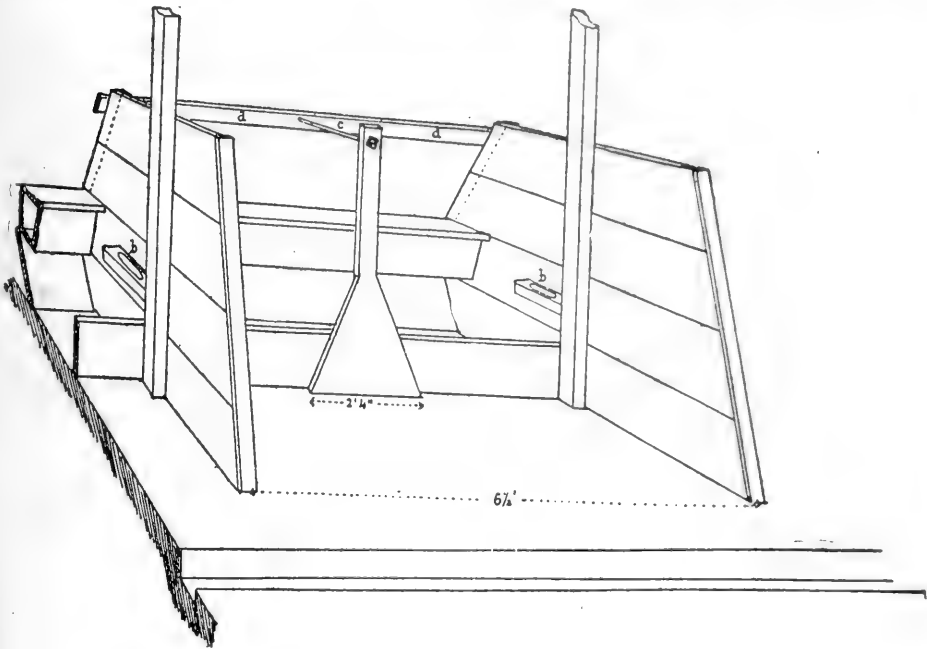


Fig. 27

The soil is good and apparently of the same physical composition as that of the Messrs McDougall.

It is also well laid out, properly fenced, in view of a good 6 years rotation, as follows : 1st year, Indian corn and oats ; 2nd year, oats ; 3rd year, timothy and clover ; 4th year, meadow ; 5th year, pasture ; 6th year, pasture.

The tillage work is well done ; ploughing 5 " to 7 " ; drains, ditches and trenches, good ; crop, fine.

The annexed plan, showing the various crops of the year, gives a sufficient idea of the value of the system followed. The alley is 24 feet wide with good ditches on either side.

The buildings which are still good present nothing worthy of note.

The manure is all well employed. Some stones on the surface of the soil have been removed. The earth from the ditches has been levelled.

The most attractive feature of Mr. Logan's farm is his fine herd of registered Ayrshires. When the judges visited it, it consisted of a bull 2 years old ; 11 milch cows ; 4 other cows not giving milk ; 11 heifers, 1 and 2 years old, and 8 calves.

There were 9 swine.

The total number of points allowed for all the details of the farm amounts to $85\frac{20}{100}$ which will give Mr. Logan the satisfaction of being decorated with the medal of Very Great Merit.

MR. THOMAS ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, (85.02 points ;
silver medal).

Mr. Cunningham's farm is the next below Mr. Logan's on the same bank of the Chateauguay. The composition and quality of the soil are similar to those of the farms in the same valley of which we have already spoken. The area of this farm is 130 acres, all under cultivation. The same system of cultivation, rotation, division and crops are about the same as Mr. Logan's (See plan of farm).

The house, an old-fashioned one, is still good and comfortable, well furnished and well kept. It has an extension kitchen 16' x 34' with a sink and water-tap and is surrounded by a fine lawn, an orchard with some thirty good apple trees and an ornamental plantation of 75 cedars and 25 maples ; these also provide shade and shelter from the wind and give the dwelling an air of distinction in spite of its simple style of construction.

Buildings.—During the summer Mr. Cunningham built a cow-stable, a horse-stable and a double silo by joining and re-arranging two barns so as to make a block of buildings which may be considered a pattern as regards division, laying out, dimensions, convenience and comfort (See fig. 32).

This work and the great scarcity of manual labor have somewhat hampered Mr Cunningham's tillage and he was unable to give his farm all the attention for some matters of detail on which he lost points ; otherwise he would have had a higher place in the scale and one more in keeping with his agricultural knowledge.

The other buildings are : a shed 30' x 48' with a large door at each end for vehicles, implements &c., containing an ice house 12' x 12' above, and a carpenter's shop with all necessary tools ; a wood-shed, a special shed for implements and machines 20' x 45 ; a blacksmith's shop 12' x 16' with anvil, vices, tools &c.

Mr. Cunningham repairs his machines, and shoes his horses himself. He is very fond of horses.

All the buildings are built on stone foundations or pillars.

Water is supplied to the houses and farm by a wind mill pump over a well fed by springs, which forces the water into a tank in the upper story of the buildings. This pump cost \$92.00 with the well.

The silo in the barn is divided into two compartments and is well built.

The farming implements and tools are complete and well kept.

The manure was not completely used, nor was it in a condition to lose any of the fertilizing elements.

Mr. Cunningham's practice is to spread it on the meadows in the spring of the second year. He harrows and rolls after spreading and claims that the hay is better. We admit that it is more abundant and more improving for the soil, but the question is whether it is more tasty when first cut; competitors who practise this system gave us no proofs and we could not get the opinion of the animals that consume the hay. We are pleased, however, to say that the entire area in hay and pasture won 100% in points in the allotment for production.

Improvements to soil.—The competitor states that he removed about a hundred loads of stone. It must be said that the land in this region is not rocky.

The soil is well levelled and well drained by means of good ditches and well kept furrows. Mr. Cunningham ploughs in clover from time to time.

Stock.—This consists of four good draught horses and two colts; twenty-one Ayrshire-Durham cows and heifers that have calved; a yearling heifer and seven calves all of fine quality. Mr. Cunningham generally keeps 27 cows and 5 or 6 swine. He sells his milk which explains the small number of swine. At the date of our visit he had 50 or 60 Plymouth Rock hens and 125 chickens. The latter were kept for two weeks only with the mother, then separated from her and kept in small enclosures

3' x 12" and 2' high surrounded by wire netting. Mr Cunningham says that the advantage of this system is that the hens begin sooner to lay again and the chickens do not dirty the yards and lawn. We were not told what the drawbacks of the system might be.

Accounts.—Mr. Cunningham does not keep complete accounts. He claims nevertheless that he can at any time tell the revenue of his farm and the state of his affairs. We could not do so from his books. In his application, we find that he purchases some tons of bran and ground grain, probably for the purpose of mixing in the rations or with Indian corn ensilage.

On the other hand, he sold last year 400	
bushels of oats.....	\$ 152 00
And he obtained for milk....	1,408 62
	<hr/>
Total sales.....	\$ 1,560 62

We have no doubt that with the improvement in his stables and the greater care he will be able to give in future to his manure and his crops, Mr. Cunningham will perceptibly add to his revenue.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 30.

Plan of farm :

- (a) Indian corn and other vegetables ;
- (b) Pastures ;
- (c) Indian corn for forage ;
- (c1) Road ;
- (d) Pasture, 16 acres ;
- (e) Pasture, 16 acres ;

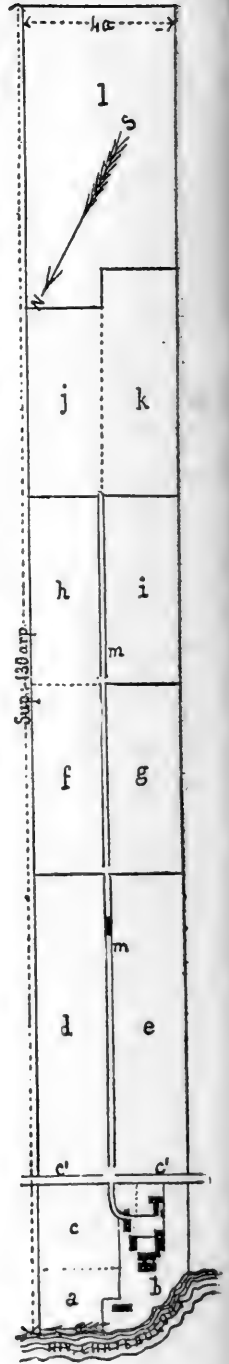


Fig. 30.

- (f) Meadow, 10 acres ;
- (g) Meadow, 10 acres ;
- (h) Barley, 10 acres ;
- (i) Oats, 10 acres ;
- (j) Oats, 10 acres ;
- (k) Old meadow, 12 acres ;
- (l) Meadow, 30 acres ;
- (m) Alley.

Fig. 31 (plate 5.)

View of Mr. Cunningham's farm buildings from the west.

Fig. 32.

General plan and relative position of the buildings of the farm.

- (a) Highway ;
- (b) Orchard ;
- (b1) Clover, 1 acre ;
- (c) Lawn and flowers ;
- (d) House and dependencies ;
- (e) Wood-shed ;
- (f) Avenue ;
- (g) Workshop ;
- (h) Shed for vehicles with workshop and store-room ab v
- (i) Coach-house ;
- (j) Poultry-house ;
- (k) Box-stalls ;
- (l) Barns and threshing floors ;
- (mm) Silos ;
- (n) Cow-stable ;
- (o) Granary ;
- (p) Pent-house pig-st e

- (q) Horse-stable ;
- (r) Sidewalk ;
- (s) Yards ;

N. B. The points indicate the spots where ornamental trees are planted.

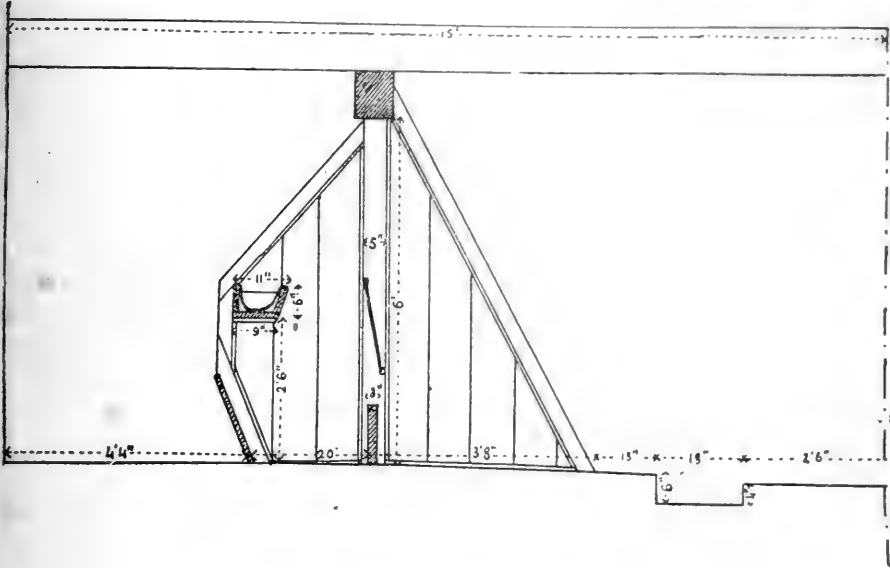


Fig. 33.

Section of a stall half width same stable animals with their heads to the wall.

MR. ROBERT ROY (86.32 points, silver medal).

Mr. Robert Roy's farm is situated in the third range of Ormstown, three miles from the village. When he bought it twenty-five years ago it was in a very bad condition. The composition of the soil is good, but the land consists of hillocks of limestone rocks and boggy low lands with, in the intervals, good bits of rich clay loam in which grain of all kinds and hay grow abundantly. The low lands are difficult to drain and are apt to suffer from excessive humidity in heavy rains, notwithstanding good ditches at the proper places.

The area of the farm is 162 acres, but 120 only can be ploughed ; the remaining 42 acres consist of stony hillocks, used as permanent pastures, 4 acres in woodland part of which is a sugary.

At the first glance from the highway, this farm does not produce a favorable impression owing to its boggy nature and the incomplete drainage of the nearer parts and the considerable distance of the buildings from the road. But when all parts are examined in detail with all the elements that enter into the working, the first impression is soon dispelled and one is convinced that everything is calculated intelligently in order to derive the greatest revenue in the most economical manner from all varieties of soil and from the entire farm. Nothing is lost ; what appears unfertile yields products of appreciable value. If there be a want of order in certain details, the surest sources of profit are not neglected : crops, drains, stock, etc., are carefully looked after. The crops are clean beyond reproach and sufficiently varied.

Mr Roy follows a mixed system with dairying as the chief source of revenue. He sells horses, sheep, and swine and takes his milk to the neighboring factory. In 1900, 86,939 lbs of milk brought him \$665.00, according to the figures in his application.

Rotation.—1st year. Indian corn, potatoes, roots and mixed grain.

2nd year. Wheat, barley, oats with fodder seeds.

3rd and 4th years. Hay.

5th 6th and 7th years. Pastures.

Manure.—This is put partly on the new meadow in the spring and partly in autumn or in summer on pasture destined to hoed crops in the following year.

Manure not used before autumn is kept in heaps piled up in the yard in a sort of depression whence the liquid manure cannot escape.

Like many competitors in his county, Mr Roy has a silo 12' x 7' x 22' high, with cemented floor and 7 acres of Indian corn. This silo is built in a corner of the barn and contiguous to the cow-stable.

Buildings.—As the low-lying land near the road is not a suitable site for the farm buildings, Mr Roy has built them, like Mr Younie, on a hillock of lime-stone rock near the centre of his farm, thus utilizing the least valuable land for orchards and other plantations, using the stone taken from the spot for the buildings. Moreover the nearness of the barns to all the fields reduces the transport and working expenses, a question of rural economy too often neglected by the majority of farmers in our Province; it is generally subordinated to others of less importance. The apparent isolation merely serves to show out still more the charms and advantages of the farm: elevation, cleanliness, salubrity, shade in summer and the pleasure afforded by plantations of fruit and ornamental trees, affording protection in all seasons against violent winds, etc.

The house, of simple and economical construction, may be considered as a model of the kind. We give an engraving of it with the plan of the divisions as a useful detail in this competition. We do not mean thereby to disparage the first class houses, very well kept and laid out and even of greater value, of several other competitors; they would have been equally deserving of mention, but it was impossible for us to give so many engravings which would have not been of any use for the instruction of the public.

The other buildings shown in figure 34 have no special interest. We would however point out a carpenter's shop with tools and the poultry house which is cemented, well lighted and well situated.

The machines and tools are very complete and in good order. We would mention a most useful machine, an improved sifter, winnower and separator for seed manufactured by The Ontario Seed and Grain Separator Co. Ltd., of Fergus, Ont. According to Mr. Roy it is an excellent separator even for clover and timothy seed and a good winnower, winnowing 25 bushel an hour. Its cost is \$28 00.

Stock.—The stock consists of 1 registered thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, "Lord Minto", very good ; 20 grade Ayrshire cows, 18 of which give milk ; 12 good heifers all in good condition ; 8 calves which do not seem very strong owing to their diet being made up with whey from the cheese factory ; a fine Tamworth sow with 6 fine thoroughbred young pigs ; 20 sheep and lambs, first class, thoroughbred Shropshires (See fig. 26 plate 6). The ram won the sweepstake at the last exhibition in Sherbrooke ; 6 good draught horses and 4 good young horses ; a good flock of Plymouth Rocks. All the stock belongs to profitable breeds and possesses profitable qualities.

Book-keeping.—Since the month of January last (1901), Mr. Roy, through his son, keeps a journal of disbursements and receipts in money in a good bound book and well written ; this is a good beginning ; may the continuation and the results be better still.

Land Improvements —We may mention 600 yards of stone fencing, 75 yards of drains in clay pipes, ditches and trenches well built and fairly numerous, the straightening of a main water-course, the construction of ten stone culverts, the planting of fruit and ornamental trees, 40 to 50 being fine maple trees and five good black walnut trees, before the house and near the buildings, apart from the grove, a good avenue from the public road to the upper end of the farm, etc.

The orchard contains 25 to 30 good apple-trees, very healthy and bearing well.

The garden at the side of the house contains different vegetables and small fruits.

The extent of the ground bearing different crops is about as follows :

<i>Grain</i> :—Wheat, barley and oats, peas, oats.....	33	acres.
Hoed crops ; beans .05 acre ; mangolds, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre turnips ; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, carrots $\frac{1}{2}$ acre ; potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre ; corn for grain, 12 acres ; corn for ensilage 7 acres.....	9.17	"
<i>Meadow</i>	31	"
<i>Pasturage</i>	43.50	"

If all the grain crops are clean, it means that Mr Roy carefully cultivates a large extent of hoed crops, which supply him with succulent food for his cattle and his sheep. Mr. Roy is amongst the competitors who cultivate a few acres of wheat. It would be desirable that all the farmers who have good cleared land should cultivate a few acres of wheat after clover or manured vegetable crops, for the purpose of raising their own bread and not being subject to the uncertainty of the market for the most useful commodity of man's subsistence.

Mrs. Roy is skilled in domestic industry and preserves as a relic her old spinning wheel imported from Scotland.

Success.—About twenty five years ago, Mr. Roy sold the little farm he owned, for \$2,800.00 to buy the farm where he now resides, for \$4,000.00, remaining indebted for the balance.

He has had since to improve the land, drain it, lay it out better, build his house, erect new buildings, etc. He has, in addition, bought another lot for \$4,000.00, he owes nothing, has good buildings and money in hand. He must be a good farmer and able financier, or his land must contain gold. As a reward for his well established merit, the Commission cannot hesitate in granting him the points which assure him the silver medal.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 34

Plan of farm and relative position of buildings, etc., upon a hilleck situated about the centre of the farm $12\frac{1}{2}$ arpents from the front road.

- (aa) Avenue of the farm ;
- (b) Cattle enclosure ;
- (c) Yard ;
- (d) Manure pit ;
- (e) Granary ;

- (f) Tool-shed ;
- (g) Grove of cedar and maple trees $\frac{3}{4}$ acres ;
- (h) Shed ;
- (i) Barn ;
- (j) Cattle-shed ;
- (k) Barn, sheepfold and loose boxes ;

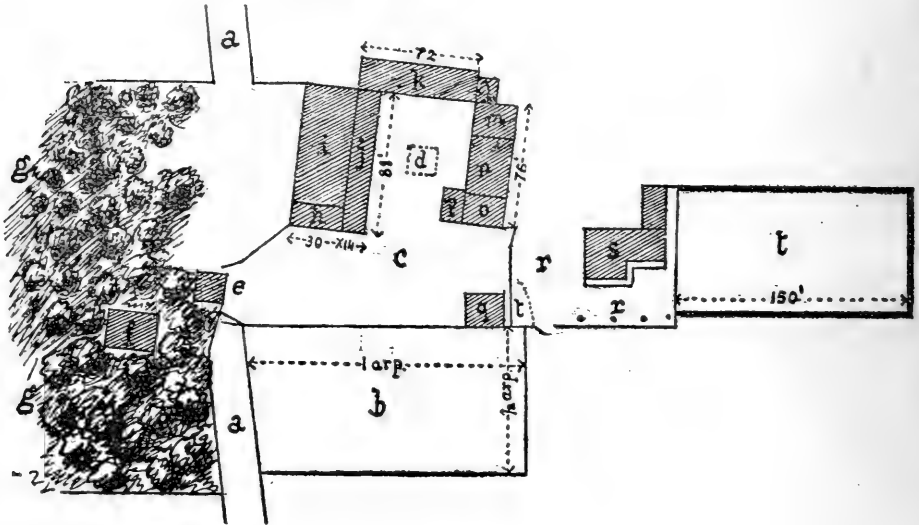


Fig. 34

- (l) Milk-shed ;
- (m) Threshing barn ;
- (n) Stable ;
- (o) Shed ;
- (p) Poultry-house ;
- (q) Workshop ;
- (rr) Yard and lawn ;
- (s) House and dependencies ;
- (t) Garden and orchard, enclosed by a stone fence.

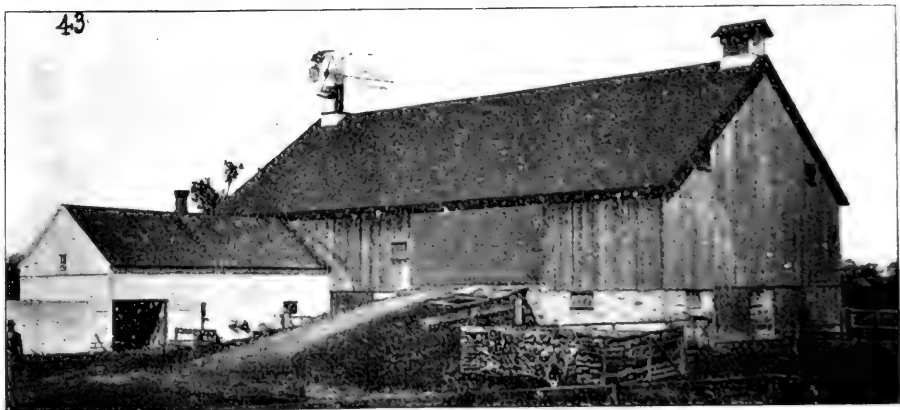
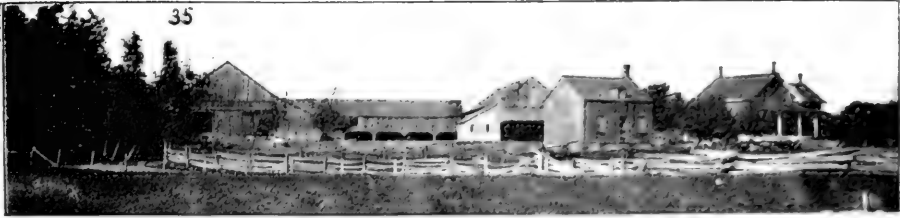


Fig. 35 R. Roy's farm.—Buildings. Fig. 38. Shrops'tire and Mo's on sheep.
Fig. 39. J. Templeton's farm.—Buildings. Fig. 43. Barn and stable.



FIG. 35 (plate 6)

View of the farm buildings and of Mr. Roy's house, showing part of the grove at the west.

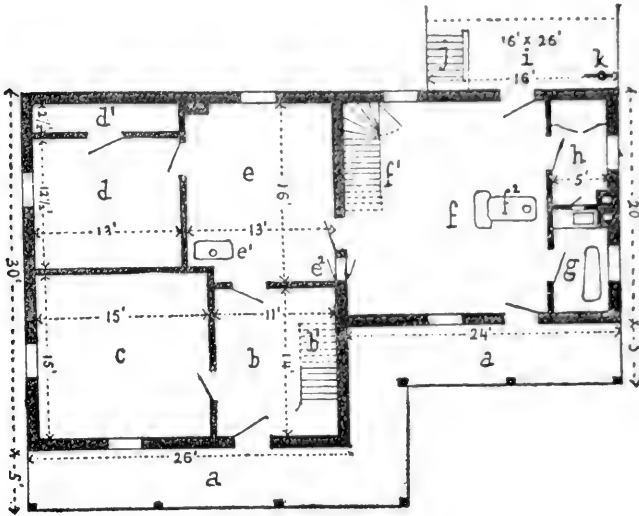


Fig. 36

Ground plan of Mr. Roy's house (lower).

- (a) Verandah ;
- (b) Entrance hall including staircase b1 ;
- (c) Parlor ;
- (d) Bed-room ;
- (d1) Cloak-room ;
- (e) Dining-room ;
- (e1) Stove ;
- (e2) Cupboard ;
- (f) Kitchen ;
- (f1) Staircase ;
- (f2) Stove ;
- (g) Bath and sink ;

- (h) Pantry ; (A small opening with a door allows of articles being passed from one apartment to another) ;
- (i) Summer kitchen and wood-shed in a wing, with staircase (j) going into the cellar ;
- (k) Pump ;
- (m) Stove ;

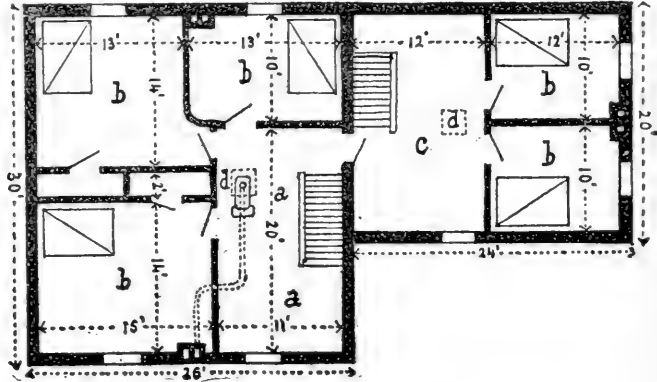


Fig. 37

Plan of the upper part of the house.

- (a) Passage used as a sewing-room ;
- (bb) Bed-rooms ;
- (c) Passage which could be used as a bed-room ;
- (d) Trap door to the attic ;

Fig. 38 (plate 6).

View of the house and flock of Shropshire sheep for exhibition belonging to Mr. Roy. They were awarded six first prizes and a diploma at Sherbrooke ; three first and other prizes at Ste. Martine ; four first and others at Huntingdon ; four first and others at St. Louis de Gonzague. A ram from this flock which was sold to Mr. Gingras, of St. Césaire, carried off the first prize at Quebec.

MR. JOHN TEMPLETON (87.09 pts, silver medal.)

A little lower down than Mr. Cunningham on the same side is situated the farm of Mr. John Templeton, another remarkable competitor from this district.

This farm is distinguished from afar by the beautiful trees which embellish the surroundings of the house and especially by the imposing barn built a short time ago and surmounted by a wind mill, which announce to passers by and visitors the importance of this farm and its owner's progressive spirit. A fine large property consisting of two lots of a total extent of 182 acres, 178 being capable of cultivation. It is well-built, well cultivated and well drained by a good system of drains and trenches and contains an orchard, vegetable garden, lawn of flowers and grass surrounding a pretty house of a simple style, but well divided and comfortably arranged, giving to the whole place an agreeable and aristocratic appearance.

It is not necessary to say that the growing of the flowers and looking after of the lawn, like the interior of the house, are in the department of Mrs. Templeton who has leisure, which all house keepers do not possess, to successfully practise her skill as a florist and to gratify her good taste.

The basis of Mr. Templeton's system is the cultivation of hay and pasture, and the feeding of a fairly numerous herd of grade Durhams, apparently more suited for meat than for milk. In this respect, his practice resembles that of Mr. Younie, although it requires a larger relative extent of meadow.

He sells grain, hay, dairy produce, fat oxen, etc., and buys a few tons of bran.

The following is a statement of last year's accounts given in his application and taken from a good account book well kept :

RECEIPTS (sales.)

One horse.....	\$ 100 00
421 bushels of grain.....	155 54
24½ tons hay.....	330 25
89 lbs. butter.....	22 25

29 head of cattle.....	1,286 00
Pigs.....	62 00
Milk taken to factory.....	355 85
	<hr/>
Total	2,312 19
Expenses.....	1,621 23
	<hr/>
Net profit.....	\$ 690 96

It must be noted that if we had to calculate theoretically the value of the elements of fertility taken away in the grain, hay and animals sold, the net profit would be slightly diminished.

Manure is used for hoed crops and pastures, as a top-dressing, in the fall of the first year or spring of the second year. The rotation is 6 years, similar to that of the same number of years practised by other competitors.

Mr. Templeton plants several acres (9) of corn for fodder and owns a good silo with cemented bottom (V. fig. 44).

Drainage.—We remarked a hundred and twenty yards of wooden drains that worked well.

Plastering.—Mr. Templeton uses plaster on his meadows, potatoes and corn.

The general production was good on the whole, although it was not superior everywhere.

The number of points gained by the competitor places him in line with the best farmers and will obtain for him the silver medal which he has well deserved.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 39 (plate 6).

General view of the farm, of Mr. J. Templeton's barn and house.

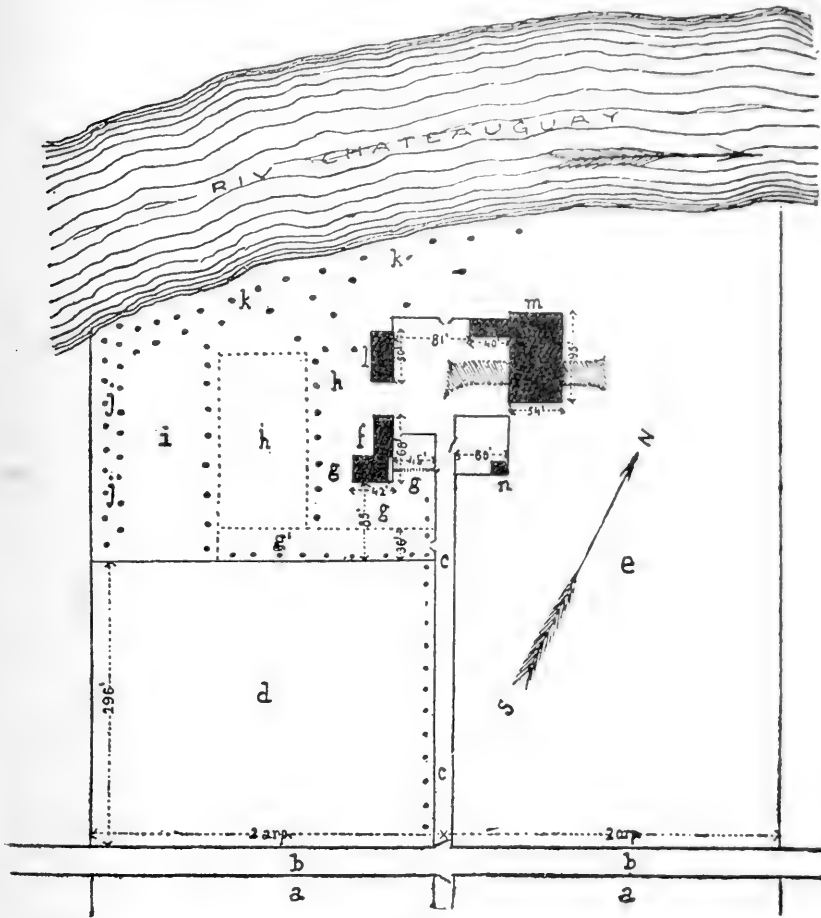


Fig. 40

Lower part of Mr. J. Templeton's property ; position of buildings, etc.

- (a) Continuation of farm to the south-east ;
- (b) Public road ;
- (c) Avenue 42' below the road ;
- (d) Cultivated field ;
- (e) Pasture ;
- (f) House ;
- (gg) Lawn ;

- (gl) Garden ;
 (hh) Orchard ;
 (i) Small fruits ;
 (j) Screen of forest trees ;
 (kk) Lower part of hill lined with forest trees, elms, etc ;
 (l) Sheds ;
 (m) Store and stables ;
 (n) Piggery.

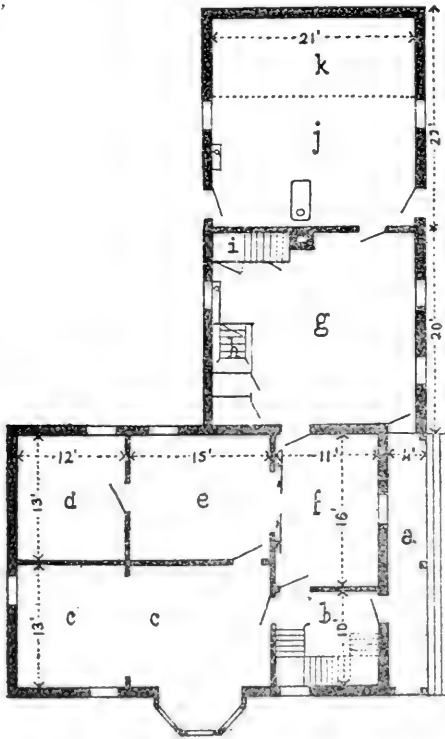


Fig. 41.

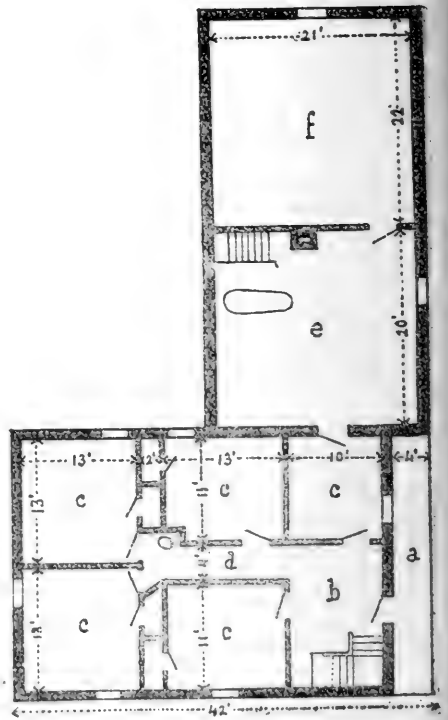


Fig. 42.

Plan of ground floor of houses.

- (a) Verandah ;
 (b) Entrance hall and stairs ;

- (*cc*) Double parlor and bay window ;
- (*d*) Bedroom ;
- (*e*) Room ;
- (*f*) Boudoir ;
- (*g*) Kitchen ;
- (*h*) Stairs to cellar ;
- (*i*) Stairway leading to rooms above ;
- (*j*) Summer kitchen ;
- (*k*) Wood.

Fig. 42.

Plan of the upper part of the house.

- (*a*) Gallery ;
- (*b*) Hall ;
- (*cc*) Bedrooms ;
- (*d*) Passage ;
- (*e*) Bathroom :
- (*f*) Garret.

Fig. 43. (Plate 6).

View of Mr. J. Templeton's barn and stables, from the south.

Fig. 44.

Ground plan of Mr. J. Templeton's coach house and stables, under the barn (fig. 43).

- (*a*) Coach house ;
- (*b*) General store ;
- (*b1*) Stairs leading to grain loft ;
- (*b2*) Hand-creamer ;
- (*c*) Ice-house ;
- (*d*) Cow-stalls ;
- (*e*) Stable ;
- (*f*) Loose boxes ;

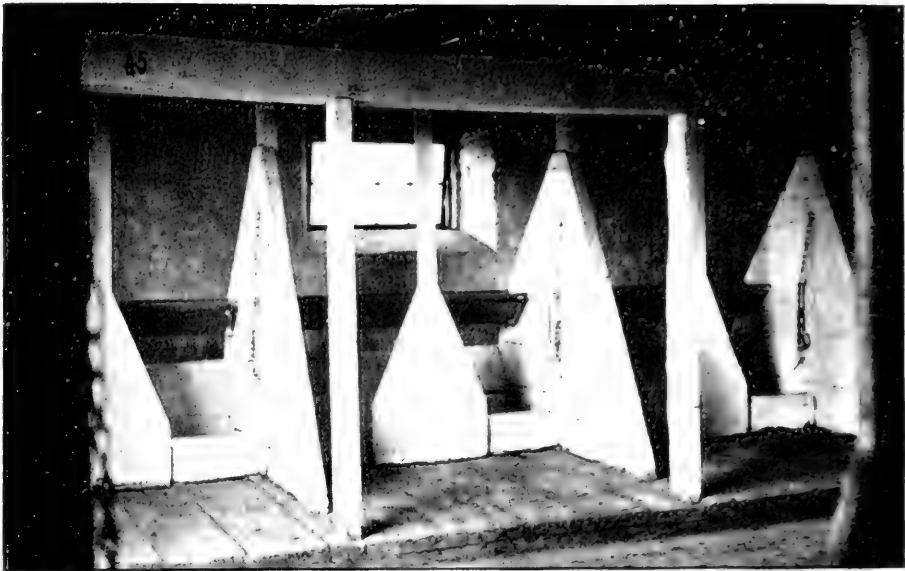


Fig. 45. J. Templeton's farm.—Interior of stable.

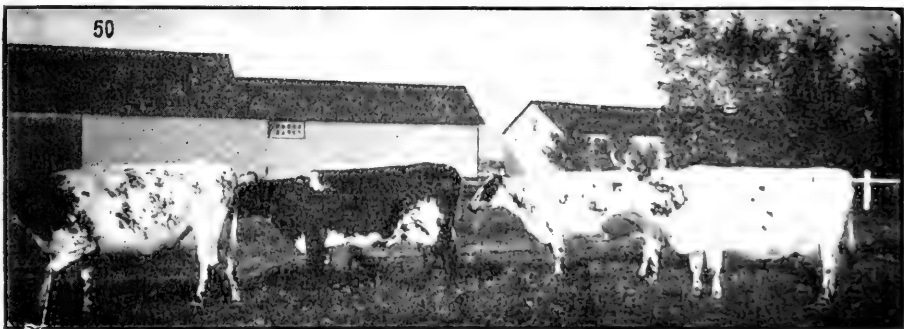


Fig. 50. R. MacFarlane's farm.—Group of cows.



Fig. 51. L. Toupin's farm.—House.

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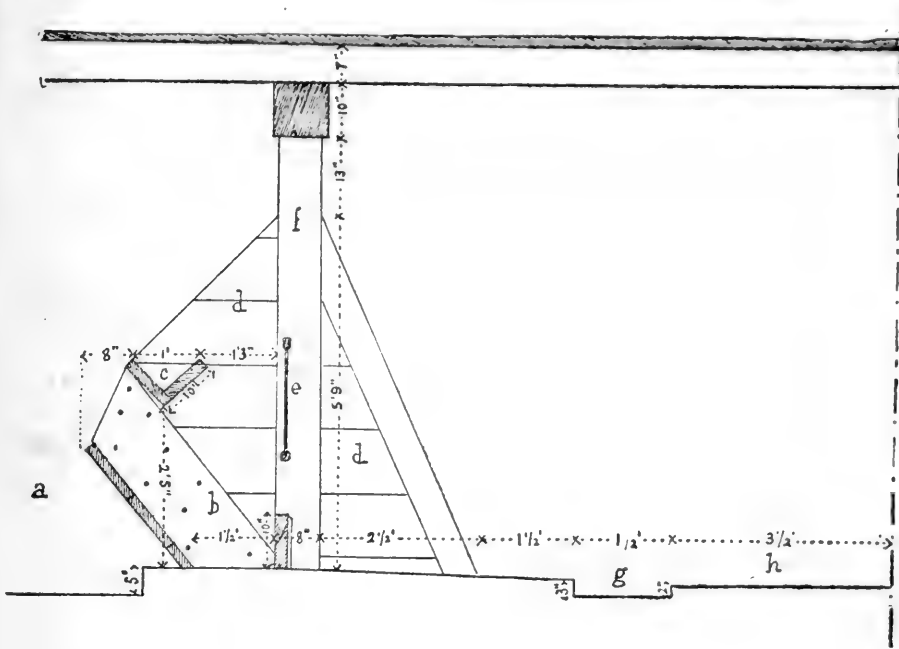


Fig. 46

Cross-section of a row of stall with dimensions shown.

- (a) Feeding passage ; (v. f., fig.-44).
- (b) Crib ;
- (c) Water trough ;
- (d) Division wall ;
- (e) Tethering staple ;
- (f) Division post and support ;
- (g) Drain ;
- (h) Passage of 7' between the two drains ;

Fig. 47.

Plan of a large barn-door, from the interior, showing the manner of closing.

- (a) Moveable bar in the centre keeping one side of the door closed by means of two staples (bb) above and below.
- (c) Hook with external ring handle, serving to close the other wing from outside, like the apparatus indicated for Mr. Archie Muir.

Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON (85 pts., silver medal).

Residence, North Georgetown, near the last-mentioned. Extent of farm, 156 acres all under cultivation, comprising six large divisions of six and twenty four acres. Clayey soil of good quality, covered with an excellent crop of hay and grain, well drained and properly levelled, having an orchard of 40 to 50 trees of various kinds, several being good large ap-

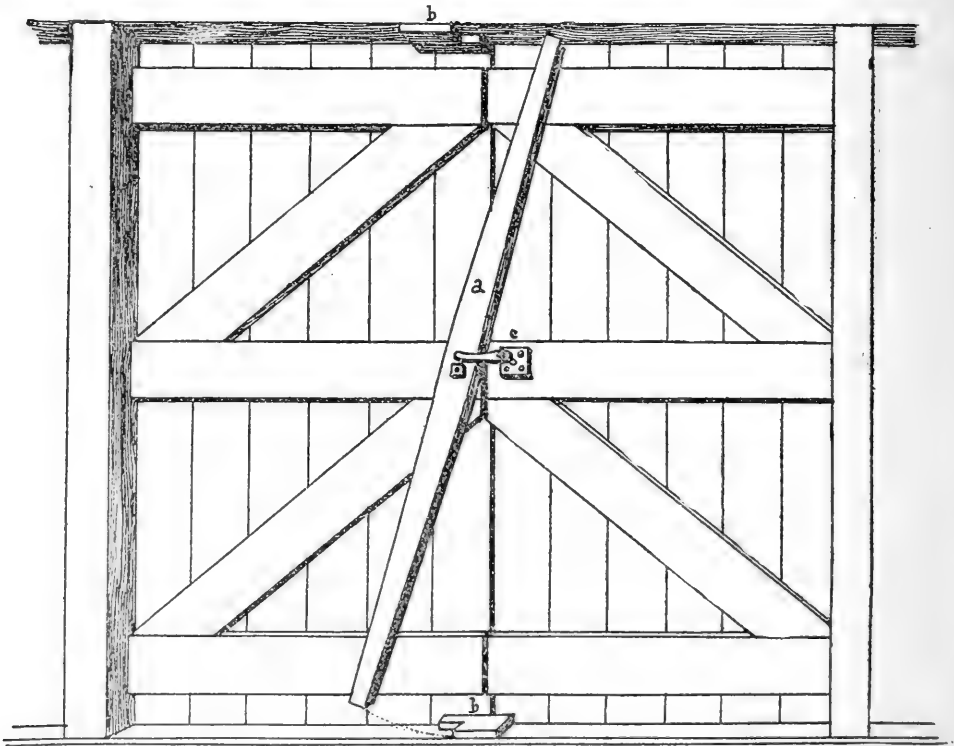


Fig. 47. (See last page.)

ple-trees and a few small fruit and forty ornamental trees. Some serve as shade trees along the fence, others are planted near the buildings and house. These plantations have not always been done with the skill and taste that we have admired among other competitors.

The system of cultivation is good, if one may judge by the abundance and cleanliness of the crops. Of 154 acres under cultivation, there

are 45 acres in grain and corn for fodder, 34 in meadow and 75 in pasture. The large extent of pasture is required for feeding of a good number of cattle for killing.

Rotation is six years, like that of the McDougall brothers; the manure is applied as top-dressing in the green state on stubble intended to be ploughed in the fall to grow grain or vegetables. The competitor had no other hoed crops, this year, than two acres of corn.

The house—24' x 30'—is good, clean, well furnished, sufficiently, comfortable, provided with a sink, good dependencies, 16 x 20—and decorated in front with flower beds. We have, however, no detail to point out which is superior to others.

The farm buildings, which are large enough and fairly good, have nothing particularly remarkable on the whole.

Like a good many other competitors there is a workshop provided with carpenter's tools and a forge.

The farm implements are sufficiently complete and in good order, as are also the fields.

The milch cattle are not numerous, only eight Ayrshire cows, but the herd is large. Besides the above eight cows, we counted in the pasture, thirty heifers from 1 to 2 years, two bulls from 1 to 2 years, thoroughbred Ayrshires, twenty-four oxen for slaughter and five calves, without mentioning four working horses and two colts, all good, and six pigs.

Mr. Anderson has but little help, therefore he cultivates in large lots.

According to the declaration made by him in his application, in 1900, he bought several tons of bran and a few hundred pounds of linseed, and sold :

Grain, 906 bushels	\$ 422 40
Straw, 10 tons.....	30 00
Butter, 200 lbs.....	40 00

Milch cows	240 00
Horses	216 00
Animals for killing	420 00
	\$1,368 40

According to this memorandum, his balance in cash for 1900 would be \$567.00.

The book-keeping is not complete.

Although there are various items for which the competitor could not obtain as many points as several of his fellow competitors, he still attains the required degree of merit to entitle him to the silver medal.

Mr. ROBERT MACFARLANE (89.11 pts. silver medal).

The competitor resides on the west bank of English river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Howick. He farms 150 acres of good, heavy sandy clay soil, 100 acres of which he owns, and farms 50, in a beautiful fertile country.

The system of farming adopted by Mr. MacFarlane is apparently good and tends essentially to the production of milk which he sells in kind in Montreal.

The division is good without being absolutely perfect from the standpoint of a regular distribution of crops and of that which Mr. MacFarlane follows. The fields are more numerous than the number of years of rotation and not altogether equal in size. However, this detail does not hinder good farming and the success of the competitor's crops which are abundant and very clean.

The rotation is eight years, two years in grain and hoed crops, especially corn for fodder; two years in meadow, followed by two years in pasture land, with a top-dressing of manure in the spring of the last year of pasture, which is ploughed in the fall of the same year to be seeded in corn the following spring. Mr. MacFarlane grows much corn for ensilage. This year he had twelve very fine acres of it (see c and f., fig. 48).

Mr. MacFarlane makes good choice of his seed which he keeps in good condition and changes from time to time when required.

He manures his orchard every two years as several other competitors do.

House and Buildings.—The house is of brick like that of several other competitors. It is not large, 22' x 28', but is well divided, well painted and provided with good dependencies: kitchen, laundry, pantry, wood shed, etc., the cellar with cemented floor is first class and contains a fruit room. The heating is by hot air. The whole is considered for the purposes of this competition as first class.

The exterior of the farm buildings is inferior to others, but the divisions, the communications, the dimensions and arrangement of the interior are calculated with a view to economy and convenience and the comfort and health of the animals in view of an abundant production of milk and manure. (See fig. 49).

The fences are of different kinds: of poles and cedar pickets, of boards, of ordinary wire, and of wire fencing (Page's system and American system) with a variety of gates, some of painted boards, others of iron and others, ordinary gates, running on pulleys.

The avenue 18 feet wide is well levelled. There is a good orchard, a fruit and vegetable garden containing a good variety of vegetables and small fruits for home consumption and for the market. These plots are enclosed by a high fence of wire of 19 strands (S. Page, etc.)

The supply of tools is complete; the manure is well used and well distributed; the stables are mostly cemented. The order of the fields, fences and moveables is excellent.

Stock:—Seven good horses; twenty five good milch cows, Ayrshire and grade Ayrshire Durhams, five of which are registered; a bull of a year and a half, thoroughbred Ayrshire; seventeen calves by *Uncle Sam* born at the Chicago Exhibition out of Nellie Osborne, the sweepstake at the exhibition; twenty four heifers from 1 to 2 years, nearly all first class, and

an ox for slaughter. It is one of the best dairy herds and the best kept that we have seen in this competition. Some of the cows calve in the fall and winter, owing to the sale of milk in kind.

The pigs are good, but not numerous, for the reason just given, but there is a good number of Plymouth Rock fowl.

Book-keeping :—The competitor keeps a day-book of receipts and expenditure in money, a book of current accounts of those with whom he deals and a ledger into which the amounts are carried at the end of each month. These accounts are kept in good bound books.

According to his official declaration, Mr MacFarlane sold in 1900 milch cows and other animals to the value of \$726.25. The proceeds from the milk taken to the factory—50,241 lbs—were \$372.70, and from the milk and cream sold in the town (12,255 gallons of milk and 415 galls cream) \$2,221 17. The farm expenses, apart from the family expenses, were only \$150.00 We did not check these figures by the account books.

Mr. MacFarlane's agricultural speculation is the economical production in winter and summer of milk in abundance and of good quality, and his whole system of farming, as well as the keeping of his cattle, aims at this production : a sufficiently roomy stable, well lighted and aired, good water constantly before the cows, the latter well fed with corn ensilage, grain and hay ; cultivation on a good scale of corn and clover, etc.

His success, like all his work, which marks him among his kind as a striking farmer, places him among the best in this competition and procures him decoration of the silver medal.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 48.

Sketch of Mr. R. MacFarlane's 100 acre farm.

- (a) Oats, 7 acres ;
- (b) Pasture, 8 acres ;
- (c) Ensilage corn, 7 acres ;
- (c1) Green fodder, 1 acre ;
- (d) Wood, 4 acres ;
- (e) Meadow, 8 acres ;
- (f) Corn fodder, $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres ;
- (f1) Green fodder, $\frac{5}{8}$ acres ;
- (g) Pasture, 6 acres ;
- (h) Clover field, 6 acres ;
- (i) Meadow, 8 acres ;
- (j) Oats, 8 acres ;
- (k) Meadow, 9 acres ;
- (l) Meadow, 10 acres ;

N.-B.—The portion leased establishes an equilibrium in the proportion of the different crops.

Fig. 49

Horizontal plan of Mr. MacFarlane's farm buildings, showing how the interior is laid out.

A. Sheds :

- (a) Coach houses ;
- (b) Tool house ;
- (c) Store and ladder leading to grain loft over the three divisions mentioned ;

B. Barn :

- (a) Apartment for vehicles ;

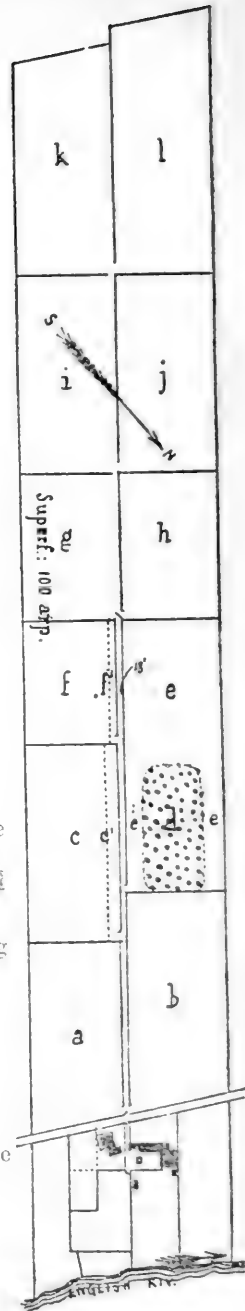


Fig. 48

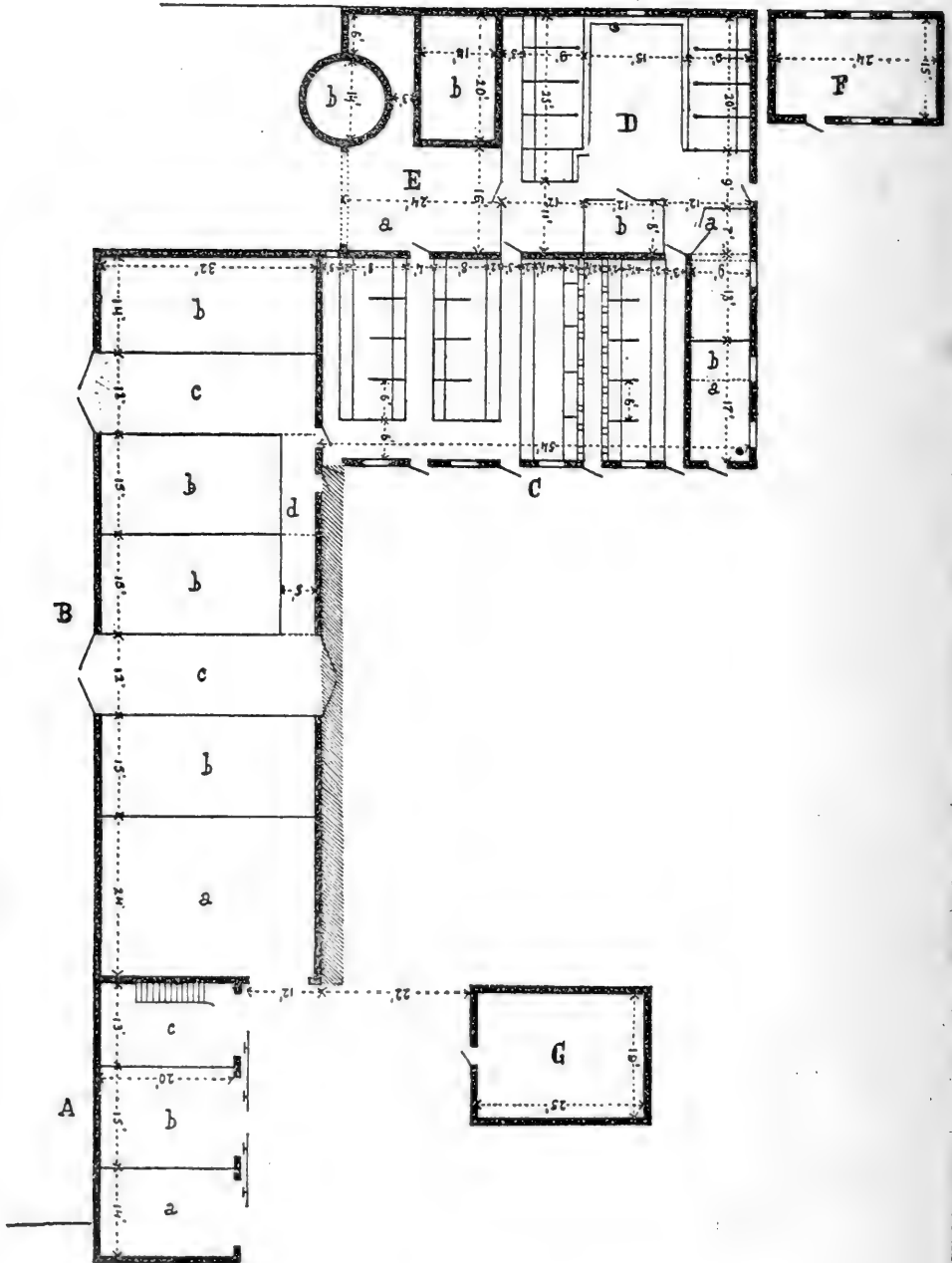


Fig 49

- (bb) Grain ;
- (cc) Threshing floors ;
- (d) Passage ;
- C. Stable for cattle :
 - (a) Poultry house ;
 - (b) Apartment for pump ;
- D. Horse stables :
 - (a) Box-stalls ;
 - (b) Harness room ;
- E Barn :
 - (a) Thrashing floor ;
 - (bb) Silo ;
- F. Stable for calves ;
- G. Ice-House.

Fig. 50 (plate 7).

View of a group of cows and of a portion of Mr. MacFarlane's buildings, from the west.

MR. ONÉSIME DEMERS (83.02 points, bronze medal).

Mr. Demers lives a few miles east of the church of Ste. Martine. He has gained the name of a good and courageous worker by his intelligent work and the spirit of order, cleanliness and economy which is admired in all the details of his work, in the house and buildings as in every point of the farm, if exception be made of some parts of the fences which might be better. This is a very deserving quality and talent which many farmers do not possess to a sufficient degree and which incontestably contributes to the success of a man in agriculture, perhaps, more than in other conditions of life. As a result all the work is well done, everything is in its place, nothing is lying around, lost or deteriorated.

Mr. Demers' farm or rather farms enclose about 175 acres under cul-

tivation and are of a clayey and fertile soil capable of producing abundant crops of every kind of grain and hay.

This year's crop, on account of unfavorable temperature or of sowing when the earth was not in a sufficiently propitious state, was not as fine as in previous years, which has contributed towards placing Mr. Demers in the class of Great Merit, giving him the hope of winning the silver medal which he may carry off in another competition.

The land is suitably cleared of the stones which were fairly plentiful in some places. These stones have been used for making bridges, foundations for the barns, fords or solid crossings over streams. Mr. Demers has straightened several water courses and levelled hillocks, so as to gain stretches of good land for farming in the valley of a winding stream. He has also raised the ground all around his house to prevent water reaching the foundations and flooding the cellar in the spring. The house is comparatively small, unprovided with dependencies connected with it, but removed from the road about thirty feet, wonderfully clean, agreeably surrounded with flowers, with a pretty garden at the side 60 x 80, well filled with vegetables, very clean and tidy, containing in addition 20 to 30 fruit trees and sixty currant and gooseberry bushes, proving to her praise that Mrs. Demers possesses the same economical virtues, perhaps even to a higher degree than her worthy husband. She manages her work so as to have time to weave stuffs which win prizes at the county exhibitions.

We have no instructive particulars to point out in the other buildings.

The stock as a whole, might be better, especially the cows.

We found fifteen cows, five heifers, five calves, one grade Canadian bull, in all, twenty six head; twenty five cross-bred Leicester sheep, ten being old; six good working horses, one being an excellent mare in foal and two colts, and several pigs.

MR. THÉODORE BOURDON, STE. PHILOMÈNE,
(82 55 pts, bronze medal.)

Mr. Bourdon's farm measures 140 acres, all under cultivation, 5 being an orchard. The lower part of the farm near the river is slightly broken but of excellent quality and eminently suited for growing fruit. Indeed Mr. Bourdon does well in this respect by making a fine large orchard upon a height well suited for such cultivation; a large number of the trees are still young but good and well looked after. This is one of the best and largest orchards we have visited during this competition.

The remainder of the farm, apart from some pieces in the upper part, is of second quality and largely of sandy soil.

Mr. Bourdon, who is still a young man, educated and seeming to understand the business of farming well, has effected improvements on his farm which greatly increase the output and which if continued gradually with care will make it an excellent farm from one end to the other. He has drained several acres, straightened several water courses, lowered the banks of ditches, improved sandy places with clayey soil. He has planted twenty fruit trees. He has moreover taken advantage of an excellent spring at the lower end of his land.

Mr. Bourdon says he follows the following rotation: 1st year, oats or mixed grain; 2nd year, corn, potatoes or buckwheat manured; 3rd year, wheat, barley or oats; 4th year, clover; 5th year, meadow; 6th year, partly in meadow, partly in pasture; 7th and 8th years, pasture. He manures a plot every year at the rate of 20 to 25 loads to the acre.

Stock—The herd of cows numbering 19 are of grade Canadian, of which 6 head including the bull are registered. It is a good milk herd. When the farm, was inspected the 13th July, Mr Bourdon had realized from his cows \$3.11 per head in a fortnight, and he was taking 550 lbs of milk a day to the factory. The horses and swine are also of good quality.

The pastures include several fields and the meadows are never used as pastures in the fall.

The farm work is well-done, and the crops were all good, which proves that Mr. Bourdon is applying himself to realize all the revenue possible from his land. But the extent of his farm seemed to us too large to be worked with every possible economical skill, through lack of sufficient labor. (See table of points for details of merit.)

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN'S.

This beautiful county which contains so many good and well to do farmers had only two competitors, both in the parish of l'Acadie: Messrs Eustache Roy and Levi Toupin.

MR. EUSTACHE ROY (85.15 pts. silver medal.)

The farm examined by the Commission was 183 acres in superficies, 70 being in grain, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in hoed crops, 60 acres in meadow, 52 acres in pasture, and about 1 acre of orchard and garden.

The soil is excellent and fertile, being a crumbly loam, suitable for hay and wheat, real clover ground, even and free from rocks; it is a specimen of the fine lands of the province, which seem inexhaustible.

Mr. Roy, a large land-owner and an extensive grower of grain and hay, possesses in this fertile region, in addition to the farm on which he resides, several other farms which we did not think it worth while visiting.

The system adopted by him seems exhausting, but the land does not seem to suffer because the crop this year is good.

According to his own figures, Mr. Roy sold in 1900, 1840 bushels of grain, 75 tons of hay and 10 tons of straw; 17 cows brought him \$38.00 a head; he sold for \$150.00 worth of poultry and eggs, \$100.00 worth of pigs and \$200.00 of horned cattle. The amount realized from the sales was \$2,616.00; \$1,520.00 of which represents the value of a part of the fertility of the soils carried away in the form of grain, hay, and straw, etc., and not returned in the shape of manure.

Mr. Roy every year ploughs up twenty acres of meadow and thirty acres of pasture. The longest period in meadow and pasture is three years. He sows twice before turning his fields back into pasture. Thus, the eight years rotation holds good. He makes several acres of fallow and manure, 10 to 12 acres a year. The manure is applied to the vegetables and spread over the meadows. It is by means of the fallow land or summer ploughing, that Mr. Roy prevents weeds from getting into his grain and meadows.

We noticed at Mr. Roy's an agricultural phenomenon which is an accidental demonstration of a scientific fact and a lesson to farmers. This consisted of rows of oats sown along ditches, after a crop of peas, which were yielding in straw and grain 25 to 30% more than the rest of the ground under cultivation after a crop of cereals. Mr Roy sows his peas along his ditches, because the ground is not so rich a soil as further away, and the peas do not grow so much to stalk and yield a better crop. We called Mr. Roy's attention to this phenomenon and gave him the following explanation: Peas grow better along a ditch because the earth from the digging and cleaning out of these ditches is richer in mineral elements which the peas require in greater proportion than oats, while dispensing with the nitrogen in the soil, and the latter grows better after the peas, because these have left the soil richer in nitrogen than a crop of oats, which plant cannot give good returns without nitrogen, its principal nourishment and which it draws from the soil. From this, Mr. Roy was able to conclude that by ploughing deep, he would obtain good crops of peas after which he would have better oat crops, and then hay in greater quantity.

The farm work is very good; ridges wide and straight; furrows clean; drains and ditches well made and well kept, etc.

The artist employed by the Commission could not come to Mr. Roy's to photograph his establishment, which however does not afford anything instructive for the public. All Mr. Roy's best points could not be illustrated by pictures.

The house is very good and considered No 1 for the purposes of the

competition: it is comfortable, well finished, covered in tin and provided with a balcony. A small flower garden adorns the front. All the other buildings are good and apart from one barn are all covered in sheet-iron.

The implements are good.

The cattle are not equal to the qualities of the soil. We found 9 working horses, one being a mare in foal and a stallion, three young horses and a foal; thirteen milch cows and a grade Durham bull, three heifers and six oxen, apart from pigs and sheep.

Altogether Mr Roy obtained 85.15 with the honor of wearing the silver medal.

Mr. LEVI TOUPIN (85 pts., silver medal).

Residence, near the village of l'Acadie, on the little Montreal river.

Mr. Toupin's farm contains 114 acres, nearly all under cultivation. This land was formerly considered inferior on account of its very clayey composition and the small quantity of humus in the ground and the difficulty of working it. However, the land is of good mineral composition. Mr. Toupin has the merit of having made of it a good farm producing all kinds of grain, peas, clover, timothy etc. It is well drained and well cultivated and in good order, and this year's crop also is good throughout. The division, however, is not as perfect as with other competitors and the system followed is not absolutely perfect, theoretically at least. The fields are not sufficiently regular. From our point of view, the animal stock were not numerous nor the pastures large enough and here, as with a very large number of the farmers of the district, the growing of hay for the market seems to be the basis of the system. The quality of the farm work, however, and the natural richness of the soil in elements of fertility seem to support Mr Toupin against the scientific principles of agronomy.

The rotation given hereunder is indeed good:

1st. Year, hoed crops manured, vegetables, peas, buckwheat or green fodder ;

2nd. year, oats or barley with fodder grain ;

3rd and 4th years, meadow ;

5th and 6th years, pasture.

It is a six years' rotation with manuring every twelve years, as the proprietor is unable to manure the sixth part of his farm every year.

There is no road on the farm ; however, it is a fine one well situated, which, with little cost, could equal or surpass even the finest of those whose plans we publish.

The buildings do not offer anything sufficiently instructive to deserve public attention. They are fairly numerous and comfortable for the cattle.

The house (see. fig. 51, pl. 7), still new, is very well built and very comfortable, and provided with every improvement to be met with among well-to-do farmers.

The ground improvements made by Mr. Toupin on his farm, consist of some stone clearing work, of the improvement of water-courses and levelling of certain uneven parts. Mr. Toupin has also tried chemical fertilizers from which he has obtained instructive results ; he has also planted twenty forest trees to embellish his property.

The orchard contains twenty-five to thirty trees and the garden, which is good, contains a certain number of small fruit bushes.

Mr. Toupin is a well-to-do farmer who has prospered and is of real worth as such, leaving aside his other qualities. Therefore the Commission is pleased that he was able to obtain enough points to win the silver medal as evidence of his merit and success.

FIG. 51. (Plate 7).

View of Mr. Levi Toupin's house from the East.

COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.

This fine county, likes its worthy neighbor to the west, is distinguished for the most fertile hay and grain lands in the province and for the wealth of its inhabitants. The dairy industry has made wonderful progress and we find there the largest and best fitted butter factories of the province. The improvement of stock has advanced, but thanks to the intelligence and advanced spirit of the inhabitants it will continue to make great strides in order to reach the degree of perfection that can be attained consistently with the greatest profits.

The three competitors from this county are Messrs. Ls. Nadeau, of St. Athanase, Sifroy Fortin, of St. Georges de Henryville and J. A. Benoit of St. Grégoire.

MR. LOUIS A. NADEAU (75.05 pts, bronze medal.)

The farm put into the competition by Mr. Nadeau is 100 acres, 97 being cultivated and 3 in standing timber. It consists of separate lots, which made Mr. Nadeau's position less advantageous than that of most of the competitors.

The soil on these farms is of good composition and can well repay the good farm work and drainage, that Mr. Nadeau has already done. He understands his business, his labors are well calculated, but he needs manual help to carry out his plans for all the improvements which his land and crops require to yield a maximum return.

The best points taken by Mr. Nadeau are for improvements to the soil and the good condition of his fences. He has done good work in stone clearing; the large stones have been used for fences, and a hundred loads of the small ones, for raising an acre of the front road. A large portion of the earth thrown out of the ditches has been carried away and spread over the lower parts. He has filled in useless trenches and straightened ditches. His drainage work is good on the whole. Mr. Nadeau grows a small quantity of roots for fodder, amongst other things carrots for his

milch cows in winter, as well as a few acres of corn. The crop was not fine everywhere, but $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of carrots, 15 acres of hay and 11 acres of pasture obtained the maximum number of points.

Mr. Nadeau uses earth to absorb the urine from the hogs and increase the quantity of this manure. The manure from all the farm animals is mixed together and carted during the winter into heaps of five double loads. After the sowing, it is spread over the last ploughed pasture and ploughed in lightly, then the field is sowed in buckwheat or lentils. The next year, after deep ploughing, the land bears hoed crops. The liquid manure is collected in tanks under the stables, then carted to the fields in June. The manure should, for the sake of the hay crop, in our opinion be applied at the commencement of May or thereabout.

There is no use to dilate upon the other details of the farm, which, without being inferior to what is seen among most farmers, does not however show anything remarkably superior.

MR. SIFROY FORTIN (85-10 points, silver medal).

Mr. Fortin is a large land owner, having 336 acres, 250 fit for cultivation, 86 woodland and 1 acre of orchard. All the fields on this large farm border on the public road which runs through them. The divisions are sufficiently numerous and fairly regular. The farm work is well done and all the fences around the fields as well as the water courses, ditches and trenches are in good order. The crops are very clean and abundant; seven plots obtained maximum points, and six others from 90 to 95%. Mr. Fortin grows barley for his use and plenty of corn, which, in that part of the country, gives excellent returns.

As regards improvements to the soil done by Mr. Fortin, we can point out a considerable amount of stone clearing, and the stones taken from the ground have been used mostly to pave a muddy road about 900 yards in length in a wood. He has 15 acres of half fallow, sowed in buckwheat.

With respect to food for the stock, we shall only mention Mr. Fortin's good habit of cutting up the fodder so as to make the mixtures required for a better food.

Figures 52 and 53, plate 8, show clearly enough the arrangement of Mr. Fortin's buildings,—amongst others, his good and pretty house, his fine trees, which adorn the front of the property,—to allow us to dispense with descriptive details. The farm buildings are numerous, fairly well built and comfortable enough for cattle.

Mr. Fortin has a carpenter's shop well supplied with tools, and his skill helps him to do work which saves him much expense.

The house, surrounded by a verandah and provided with good dependencies, kitchen, laundry, dairy, wood shed, etc, contains a good cellar, divided into several compartments and well lighted, containing an oven and a cistern for water. The house has every modern improvement, and a beautiful flower garden adorns the front. It is one of the most attractive farm residences which we have visited on level ground.

We noticed among the implements, which are very complete and in good order, a sprayer on wheels, to spray potatoes, fruit trees, etc.

Let it suffice for us to say now that Mr. Fortin incontestably deserves the silver medal for his success and his very great agricultural worth.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

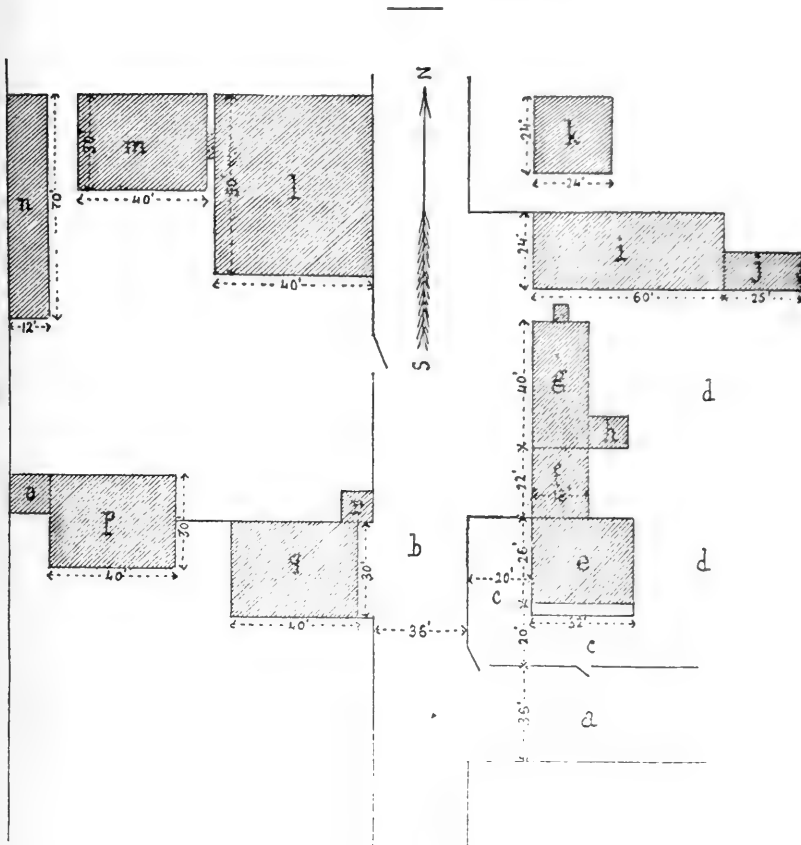


FIG. 52

Plan of the respective positions of Mr. Sifroy Fortin's buildings.

- (a) Road leading to St. George;
- (b) Front road along the river;
- (c) Garden, trees and flowers;
- (d) Garden and orchard (35 to 40 trees);
- (e) House;
- (f) Kitchen;

- (g) Summer kitchen and woodshed ;
- (h) Dairy ;
- (i) Granary ;
- (j) Coach house ;
- (k) General store house ;

FIG. 53 (plate 8)

View of the Mr. Sifroy Fortin's house, south gable and kitchen, from the public road and of the beautiful trees along it adorning the house and front of the farm. Mr. Fortin is leaning on the fence and his ploughing team is in front of the kitchen. Trees hide the house.

MR. J. A BENOIT (83 30 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Benoit, who is an excellent dealer in hay, has a farm, near the village of St. Gregoire, of 96 acres, two being in timber. The soil is of a sandy clayey nature, in appearance cold, with a somewhat compact subsoil, requiring deep ploughing, good draining, organic fertilizers and perhaps lime. The lower part of the farm is loam, of a good quality, suited for hay.

The farm is cultivated according the old system, but Mr. Benoit has undertaken to change the system, and has made advantageous improvements, which show his ability. But as he has two kinds of business to look after, he sometimes sacrifices the farm when he does not wish to lose what he considers better.

Mr. Benoit has good buildings, barn and stables for which he has obtained the maximum number of points.

We noticed in his herd of Durham Ayrshires several good head. Mr. Benoit seems to be trying to form an excellent herd, for he has bought three good cows which cost him \$150.00. The cows are in good condition. His five working horses and his three colts are excellent. In the winter, he feeds his cows with two meals of hay and one of straw a day, with a ration of ground grain and of bran mixed dry.



Fig. 53. S. Fortin's farm.- House and road.



54. 54. A. H. Gilmour's farm.—Barn and stable.

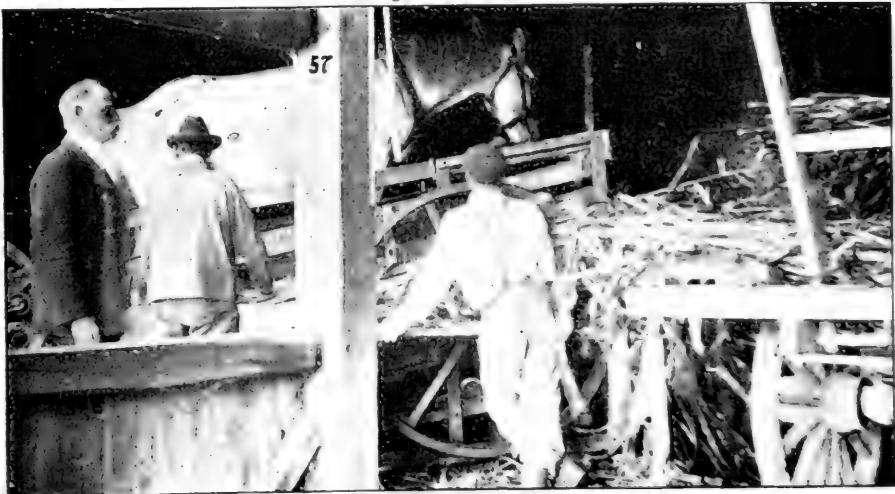


Fig. 57. A. H. Gilmour's farm.- Ensilage.



He buys 500 lbs. of Thomas phosphate a year ; the results are good, but manure is better. The latter is used partly on meadow after the hay is gathered and partly on the ground intended for hoed crops, in the fall ; it is then ploughed in with a second ploughing in the spring.

We could give other details which would not be disparaging to Mr. Benoit, but which would not afford any further information than what we have already said upon the same practices with respect to other competitors.

MISSISQUOI COUNTY.

Missisquoi county has two distinct districts, the lower part and the upper part. The first which is relatively of small extent is more level and better suited for various crops : vegetables, grain, hay, etc. The other part, to the south east, is a hilly district, with charming landscapes, pretty and flourishing villages and beautiful farms. The soil, though light, is as a rule of a good composition and productive. This part is eminently suited for pastures and fruit growing. The dairy industry is highly developed and the breed of Jersey cattle, pure or grade, is very widespread.

The six competitors in this county are, in the western part, Messrs Alphonse Provost, of East Farnham, and Louis Rocheleau, of St. Pierre de Véronne, (Pike River) and, in the east part, Lt-Col. A. H. Gilmour, of Stanbridge East, Messrs T. R Harvey, of Frelighsburg, Holden & Vincent, of St. Armand Centre, and John Butler, of Sweetsburg.

MR. ALPHONSE PROVOST (83.45 pts, bronze medal)

Mr. Provost's land contains 90 acres all good for culture.

As Mr. Provost is an able workman and a trustworthy man, he profits by the good wages the municipal council or local companies pay him for his services and leaves his farm to the care of a farmer. However, he does not neglect improvements ; he grows hoed crops to improve his land ; he has done extensive work in stone clearing, using the stone for 1800

yards of fencing, foundations for buildings or bridges, revetments, entrances to barns, etc.

He makes his butter on the farm.

He owns a good house quite new, a fairly good young orchard of fifty trees, a plantation of pretty maples, two good barns and sufficient good stalls in one of them, which is 90 x 30 and contains threshing floors between the stalls, which facilitates feeding.

The herd of cows is numerous enough, fairly good and of Canadian breed, with a Jersey-Canadian bull.

In a word, Mr. Provost possesses the qualities of an advanced farmer and man of progress, but, as he is situated, he could not effect the improvement and perfecting of this farm required to obtain, according to the rules of the competition, the number of points necessary to the silver medal. This will be easy for him if he takes the trouble in another competition.

Mr. LOUIS ROCHELEAU (80.01 pts., bronze medal).

Extent of farm : 160 acres ; 110 acres under cultivation, 15 acres of natural pasture, 35 acres of wood-land. The farm is situated on the east bank of Pike River in the basin of Missisquoi Bay, partly flooded until June. A good basin of sandy-clay alluvium, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres wide, especially suited to the growth of hay which comes in good quality on the portion not submerged in the spring. The flooded part is in wood land and pasture where grass grows in abundance, but of an inferior quality, in the middle of the summer.

Mr. Rocheleau cultivates chiefly hay for the market and a fair quantity of cereals.

This low and damp locality is eminently favorable to the development of flies harmful to the animals ; it is probably for this reason that Mr. Rocheleau does not keep a numerous herd and loses grass.

Mr. Rocheleau lives in a first class house of the kind owned by many of the competitors.

The farm buildings are good, but do not offer any particular qualities which it would be advantageous to point out as examples for our countrymen.

The farm work is suitably well done.

The chief merit of the present competitor, as a farmer, in the eyes of his fellow citizens, is of having cleared 40 to 50 acres of land, of having drained his farm by over 30 acres of new drains; rebuilt in the last ten years all the old fences, without counting new fences he has put up, and of having thus, by his work, made for himself a good property which renders him prosperous.

If all the other details were of equal merit to that of the works just mentioned, M. Rocheleau would certainly have gained enough points to obtain the silver medal of Very Great Merit, which would perfectly agree with his intelligence and capacity, both as a farmer and as a citizen devoted to the public interest and enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. (See table of points).

LT.-COL. A.-H. GILMOUR, (91.45 points)

(Competitor for the gold-medal).

We have here a large land-owner possessing 1200 acres of land, who is at the same time a banker, president of a railway, an enlightened lover of art, a large breeder and passionate lover of "Standard-bred" horses, owner of a race-course, etc. He is one of the largest landed proprietors and principal farmers of the Eastern Townships.

The property entered in the competition comprises several contiguous lots of a total extent of 440 acres, 390 being under cultivation, the remainder in permanent pasture and wood-land.

This beautiful farm, situated near Riceburg, bears the seigniorial name of "Manor Stock Farm" and is at present directed by Mr. Arthur E. Bell.

It is agreeably situated on a pretty plateau of fine sandy-clay soil, overlooking the valley of Pike River, which flows through the village of Riceburg.

We do not intend to give a complete report of the large farm, which must have been done by the Commission of the last competition in the region.

The principal adornment of this farm is the large barn and stable of which we give an engraving and dimensions, which will dispense with our saying more about them, and the numerous trotting horses "Standard Bred", of which figure 58, plate 9, shows some specimens.

The cattle are : 60 cows, grade Ayrshires Durhams, Jerseys : 41 heifers, 3 bulls, 12 calves, 12 Leicester-Southdown sheep, 21 pigs, 8 working horses, 4 light horses (Standard bred), 4 three years old colts, 3 two years old, 5 one year old, 9 mares in foal and 6 unweaned foals, apart from two stallions and a group of other horses, all thoroughbred (Standard bred), kept in the colonel's stables at Stanbridge East, and on another pasture farm. These horses are of good pedigree, several have excellent records and are worth prices of which specialists alone can judge.

Mr. Bell, the superintendent of the farm, grows about 27 acres of hoed crops, of which 23 are in corn for fodder.

Mr. Gilmour has a sugary of 750 trees, which is provided with an improved evaporator.

On the farm there are 3000 yards of tile drains and great improvements in the way of stone clearing.

Mr. Bell uses 2 tons of Victor fertilizer on the meadows. The results are found satisfactory.

Not to say more, Lt. Col. Gilmour's farm is one of the finest properties in the Eastern Townships, and had it not been for uncontrollable cir-

cumstances which have hindered perfection in several details, the agricultural merit (according to the programme) of the competitor would have been several points higher. However, we can state that the work in question has not gone backward: on the contrary, noticeable improvements have been effected since the last competition.

The following figures and references and the table of points complete the useful information that we are able to give.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

FIG. 54 (plate 8).

View of Col. A. H. Gilmour's barn and stable (Manor Stock Farm), north front, showing entrances, doors and gangways, with a load of corn carried to the corn cutter in operation and the octagonal silo (fig. 56).

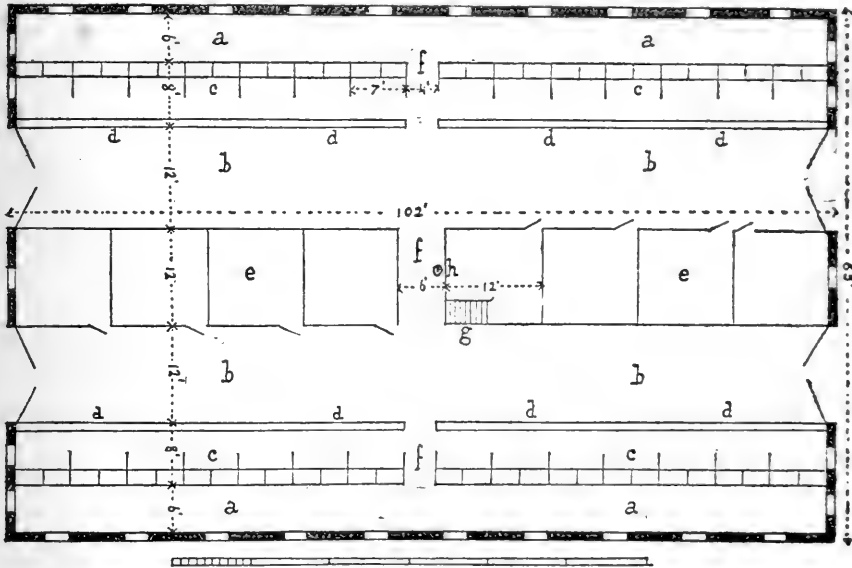


FIG. 55

Horizontal plan of the cow stalls in the basement of the barn;

(aa) Passages at the animal's heads,

(bb) Passage in the rear;

- (cc) Double stalls ;
 (dd) Box-stalls ;
 (ee) Box-stalls with iron doors ;
 (ff) Cross passages ;
 (g) Stairs leading to upper stories, in the barn proper ;
 (h) Water pump worked by wind mill ;

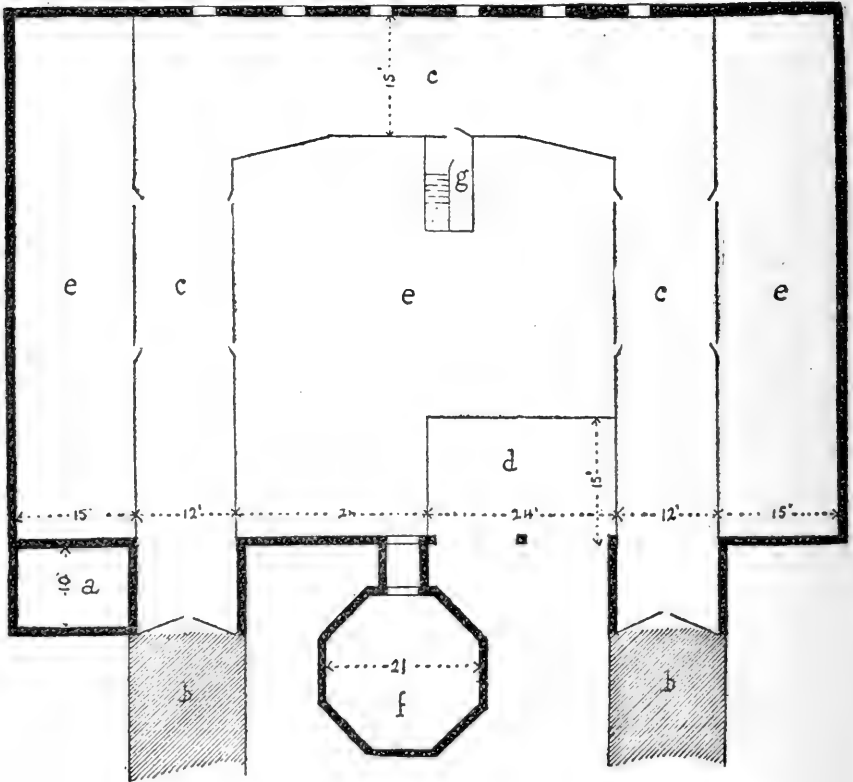


FIG. 56

Ground plan of the barn or upper story :

- (a) Shed on a level with stable, divided into three apartments for cattle ;
 (bb) Gangways and entrances to barn :
 (cc) Threshing floors ;



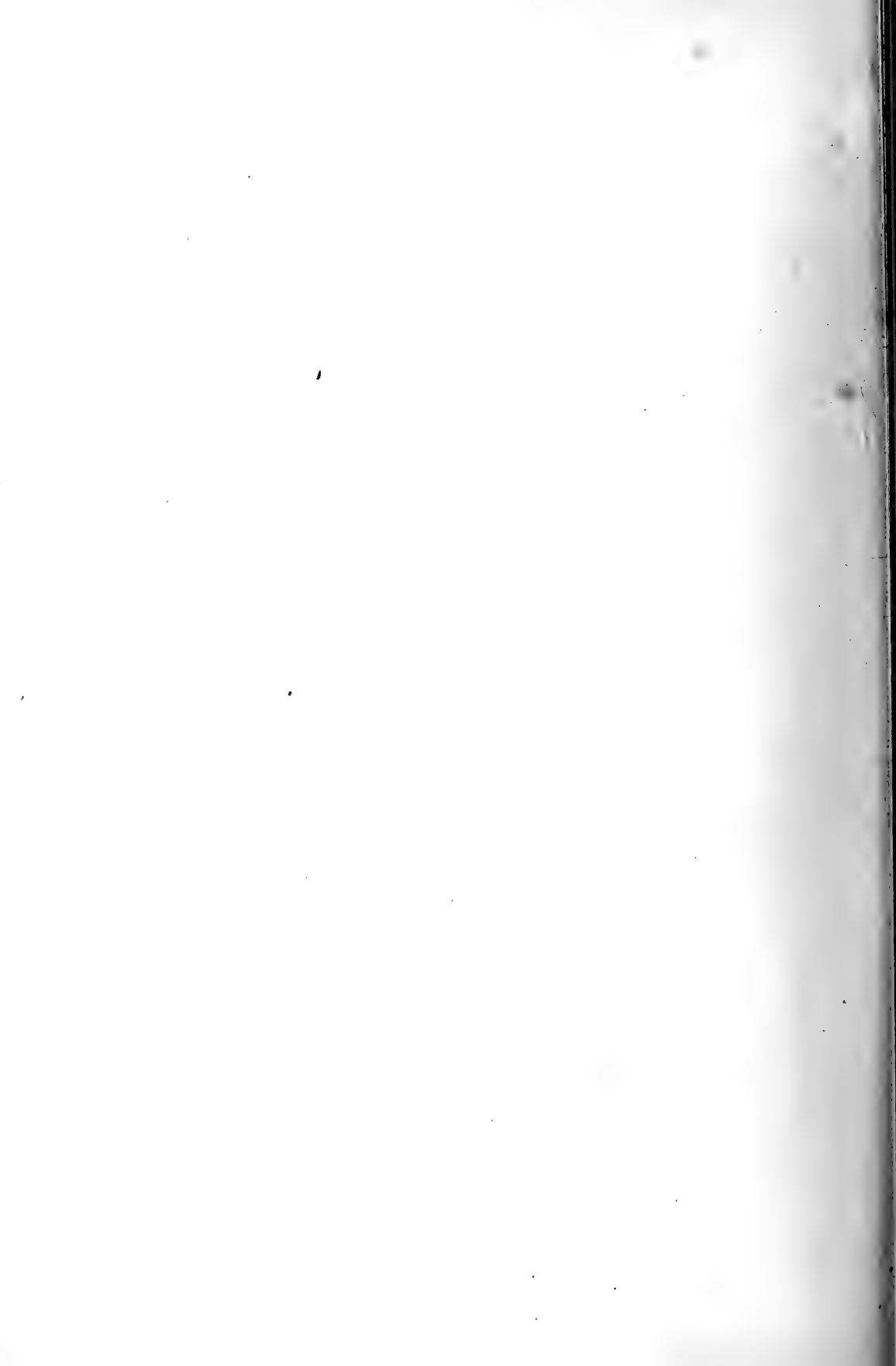
Fig. 58. A. H. Gilmour's farm, - Standard bred horses



Fig. 59. Holden & Vincent's farm.



Fig. 62. Holden & Vincent's farm.—Cows in stable.



(d) Threshing room used for storing the implements and cutting the corn intended for the silo.

(ee) Hay lofts;

(f) Octagonal silo newly constructed;

(g) Stairs leading to the wind-mill tower.

Fig. 57 (plate 8).

View of corn ensilage on Colonel Gilmour's Manor Stock Farm, and of some of his servants at work.—Ohio two horse machine,—variety of *Cuban Giant* corn, large cobs of bright grain of 16 to 22 rows, stalks 10 to 12 feet in height.

Fig. 58 (Plate 9).

Group of horses Standard bred, amongst which are the trotting mare "Lady Onward" having a record of 2.27½ at 4 years; "Helena Duplex" having a record of 2.8½ at 5 years.

MR. T. R. HARVAY (85.15 points, silver medal).

Extent of ground: 100 acres.—Area under cultivation: 67 acres; pasture not fit for ploughing: 33 acres: Land hilly, exposed to the north, rocky in places but of a good composition and of good quality; excellent soil for orchards and small fruits, suited also for all other crops.

The whole portion of this farm capable of cultivation is drained, the largest portion of the drains is made of stones taken from the surface of the ground and a portion of wood. There are also fifteen hundred yards of stone fence drained underneath.

The system of cultivation followed is good and constitutes intelligent farming under the circumstances.

Mr. Harvay applies manure to the hoed crops and meadows immediately after harvesting the hay. The fields are in good order and the crop is fairly good: 8 acres of hoed crops, 4 being corn for ensilage, earned the maximum points. Mr. Harvay applies himself to growing the latter crops well in order to obtain greater returns and the most improving effect possible.

A good orchard of 3 acres, a fruit and kitchen garden of about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and several forest trees embellish the farm and increase its value.

Buildings.—House somewhat old in appearance from the outside, 60 x 26, part brick, part stone, but good, well divided and very well furnished, offering all the comfort wished for in a good farm house.

The other farm buildings have nothing superior on the whole to what has been pointed out for other competitors. The barns and stables are in the same building, measuring 52 feet in length by 42 in width, and 24 in height. The barn is built on the side of a hill. Like a great many other barns built on this plan in the east, above the stables there is a threshing floor or middle space below the upper threshing floor, through which the grain and fodder are brought in. The stable has double stalls and the method of tethering is by ordinary chains. Clear water from a spring constantly flows in a trough. The bottom of the mangers is paved in brick laid with cement, which we consider a good plan. It is well ventilated and lighted and the alleys in front and in rear of the cattle are wide. But there is the drawback of using barrows for clearing out.

A wooden silo presenting no noteworthy feature stands in rear of the stable with which it communicates. A bridge of stone and wood leads from the top of the hill to the upper threshing floor of the barn.

We observed a grain shed with a rat proof drier for Indian corn. The latter, in particular, is paved in brick and has wire gratings. There is a spout under each grain compartment, allowing the grain to drop down from above when necessary. The implements are kept in the basement of this building which is probably the best of the kind we have seen.

The piggery, which is spacious, is under the vehicle shed and communicates with a large compartment built of stone in which the food for the swine is prepared; a spring of clear water flows constantly in this compartment.

There is another piggery under the stable where the horse dung is mixed with that of the swine. This is a praiseworthy practice, for it contributes to the improvement of both manures, one by the other. By this process Mr. Harvay gets plenty of good manure which enables him to thoroughly fertilize his meadows and fields of Indian corn. We found on this farm the best solution of the problem of preparing and treating manure.

Amongst the implements which are sufficient in number, we observed a double mould-board plough with a seat, which certainly has the advantage of making the driver's work less fatiguing.

Stock.—At the date of our visit we found six good draught horses, a fairly good herd of Jerseys, thoroughbred and grade, some grade Ayrshires and some head of grade Durhams; 26 milch cows, 1 bull, 10 heifers and 6 calves. We found 24 swine in the piggery mostly pure Berkshires and some pure White Chesters. Mr. Harvay had sold a good many previous to our visit. He is a remarkable breeder and feeder of hogs and seems to make it pay best when roots and farinaceous vegetables are plentiful and cheap. He also raises a good many Plymouth fowl.

Food of Swine.—Boiled roots and ground grain mixed with skim-milk. In summer skim-milk and dry ground grain dropped on the surface of the milk.

Food of Cows.—Mr. Harvay gives grain to his cows all the year round. When dry they get two quarts of bran twice a day; after calving 2 quarts of Indian corn and oats ground together and two quarts of bran also twice a day.

The manure is hauled in winter and piled in heaps on the field to be used in the spring. Besides the hoed crops Mr. Harvay gives a top-dressing of manure to 10 or 12 acres of meadow every year. He also uses some bushels of ashes and a ton of chemical fertilizers on the vegetables. Ashes are chiefly used in the orchard and fruit garden. His crops also get a good dressing of manure.

In connection with his system of farming which consists in keeping a large herd of cattle and swine, in collecting large quantities of manure and in growing coarse fodder, Mr. Harvay buys bran, ground grain, and even straw.

The statement he gives in his application shows his operations for the year 1900-1901, from July to July :

Receipts.

127 fat hogs and others.....		\$1766 28
Cash from creamery.....	\$1095 60	
Value of skim-milk for calves.....	42 00	
Total from dairy.....		1137 60
Total from cow-stables and piggery.....		\$2903 88
Less cost of fodder purchased :		
Bran.....	\$102 00	
Oats.....	60 00	
Ground grain.....	40 00	
Shorts, &c.....	57 00	
Indian corn.....	100 00	
Indian corn meal.....	25 00	
Straw.....	54 00	438 00
Balance.....		\$2465 88

Had it not been for the bad weather which prevented the artist attached to the Commission from going to Mr. Harvay's, we should have had the satisfaction of publishing an interesting view of his pretty and picturesque farm. Nevertheless we think we have indicated the best points of this competitor and we are happy to say that he has obtained the silver medal and to acknowledge him as a worthy laureate in this competition.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & VINCENT, 86.90 points, silver medal).

Messrs. Holden & Vincent's farm contains 317 acres of land : 65 being ploughed, 130 in unploughed pasture and 120 in wood-land. The cultivated portion is situated on the upper south western and north western slope of a hill and the soil is a sandy clay, apparently very fertile. It is excellent soil for fruit, Indian corn and vegetables. The owners of this farm have striven to take advantage of the properties of the soil and climate to add to the crops generally raised for the production of milk and pork ; a horticultural department of rather considerable extent, comprising a great variety of plants and divided into three parts : orchards, small fruit or fruit garden and kitchen garden

All these tend to demonstrate Mr. Vincent's horticultural talent but the lack of laborers and illness have prevented him from keeping all his crops in perfect condition. Apart from this the general system of farming is pretty much the same as Mr. Harvay's: a large herd of Jerseys and grade Jerseys; many swine (33); a large area of hoed crops (11 acres) 10 being in Indian corn, perfectly cultivated and deserving 100 $\%$ of the points with 3 acres of wheat and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of oats.

Like Mr. Harvay, Messrs. Holden and Vincent buy bran, cotton seed, meal and other concentrated foods and they sell butter, eggs, poultry, hogs, vegetables, fruit, &c.

They make plenty of manure by mixing the horse dung with that of the swine, carrying the former to the piggery.

The manure is carted in winter to the fields to be spread on wheat and oats at seed-time in the spring. For the hoed crops from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons of composite chemical fertilizers are used apart from the potatoes which are manured with a compost made up of fowl dung, ashes, lime, salt and plaster. There is no doubt that these fertilizers are good for the potatoes, but by mixing in advance lime and unleached ashes with fowl dung causes a loss of ammonia or nitrogen and the manure acts chiefly through

its mineral elements. It would be better to mix these things at the moment they are to be used.

The orchard is manured with cow-dung but we were not told the reason for this.

The fruit in the garden is manured with horse and cow-dung, ashes and commercial fertilizers.

The tillage and drainage work were found good.

The farm is drained throughout ; there are 350 perches of stone drains and 80 perches of stone fences. The stones removed from the soil are also used for foundations and embanking, etc.

At the time of our visit there were on the farm 36 cows, 16 heifers, 3 bulls and 5 calves. All these are thoroughbred and grade Jerseys ; 17 Shropshire sheep, crossed ; 33 good swine ; 5 draught horses and a good and numerous flock of white Plymouth Rock fowl.

Last year, Messrs Holden & Vincent were compelled to slaughter 55 head of Jersey cattle which were suffering from tuberculosis and in order to make up their herd were obliged to purchase cattle inferior to those they previously had.

In 1895 their old herd had yielded 272½ lbs of butter per cow.

Food of Swine :—After weaning, sweet skim milk with bran and meal ; at the age of 4 to 5 months an equal quantity of Indian corn meal is added.

Food of Cows :—The cows are wintered on good hay ; about a month before calving they are given from 2 to 4 quarts of wheat bran ; after calving 3 quarts of bran, 1 quart of Indian corn meal and half a pint of cotton seed twice a day. On the first of July they begin to get bran and Indian corn meal and cotton seed and on the first of August, green Indian corn with mealy substances and this is kept up as long as they give milk.

Buildings:—First class house, water supply, sink, cemented creamery, hand centrifugal, good plant, &c., &c. Barn and stable first class (see fig. 60) with aqueduct and water-tap, &c. The piggery obtained the maximum number of points.

The sugary contains 1300 maples and an evaporator from Reynolds of Frelighsburg.

All the other buildings, without being absolutely perfect from an architectural and economical point of view, are sufficiently numerous, good and comfortable.

The principal orchard contains about 150 good trees in full bearing. There is also a young orchard whose trees do not bear yet.

The kitchen garden contains a great variety of vegetables for home consumption and for the market. The fruit garden contains vines, several kinds of currant and gooseberry bushes, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, &c., &c.

On the whole, Messrs Holden & Vincent belong to the class of advanced and enterprising farmers who know how to derive every benefit from the natural richness of their soil and the advantages of the site of their farm. They have earned enough points to obtain the silver medal.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

FIG. 59 (Plate 9)

General view of Messrs Holden & Vincent's farm taken at a distance, on the north west, from a hill on the road leading to Cook's Corner. A valley extends from the hill on which the farm stands and that from which the view is taken.

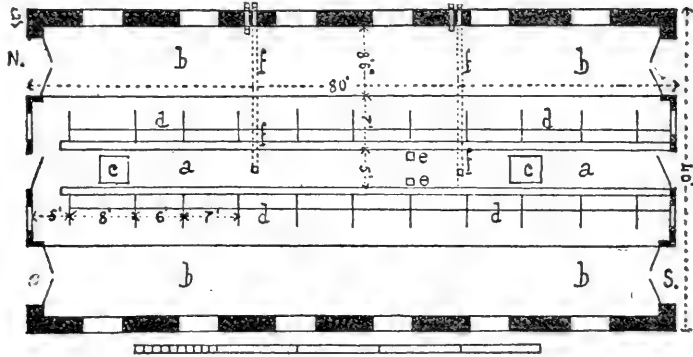


FIG. 60.

Horizontal plan of Messrs Holden & Vincent's cow-stable :

- (a) Central alley 5' feet wide ;
- (b) Concave space for manure (See a fig. 61) :
- (cc) Fodder traps :
- (dd) Double stalls ;
- (ee) Spouts for grain and meal ;
- (ff) Ventilators.

FIG. 61.

Section of a stall in the above stable, half the width of the building :

- (a) Concave space for manure ; (1)
- (b) Deal serving as the front of a manger (there is no manger properly so called) ;
- (c) Trough made of deals bolted to post of frame-work ;
- (d) Half width of central alley ;
- (ee) Pavement in cemented concrete ;

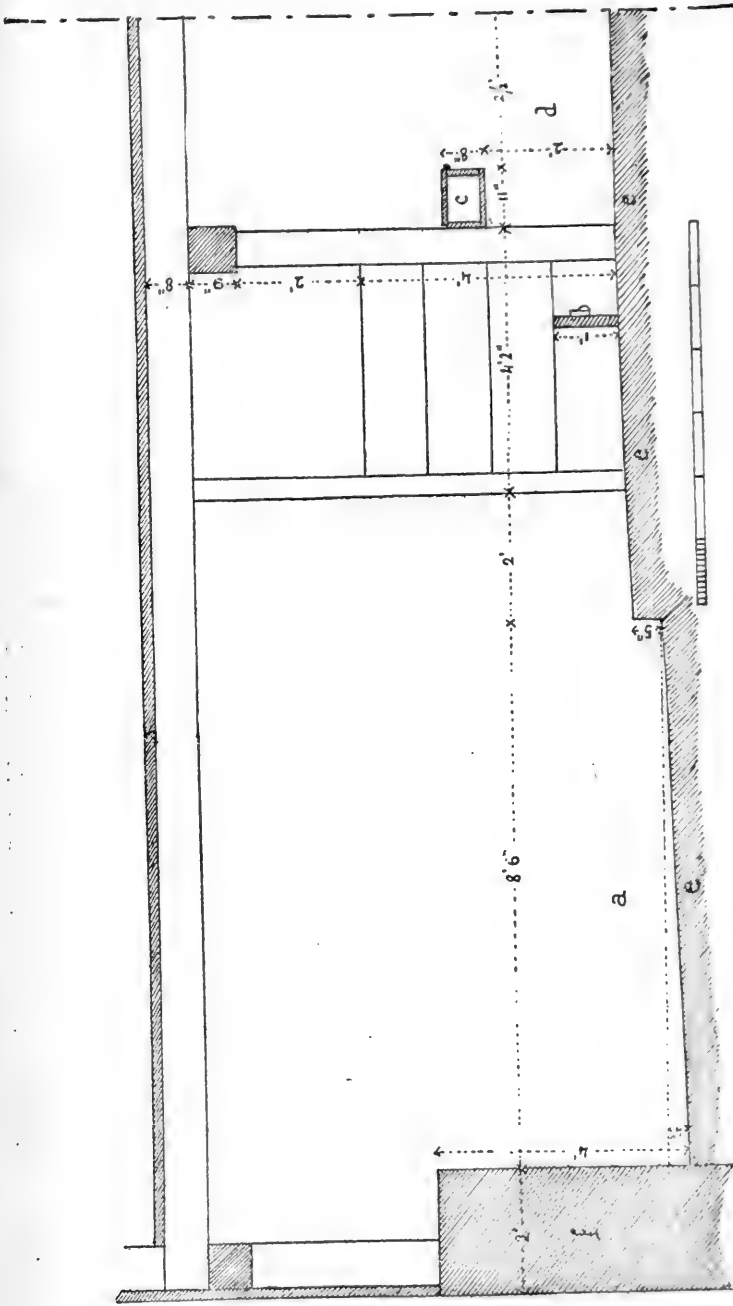


Fig 61

(f) Stone foundation.

(1) The fact of the manure remaining for several days in winter in rear of the cattle in a helps to diminish the labor of cleaning the stable, but we do not consider this a good practice from a hygienic standpoint as regards the health of the animals. Who knows whether the tuberculosis that caused such dire ravages in their herd was not promoted by this?

FIG. 62 (Plate 9)

View of a portion of Messrs Holden & Vincent's herd, near the stable at the milking hour. The herd consists of thoroughbred and grade Jerseys.

MR JOHN BUTLER (91.40 pts silver medal.)

Mr. Butler was born on the farm, which he entered in the competition. He has improved it in every way by draining, stoning, levelling, fencing in stone and iron wire, the erection of buildings, including the fine barn-stable which constitutes its chief ornament and of which we publish a picture (fig. 65, pl. 11), and the planting of fruit and forest trees, which, in summer, impart to his farm the appearance of a hermitage buried in verdure. The area of the farm is 260 acres, of which 120 are under tillage, 80 in unploughed pasture and 60 in bush. The orchard covers about 2 acres. The land, which slopes towards the north west, is of good quality, although lacking in depth in some spots and somewhat springy in others. The effective drainage works and the fine cropping, however, enable Mr. Butler to derive a good income from his farm.

System.—As under analogous conditions elsewhere, a system on a fodder basis with the keeping of dairy cows, is followed by Mr. Butler and seemed to us to be good.

The principal fences in wire and stone, especially along the avenue leading to the farm, are thoroughly well made.

The dwelling house is well located and provided with all the comfortable (See fig. 64 pl. 10).

The stable and barn are a model of their class (See fig 65 pl. 11). All

the other buildings shown (fig 63) are well covered with first class materials and in good condition.

The stock of implements is complete and good.

The manures are all well employed.

Perfect order reigns in all the departments. The works of improvement to the soil consist especially in 450 perches of well built stone fencing, in ditches carrying off the waters of the springs at the foot of the hills, covered drains, levelling &c., which cost many months of labor.

The sugary, most of which is in the vicinity of the house, and including other groves situated a little further on, contains 1700 maples and is worked skillfully and intelligently. It is provided with a building of 30' x 20' and a brick furnace, with evaporator. The sap collected from the maples in barrels is discharged into a reservoir by means of pipes.

The maples are large, sound and thick.

Mr. Butler has recourse to green manuring, ploughing in buckwheat and clover.

He has obtained good results from this, but he prefers the Bradley phosphate, of which he uses a couple of tons a year applied to the Indian corn and potatoes and sometimes to the meadows. He finds the use of this fertilizer profitable.

The forest tree plantations comprise one hundred fine maples, elms &c., along the avenue and around the house.

This farm has the advantage of being supplied more than many others with excellent and abundant springs of good water, which has facilitated the laying down of an aqueduct to the house and yards.

Stock.—Grade Ayrshires, 27 milch cows; 1 grade and 1 thoroughbred bull, 13 heifers, 4 calves and 3 oxen.

The pigs to the number of 15 are Chester White, thoroughbred and very good.

The cropping was good and all the grains and vegetables were clean.

The Indian corn especially, to the extent of 8 acres, and the potatoes (1 acre) were admirably well cultivated.

The rows of the Indian corn, 8 rowed yellow variety, were spaced at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The yield, according to a report, since received, has been heavy and the quality superb. We also remarked 2 acres of very fine wheat, besides 3 acres of barley and 8 acres of oats, which merited 100 in 100 points. The orchard, containing 170 grafted trees, was bearing a good crop for the year. The characteristic note, which our observations led us to emphasize in favor of Mr. Butler, involves his admirable spirit of order, his ingenuity and his agricultural ability. Everything is in its place and the whole is calculated to save time and labor.

The barn and waggon shed are supplied with pulleys and cables for lifting waggon boxes and bodies, which a child, alone and without exertion, can remove with the aid of these apparatus. Regarded as a whole, Mr. Butler's farm is comfortable, picturesque and attractive in every way, wherefore Mr. Butler had no difficulty and winning his 91.40% points, which will give him the satisfaction of being decorated with the silver medal of agricultural merit.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

FIG. 63.

Plan of the installation and relative arrangement of the buildings, orchard, etc., of Mr. J. Butler's farm.

- (a) Tree-lined avenue debouching on the Sweetsburg road ;
- (b) Barn-stable (V. fig. 65, pl. II) ;
- (c) Waggon and lumber shed 30 x 24 ;
- () arn for hay, 30 x 36 ;
- (e) Watering Place, (V. fig. 68) ;
- f) House, main block, 26 x 36 ;

- (g) Kitchen and } 24 x 40 ;
 (h) Wood shed }
 (i) Piggery, 30 x 26 ;
 (j) Water closet ;
 (k) Brick ash house, covered ;
 (l) Horse stables, workshop and feed-room ;
 (m) Harness room 12 x 12 ;
 (n) Grain shed, 12 x 16 ;
 (o) Shed for tools etc., 25 x 18 ;
 (p) Aqueduct ;
 (q) Sugar house, 24 x 36 ;
 (rr) Maple bush ;
 (s) Garden ;
 (tt) Orchard ;
 (u) Forest trees and some apple trees.

N. B.—There is also a building not shown for smoking meats.

Fig. 64. (plate 10.)

View of the dwelling house (1), of the kitchen and wood shed (2), of the maples in front of the piggery (3), of the sugar house (4), of the brick ash house (5), of the stable (6), of the shed (7), of the aqueduct (8), and of the maple grove close by.

Fig. 65 (Plate 11).

View of Mr. Butler's barn-stable taken from the south-west.

Fig. 66

Horizontal plan of the stable under the barn :

- (a) Centre passage of 12 feet.
 (bb) Rear passage of 8 feet.
 (cc) Double stalls.
 (dd) Gutters.
 (ee) Manure traps opening into the manure pit or cellar underneath.
 (f) Open compartment under the entrance to the barn used as a shelter for animals or implements.

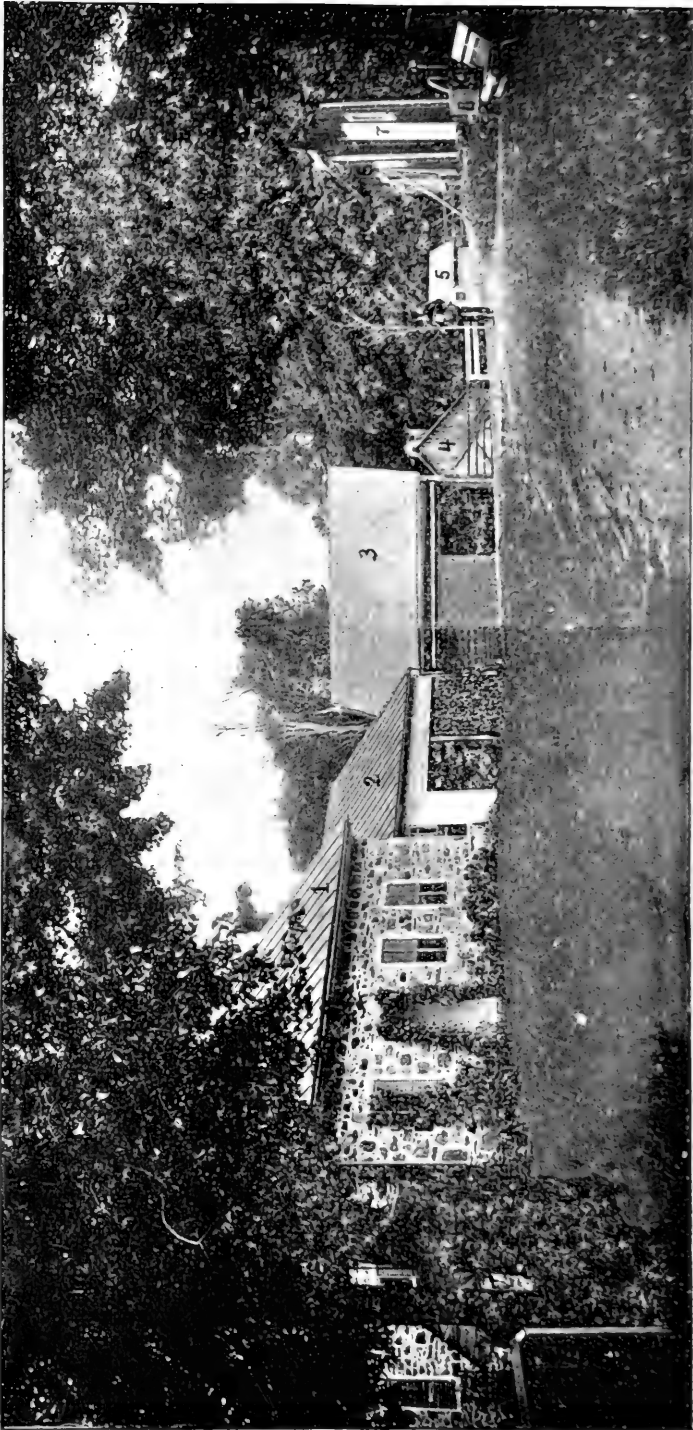
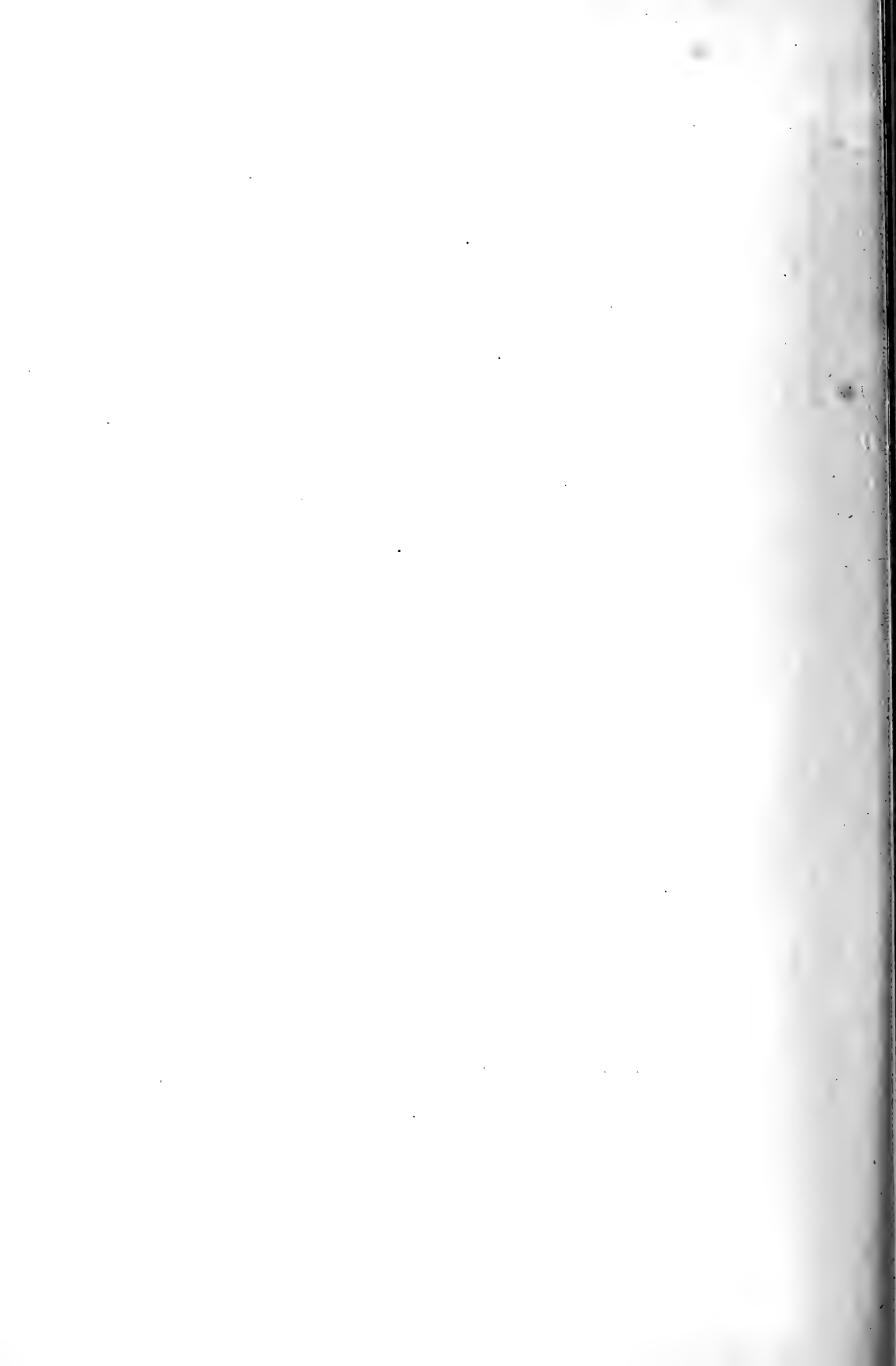


Fig. 64. J. Butler's farm. Buildings.



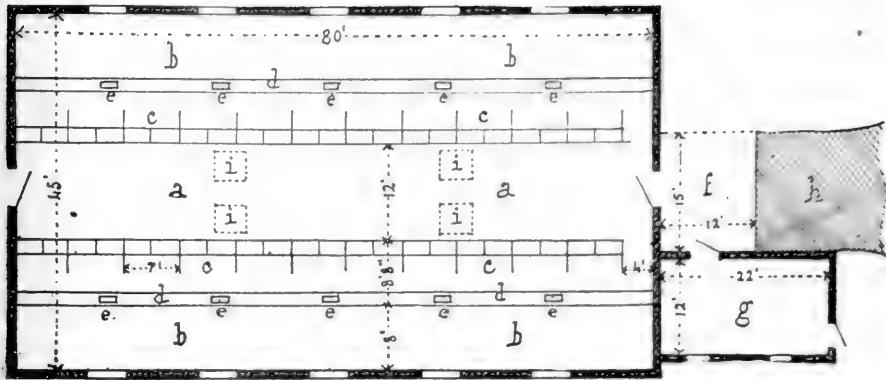


Fig. 66

- (g) Lodging for animals and implements (S. fig. 65 (1) pl. 11.)
- (h) Gangway in stone leading to the barn.
- (ii) Fodder traps 4 x 4 in the ceiling and serving as ventilators conducting to the central æolian ventilator rising from the middle of the barn roof. (S. fig. 65 pl. 11).

Fig. 67

Section of a stall, half the width of Mr. J. Butler's stable :

- (aa) Passages in rear of the stable.
- (bb) Gutters.
- (c) Dividing partition between each double stall.
- (d) Board dividing the manger of each stall into two, so that each cow can feed separately.
- (e) Plank in front of the manger (there is no rear-crib).
- (f) Part boarded horizontally in front of the animals.
- (g) Half-width of the centre passage at the head (there is no water trough, the cows drinking outside at the watering place shown in fig 68).

Fig. 68

Reservoir or watering-place in the farm yard holding about 1880 gallons of water fed from the aqueduct. Always full, never freezes in winter, even at temperature of 25° below zero. Discharges through an underground drain. This reservoir was manufactured by the Nelson Buzzle establishment of Cowansville.

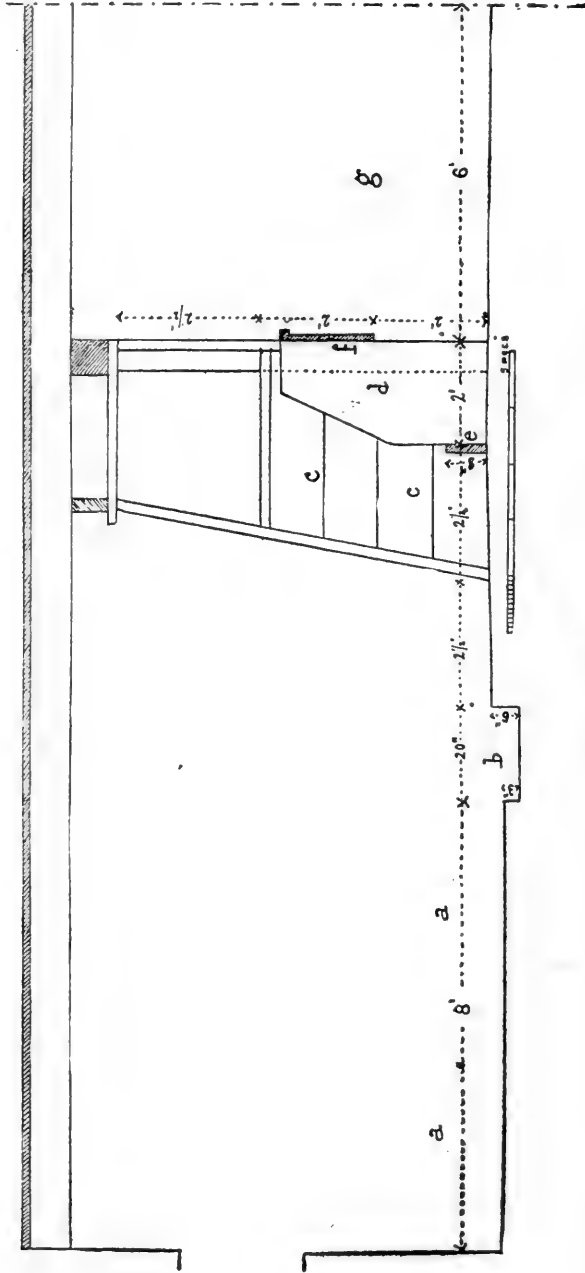


Fig 67

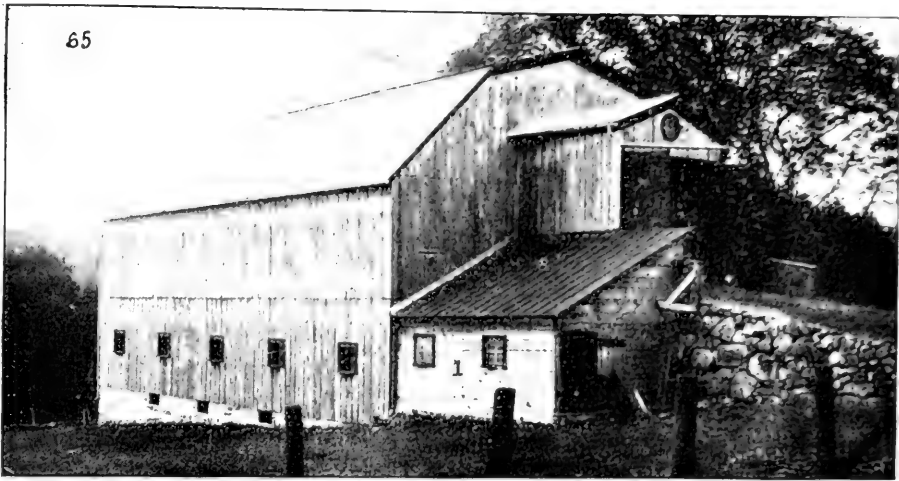


Fig. 65. J. Butler's farm. Barn and stable

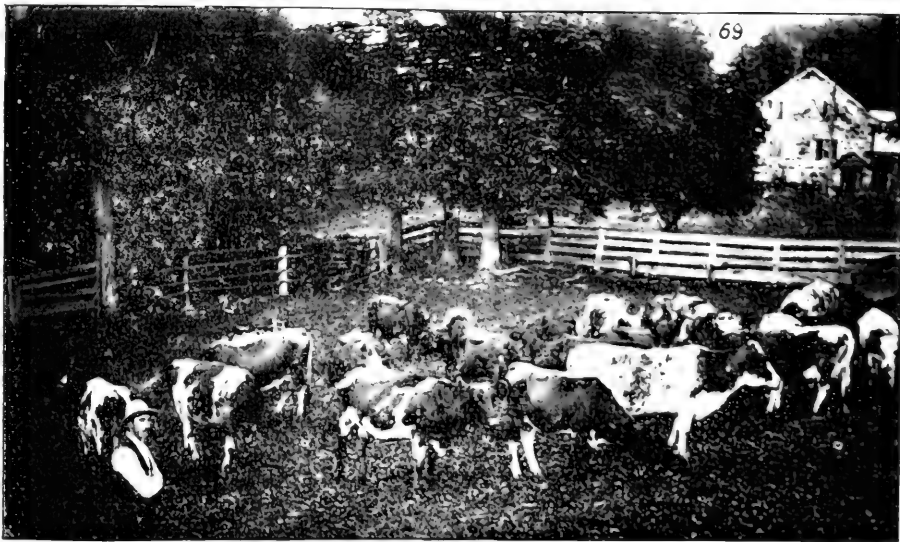


Fig. 69. J. Butler's farm. Herd of cows.



Fig. 70. E. P. Ball's farm.—Buildings.



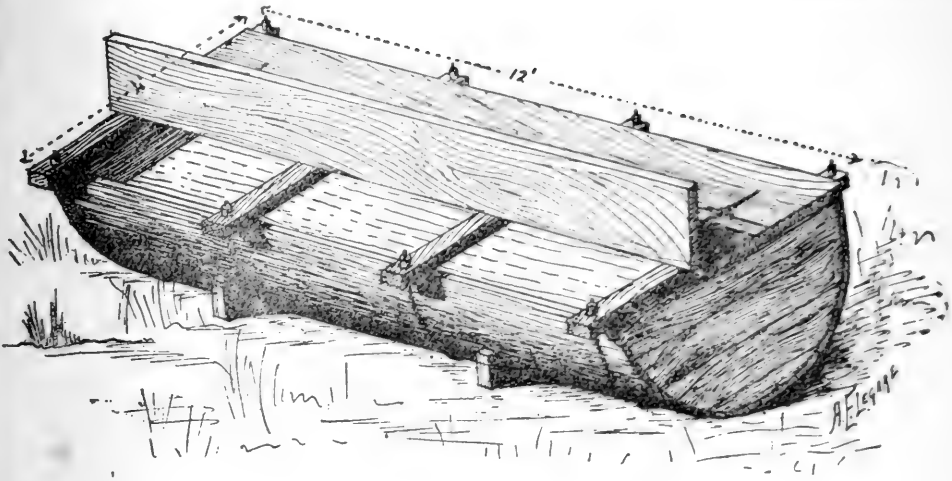


Fig 68

FIG. 69 (plate 11).

View of Mr Butler's herd of cows in a corner of the farm yard to the west of the dwelling house, the western gable of which can be seen.

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

The county of Stanstead is regarded as the most interesting county in the Eastern Townships as well by reason of the wealth of its soil and of its inhabitants, as of the charms of its climate and scenery. The enchanting shores of Lakes Memphramagog and Massawippi are marked by numerous summer resorts which are frequented during the fine season by hundreds of rich families from the United States and Canada. These groups of floating population and the small manufacturing towns of the region constitute consuming centres which greatly benefit the farmers, who, thus, find a remunerative market at their doors. Consequently, the prevailing comfort and prosperity are manifest in the smiling aspect of the pretty, well built farm-houses and farms which are so abundantly met with in this county and in the fine roads bordered with agreeable plantations of maple trees and so constantly in use by the carriages of the many tourists.

The competitors in this county were Messrs Calvin Charles Manning,

of Magog, Erastus P. Ball, of Rock Island, (competitor for the gold medal) John Curtiss, of Stanstead; J. V. Corliss, of Barnston (for the gold medal) J. Nelson Cushing, of Dixville; James Greer, Smith A. MacKay, of North Hatley, and Geo. W. Reburn, of Massawippi.

MR. CALVIN CHARLES MANNING (5 miles south of the town of Magog on the west side of Lake Memphramagog.--77.85 pts, bronze medal.)

Area of the farm :—200 acres ;—area under tillage, 60 acres ;—in unploughed pasture, 75 acres ;—in bush, 65 acres ;—in orchard, 2 acres ;—in garden 100' x 40'.

Nature of the soil :—In general sandy, a little more substantial and fertile on the plateaus, naturally covered with many silicious stones, land easily exhausted and requiring pretty frequent manuring.

Top-dressing the meadows with manure appears to be essential to prolong their duration and increase the yield of hay. The meadows which we visited were rather thin. The permanent pastures in the woods and the clearings were good enough and provided in abundance with excellent water.

The tillage is sufficiently good. Mr. Manning applies his stable manure to the Indian corn and potatoes, putting it in the rows, and to the grain by mixing it with the soil. It seems to us that it would be better to spread it on the surface of the meadows during the first or second year of their formation, as is done with marked success by other competitors under analogous conditions. He uses 500 to 600 lbs a year of chemical fertilizers with a basis of potassium coming from the United States; but he now prefers to make manure from his pigs to purchasing chemical fertilizers, the results of which are not sufficiently apparent. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that these fertilizers do not contain the elements of which the soil stands in need: humus and nitrogen and, may be also, phosphoric acid. The crops in general might be better; but the hoed crops were good.

Buildings.—The dwelling house is a fine large two story structure

elegantly built, with bay-windows, verandahs and good dependencies, cellar in two divisions, dairy &c. It is well divided and furnished and supplied with all the necessary improvements. It more resembles a rich suburban villa than a farmer's house. Further, this fine dwelling has the advantage of being pleasantly located on the road which skirts the lake in one of the prettiest spots in the province, which is far from detracting from its value.

The barn, 28 x 50, like many others in the Eastern Townships, is high with a double upper transverse threshing floor and an intermediate space between them, with the stable underneath.

There is nothing noteworthy as regards the remainder and the other buildings. The garden is good in vegetables. The orchard, containing 175 to 200 trees, not all of which are well pruned, and some of which are still young, did not come up to the maximum of points.

91 trees, 75 of which are maples, planted along the roadside constitute an improvement and a meritorious embellishment of the property.

Improvements to the soil.—Although there are still a good many heaps of stones in the fields, Mr. Manning nevertheless possesses the merit of having done enough stoning work to build 200 perches of stone fencing and 200 perches of stone drains, which work well.

As regards the book-keeping, Mrs. Manning claims that the accounts of the farm are kept as business people should keep them, but she was unable to exhibit her good book-keeping to the judges, who could see nothing but memoranda.

The herd of grade Durhams has no superior points which call for special mention. It comprises 21 cows, 8 heifers, 1 bull and 4 calves. There are also 3 pretty good working horses, 1 colt, and 22 good cross-bred pigs.

Mr. Manning is provided with a hand creamer and makes his own butter on the farm. He sells it at 20 cts per package of 1 lb. wrapped in parchment paper. He has a contract at this price for the whole season. The splendid fresh water from a never-failing spring greatly favors the manufacture of superior butter. Mr. Manning sold \$510 worth in 1900.

This competitor has the merit of laboring for the improvement of his property by clearing and the other works above mentioned and, by this fact, for the increase of the real wealth of the country, which, for this service, owes to him, as to other workers in the agricultural field, a real debt of gratitude.

MR. ERASTUS P. BALL (94.60 pts. V. G. E. M.)

(Class of Amateur Agriculturists)

Mr. Ball, being a practising veterinary surgeon, is not a professional farmer, but not less does he personally manage, with the science of an agriculturist and the skill of a practitioner who understands his business, his fine farm of 400 acres, on which he has his residence on the outskirts of the village of Rock Island. His dwelling is rather a seigniorial manor surrounded by a park than the abode of a farmer (. fig. 71 pl. 12).

As regards the farm buildings, figure 70, plate 11, sufficiently indicates that they are first class and deserve the 7 points allowed by the programme. There is a silo and the economical laying out of the interior is good. The barn stable, shown in figure 70, pl. 11, measures 150 x 53' x 22' of post, with a longitudinal upper threshing floor and good horse and cow stables and piggery underneath. The stable is well lighted and contains numerous box-stalls, cows tethered to an improved moveable bar—separate cribs between each cow—manure and vegetable cellars. In addition, there are waggon, implement wood and grain sheds, a wood working shop well fitted out with tools, etc.

The farm is a magnificent undulating domain situated between the Rock Island river and the international boundary line. The soil is light, but substantial and deep, only slightly rocky, fertile and easily drained, having a slope from north to west towards the river. It is maple and elm land.

A few small tracts somewhat low, are wet and require draining, which moreover is easy and relatively inexpensive at such points.

Of the 400 acres, there are only 200 ploughed. The other 200 acres are half in permanent pastures and half in bush.

The system which appears to be essential on this farm and which is moreover followed by Mr. Ball is a mixed tillage, with cattle.

The division of the land under the circumstances is good, although all the fields are not divided by fences. The great extent of permanent pastures does not necessitate this division.

The crops as a whole were fine all over; the hoed crops, however, which are numerous—21 to 22 acres—and well laid out, might have been cleaner.

Mr. Ball, who owns a good silo of 14' x 32' in height, with a cemented stone bottom, raises 17 acres of fodder Indian corn and several acres of roots; beets, carrots, Swedish turnips &c.

A large pasture on the hills, however, was scant on account of drought and age and would need harrowing and manuring.

Mr. Ball practises the following rotation:

1st year: Fodder Indian corn, oats, potatoes, beans, green fodders;

2nd year: Mixture of grains, wheat, barley, roots;

3rd year: Clover and timothy;

4th year: Clover and timothy;

5th year: Timothy meadow;

We venture to observe that the roots would seem to us to be better placed on the first division instead of the oats.

The ploughing varies in depth from 6 to 8 inches.

Several fields are drained with stones, at least 420 yards in all.

The droppings from the cows and the horses are mixed together in the manure cellar, and then carted to the field where they are spread and turned under in the fall, as far as possible for the hoed crops. Mr. Ball

also lightly manures his meadows after the removal of the hay crop by adding several bushels of ashes to the acre. He states that he uses 150 bushels a year in this way.

He manures and ploughs twice in the fall the kitchen garden, which he again ploughs and harrows in the spring. Mr. Ball employs on 7 acres 400 lbs of the Victor chemical fertilizer from Capelton, as a test, and claim that for his land this fertilizer is not equal to stable manure. He sometimes also does green manuring, such as ploughing in buckwheat.

Mr. Ball's book-keeping seemed complete as far as it could be for the needs of his operations ; cash book, book of works, register of services, dairy book, ledger, etc.

The stock of implements is complete and good.

The land improvements consist in stoning, water-course making, levelling, &c., &c.

The forest plantations, which form a kind of handsome park before and around Mr. Ball's dwelling house, comprise several hundred fine trees.

Mr. Ball also works a sugary of 1000 maples with an improved evaporator.

The orchard is pretty large and well filled with fine young trees.

The kitchen garden is well filled. We shall not refer to the flowers and beautiful lawns that surround Mr. Ball's residence.

Stock.—Horses : 1 stallion of trotting strain, with a 2.20 record ; 4 brood mares, two of light and two of heavy breeds ; 6 working Clyde horses ; 3 colts of 3 years and 2 of 2 years old of light breed, 4 yearling colts, two light and two heavy, and one foal of light breed.

The Commission had ocular proof that Mr. Ball owns good horses.



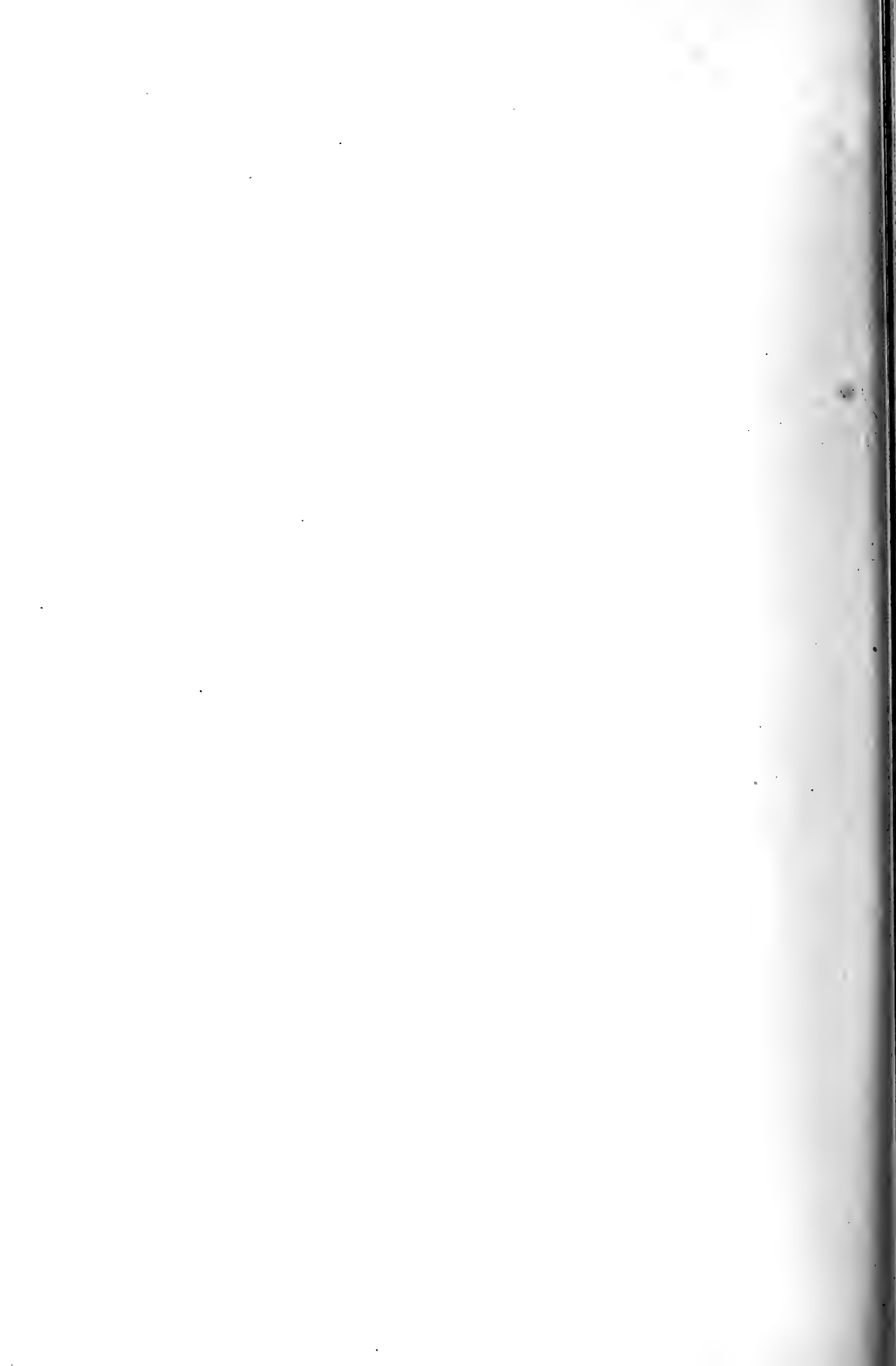
Fig. 71. E. P. Ball's farm.—House and dependencies.



Fig. 73. Road to Stanstead Plain



Fig. 74. S. E. MacKay's farm. House and barn.



Horned Cattle. 4 bulls, 30 cows, 20 yearling heifers, 10 calves, all of the pure Jersey breed, registered.

Pigs. One Berkshire boar, three White Chester sows and 15 young grade pigs.

If the number of pigs is not large compared with the extent of the farm, it is because Mr. Ball sells his milk. He sold, he says, \$1500 worth in 1900.

Mr. Ball is at the head of the laureates of his class and, if he is a gentleman-farmer, he none the less carries on good practical agriculture and is not less useful to the country. Wherefore, we recommend that he be granted a diploma of Very Great Exceptional Merit.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 70 (plate 11.)

View of Mr. E. P. Ball's farm-buildings, Rock Island, showing in the back ground of the picture on the opposite plateau the village of Stanstead Plain.

Fig. 71 (plate 12.)

View of Mr. Ball's dwelling house and dependencies.

Fig. 72.

Arrangement of Mr. Ball's house and dependencies.

- (a) House ;
- (b) Kitchen and wood-shed ;
- (c) Waggon shed ;
- (d) Privies ;
- (e) Poultry house ;
- (f) Horse stable, formed of box stalls for loose horses ;
- (g) Coach-house ;
- (h) Harness-room, etc.

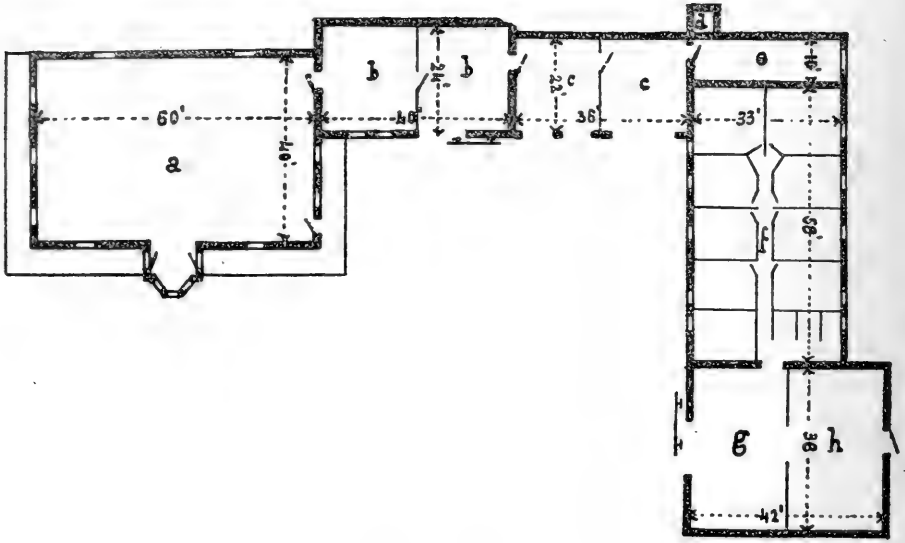


Fig 72

Fig. 73 (plate 12.)

View of the Stanstead Plain road, bordered with rich groves of maple and orchards, charming villas and lawns decorated with flowers, etc. This road, which is very clean, very fine and well levelled, is slightly rounded off and provided with good lateral drains. These handsome borders of the national trees are common in the Eastern Townships; Cowansville, Sweetsburg, Compton, East Hatley and other places are agreeably adorned by them. May it please God to generalize throughout the province this artistic taste for plantations and property embellishment: our charming country would further enhance its beauty and value thereby.

MR. JOHN CURTIS (78.60 pts. bronze medal).

Extent: 320 acres; Under tillage: 165 acres; in unploughed pasture: 55 acres; in bush: 100 acres; in orchard $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; in garden: 20 square perches.

System semi-pastoral; dairy and beef cattle, sheep, pigs &c. Little ploughed tillage: only 10 acres of a mixture of grains, 1 acre of green fodders; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of fodder Indian corn; $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of potatoes; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre beets, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre Swedish turnips: all these crops merited the maximum of points, that is to say, they were very good.

The dwelling house, 30 x 40, is very good and well provided with the economical conveniences seen on all good farms.

The other farm buildings are not first class, with the exception of a good, large, well-built shed, divided into four compartments for a workshop, dairy, waggons and lumber, &c, with a grain loft overhead.

Among the plant, we noticed a weighing-machine of much utility to the competitor.

Stock.—We noted 23 horned cattle of the Durham breed, of which 12 are milch cows, besides 2 calves; 72 good sheep, of which 11 are thorough-bred Cotswolds and the others Shropshire cross-bred: 7 Chester White pigs of good quality and 5 horses.

Mr. Curtis seems to feed his stock well and to properly utilize their manure.

Besides the latter, he uses upon his root crops about a ton of Capelton superphosphate.

The garden is very good. Ten improved bee-hives show that the competitor does not overlook the production of what calls for the least labor, for he lacks help.

He works a maple sugary of 1000 trees with an improved evaporator.

Mr. Curtis follows a good system of book-keeping for which he was awarded the total points.

He states in his official application that he bought in 1900 \$403.33 worth of concentrated feeds and sold animal products, including the outputs of his dairy, fruits, sugar and vegetables, to the value of nearly \$1150. Apart from his family expenses, he would appear to have laid out only a sum of \$125 for the wants of the farm.

Mr. Curtis is now an old man. He was born on the farm, which he still manages through his son, and which he improved in the course of

his life by some stoning and other work. Still his cultivated lot is not very rocky. The extensive system which he follows seems to be pretty rational and adapted to the competitor under the circumstances in which he finds himself placed.

Mr. JOHN V. CORLISS (85.25 pts.) Competitor for the gold medal.

Extent of the farm ; 300 acres . Extent ploughed ; 150 acres ; Permanent pastures : 100 acres ; Bush : 50 acres ; Orchard : 1 acre.

Handsome farm, well tilled, on a plateau of good light land, fairly level and comparatively free from rocks ; well divided for a pretty regular rotation, provided with a good dwelling house and numerous and pretty good farm buildings. The barn-stable of 90' x 45' x 14' square is the chief and best of the latter. A wood-working shop and a store house for fruit may be further noted. There is a sugary of 1500 trees and an evaporator-

The garden is not extraordinary ; it contains 17 improved bee-hives.

The crop, without being maximum, was good.

Stock.—Five working horses, one stallion and one colt (Morgans and Percherons) ; 25 grade Hereford and Holstein cows, pretty good milkers and some very good, two heifers, ten calves, a good dairy herd, on the whole ; a grade two years old bull, middling ; twenty Chester White pigs ; fifteen cross-bred sheep.

The figure of 13.25 points for his animals classes Mr Corliss among the strong competitors in this department.

The competitor aims especially at the production of milk for the factory and of pork for the market.

He has already resorted to green manuring with marked results and to commercial fertilizers, "Pacific Guano" for the oats, turnips, &c., as a complement to the stable manure and he claims that the results have been paying.

All the pastures are permanent ; The rotation followed seemed to us to be in reality the following : 1. Hoed crops and cereals ; 3. Meadows for several years ; 4. cereals.

Manuring by top dressing partly on the oats and partly on the meadows.

Mr. Corliss purchased his land some fifteen years ago at a cost of \$1,500 and has made improvements to the extent of about \$2,000, in fencing, buildings, stoning &c. At present, particular circumstances have led him to rent his property to a farmer, which, however, does not prevent him from overseeing its proper keeping and maintenance on a good productive footing.

We refer to the table of points for the remainder and to the report on this farm made by the Commission at the last competition in this region.

Mr. SMITH A. MACKAY (80.75 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Mackay is not a native of the locality in which he lives. He comes from St. Edouard de Napierville and owns 190 acres of land, on which he can still only plough 60 acres, the rest being in bush and permanent pastures.

The soil is good and skillfully cultivated. The hay and hoed crops were good; seven pieces of these merited the maximum of points. There is a pretty large and good orchard and a good well kept little garden.

All the buildings and implements are those of a good farmer such as Mr. MacKay appears to be (V. fig. 74, pl. 12).

The stock is pretty numerous; 47 horned cattle, including 15 milch cows; 5 horses (3 working and 2 colts) and 13 pigs. The general quality of the horned cattle might be better; there are, however, some good cows; but the mingling of Jersey, Durham, Hereford and Canadian blood is, perhaps, a rather confused crossing, which does not always assure the production of animals that are all excellent, either for beef or for milk.

Mr. MacKay produces milk, fattens oxen and hogs, grows potatoes and other vegetables for the local market, and works with skill a good sugary of 1500 maples supplied with a first class plant.

Mr. MacKay is a good experimentalist and makes useful tests of chemical fertilizers. He uses some hundreds of pounds yearly, especially on his potatoes.

In his two acre field of potatoes, Mr. Mackay had 15 to 20 well cultivated varieties growing in order to endeavor to carry off the prizes at a local competition for the greatest number of varieties, and the best, and also to ascertain which are the most profitable in all respects. As the crop of these potatoes seemed slightly phenomenal in the estimation of the Secretary of the Commission, he caused twelve varieties of them to be dug (in September) namely : 4 hills of 18" x 36" occupying a total superficies of 6' x 3' or 18' square feet (the potatoes being grown in rows spaced at 3' and in hills at a distance of 18'). He separately weighed each specimen and took a note of the weight. The following was the result of his observations, (all the varieties observed being handsome and sound, with very few small potatoes among them).

No	NAME OF THE VARIETY.	Weight of the specimen ounces	Proportion per acre.	
			Lbs.	Bushels of 60 lbs
1	Late Rose.....	15-12	38,115	635½
2	Cornell No 1 (fine, large).....	15- 6	37,208	620
3	Ohio Red.....	13-...	31,460	524½
4	Chili Red.....	12-14	31,157	519½
5	Russet.....	12- 8	30,240	504
6	Early Puritan	12- 2	29,342	489
7	St-Patrick.....	12-...	29,040	484
8	Empire State (large, fine).....	12-...	29,040	484
9	Early Rose.....	10- 2	24,502	408½
10	Early Maine.....	10-...	24,200	403½
11	White Star.....	8-12	21,176	353
12	Early Hebron.....	8-...	19,360	322½
	Average per acre		28,736½	479

Ten tubers, picked without special care, of the "Empire State" and "Cornell" varieties, large white potatoes, weighed 12 lbs.

Mr. McKay plants small round potatoes and cuts in two those of the

size of an egg. He takes his seed potatoes out of the cellar early in the spring, spreads them in the light where the germs commence to sprout large and sturdy and plants as soon as the ground is favorable. He manures his potatoes with 400 lbs of the "Victor" fertilizer and 20 cart loads of stable dung to the acre applied at planting time.

Mr. McKay certainly practises the best method to get an abundance of good potatoes and those who also do so obtain the same results. If all who planted potatoes this year in good light soil had followed the same proceeding, potatoes would be plentiful instead of being scarce.

Mr. McKay also turns to particularly advantageous account a local circumstance by making maple sugar nearly all summer.

The numerous American tourists like to indulge in the amusement of pic-nics at Mr. MacKay's sugar house during the fine season. In the spring, Mr. MacKay confines himself to reducing his maple sap to syrup which he keeps carefully in order to convert it later on into *candy* and small squares of sugar for Americans from the South, who purchase these products as much out of curiosity as in the light of a souvenir of Canada and this at a price which is very profitable to Mr. Mackay.

This detail, and especially the first, shows that Mr. Mackay is an enterprising farmer, who understands how to make profit out of his farm and the advantages of his surroundings.

FIG. (b.c.) 74 (plate 12).

View of Mr. Smith A. Mackay's house and barn, North Hatley.

MR. JAMES GREER (80.05 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Greer, who is a new-comer in this region from the parish of St. Eustache, county of Two Mountains, has had the good luck to purchase at a moderate price, in the vicinity of Lake Massawippi, a good and handsome farm of 175 acres, of which 85 are under ploughed tillage.

This farm is not yet completely improved; there are parts of it still needing stoning and draining which Mr. Greer proposes to carry out, but for which he has not yet had time.

As he is an excellent farmer, which is demonstrated by his good crops and his fine tillage, we have no doubt that in a few years he will succeed in making his farm one of the finest properties in the townships.

He owns a good large orchard, well stocked with fruits for the year, a well tended garden, pretty good farm buildings and a handsome dwelling house (V. fig. 75, pl. 13).

He has a fairly good herd of 30 horned cattle, young and old, grade Ayrshire-Durhams, and a dozen of pigs.

Although Mr. Greer has merited many good points, it would be tedious, as well as uninteresting to the public to go into fuller details of his works, which are not superior to those of other good competitors; but we are convinced that Mr. Greer will not have the slightest difficulty, if he strives to any extent between this and the next competition, in winning the silver medal to which his talents and his natural abilities as a farmer should entitle him.

FIG. 75. (plate 13)

View of Mr. James Greer's house, North Hatley. Mr. Greer can be seen standing up near his kitchen and Mrs. Greer sitting down on the door-step.

Mr. GEO. W. REBURN (87.05 pts, silver medal.

Mr. Reburn is the son of the late Mr. W.A. Reburn, formerly, of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, the great Jersey cattle breeder.

He owns a large, fine, good farm of 300 acres on the slope of a slightly inclined plateau near Lake Massawippi.

This farm was acquired for a sum far beneath its real value. The soil is of good quality, pretty well drained by good water courses and rather extensive drainage works. It also includes large thoroughly stoned



Fig. 75. J. Greer's farm.—House and dependencies.



Fig. 76. G. W. Reburn's farm.



Fig. 78. G. W. Reburn's farm.—Jersey herd.



stretches, the stones being utilized for fencing. The crops are sufficiently numerous and well tilled. The output, though inferior to some others remarked elsewhere, is nevertheless good on the whole. The dwelling house is first class, pleasantly situated, and the farm buildings are also first class. Figure 76, plate 13, gives an idea of the aspect of the farm and the buildings, which are its principal ornament. There are orchards, the quality of which is not superior, but Mr. Reburn has planted before his house a young orchard which promises well both for ornamental and bearing purposes.

Mr. Reburn cultivates the taste inherited from his father for Jersey cattle, of which he has a pretty numerous thoroughbred registered herd, among which we noticed a goodly number of beasts of apparently superior quality. Figure 78, pl. 13, shows some specimens taken on the pasture.

Mr. Reburn also owns a big flock of Shropshire sheep, 74 in all.

As Mr. Reburn has little help at his command, he follows a system which consists in the production of hay, grass, and thoroughbred animals for breeding, besides some beef cattle. He sends the milk of his cows to the neighboring factory.

Notwithstanding the herculean task which the profitable working of his fine property involves, Mr. Reburn manages to keep it in general good condition.

Figure 77 gives the plan and the different divisions of the farm and, with what we have said, these show that the Commission are far from having made a mistake in awarding to Mr. Reburn, for his farm and labors as a whole, the number of points which assures in his favor the public recognition of his success as a farmer and a breeder.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Ftg. 76. (plate 13)

General view of Mr. Geo. W. Reburn's farm, Massawippi.

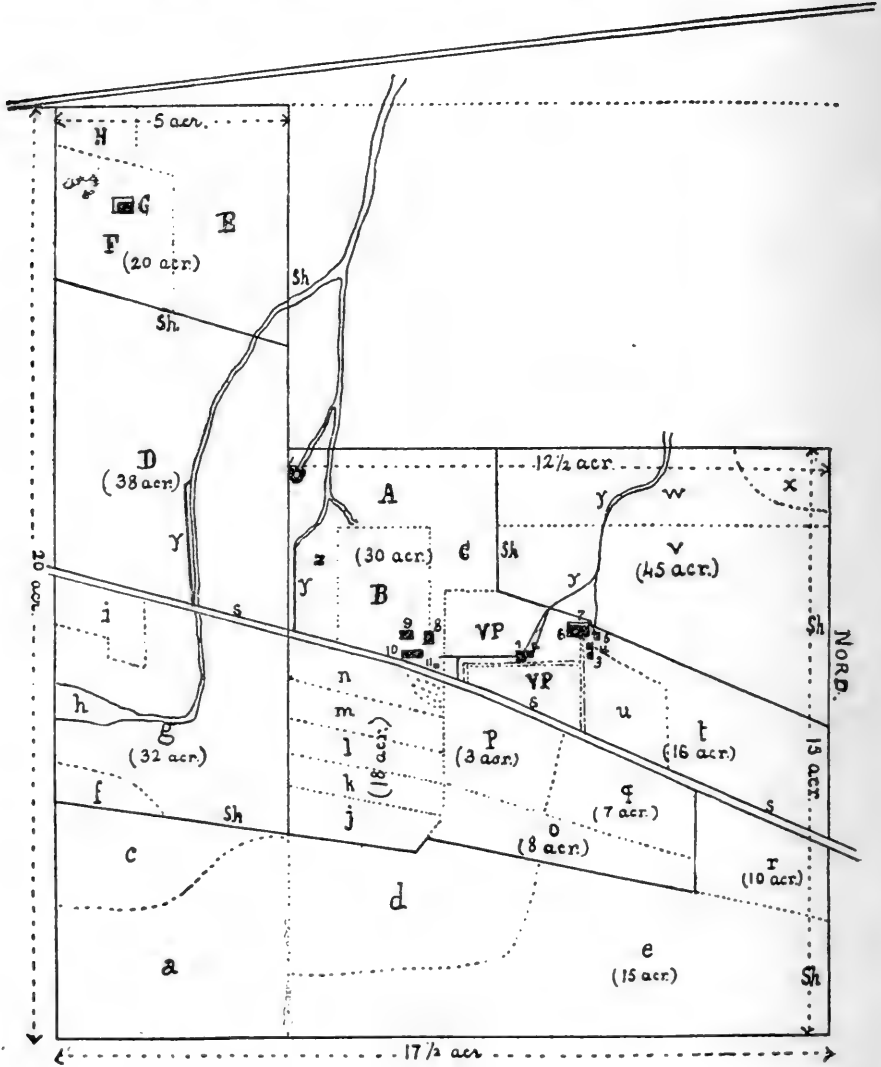


Fig. 77.

Plan of Mr. Reburn's farm.

(a) Bush;

-
- (c) Pasture ;
 - (d) Sugary (1300 trees) .
 - (e) Bush,—15 acres.
 - (f) Grove ;
 - (g) Pasture—2nd year ; the whole field—32 acres ;
 - (h) Swamp ;
 - (i) Old orchard ;
 - (j) Indian corn.
 - (k) Oats and lentils ;
 - (l) Green fodder ;
 - (m) Oats ;
 - (n) Barley and oats ;
 - (o) New land, 8 acres ;
 - (p) Meadow, 2nd year, 3 acres ;
 - (q) Oats and barley, 7 acres ;
 - (r) Coarse pasture, 10 acres ;
 - (s) Public road ;
 - (t) Meadow, 2nd year, 16 acres ;
 - (u) Clover, 1er year, $\frac{3}{4}$ acres ;
 - (v) Old pasture, 45 acres ;
 - (w) Natural pasture ;
 - (x) Bush ;
 - (yy) Tile drains, 5 inches ;
 - (z) Meadows, 2nd year ;
 - (A) Old meadow ;
 - (B) Meadow, 3 years ;
 - (C) Meadow, 1 year ;
 - (D) Meadow, 3 years, 38 acres ;

- (E) Old pasture ;
- (F) Sugary, 700 trees ;
- (G) Sugar-house ;
- (H) Cedar grove ;
- (1) Dwelling-house 35' x 37' ;
- (2) Dependencies 25' x 28' ;
- (3) Poultry and tool house ;
- (4) Grain shed 18' x 24' ;
- (5) Sheep-fold 30' x 30' ;
- (6) Barn 45' x 80' ;
- (7) Stable 19' x 80' ;
- (8) Hay barn 35' x 32' ;
- (9) " 28' x 28' ;
- (10) Old house 50' x 25' ;
- (11) Another old house 24' x 18' ;
- (VP) Orchards ;
- (Sh) Shedd's patent wire fences ;

Fig. 79 (plate 13.)

View of some of Mr. Reburn's Jersey herd taken in the pasture.

Fig. 79.

Road sign or guide, such as may be seen nearly everywhere at the intersections of roads in the counties of Stanstead and Missisquoi, and as there should be everywhere else in the province.

MR. J. NELSON CUSHING (67.35 pts. Diploma).

We have very little to say about the farm of this competitor, as the Commission were unable to meet a single person interested in its working. But here are the principal points which may be noted :

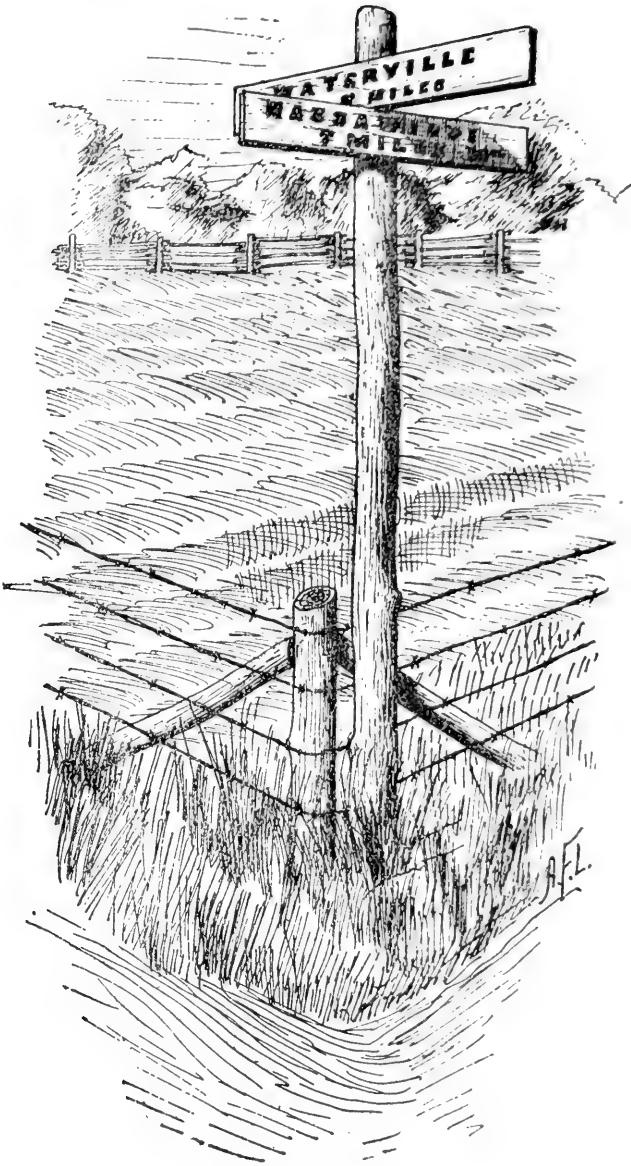


Fig 79. (See page 338)

The dwelling house appeared to be first class. The other farm buildings were rather in a state of disorder and some of them were in a com-

pletely ruinous condition. On the other hand, some of the fields of the farm seemed well tilled. There was a good orchard. The herd of Guernseys and grades included some good cattle. There were 17 good Chester White pigs. The butter is made on the farm. A ram supplies the motive power for the machinery that works the churn.

The Commission failed to discover any superior detail deserving to be brought as a model to the notice of other farmers.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

We shall not undertake any description of the county of Compton, whose reputation as an agricultural county has been long established by the renown of its great agriculturists. Moreover, we were in this competition unable to visit more than the corner of the township of Clifton, which is still new and less advanced than the older and fine region watered by the Coaticook river. Still, the part that we visited and that is peopled, chiefly by French Canadians, has made very great progress within a certain number of years and we remarked therein some handsome farms and prosperous settlers, among others the subject of the present report.

Mr. SAM. DUMOULIN (St. Edwidge de Clifton).

(88.70 pts silver medal).

Mr. Dumoulin is one of the four valiant settlers whom we mentioned in the beginning of this report. He located as a squatter in 1861 on a half lot of 50 acres, for which he was able to pay only after six years. Later on, he acquired other parts of lots adjacent to his own. There was no road at the time and he had to carry his provisions and his stove on his back, a distance of 7 miles. He married at the age of 21 years, his wife being 20 years old. Armed with boundless courage, vigorous, full of hope and ambition, he started to clear the land, which was then entirely in forest. The wood was of little value at that period and, although

the maples were thick on his lot, he made little money and he had to live by working a little for others and upon the products from his own clearing.

Without counting large stretches in bush and pasture, he now owns 70 ploughed acres of good fertile land, fenced and drained. The numerous stones which covered his lot have been utilized for drains and fences. Still, the drainage does not work to perfection everywhere and the construction of the fences might be better. Nevertheless, it is surprising that Mr. Dumoulin has, in the space of 30 years, been able to carry out such extensive works, without other help than his vigorous arms and the immediate product of the soil.

His farm is a little broken, but the soil is of good composition. All the crops succeed perfectly. The following obtained 100 per cent of the points :

8 acres of oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre potatoes, 3 acres Swedish turnips.

The house is first class. The farm buildings are very good and numerous and the stables are well built and comfortable. We might specify the barn-stable measuring 45' x 60' of which (fig. 80) gives a linear sketch to show its style.

The system of mixed farming, on a fodder basis, with a herd of milch and beefcows, is very good and evidently the best that could be followed by Mr. Dumoulin under the circumstances.

The crops are very clean, and the divisions and fences good enough.

The manures are well employed on the hoed crops.

Besides stable manure, Mr. Dumoulin uses about 1 ton of Victor fertilizer every year on his Indian corn, Swedish turnip and potato crops and gets good results therefrom.

The buildings, implements and fields are in good order.

Mr. Dumoulin has planted 76 young maples which in a few years will be an ornament to his property and make it the equal of the pretty farms in the older parts of the county.

Stock.—Mr. Dumoulin is one of the strong competitors in cattle. He

owns 1 pedigree Durham bull, 2 years old, 16 Durham-Ayrshire cows, good milkers, 6 two year old heifers and 1 yearling ox, 8 two year old oxen and 14 calves, 8 good Yorkshire pigs, nearly thoroughbred, 4 working horses and 1 stallion.

On the 21st June last (1901), Mr. Dumoulin had sold 12 oxen for \$600. Formerly, he sold his oxen at 5 years old and later at 4 years; now, he sells them at 3 years and they are as big as when he used to sell them at 4 years. He owes this increase of precocity to better feeding. He attributes this progress to ensilage and Swedish turnips; but the more abundant grass, containing more clover, must also have something to do with it. It is possible, however, for him to gain another year.

Improvements to the soil.—Besides the tree planting and drainage, 80 acres, already mentioned, Mr. Dumoulin has also done some levelling.

Needless to say anything further to demonstrate that Mr. Dumoulin is a fine example of success in the settlement of our townships and that this success is calculated to encourage all the young settlers, who, young and vigorous, like him, are not afraid, to plunge into the forest in order to hew out for themselves a property destined to assure, with their living, their happiness and that of their children.

Mr. Dumoulin is only 62 years old and still enjoys all his youthful vigor, as does also his worthy spouse, which is a proof that physical labor, commonly termed "hardship" is not necessarily one of those things which ruin health and shorten life. The contrary is oftener remarked. Young French Canadian settlers, should imitate Mr. Dumoulin.

Fig. 80.

Sketch of Mr. Dumoulin's principal barn-stable; gangway, and upper cross threshing floor; cow stables beneath the barn.

(a) Silo 12' x 12' high;

(b) Stable;

(c) Barn;

(d) Gangway.

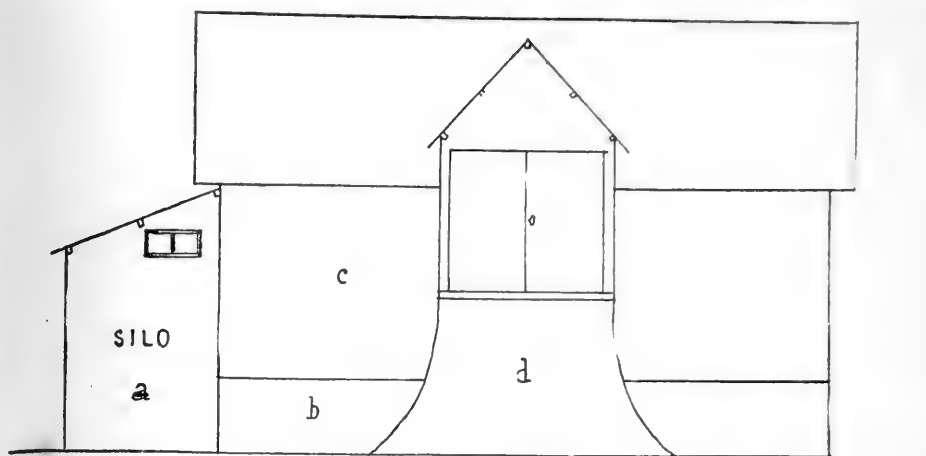


Fig. 80. (See page 131)

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD

All the competitors of the County of Shefford reside in the township of North Ely. They are Messers Edmond Robin, Joseph Phaneuf and Joseph Bissonnette, of Valcourt, John Murphy, of Dalling, and Mark Davidson and W. L. Davidson, of Bethel, the latter for the gold medal.

The township of Ely is broken and rocky in places, but there are numerous flats of good land containing fine farms.

Although the merit of the competitors of the county of Shefford is superior in some respects to that of a good number of other competitors in the present competition, on account of the clearing, stoning and other works, which were necessary to the improvement of their properties, we do not intend to dilate upon the details of their operations. We shall only note those which offer and constitute a greater instruction and greater interest for the agricultural body. They have only to consult the table of points to ascertain the degree of merit awarded to them by the Commission and to take home to themselves the same remarks and the same praise already given to the competitors who obtained the same points for the same subjects.

MR. EDMOND ROBIN (79.65 pts, bronze medal.)

Mr. Robin cultivates only 60 acres of the 225 which he owns. He began by purchasing a 70 acre lot 14 years ago and started to work it two years afterwards, abandoning his trade as a blacksmith on account of illness. He resolutely undertook the task of clearing and stoning the lower part of his lot. He has thoroughly improved four regular fields, which he has separated by very well made stone fences, 4 feet wide and placed at a depth of 3 feet and over in the earth with a trench beneath for drainage. These four fields have been very well cleaned up and are well tilled and productive. The soil at this place is light, but of good quality. He has made in all 15 acres of drainage, which works well. All the operations show that Mr. Robin finishes well every work of improvement he undertakes. He is thus progressing surely towards the transformation of his land. Each piece, once improved, has not to be touched again and afterwards yields him good products.

Mr. Robin has embellished the surroundings of his dwelling by planting some 18 maples. When these trees have grown large, his residence will present a very attractive appearance.

Mr. Robin already possesses a herd of over 30 head of horned cattle of all ages, of which 18 are large grade cows, without reckoning 21 pigs and 21 sheep.

Mr. Robin's farm buildings, without meriting the maximum of points, are good and comfortable enough to not prejudice his success, which is recognized in the township, and the Commission are happy to proclaim his merit.

MR. JOS. PHANEUF (75.20 pts bronze medal.)

Mr. Phaneuf owns 161 acres of land, of which 60 are under ploughed tillage. He bought his farm 11 years ago; it was all cleared as it is today, less 7 to 8 acres. Since then, he has greatly improved it, not only by better cultivation and rotation, but by effective drainage work in the form of ditches and otherwise, employing for the purpose the stones taken from the surface of the soil—a useful and meritorious work which has increased the productiveness of his farm.

Mr. Phaneuf uses several hundred pounds of phosphate and of the "Vermont" fertilizer. The Commission were unable to ascertain the results produced by these manures.

Mr. Phaneuf carries on little ploughed tillage; we only remarked 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cereals, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of very fine potatoes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of fodder Indian corn and a small piece of turnips and carrots. On the other hand, he had 45 acres under meadow without counting the permanent pasture.

His system consists especially in keeping milch cows. The grade cattle apparently Ayshire, Holstein &c., included 14 cows.

Mr. Phaneuf states that in 1900 he sent 36,000 lbs of milk to the factory and drew from it \$375.

He is provided with sufficient, although not first class buildings.

He owns a good large sugary and a large orchard of several hundred trees mostly grafted.

The soil is pretty uneven and Mr. Phaneuf had to exercise the skill of a good farmer to derive profit advantageously from it and to make it a farm easier to cultivate and more productive.

Like many others, he also possesses the merit of having to some extent within the range of his power increased the value and the wealth of his township

MR. JOSEPH BISSONNETTE (76.70 pts, bronze medal)

Mr. Bissonnette's farm covers 200 acres, of which 60 are under tillage and 50 in permanent pasture.

Mr. Bissonnette took up his land some thirty years ago when it was still nearly all in bush and brushwood. He began by making hemlock bark, for which there was a good demand at that time.

The soil is of good quality, but wet in the low grounds, broken and very rocky in spots.

Mr. Bissonnette's chief merit is to have cleared and transformed into arable soil 35 to 40 acres of land and to have done considerable stoning and some 12 acres of drainage in stone with a continuous course. The fruits which he derives from these good works redounds to the benefit of the whole country.

Mr Bissonnette's buildings are not first class, but they suffice to enable him to get from his stock all the products they can yield.

He owns a herd of 40 cows, 16 of which are grade Durham-Holsteins 21 grade Leicester sheep and some good pigs.

Last year, if Mr. Bissonnette does not give erroneous figures, he took to the cheese factory and to the creamery 47,000 lbs of milk.

Mr. Bissonnette's installation is agreeable. He has close to his house, which is sufficiently good for a farmer, a large and pretty good orchard and a fine maple sugary, which he works to advantage.

He also has 24 bee-hives which rank him as an apiculturist.

The fruit garden contains some good currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes. It is possible that Mr. Bissonnette, after a few years more work, may make his farm one of the finest in his township.

Whatever may happen, he is none the less a meritorious farmer who, has contributed to the development of his locality.

MR. JOHN MURPHY (81.25 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Murphy's farm comprises 200 acres, of which 90 are under tillage. The remainder (110 acres) are in bush and pasture. The orchard contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Mr. Murphy is an Irish immigrant, who came to the country with his parents in 1842. He settled in 1855 on the lot which he now owns. His land was then in forest and he had to go two miles through the woods before reaching the road to Montreal. He had no money and began by raising a few potatoes in new clearings; he then went to the United

States to earn a little money, at a salary of \$100 00 a year, to pay for his lot which he undertook to clear and which is now a well cultivated, improved and productive farm. Mr. Murphy is at present 75 years of age, but he is still active and vigorous. He accompanied us himself over all the parts of his property with all the pride of a man showing the good fruits of his labor.

Mr. Murphy's buildings, of the divisions of which we give a sketch (fig. 85), as well as his dwelling house, are not of as great value as those of some other competitors, but they are sufficiently comfortable for the purposes of his business. As for the crops, they are well tilled and sufficiently clean. The potatoes and Indian corn merit 100% of the points. The division and system of tillage were good. There are 250 yards of drainage, which did not seem to be laid deep enough or to work perfectly everywhere. Mr. Murphy has done a great deal of stoning, utilizing the material for fences. He has also done a pretty large amount of levelling.

He uses annually about 500 lbs of compound commercial fertilizer on his potatoes

His stock is pretty good and consists of 3 horses, some 20 grade cattle, including 10 milch cows, 16 grade sheep and 3 pigs.

Mr. Murphy's success and merit are unquestionable and he also offers a fine example to all new settlers. He has not only cleared and improved his land and planted an orchard now in full bearing, besides maples for ornamental purposes, but he has lived honorably on his farm, reared his family and expended a thousand dollars to give his sons a good education. One of them now works the paternal property and another holds a good position in the offices of the Boston and Maine Railway Company in Montreal.

We regret that the detailed statement of all the departments of the farm has not, according to the programme, given Mr. Murphy enough points to allow of our awarding him the silver medal to which his labor, courage and triumph as a pioneer settler and successful farmer appear to entitle him. We are, however, happy to recommend his name to

the esteem and consideration of all his fellow citizens as that of a man who has deserved well of his country.

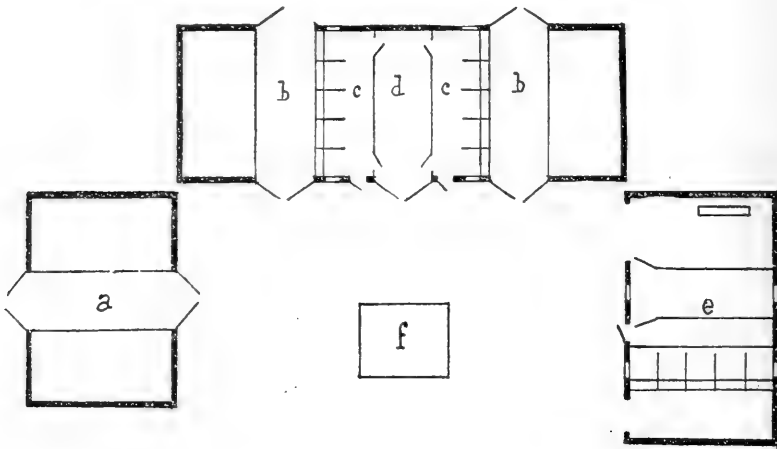


Fig. 85

Sketch of the position and division of Mr. Murphy's farm buildings :

- (a) Barn ;
- (bb) Barn and threshing floors ;
- (cc) Stables ;
- (d) Manure shed ;
- (e) Horse stable and barn ;
- (f) Enclosed dunghill.

MR. JOHN MARK DAVIDSON (75.20 pts. silver medal)

Total area of lot : 176 acres ; under tillage, 80 acres—in pasture, 60 acres—in bush, 36 acres.

System of cropping and division, good—Fences, pretty good ; Crops suitably clean and good—Tillage well done, especially in the case of the root and other hoed crops, which are numerous and promise a heavy yield.—Drains good—ditches suitable—6 to 8 acres of drainage ; some of the drains seem choked with sand, the result being that some parts of the

land are not drained as perfectly as possible—Extensive stoning works—7 acres of stone fence well built, foundations, embankments, &c.

Very fine sugary of 1360 trees, well equipped and well worked. A pretty good, large orchard; 13 beehives—good plantation of forest trees for the embellishment of the farm.

Stable manure well employed, with a complement of 400 lbs of chemical fertilizers applied to the roots, Indian corn, &c.

Buildings, pretty good, sufficient and comfortable enough to not prejudice the results of the products of the soil.

Stock: fair and well kept: 37 grade horned cattle (crosses of Ayrshires and apparently of Herefords and other big breeds), 12 cows, 1 bull, 21 heifers or young steers and 4 calves; 42 grade sheep, 6 pigs, 4 working horses and 3 colts.

A pretty large and good orchard.

Mr. Davidson was born on the adjoining lot, which is the property of his father, and purchased the present farm about a dozen years since. He has improved it as already briefly noted and applies himself to cultivate it neatly and well. His land is not too uneven and, although rocky and full of springs in spots, is easily drained and seems to be of good quality.

Although there are a good many items on which it has not come up to the maximum of points, his farm nevertheless as a whole shows that Mr. Davidson belongs to the class of advanced, enterprising and prosperous farmers and, under this head, the Commission has decided that he unquestionably deserves the silver medal assured to him by the number of points allowed.

MR. W. L. DAVIDSON (93.80 pts).

(Competitor for the gold medal).

Mr. Davidson, whose portrait (fig. 81, pl. 14) adorns this report, is, with Messrs Dumoulin and Murphy, one of those valiant and successful pioneer settlers, who, in spite of the programme of the Agricultural Merit

competition, deserve to be decorated with the gold medal, as a testimonial to the meritorious work which they have achieved in transforming the forest into improved, fertile and productive arable soil, in a word, into fine, well built, well ornamented and well tilled farms, supplied with good herds and including fine large orchards and well equipped sugaries.

The photographs of Mr. Davidson's house and barn and the plan of the farm, which are reproduced, indicate clearly enough the degree of advancement and the nature of the operations carried on to render a full special description unnecessary (V. figs. 82 and 84, pl. 14 and fig. 83).

Mr. Davidson felled the first tree on his lot in 1854, when he was 22 years old. He is still vigorous and works and manages his farm like a young man. His success, his education and the influence which he enjoys have won for him the honor of being called to membership in the Provincial Council of Agriculture.

From the 155 acres owned by Mr. Davidson, 30 acres must be deducted for the sugary and 40 acres for permanent pasture (8 and 11, fig. 83); the remainder, 95 acres, represents the cultivated area, the roads and the sites of the buildings and yards.

The soil of the farm is of excellent quality, although rocky and full of springs at the base of the hills. But the extensive work in stoning and draining done by Mr. Davidson has removed in great part these obstacles to good tillage. He now raises crops of roots and Indian corn which have not their superior even in the good deep soil of the valley of the St. Lawrence.

He has turned to good account the fine springs of water for the use of his stock in the yards and fields and to supply the wants of his house.

Attentive examination of the plan of the farm (fig. 83) and the crops shown convinces us that, taking into account the topography of the ground, the divisions and system of tillage are as good as could be desired under the circumstances. A good avenue puts all the fields into direct communication with the farm yard and the public road.

The hoed crops are pretty extensive and look very well, and the

yield in general is excellent (29.75 pts) which shows that Mr. Davidson is no common farmer. The buildings are first class, as may be judged by figure 84 (pl. 14) which shows the splendid barn-stable, which, on the occasion of the Commission's visit, was not yet completed and which promises to be a model structure of its kind.

Mr. Davidson uses his stable manure upon his root crops, Indian corn, and the surface of his meadows. He also makes use of the Bradley fertilizer, about 600 lbs a year, for the roots and garden vegetables.

Real Improvements.—Under ground drains—43 acres; fences built with stones taken from the surface of the soil—25 acres; open ditches, well made—13 acres; forest trees planted—20 ornamental trees, maples, oaks, etc.

Orchard.—About 200 apple trees in full bearing.

Garden.—Very good and exceedingly well cultivated, containing a great variety of vegetables and small fruits. (Fig 82, pl. 14). Shows a part of the orchard, the trees in the garden and those ornamenting the front of the house.

Stock.—Grade Ayrshire: 19 pretty good cows; 5 heifers, 5 calves, 1 bull, 8 oxen, 48 grade Leicester sheep, whose quality might be better, 10 grade Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs and 3 working horses.

Bookkeeping.—Mr. Davidson keeps books of accounts which seem sufficient for his wants, although his bookkeeping does not come up to that of some other competitors. His balance sheet for last year shows a net profit of \$649.51.

These few remarks and the illustrations above mentioned suffice to show that Mr. Davidson has fully merited the 93.80 pts, awarded to him by the Commission, which rank him among the foremost farmers of the province, and that he is thus not unworthy to wear the silver medal which his success has won for him.

 FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Portrait of Mr. L. W. Davidson, North-Ely, competitor for the gold medal, an old settler and pioneer of his farm, aged 70 years.

FIG. 82 (plate 14)

View of Mr. Davidson's dwelling house and private avenue.

FIG. 83.

General plan of the farm.

- (1) 12 acres, 16 perches.—Pasture.
- (2) 11 acres, 8 perches—oats, 8 acres; Swedish turnips, Indian corn for seed, and fodder Indian corn, 3 acres, 8 perches ;
- (3) 9 acres, 9 perches.—Meadow ;
- (4) 5 acres, 102 perches.—Beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes and beans, about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Balance : orchard, garden and buildings ;
- (4a) 3 acres, 14 perches.—Meadow ;
- (5) 10 acres, 101 perches.—Meadow ;
- (6) 6 acres, 8 perches.—Meadow ;
- (7) 10 acres : potatoes, 1 acre ; oats and peas, $5\frac{3}{8}$ acres ; wheat $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; barley $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre ; all No. 1 ;
- (8) 30 acres. Sugary—1200 large, sound trees, good sugar house, evaporator, wood shed, good road ;
- (9) 10 acres, 92 perches.—Pasture ;
- (10) 6 acres, 50 perches.—Meadow ;
- (11) Permanent pasture still covered with stumps ;
- (a) Front road ;
- (b) Side-road ;
- (c) Farm avenue ;
- (d) Farm buildings ;
- (e) Dwelling house and dependencies ;
- (f) Shed and poultry house &c. ;



Fig. 81. Portrait of Mr. W. L. Davidson.



Fig. 82. W. L. Davidson's farm. —House.



Fig. 84. W. L. Davidson's farm. —Barn and stable.



(g) Workshop and grain shed ;

(hh) Drains (dotted lines).

N. B.—The black lines indicate the stone fences.

View of Mr. L. W. Davidson's barn stable.

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

We return to the zone of the hay-growing counties. The progress of the dairy industry in these counties has much reduced the tracts devoted to the growing of hay for the market ; nevertheless, hundreds of acres in meadow belonging to the same proprietors are still to be found there. This year, several of these large hay-land proprietors first took of a crop of good hay then a crop of less advanced growth, and lastly hay shelling on the stalk, a loss of alimentary value which the consumer has in great part to pay for without profit and which moreover does not enrich the soil ; but all our competitors belong to the class, who practise a mixed system, which is less exhausting. Those in the county of Rouville are Messrs Jonas and Joseph Théberge, of Notre-Dame de Richelieu, and Louis Bessette, of Ste. Marie de Monnoir.

MESSRS JONAS AND JOS. THÉBERGE, (85.60 pts, silver medal).

The Messrs Théberge are brothers by blood and in farming. They are neighbors, working two farms of the same dimensions, divided, fenced, improved and built upon in very nearly the same way. They follow absolutely the same system and the same good course of tillage. The divisions are good and in keeping with the rotation followed, but there are no roads to put all the fields in communication with the home farm. To the observation of the Commission on this head, Messrs Théberge replied that a road was not necessary to get the heaviest crops from the farm and that it was a useless waste of ground. The competitors whose farms, supplied with good roads, are referred to in this report, are of different opinion, on account of the advantages of another nature derived from a road.

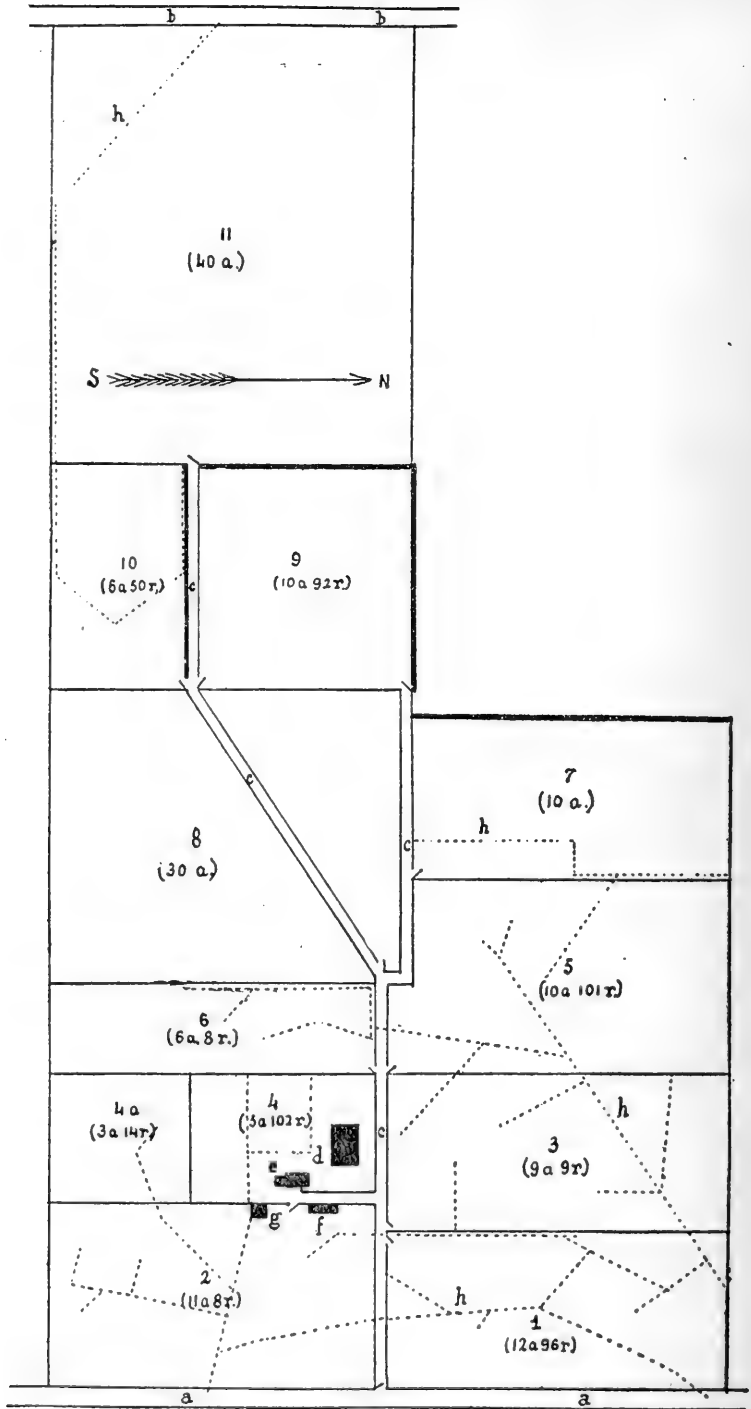


Fig 83

Their lands are in good order, well drained, well fenced and in general, well cultivated.

Their stock is nearly identical in number and value.

Their buildings are almost exactly the same in shape and construction; and are good, sufficiently comfortable and convenient. Their houses are also first class.

Mr. Jos. Théberge surpassed his brother by a few points in some details, but the general merit of the two competitors is materially the same and their farms and crops as a whole entitle them both to the silver medal of good farmers.

But we should not overlook the important fact that they owe this honor to the talent and success of their father, an old man of 73 years, still very vigorous, who acquired and donated to them these two properties in a condition which speaks well for his knowledge of farming and ideas of progress.

Let us add also to the praise of Mr. Théberge, senior, that he began his career by threshing grain for others; He succeeded well evidently, seeing that he has established his sons on the fine, rich farms of 160 acres which they occupy and work with the abilities inherited from him.

MR. LOUIS BESSETTE (76.62 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Bessette cultivates as a tenant farmer 150 acres of land comprising two lots, one of 45 and the other of 105 acres.

His condition of tenant farmer puts him in an inferior position to the other competitors in order to determine, according to the scale of the competition programme, the degree of merit which his agricultural knowledge and abilities should enable him to attain. He cannot make upon this large

farm all the improvements calculated to increase its productiveness and to assist his talent, because they do not accrue to his sole benefit. Nevertheless, he does all his farming work properly and he merits special mention for his bookkeeping, the maintenance of his water courses, cattle, and general production, and, among others, for 3 acres of barley, 30 of hay and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Indian corn, a small piece of peas, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of beets, a small field of beets and potatoes, his garden and 35 improved bee-hives. This item of the competition proved to the Commission that Mr. Bessette is an agriculturist of merit.

If we do not go into further details, it is because we have nothing to note that constitutes a matter of special instruction for the public, but this does not deprive Mr. Bessette in any way of the merit of his energy, of his experience and of the good work he has done on a farm not his own property.

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

The fertile and wealthy county of Chambly gave only one competitor in the person of Mr. Edmond Trudeau, of St. Basile.

MR EDMOND TRUDEAU (85.05 pts, silver medal.)

Mr. Trudeau cultivates 100 acres of good land, adjacent to the village of St. Basile. We may add that he runs no less attentively an agency for the sale of agricultural implements, which promotes his success as a farmer.

We should note to his credit the items which have most contributed to raise him in the scale of merit: pretty good system; good, well kept fences; house and buildings first class, well divided, well constructed and very well kept; manure well used; ditches and furrows sufficient and in good condition; complete removal of the stones not numerous, it is true, but which have been well utilized; a small extent of drainage that works well; a plantation of 30 young trees to embellish his dwelling, and the



Fig. 86. Ed. Trudeau's farm.—Buildings.

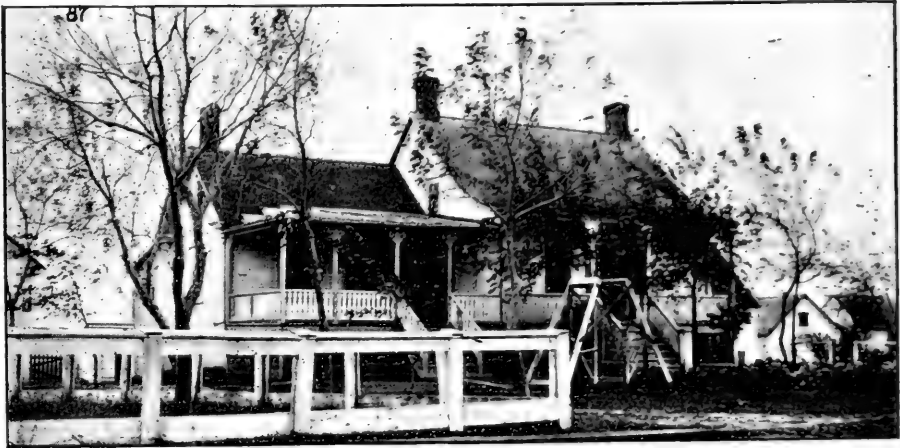


Fig. 87. Ed Trudeau's farm.—House.

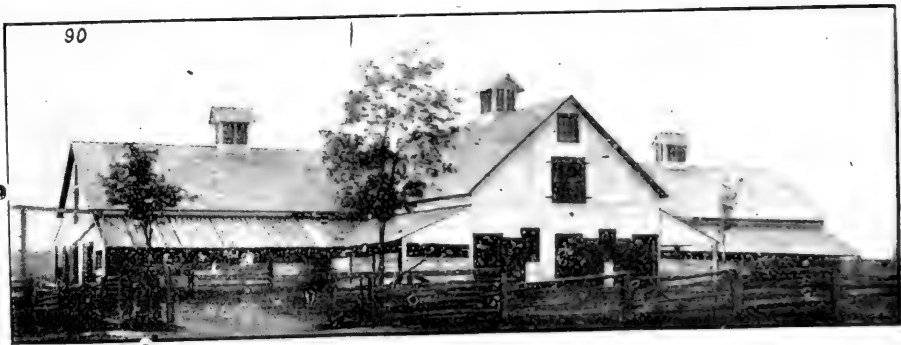
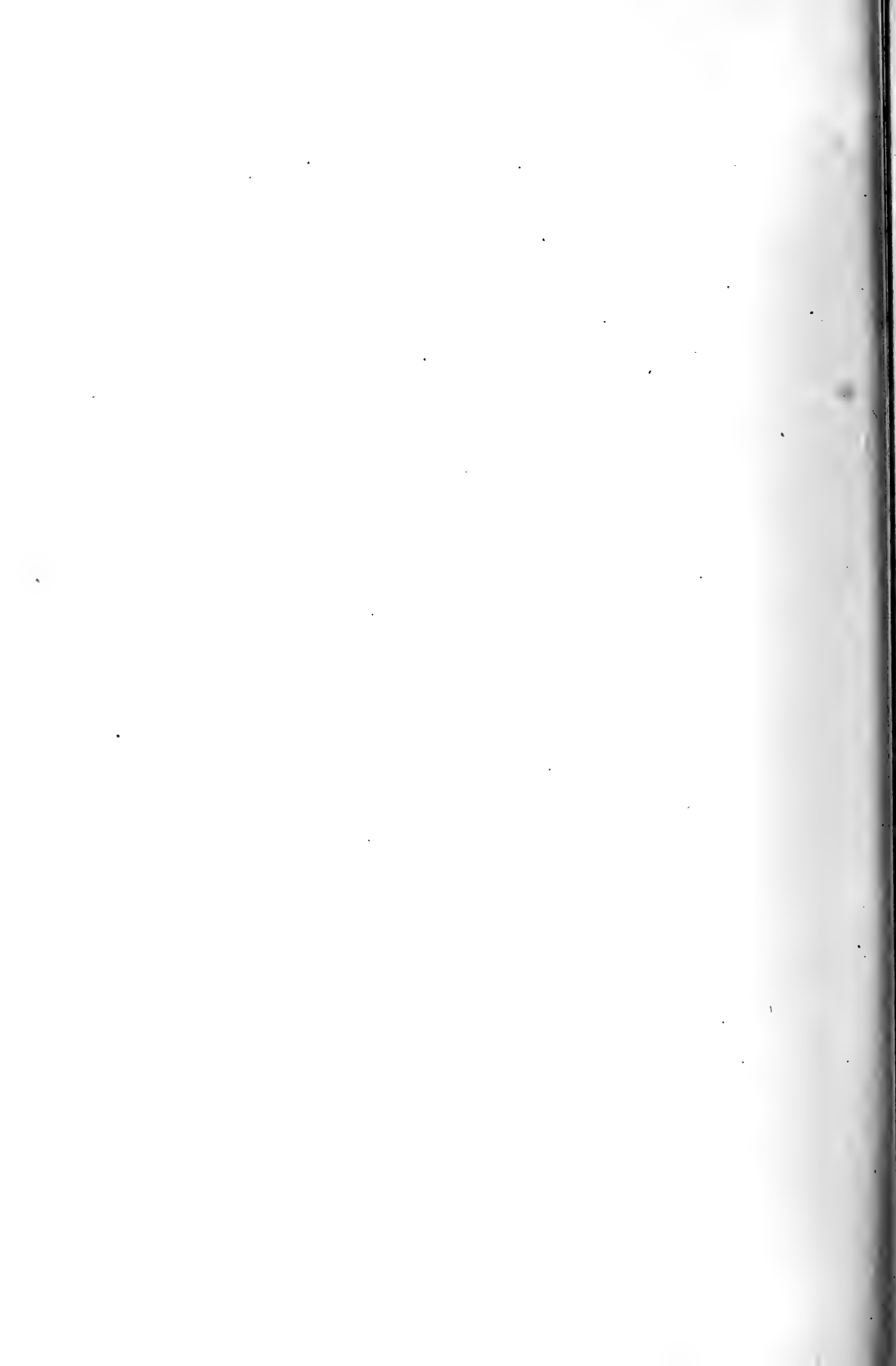


Fig. 90. Em. Roy's farm.—Stables.



Fig. 91. Em. Roy's farm.—Road machine.



products generally of the farm, which are good, especially 24 acres of pasture, 56 acres of meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre Indian corn for seed, 1 acre of potatoes ; we may mention also the garden, which is admirably neat, well cultivated and well stocked, and 22 improved bee-hives, to proclaim that Mr. Trudeau understands agriculture.

The cattle are grade animals, in good condition and pretty good. Besides 7 horses of different ages, including 1 stallion, the herds comprise 10 milch cows, 1 bull, 5 heifers, 2 calves, 10 good grade sheep and 5 pretty good grade pigs.

The aggregate of the points gained by Mr. Trudeau give him the satisfaction of winning the silver medal of Very Great Merit.

We desire to add, in order to be fair, that Madame Trudeau should wear it occasionally as a testimony to her large share of merit for the remarkable way in which her handsome well finished house, her lawn ornamented with flowers and her large and fine garden are kept.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 86 (plate 15.)

View of the buildings and dwelling house of Mr. Edmond Trudeau, taken from the South-East.

Fig. 87, (plate 15.)

View of Mr. Trudeau's house on the St. Basile road.

Fig. 88.

Details of Mr. Trudeau's cow and horse stables :

- (aa) Passages ;
- (bb) Cow stalls ;
- (cc) Box-stalls ;
- (c1) Poultry-house ;
- (d) Manger ;

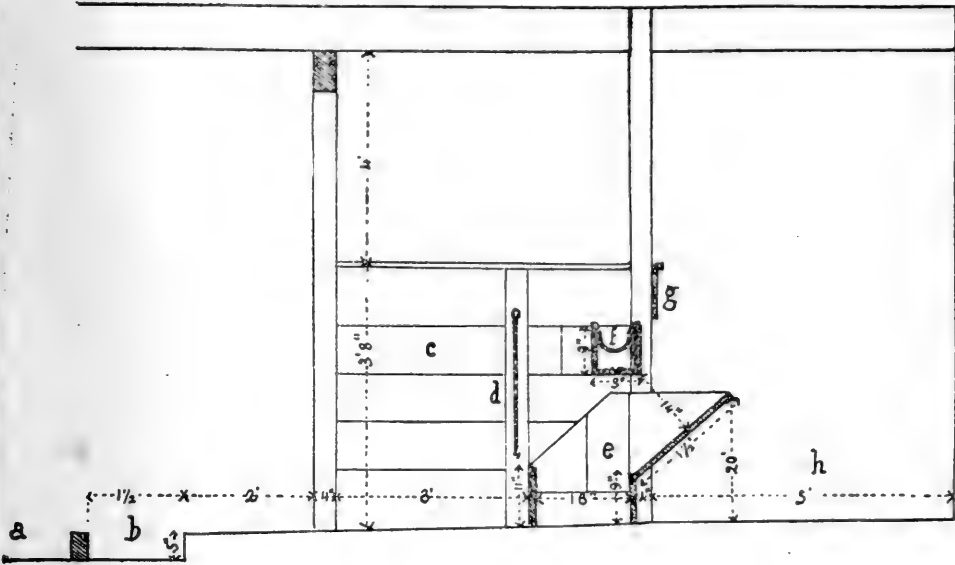


Fig 89

- (f) Water trough in boards and galvanized iron.
- (g) Horizontal board to prevent the fodder from dropping into the water.
- (h) Passage at the head along the wall.

COUNTY OF BAGOT

The three competitors in the county of Bagot were Messrs. Emile Roy, of St-Pie, Elie Beaudry, of St. Dominique and Joseph Desautels, of St. Simon, three worthy representatives of the apicultural progress accomplished in this county.

MR. EMILE ROY (88-25 silver medal).

(Class of Amateur Agriculturists.)

Mr. Roy is a large proprietor, owning 5 or 6 farms, besides wood lots, village lots, grist, saw and carding mills, etc. He is also a store-keeper, all of which means that he does not live solely upon the products of his land and the fruit of his daily labor. Nevertheless, he devotes his

attention with praiseworthy success to the skillful and able cultivation of a farm of 170 acres at Emileville, a small village which he has founded by his industry and spirit of enterprise.

The soil of this farm is in general of good quality, but when Mr. Roy undertook to work it, the land was hardly cultivable; there were parts of it very rocky and others very wet owing to want of drainage. He dug good ditches, laid out different divisions and, by means of cross ploughing and hoed crops, he succeeded in levelling the uneven parts. Three fourths of the earth thrown out from the ditches has been removed. For this purpose, Mr. Roy uses the road machine which he owns and which is shown at work in figure 19, pl. 15. He altered and improved the divisions, removed the stones from the stony spots and used the stone from the improved fields to construct fences, buildings, wharves, culverts and embankments on the road to the sugary in some swampy low grounds; by means of all these well executed works, Mr. Roy has succeeded in creating a productive, well divided, well drained and easily cultivated farm.

The crops this year were good, several of them obtaining the maximum of points.

The rotation pursued by Mr Roy is the following :

- 1st year : Fodder Indian corn manured.
- 2nd year : Peas and oats.
- 3rd and 4th years : Meadow.
- 5th and 6th years : Pasture.

Mr. Roy top-dresses his meadows with liquid manure and the solid part of his manures he applies to the Indian corn which he grows on a pretty extensive scale. We visited one tract of 14 acres, which had succeeded splendidly.

As may be judged from the above rotation, the division of the land and the system of tillage are good.

The farm buildings, shown in fig. 90, pl. 15, are first class and very well kept. The stock are comfortably housed in them and the work of attending to them is done conveniently and economically; the buildings also provided with feed rooms, apparatus for the cooking and preparation

of fodder, silos, fodder compartments &c. Water is supplied by a hydraulic ram worked by the power of the river. The manure is kept under shelter, well looked after and well employed. The farm implements and tools and those used to make the improvements to the soil are numerous and well kept. We remarked among them two drays for hauling stone, a stoning hook, and a trenching plough from Gobeil, of St. Hyacinthe, without reckoning the famous road machine.

The department which deserves more than simple mention, perhaps, is the sugary of 4000 spouts worked by Mr. Roy and which is located at about the centre of the farm. This sugary is a fine area of 50 acres in superficies, well kept, clean and worked in a way to let no branch of a tree go to loss and to facilitate the collection of the sap in all parts of it. The sugar house measures 36' x 20' and has a cemented floor. It contains four evaporators, a metallic oven and all the apparatus required for the making of first class products. The evaporators are fed automatically, the collecting barrels are supplied with rubber pipes and the boilers hold 2 gallons and are painted inside and outside. There is a room furnished with a stove and tables and beds for the men, and there is also a horse stable, besides isolated wood sheds filled with dry wood.

We may state in a word that Mr. Roy's sugary is the largest and most perfectly worked of all we have seen in the competition. Mr. Roy claims to derive from the working of his sugary a net profit of \$200 in average years.

The road traversing the sugary is a fine waggon road.

Mr. Roy owns a pretty good stock of Ayrshire and grade cattle and of thoroughbred Yorkshire pigs. He utilizes with good judgment for the feed of his animals, the waste of his grist mills by mixing it with the dry foddors and the fodder Indian corn.

Mr. Roy has planted fifty young maples to embellish the frontage of his property.

The other details into which we might enter would further show that Mr. Roy is an agriculturist who understands his business and practises it

with judgment, but these would not be of great interest or information to the general public.

To sum up, we may say that the predominating feature of Mr. Roy's merit is to have created a fine farm out of an unproductive tract of land and to know how to derive profit from the local circumstances and conditions in which he finds himself. By his works and his agricultural success, he has rendered real service to agriculture and to the country.

The silver medal, which is assured to him by the number of points won, will be an honorable testimonial to his services.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 90, (plate 15.)

View of the front of Mr. Roy's barn-stable, containing the piggeries, cow and horse stables, silos, feed rooms, &c., &c.

Fig. 91 (plate 15)

View of Mr. Roy's road machine.

MR. ELIE BEAUDRY (88.05 pts, silver medal).

Mr. Beaudry is a fine example of agricultural success. He started in 1870 with a capital of \$300.00 and purchased his first piece of land at a cost of \$1500, besides a small life rent. Later he bought two other farms and he now owes only a few hundred dollars on one of them. He owes his increasing prosperity to his labor, economy, good conduct and good farming. He is to-day the proprietor of 190 acres of well improved land, suitably furnished with houses, barns, stables, &c., planted with good orchards in full bearing, well drained, well fenced and well tilled—in fine, in an excellent state of cultivation and production.

He has built, in wood and in stone, 131 acres of drains, which effectively drain 45 acres of land full of springs, transformed into great plots 6

acres, straightened 350 yards of water courses, levelled hills, removed and spread half of the earth thrown out from the ditches, put up many hundred yards of new wire fence, constructed a piggery of 22' x 30' supplied with a water pump and obiler, which serves to heat it in winter, sunk two artesian wells, repaired his cow and horse stables, &c. &c. He has also planted 50 trees, mostly maples, along the avenue leading to his house and its surroundings.

He has a very good garden well stocked with the different vegetables and fruit.

A great part of the farm is of sandy composition and poor quality, but the other part is good loam suited to the growth of grains and hay. Still Mr. Beaudry, with the aid of well treated and well employed manures, manages to obtain a good revenue from his land.

He uses lime and ashes to improve and enrich it with good results, especially in the case of Indian corn and oats.

Stock.—The stock is good. It comprises 4 working horses, two yearling colts and a foal, 22 milch cows ; 2 bulls,—2 years and 1 year old ;—9 heifers and 7 calves ; 7 sheep ; 33 good pigs. The number of well fed cows and pigs are undoubtedly the key to Mr. Beaudry's success.

Circumstances beyond the Commission's control have prevented the reproduction of the illustrations which were to illustrate Mr. Beaudry's fine establishment, bad weather having injured the photographs.

The Commission rejoices that the silver medal, to which his number of points entitle him, assures public recognition of his merit as a farmer of progress.

MR. JOSEPH DESAUTELS (85.05 pts. silver medal)

Mr. Joseph Desautels, who is still a young man and married only a few years, farms as a tenant a fine level piece of land of 90 acres, belonging

to his father, but which he will inherit and which he works as if it were really his own property.

It is a well divided, well fenced (V sketch, fig. 92) and well cultivated farm, with an excellent crop. The greater part of the land is in hay, because Mr. Desautels being alone with his young wife cannot well follow to advantage a system of intensive cropping.

His farm is provided with many buildings which are not all first class, but which are amply sufficient for the needs of his operations.

The dwelling house has numerous and handy dependencies. The stock of implements is complete enough and in good order. The book keeping is pretty good. Mr. Desautels keeps an account of his crops and his transactions.

The improvements to the soil which he has carried out on a farm which does not require very many, consist in the following works :

Enlargement of the plots deepening of the water courses ; construction of bridges ; fencing the garden and yards ; cellar drain, artesian well in the stable, large shed for agricultural and other implements ; removal of stones ; liming tests ; planting of forest trees ; improvement of his front road and farm avenue, etc.

Mr. Desautels does not yet keep a heavy stock for the reason already specified.

Nevertheless, his pretty farm as a whole, the state of his crops and works and the reasoning power manifested by Mr Desautel in his farming and other operations, have won for him the number of points requisite to obtain the silver medal.

Fig. 92.

Sketch of Mr. J. Desautels' land.

- (a) House and dependencies, sheds, and horses stables ;
- (b) Piggery ;
- (c) Implement house ;

(d) Barn and other farm buildings :

(e) Public road.

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

The county of St. Hyacinthe is one of the fine farming counties of the province, where the progress of agriculture is vigorously quickened by the genius of enlightened and enterprising agriculturists.

The county has the honor and advantage of containing the cradle and headquarters of the Dairy Association and possessing the Dairy School, two institutions which have so powerfully contributed to improve the cultural methods and the manufacture of dairy products throughout the province.

We are not aware whether the two only competitors in this county, in the single parish of St. Barnabé, represent the highest qualificative note of the best agriculture of the county. These competitors are Messrs Adolphe Girouard and André Rodier.

Mr. ADOLPHE GIROUARD (68.70 pts diploma).

Mr. Girouard farms as a tenant 105 acres of land, which have hardly any feature of interest except that supplied by the pretty good quality of the soil. Holder of an annual lease, he cannot dream of undertaking the realty and cultural improvements requisite to make it a model farm and to exert in that direction his intelligence and knowledge of his business to the extent of aspiring to the higher degrees of Agricultural Merit. Mr. Girouard is satisfied therefore to raise good thoroughbred and other stock with which he carries off encouraging prizes in the agricultural competitions. This indicates that, on a farm of his own, he would soon be noted among the more advanced farmers.

MR. ANDRÉ RODIER, (85.05 pts, silver medal.)

Area of land : $77\frac{1}{2}$ acres,—number of arable acres, 73; extent in unploughed pasture : $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres : heavy soil, pretty good, mellow and level. Divisions, fences and system, suitably good.—Fields in good order, excel-

lent tillage, good production.—Farm buildings in good condition, comfortable for the stock, but not of improved form.

The barn is 72' x 30' with longitudinal lateral threshing floor and stable alongside, comprising an enlargement of the barn as at Mr. Pierre Potvin's (see fig. 104, plate 17.)

The other buildings and dependencies of the dwelling, wash-house, wood, waggon and grain sheds are of good quality, but the laying out might be more perfect.

The stock of implements is sufficient, good and in perfect condition, and the manures are well employed.

Improvements to the Soil.—Mr. Rodier has done a little stoning and employed the stones. The drainage works, ditches and trenches, removal and spreading of the earth thrown out of the ditches, straightening of the water courses and furrows and the good keeping of the latter entitle Mr. Rodier to the good points, which qualify the value and importance of his labors. The stock are pretty good and well kept.

The cropping comprises: $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat, 23 acres of oats, 2 acres of mixed grain or $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in all of grain, 1 acre of potatoes and 1 acre of Indian corn for seed, 2 acres of hoed crops, $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow and 23 acres of pasture.

The extent of the ploughed crops is a little too large compared with that of the meadows and pastures to constitute absolute perfection in the system.

All that we might add to Mr. Rodier's praise would not be instructive to the public. Let it suffice to say that the 85.05 pts awarded to him in the competition entitle him to the silver medal as the reward of his good work.

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

As in order to convey an exact idea of the agricultural value and the importance of the geographical position of the rich county of Verchères, we should have to dilate at greater length than the limits of this report would permit, we shall confine ourselves to noting the six competitors from this county; Messrs Antoine Phaneuf, competitor for the gold medal, and Herménégilde Archambault, of St. Antoine; Joseph Palardy, of Ste. Théodosie; Alphonse Dupré, of Verchères; Gaspard Massue and Arthur Lussier, of Varennes.

MR. ANTOINE PHANEUF (94.65 pts)

(Competitor for the gold medal)

We do not intend to go lengthily into details of the competitor's working and improvements. We refer for all that concerns these to the report of the last competition. However, in justice to Mr. Phaneuf, we shall mention his chief points of excellence, to show that he has not descended in the scale of the Agricultural Merit.

The area of the two lots entered for the competition by Mr. Phaneuf is 168 acres, of which 142 are arable and the remainder in bush. We give (fig. 94) a sketch of the principal farm on which are the buildings. Opposite this farm, he owns a second lot of an approximate superficies of 33 acres, divided into about three equally sized fields.

The soil of the farm is in great part clayey^a and of good quality. The rest is a little sandy and less fertile, but Mr Phaneuf has so well improved it that he gets good crops everywhere from it.

The system of cropping which he practises is perhaps not so theoretically perfect as that noted in the case of other competitors, but it cannot be regarded as a bad system. The division of the land, as shown in the sub-joined sketch (fig. 94) is unobjectionable, but it should be remarked that the dotted lines of that plan indicate the absence of the fences, which would be needful at those points. Mr. Phaneuf claims that he uses at need temporary fences, but the Commission would prefer

to see permanent fences there. All the actual fences are of excellent quality and in good order.

The dwelling house (See fig. 96, pl. 16) is very good and pretty, but the divisions, the arrangement and the number and convenience of the dependencies are somewhat inferior to those visited in the case of a good many other competitors. The farm-buildings shown (fig. 95 pl. 16) are of the nature of those generally seen among the ordinary good farmers of St. Lawrence valley. They are ancient in style, but sufficiently spacious and comfortable for the housing of the stock in good condition. As regards implements and manures, Mr. Phaneuf's merit is equal to that of the best competitors.

The statement of his accounts which he gives for last year contains the following items :

SALES.

79 tons of hay	\$632 00
Dairy: butter and cheese	308 00
1 bull	50 00
Cows	112 00
Pigs	92 00
Calves	27 00
Timothy seed	38 00
Sheep	11 00
Sugar	12 00
Other effects	32 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$1314 00

EXPENSES.

Agricultural implements, &c.	\$195 00
Buildings	100 00
Waggons	45 00
	<hr/>
Total	340 00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 974 00

The Commission does not doubt the correctness of the above three items of expense, but it is surprised to not see set down under this head other inevitable outlays by the competitor, such as labor, taxes, horse-shoeing, &c., &c.

Improvements to the soil.—Although the Commission remarked several piles of stones in the fields, Mr. Phaneuf claims, to have removed a considerable quantity, with which he has built foundations for buildings, embanked the entrances to the barns &c., and made 17 linear acres of drainage. The water courses and furrows are well kept; the earth thrown out has been spread and a field 6 acres high has been levelled by straightening a water course and filling the old ditch with stone and earth. By this work, he has won a good tract of fine fertile land, while diminishing for the future the works of maintenance and the damages caused by the water course. This is unquestionably a useful and meritorious work, which has not escaped the attention of the Commission, but when it considers Mr. Phaneuf's statement, relative to these levelling and carting works, that he removed 150,000 loads of earth, it is convinced that there must be a mistake somewhere. For, at 10 cts a load, this work would be worth \$15,000, that is to say, three times more than the value of the land when his father bequeathed it to him.

The Commission remarked to Mr. Phaneuf that it had not a boundless confidence in the permanent duration of the effectiveness of his drains, consisting of wide and deep stoned trenches, without a sufficient slope and without a discharge deep enough to favor the rapid flowing off of the water. Wherever that it has encountered works executed in this way for a long time past, it has found their operation to be defective. It is to be hoped that this will not happen with Mr. Phaneuf's extensive works of this nature, upon which he places great value.

As regards commercial fertilizers, Mr. Phaneuf told us that he had used fifteen bags of plaster a year, but that this year he had not done so.

He follows the good practice of collecting the liquid manure and spreading it on the meadows and vegetables.

Mr. Phaneuf has had the good taste to embellish the front of his farm and the surroundings of his house with a good plantation of 74 young maples, which, in a few years, will give to this farm an agreeable aspect and a really remarkable stamp of distinction.

An artesian well, which Mr. Phaneuf has sunk not far from his house, gives a constant supply of good water gushing to the surface of the soil, which is used for watering the animals on the northern lot. His road is in excellent condition and bordered by a fine wire and board fence. The yards and garden are equally well fenced, as may be judged by figure 94 plate 16. The gates and bridges are also good.

Stock.—The stock as a whole is good and includes several handsome thoroughbred and grade Ayrshire cows and heifers. There are 5 working horses, 3 colts, including one of the current year, 14 cows, 3 bulls, including one of the year, 4 heifers, 7 calves, 7 sheep, and 30 good Yorkshire pigs.

Rotation.—Mr. Phaneuf states that he observes the following rotation :

1st year : Grain and vegetables.

2nd year : Grain with a seeding of fodder seeds.

3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th years : Meadow.

7th and 8th years : Pasture.

The year's crops consist of $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres of grain, 1 of turnips, 3 of potatoes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ of Indian corn for seed, 78 of meadow, 22 of pasture and $\frac{3}{4}$ of green fodders.

Some pieces were not giving their maximum yield. We ascribed this chiefly to the fact that the tillage did not seem to us to have been performed with all the perfection which we remarked in other fields.

Mr. Phaneuf has made for himself a fine large garden, which he has perfectly improved and enriched and which contained fine vegetables.

We should add that Mr. Phaneuf began his career as a farmer with a

good farm of over 4 acres in width, worth at least \$5,000, without reckoning a pretty handsome fortune brought him by his wife. He claims to be worth at present \$17,500. This is splendid progress, even deducting the increased value of the lands and certain moveables.

The figures and inscriptions accompanying this report obviate the necessity of more lengthy descriptive details, and, coupled with our observations, they sufficiently show that Mr. Phaneuf is one of the strong competitors of this region, that he has made new progress since the last competition and that he certainly merits to wear the silver medal with which he has been already decorated, while awaiting his turn to win the gold medal to which his talents, ambition, and love of work and progress should entitle him.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 94.

Sketch of Mr. Phaneuf's principal farm (the dotted lines indicate the divisions of the fields which are not permanently fenced).

- (a) Public highway ;
- (b) Avenue ;
- (cc) Cultivated fields ;
- (d) Bush.

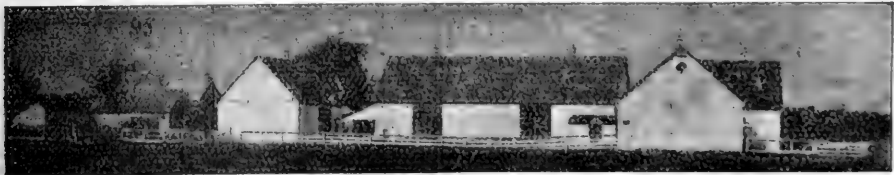


Fig. 95

View of Mr. A. Phaneuf's farm buildings.

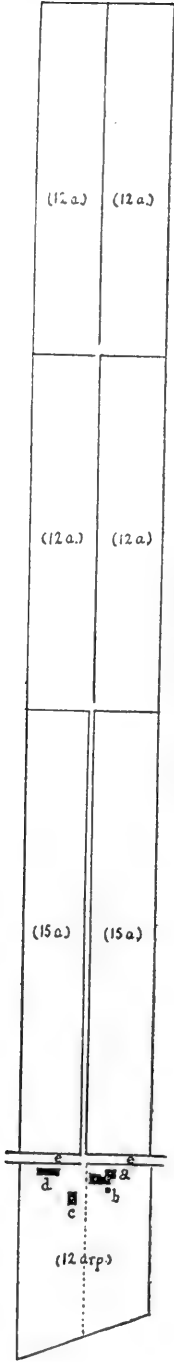


Fig. 92 See page 306

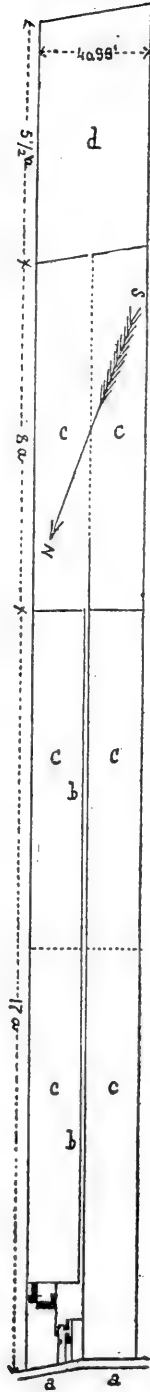


Fig. 94 See page 373



Fig. 99 See page 379



Fig. 96. A. Phaneuf's farm —House.



Fig. 100. H. Archambault's farm,—Stacks of Indian corn.

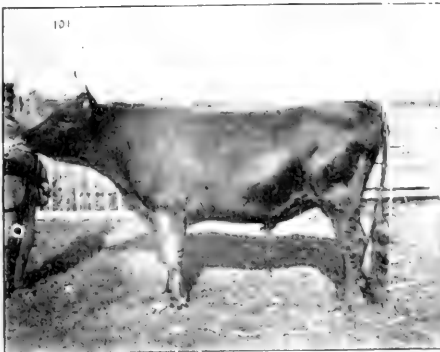
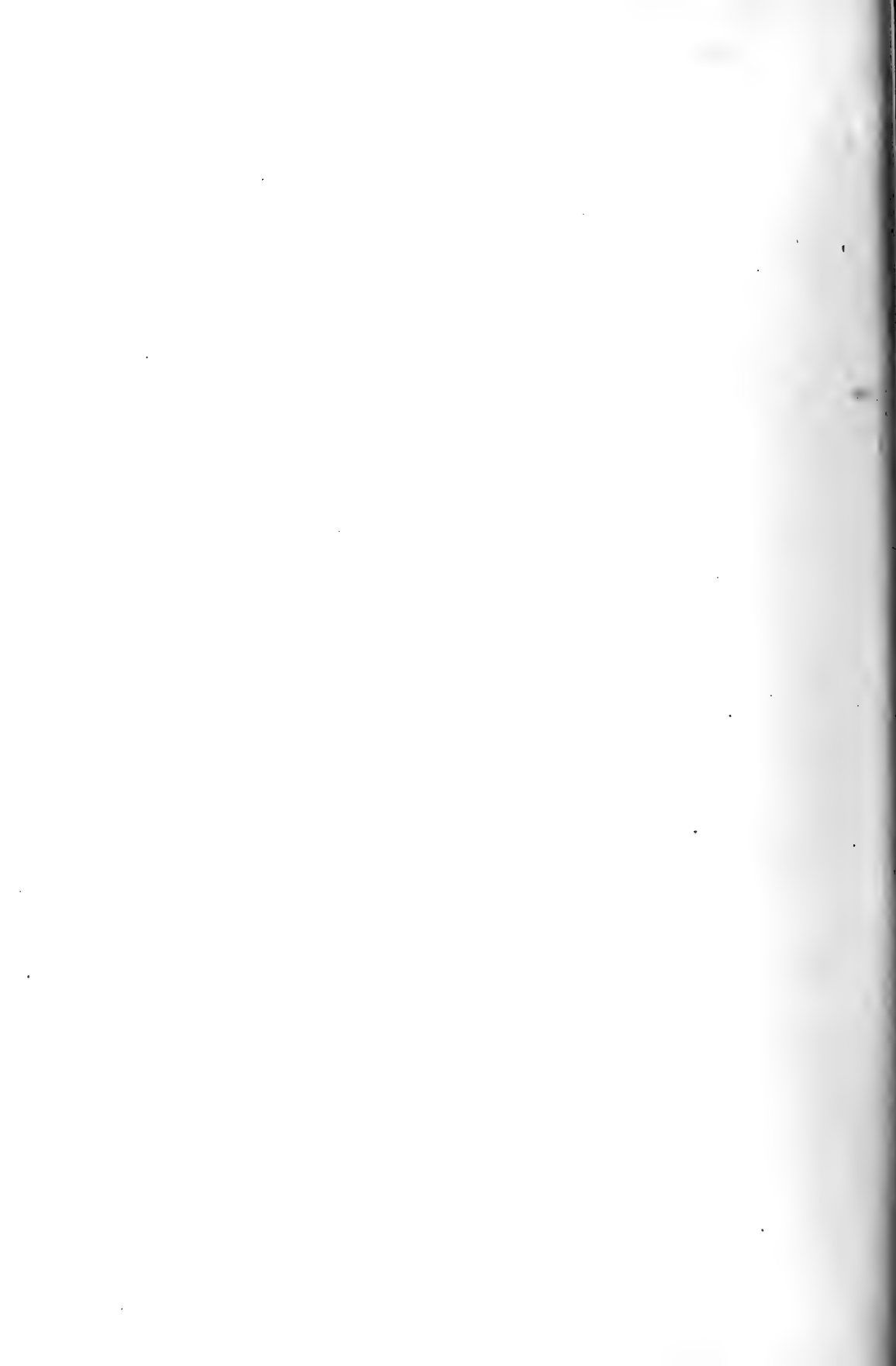


Fig. 101 and 102. H. Archambault's farm,—Bull and cow, Canadian breed.



-
- (f) House and kitchen ;
 - (g) Dairy and ice-house ;
 - (h) Workshop and laundry ;
 - (i) Indian corn dryer ;
 - (j) Grain shed ;
 - (kk) Wood and waggon sheds ;
 - (l) Privies ;
 - (m) Piggery and enclosures for the pigs ;
 - (n) Barn ;
 - (o) Sheep fold ;
 - (p) Large barn ;
 - (q) Poultry-house ;
 - (r) Cow stable ;
 - (s) Vegetable room and winter piggery ;
 - (t) Horse stable ;
 - (u) Projected waggon shed ;
 - (v) Avenue ;
 - (x) Barn-yard ;
 - (y) Yard ;
 - (z) Field cultivated as pasture ;
 - (y1) Enclosure ;
 - (z1z1) Well ;
 - (z2) Right half of the land.

Fig. 98.

Division of the cow and horse stables :

- (a) Horse stable ;
- (b) Threshing floor ;
- (c) Cow stable ;
- (d) Shed for vegetables and winter piggery ;

The garden, well kept and well stocked with a good assortment of vegetables and small fruits, deserves mention and the congratulations of the Commission to Madame Archambault for her horticultural taste and success.

Rotation.—Regular and in keeping with the division :

1 Grain and hoed crops ; 2 grain, with fodder seeds, 3 and 4 meadow ; 5 and 6 pasture.—All the grains seeded with clover to enrich the soil with nitrogen. A meadow division broken up and a new one formed every year,— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a division in hoed crops annually ; stable manure applied to these.

Improvements to the soil.—Mr. Archambault has thoroughly stoned his land, which moreover was not rocky. He has straightened all his water courses and removed and spread, in the low spots, the earth taken out of the trenches so as to perfectly level them. He has also properly divided and enlarged his plots.

Mr. Archambault has already ploughed in green buckwheat and he uses 200 to 300 lbs of chemical fertilizers a year upon his vegetables.

His forest plantations consist of some thirty trees, elms, sycamores and maples, set out in front of and to the side of his house.

He has thoroughly levelled and improved his farm road.

His farm buildings are in good condition, comfortable for his cattle and amply sufficient for all his wants. A sidewalk leads from the house to all the dependencies and farm buildings.

Stock.—Mr. Archambault has a pretty numerous stock for his farm and it is of good quality. He is one of the good breeders of Canadian cattle. Figures 101 and 102 (plate 16) are specimens of Mr. Archambault's fine herd.

The figures and references, which follow will supply fuller details.

To sum up, we are happy to point out Mr. Archambault as one of the

leading farmers, who farm on principles and with rare success. He finds in the revenues from his good tillage the means of giving to his family a superior education, without prejudicing the excellent management of his property. On this head, he merits the congratulations of the Commission, together with the silver medal due to his success and to the fine agricultural example which he sets to his fellow citizens.

In order to avoid injustice, let us add that he is admirably seconded by his worthy wife, who understands how to perform with equal success her large share of the work in her department and to secure happiness in her home.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 99.

Plan of Mr. H. Archambault's land :

- (a) Road, principal street of the village ;
- (b) Yard, house, lawn and garden ;
- (c) Farm buildings ;
- (dd) Enclosure ;
- (e) Farm road ;
- (ff) Six fields of 12 acres ;
- (gg) Ditches ;
- (h) Projected continuation of farm road ;

Fig. 100 (plate 16.)

View of three sheaves of fodder Indian corn in a state of preservation in the open air on Mr. Archambault's farm.

These sheaves are 6 feet in diameter at the base and are bound very tightly at the top with wire. Each sheave holds 15 to 16 bundles of fodder. The top is brought close together to bind it by means of a rope with a running knot and the strength of two men. Rain does not penetrate to the interior of the sheaves and the Indian corn can thus be kept perfectly sound throughout the whole winter to May. It is cut and mixed with clover or other fodders richer in albuminoids for feeding the cattle. This method of keeping, which is simple and easy, appears to be one of the best—at least, Mr. Archambault so claims—for those who have no silo.

Fig. 101 and 102 (plate 16.)

View of Mr. Archambault's Canadian bull "Duc Denis", No 1099, three years old, 1st prize, and Canadian cow "Fleur-de-Mai", No 5346, five years old. Record, several first prizes.

The animals are given as samples of Mr. Archambault's herd.

Mr. Archambault himself is also shown in the figure.

MR. JOSEPH PALARDY (85 05 pts, silver medal)

Mr. Palardy is the proprietor of a fine large farm of 285 acres, of which he ploughs 216, the remainder being in pasture and in bush. He appears to be the pupil and disciple of Mr. Phaneuf in agriculture and to have been directed by him in the path of agricultural improvements. Mr. Palardy did not tell us who was his teacher, but the great stoning, draining and other operations which he has performed on his farm prove that he knows the fundamental principles of good farming. It is these works especially which constitute his merit as a farmer of progress. All his fields are stoned, but all the stones picked from them have not yet been fully utilized; the bulk of them has been used for building fences, foundations and twelve acres of drainage, but there still remain some goodly piles in the fields. The ditches are deep and well made and the farm is everywhere well drained.

The earth thrown out has been removed to the middle of the field and the plots are wide and well made.

Mr. Palardy states that he has done a good deal of levelling to cut down the hillocks, fill up the depressions and render his land flatter and easier to cultivate and drain. It was difficult for the Commission to estimate the value of the work done, on account of its ignorance of the previous condition of the place. In his application, Mr. Palardy declares that, for levelling purposes, he hauled 150,000 loads of earth, and that his stoning work represents 50,000 loads, which would make in all 200,000 loads. The Commission could not help suspecting that the master had inspired the disciple. Whatever there may be in these evidently erroneous figures, Mr. Palardy has none the less done useful, productive and meritorious work, which is far from having cost him the amount of labor he claims and which should surely yield him benefit.

All the other details of the farm, considered separately, present no special interest to the public, but have merited enough points as a whole to contribute to the elevation of the competitor to the number of the silver medal laureates, which should conclusively attest his agricultural talents and spirit of enterprise.

MR. ALPHONSE DUPRÉ (87.80 pts., silver medal.)

Mr. Dupré cultivates 140 acres of land, all arable and comprising three kinds of soils: 1. An alluvial loam of superior quality; 2. A substantial sandy soil on the hills and 3. A clay soil of good composition covered before clearing with oak, elm and ash. This is tantamount to briefly saying that this land is first class, which may excuse, from the theoretical point of view, the imperfection of Mr. Dupré's system of cropping, an imperfection, however, which does not prevent him from deriving a good income out of his farm, which causes him to be ranked as one of the leading farmers of his county.

The aggregate of 29 points obtained for his crops attests the abundance of their yield. The farm is well tilled and well drained by means of good ditches and trenches, the earth thrown out from which has been removed and spread. The crops are perfectly clean.

The dwelling house is first class in all respects; the dependencies are good and everywhere, in the yards and buildings, the most admirable cleanliness prevails.

The frontage of the farm is embellished with some fine elms, whose majestic appearance proclaims the importance of the farm.

What we most admired in the inspection of the latter was the thorough order reigning in all the departments, fences, buildings, implements and fields.

The farm buildings are all whitewashed with lime and, though ancient in shape, are well divided, comfortable and convenient enough. The sketch (fig. 103) gives an idea of arrangement of the main barn, containing the cow and horse stables.

In the matter of implements and manures, Mr. Dupré ranks with the leading competitors.

He has also done stoning work and 4 acres of drainage, which have contributed to increase the value of his land and which are also so many points of merit in his favor.

The garden contains some apple-trees and small fruits.

The herds comprise 5 working horses and 5 colts; 10 grade cows; 5 heifers, 1 ox and 9 calves, 15 grade sheep and 12 pigs.

These animals are of pretty good quality.

It is unnecessary to say anything more in order to proclaim that Mr. Dupré has merited the silver medal as the reward of his agricultural labors and triumphs.

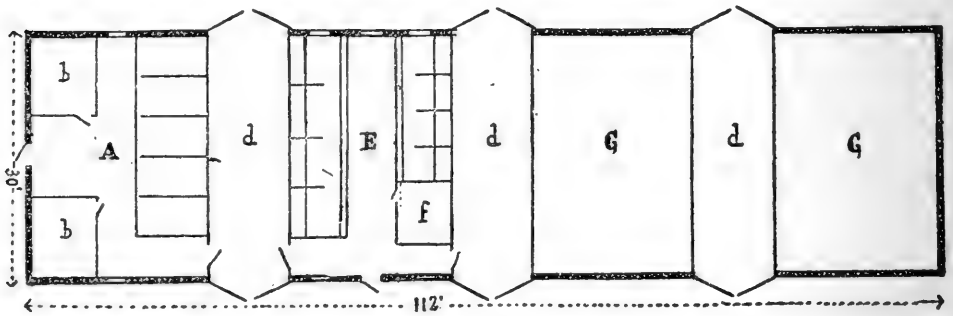


Fig. 103

Sketch of Mr. A. Dupré's barn-stable:

- (a) Horse stable;
- (bb) Box stalls;
- (c) Passage;
- (dd) Treshing-floors;
- (e) Cow stable;
- (f) Poultry-house;
- (gg) Barn.

MR GASPARD F. X. MASSUE (75.05 pts, bronze medal.)

Mr. Massue cultivates an irregularly shaped farm of 207 acres, of which 190 are arable, near the village of Varennes.

In general, the soil is of good quality and superlatively good along the bank of the river.

Mr. Massue's general system of cropping is good, as indicated by the proportion of his crops, of which we give the approximate extent: grains and roots, 69 acres; meadows, 70 acres; pasture and green fodder, 62 acres. But the division and rotation might be better.

The course of cropping covers 8 years, 3 of grains and green fodders, with pieces of hoed crops; 3 of meadow and 2 of pasture.

The details of the cropping present nothing of interest to the public.

Mr. Massue has done stoning and draining work, which have deserved good points.

His account-books are exceedingly well kept.

He has a good herd of 25 cows, 1 Ayrshire bull, 7 heifers and 5 cows, all in good condition.

But what most enhances Mr Massue's merit as a farmer is, without referring to his first class dwelling house, his splendid barn-stable which stands on the slope facing the river and which was not yet finished at the time of the Commission's visit. The barn occupies the upper part of the structure and the stables underneath with the manure cellar and a compartment for loose animals in the lower part. When this building shall have been completed, it seems to us that it will be a model of its class. Mr. Massue certainly deserves to be complimented on this work.

MR. ARTHUR LUSSIER (81.40 pts, bronze medal.)

Mr. Lussier's farm has a superficies of 90 acres, 80 of which are cultivated with the plough and 6 are taken up by a rocky eminence on which there is a good 2 acre orchard.

It is a handsome, good, level farm, well drained and capable of producing extraordinary crops with good tillage, but its division is not perfect in view of a good regular rotation.

Mr. Lussier, who comprehends the advantage of good drainage, has made his ditches and trenches well, besides doing stoning work which has cleared the surface of the soil of the stones prejudicial to the cultivation of his land. Apart from the rocky eminence already mentioned and a heap of stones in a certain spot, the farm has been properly cleaned. His occupation, however, as an agent of agricultural implements, prevents him to some extent from giving to his fine land all the care which it needs to raise it to the highest point of production by the improvement of the divisions and the course of cropping.

Mr. Lussier is still a young man ; but he appears to well understand the fundamental principles of agriculture and we have no doubt that in a few years he will manage to realize his projects of new improvements and to make his farm a model one in all respects.

He has a liquid manure cistern and a manure shed. The manure he uses on his hoed crops and on his meadows after haying. We may say that Mr. Lussier does all his farming work well.

His crop was good enough to establish the accuracy of this statement.

On the eminence already mentioned, Mr. Lussier has planted an orchard of two acres, which, though still young, is very promising for the future.

Mr. Lussier keeps a pretty good herd of Ayrshire cattle, but it did not seem to us to be large enough for the extent and quality of his land.

It is needless to enter into further details on all the different branches

of the working of the farm, which would only be monotonous and without instruction to the public; but we must congratulate Mr. Lussier on his good beginning and encourage him to go ahead prudently and surely in the path of progress, upon which he has decidedly entered; and his merit will be more marked in another competition.

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

We did not travel enough through the county of Richelieu to undertake to pass comment upon the general state of agriculture in it without fear of doing it injustice, for we visited only one farm, that of Mr. Pierre Potvin, of Saint-Ours, who, however, appears to reflect honor upon his county by his success in the present competition.

MR. PIERRE POTVIN (86.80 pts, silver medal.)

Mr. Potvin's farm consists of 100 acres, but he ploughs only 80 of these, the remainder being in bush and natural pasture.

The figures 104 and 105 (plate 17) give a sufficiently perfect idea of Mr. Potvin's establishment to exonerate us from going into special details regarding his buildings and dwelling house, which the number of points awarded him in the table classes among the best.

Mr. Potvin comes in a good first for his implements, manures, the good order of his fences and buildings and for his tillage works, ploughing, harrowing, plots, &c, as also for his system of cropping and the divisions of his land.

His ditches and trenches are in good order and sufficient for the proper drainage of his farm, which is suitably stoned and levelled.

He has straightened ditches, made a little drainage which seems to work well and limed a certain extent of meadow with evidently good results. In a word, his improvements of the soil have won for him 9.75 pts.

The proportion of the crops was as follows : 25 acres of grain, about 1

acre of potatoes and roots, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of Indian corn for seed, 22 acres of meadow, 20 of pasture and 2 of green fodders. This proportion may be generally considered as good although theoretically the area under grain may appear a little too great, but the quality and quantity of the crops seem to justify it and prove that in reality Mr. Potvin is an intelligent farmer who understands his business.

The cattle are mostly of the Canadian breed, with a thoroughbred Canadian bull. As a whole, it is a good herd, but we find the number of cows (9) too small for the extent and quality of the land.

Mr. Potvin owns a fine sugary of 1275 maples in good working order.

The kitchen and fruit garden is a credit to Madame Potvin.

Mr. Potvin is still a young man and the progress which he has made in a few years show that he is going ahead surely and has wasted none of his energy.

His success and the different improvements which he has made in his farm thoroughly entitle him to the silver medal as the brilliant attestation of his unquestionable progress.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES.

Fig. 104 (plate 17)

View of Mr. Pierre Potvin's farm buildings, taken from the south, showing the elms along the public road.

Fig. 105 (plate 17)

View of Mr. Potvin's dwelling, taken from the south east, showing the garden and the gable of the house, the lawn and the fence before the house, the road, &c.



Fig. 104. P. Potvin's farm.—Buildings.



Fig. 105. P. Potvin's farm.—House.



COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

The county of Yamaska embraces stretches of sandy, cold and poor quality land, but on the other hand, there are also regions comprising entire parishes, the soil of which is one of the richest in the province of Quebec.

This county is favored by the lines of the St. Guillaume and South Shore railways and by navigation in summer in the northern zone.

A good deal of hay is still grown in its most fertile parts. Still this crop has not hindered the great progress made in it by the dairy industry, which appears to be the chief factor in the agricultural reputation and wealth of this county.

The six competitors whom we had the pleasure to visit in the course of the competition were Messrs Louis Lavallée, of St-Guillaume, J. Louis Lemire, of the Baie-du-Febvre, H. U. Caron, Arsène Birou and Alexis Gagnon of St-Elphège and Thomas Joyal, of St-David.

The first may be regarded as a representative of the hay region and the five others are more particularly representatives of the mixed cattle and general production system.

MR. LOUIS LAVALLÉE (89.10 pts silver medal.)

Mr. Lavallée is an able agricultural machine agent, but he is also an able farmer, knowing how to exercise for the benefit of agriculture his talents and his natural resources which render him great service in his rôle as agent.

He took possession of his farm in 1881 and started operations with a capital of \$1881 in land, money, and moveable effects. He had to work as a laborer at first. He now owns one of the best farms in the province, containing 100 acres all arable and he estimates his real estate at over \$17,000 apart from his rolling stock and the year's crops.

This success really does him honor.

His farm was far from being in good condition when he got it, but he has thoroughly and perfectly improved it in every way since it has come into his possession. He has fenced it with cedar in a superior manner and has well drained it by means of good ditches and trenches, the soil thrown out from which has been spread. He has straightened the existing water courses and has further cleared 18 acres, sunk wells for watering his stock, repaired and improved the farm buildings and built a barn and a splendid dwelling-house, which is shown (in fig. 107, pl. 18), one of the finest met with in the course of this competition. He has also changed his divisions so as to improve his installation (See fig. 106).

He practises a good system of tillage. His work is well done; his ridges all newly made are wide (18') and straight, and perfect order reigns in all parts of the farm. He is well supplied with good tools and implements. The farm buildings are not constructed on an improved plan, but they are good and comfortable. As the result of his good work and his good system, all his crops, were of superior quality.

The stone removed from the fields has been utilized for the foundations of his house, barns, yard entrances, and in the construction of a drain and of five wells.

Mr. Lavallée has also planted some 40 forest trees to beautify the approaches to his residence.

As he considers the growing of hay the most profitable for him, the area under meadow exceeds that under pasture and other crops, but to prevent the exhaustion of the soil by prolonged hay-raising, he purchases fertilizers, stable manure among others.

He follows a system of book-keeping, which enables him to keep account of all his agricultural and financial operations and has trained his young daughters to keep his journal or note book.

Mr. Lavallée has not merely paid attention to the soil of his farm; he has also turned to account his knowledge of the breeding and keeping of good stock.

He is a breeder and a lover of Canadian cattle and a formidable

exhibitor in the competitions. His fellow citizens of the east would therefore still like to see him at St. Norbert, in the northern part of the county of Berthier.

His stock is composed of 4 good working horses and 2 colts of the Canadian breed, one mare of which is registered ; 8 milch cows, 5 registered bulls,—1 of 3 and 4 of 1 year,—5 heifers and 6 calves, all of good Canadian breed, 12 of them registered ; of 15 thoroughbred registered Cotswolds sheep, of first quality (V. fig. 108, pl. 18) and of 8 excellent Yorkshire pigs, several of which are registered.

The few figures which we publish relative to Mr. Lavallee's farm give a sufficient notion of the remainder and should exempt us from going into further details, except mention of the happy and powerful cooperation of Madame Lavallee in the agricultural success of her worthy husband, whom we are pleased to proclaim as one of the good silver medalists of the competition.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 106

Plan of the installation and relative arrangement of Mr. Lavallee's buildings.

- (a) House and kitchen.
- (b) Laundry or summer kitchen and wood-shed ;
- (c) Piggery ;
- (d) Sheep-house ;
- (e) Barn ;
- (f) Cow and horse stables .
- (g) Manure ;
- (h) Barn ;
- Kitchen and fruit garden ;
- (j) Enclosure ;

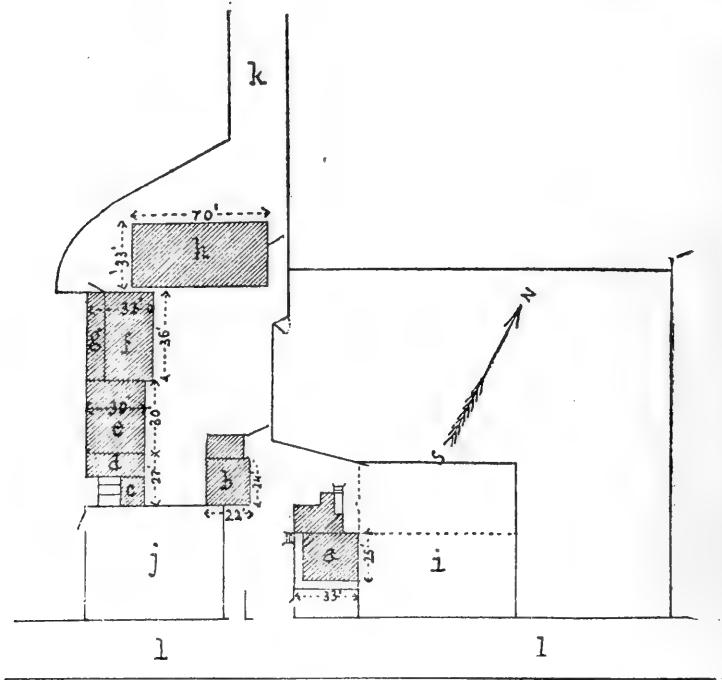


Fig 106

(k) Farm road;

(l) Road.

Fig. 107 (plate 18)

View of Mr. Louis Lavallee's residence at St Guillaume.

Fig. 108 (plate 18)

View of Mr. Louis Lavallee's registered Cotswold ram and some sheep.

MR. J. LOUIS LEMIRE (83.05 pts, bronze medal).

The farm entered for the competition by Mr. Lemire comprises two lots, fronting each other on the public road; one containing 100 acres and the other 62 acres, which makes the total superficies 162 acres, of which 120 are under tillage, 10 in natural pasture and 30 in bush.



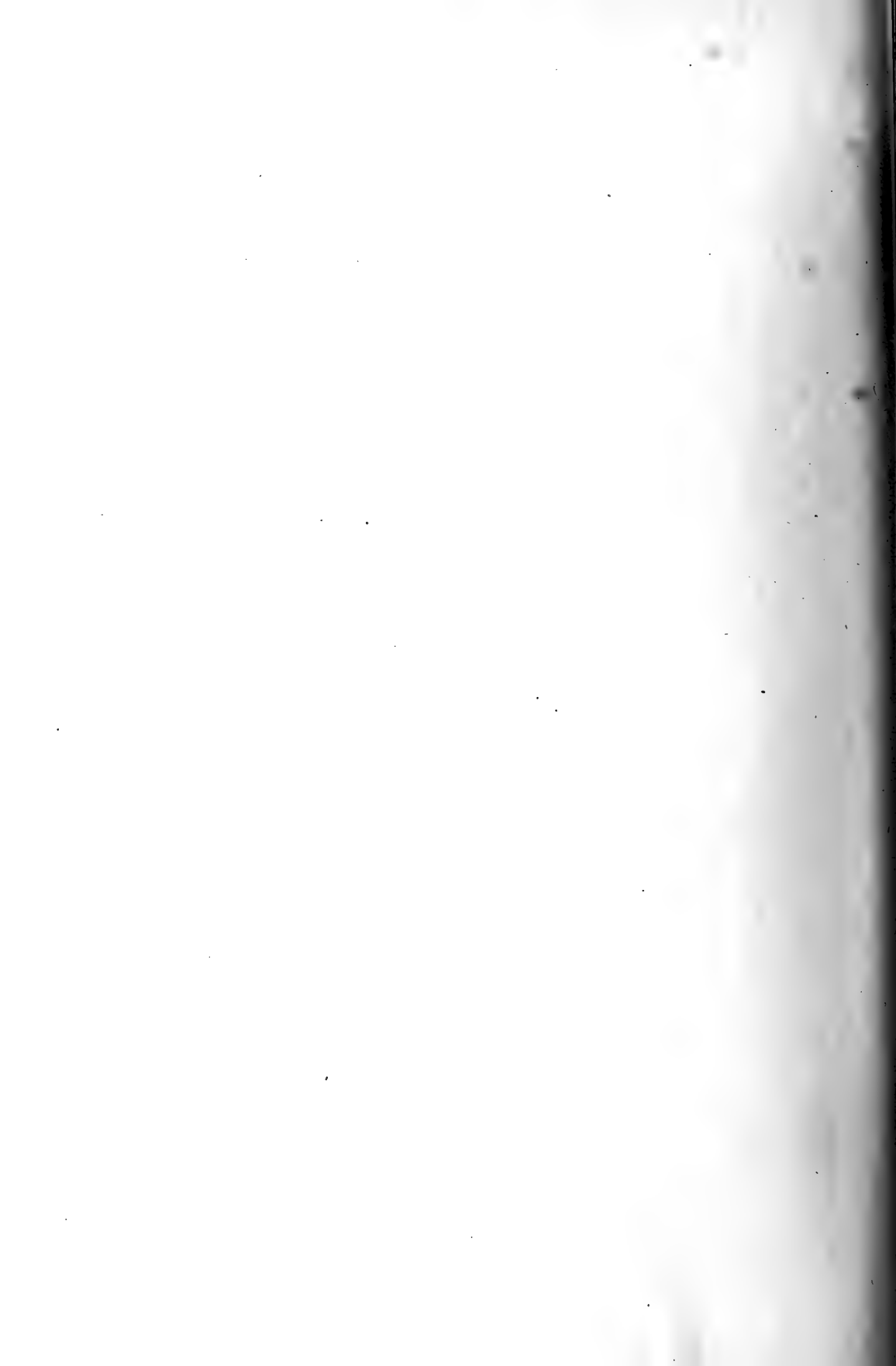
Fig. 107. L. Lavallée's farm.—House.



Fig. 108. L. Lavallée's farm Cotswold sheep.



Fig. 109. J. L. Lemire's farm. Buildings.



The part situated on the top of the hill is of poor quality and cut up by deep gorges, which are prejudicial to the working of the land; the remainder is formed of Lake St. Peter alluvium and apart from a few peaty pieces sometimes flooded in the spring, gives a soil of great fertility.

Mr. Lemire's general system of tillage, which has a fodder basis with dairy cattle, is good, but his rotation did not seem to us to be regular enough. The division, however, is sufficiently good.

The farm buildings (V. fig. 109, pl. 18) are numerous enough and the barn-stable especially is built on a modern plan, although there are some defects in the frame-work. Mr. Lemire owns a silo and practises the ensilage of Indian corn. His stock of implements and treatment of his manures merited the highest points.

Mr. Lemire has removed all the stones on the surface of the soil that were in the way; he has spread the earth thrown out of the ditches, levelled hills and mounds, and built a good road in the ravines already mentioned. He has straightened the course of a brook flowing at the bottom of a ravine and his ditches and trenches are well kept. He frequently ploughs in green buckwheat and purchases several tons of chemical fertilizers which he applies to the boggy spots in the lower part of his farm. He has also planted a grove of 75 soft and ash-leaved maples.

His stock is good. It consists of 4 working horses, 23 grade Ayrshire and Canadian milch cows; 2 adult bulls, 9 heifers, 2 young bulls, and 6 calves, 18 good grade sheep and 20 good Yorkshire pigs.

The cows are fed in winter with ensilage mixed with other richer fodders; while the pigs in summer are fed on clover, whey and meal.

Mr. Lemire applies his stable manure to the hoed crops and also on some of his meadow and pasture lots.

Mr. Lemire's reputation is that of a good farmer and the Commission are satisfied that this reputation is not exaggerated, but it is to be regretted that he is not so good a competitor, as he lost, in several details of his

farm, points which he might easily have won, if he had been more careful of success in this competition and especially if his labor and his zeal in the public interest had not diverted his attention from his agricultural work. For, let it be said to his praise, Mr. Lemire deserves more than a bronze medal for the progress which he has imparted to agriculture and especially to the dairy industry in his parish, of which he is one of the stoutest champions and to the success of which he has devoted his efforts, his energy and his abilities. But unfortunately, the theory of the programme of the Agricultural Merit competition does not allow of the Commission going beyond the limits assigned thereto and, notwithstanding all its good will, it regrets its inability to award to Mr. Lemire more points than is warranted by the actual state of his farm in general and to recommend a reward more worthy of his agricultural talents, his love of progress and his spirit of enterprise.

FIGURES AND REFERENCES

Fig. 109 (plate 18.)

View of Mr. Lemire's buildings.

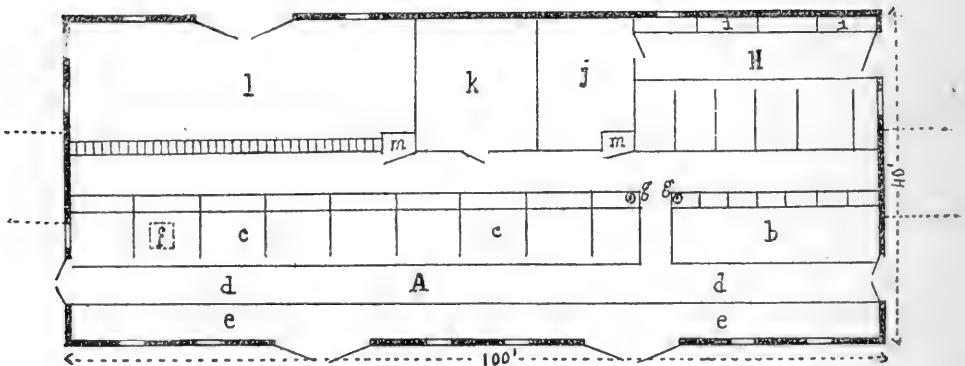


Fig. 110

Plan of Mr. Lemire's cow stable under the barn :

- (a) Stable ;
- (b) Part for animals without other separation than a staunchion at the head ;
- (c) Stalls for two cows ;

- (d) Passage ;
- (e) Liquid manure pit 1' deep by 6' wide, cemented ;
- (f) Ventilator ;
- (g) Water pipe ;
- (h) Horse stable ;
- (ii) Harness closet ;
- (j) Box-stall ;
- (k) Silo ;
- (l) Stable for loose young animals ;
- (mm) Fodder traps fed from the upper threshing floor and closets with doors ;

N. B.—This barn-stable is 20' square and has a longitudinal threshing floor entered and left by means of gangways.

MR. H. A. CARON (82.85 pts. bronze medal)

Total superficies of the farm, 6 acres x 22 acres, on the river St-Francis. Under tillage, 173 acres ; in natural pasture, 66 acres ; in bush, 16 acres. Varied soil, pretty good on the whole.

Mr. Caron ranks among the strongest competitors for his dwelling house, barn, implements, stable and other manures ; several crops obtained the maximum of points, namely : 44 acres of pasture, 28 acres of meadow. The grain crops were good, but the hoed crops were badly kept. Had it not been for this defect, Mr. Caron would have come out one of the first for his crops.

His tillage and drainage works are good enough.

The stock of cattle is pretty numerous and pretty good, but here as in many other places, a mixture of breeds was noted, which cannot assure the raising of a first quality herd. The pigs were numerous, but not properly fed for quick growth.

Mr. Caron has done some good stoning work, but his land is not yet entirely cleaned.

The other farm buildings not mentioned are fairly good. There is a forge of unquestionable value and utility.

Madame Caron successfully carries on domestic industry and manufactures stuffs, knitted goods and imitations of Persian lambskin which have won for her prizes at the local exhibitions.

We might point out a host of details which show that Mr. Caron understands his business as a farmer, but which possess nothing instructive for the benefit of the public. The table of points sufficiently indicates Mr. Caron's merit relative to the other items. But we confess that Mr. Caron, as well as the two other competitors in his parish, might easily, by prudent and economical application, further improve the soil of their farms, their crops, their animals and even to some extent their buildings, and win the silver medal in a future competition.

Mr. ARSÈNE BIRON, (82.60 pts, bronze medal.)

Mr. Biron resides in Mr. Caron's neighborhood.

The farm examined measures 6 x 30 acres, but Mr. Biron owns elsewhere in the parish other lots, forming a total superficies of 494 acres.

He is a rich property-owner, who combines, with administrative talents, those of a good farmer ; his farming as a whole and his agricultural and other successes point him out as such ; but the aggregate of the points awarded for all the details of the farm did not place him high enough to receive a higher recognition more in keeping with his merit and his successes.

Any comment on the details of the crops and improvements, which present no more remarkable feature than that already noted relative to the

competitors who merited on the same items the same points, would be altogether tiresome and without interest to the public.

MR. ALEXIS GAGNON (81.35 pts, bronze medal)

Land of about the same nature as that of the two neighboring competitors, comprising a superficies of 140 acres, 71 of which are under tillage, 10 in natural pasture and 59 in bush.

The entire system of tillage, of improvements, of the buildings, of cropping and of stock presents only a slight difference from that of the two preceding competitors and like them Mr. Gagnon merits his country's recognition for his stoning, draining and other works, which have contributed to the increase of his receipts and value of his farm, but the Commission regrets that the points won do not allow of his being yet decorated with the silver medal which his courage, industry and success seem to merit.

MR. THOMAS JOYAL (75.10 pts, bronze medal).

Mr. Joyal's farm comprises 112 acres, of which he only cultivates 83, the remainder being in pasture (2 acres) and in bush (27 acres).

It is a sandy-clay soil of the Yamaska valley and appears to be of good quality.

To avoid indulgence in compliments and criticism, as well as in detailed descriptions which would be no more useful to Mr. Joyal than to the public, by repeating what has already been said relative to other competitors of the same class, we shall confine ourselves to saying that, for his tillage as a whole and other details of his operations, Mr. Joyal takes rank among his co-competitors of St. Elphege. He has, however, allowed himself to be surpassed by them by some points in certain details, but he is none the less a remarkable farmer who may be classed among the successful men of progress.

We refer to the table of points for the Commission's degree of appreciation of the different details of his farming.

As already said relative to the other Yamaska county competitors, there remains little for Mr. Joyal to do to raise his farm to the requisite degree of agricultural and other improvements in order to win a more brilliant reward in a future competition.

REMARKS

We shall conclude this report by mentioning the names of the competitors who obtained the maximum of points for each item of the programme in the two classes of competitors :

For the system, 24 ; for the divisions, 21 ; for fences, 4 ; for dwelling house and dependencies, 33 ; for grain and fodder barns, 32 ; for horse stables, 7 ; for cow stables, 13 ; for piggeries, 9 ; for sheep-houses, 3 ; for poultry houses, 2 ; for the total of farm buildings, 5 ; for implements, 37 ; for stable manure, 39 ; for order, 8 ; for account-keeping, 6 ; for improvements to the soil, 1 ; the highest quoted afterwards for this item are 14.95 and 14.90 ; for stock, 105 ; the first is Mr. R. McFarlane, 14.40 pts ; the second, Mr. E. P. Ball, 14.25 points, and the third Mr. W. J. Logan, 14 pts ; and after them twenty-eight obtained from 12 incl. to 14 excl. pts ; for the crops, 1st (Mr. Wm. McDougall), the next highest on this item being 29.95, Mr. H. Archambault.

The figures of this recapitulation lead us to add a few final remarks.

The importance of a regular rotation and a proper division of the land seems to be becoming better understood. The sketches which we give of the farms represent models of division and rotation for level soils, where pastures and meadows enter into the rotation. But this practice or judicious improvement is not becoming general quickly enough.

The treatment of the meadows in the hay-growing regions, with a

view to increase the yield of this fodder without lessening the fertility of the soil, leaves still much to be desired.

As the fences do not directly influence production, they are a little too much neglected to the injury of order and the fine appearance of the farms.

We have no reproaches to make to the competitors as regards the nature, quality and keeping of their houses; most of them devote more of their attention to this item which is really the most obvious if it be not more paying than the rest of the farm, herds and soil included. The photographs which we publish of some farm-houses show the developed taste of our good farmers and the degree of ease and comfort which they love to give themselves—a fact which may be considered as characteristic of the advanced civilization of our rural population. Good grain and fodder barns are numerous, although they may not be all perfectly suited to their object. But the excellent combination in a same building of the barn properly so called and of the cow and horse stables, &c., with a view not only to prompt and easy fattening and the good housing of the crops, but also to the economical preparation and distribution of the fodders, the hygienic comfort of the animals and the care of the manures, still constitutes the exception in that branch of rural economy. It must be conceded that improvements of this kind can only be effected slowly and gradually; the farmers must be kept informed of the progress achieved in this respect and know the best plans of farm buildings in keeping with the locality and the systems of working. We may mention among others the barn-stables of Messrs Arch. Muir, pl. II, page 227, Cunningham, figs 31 and 32, pages 264, Templeton, figs 43 and 44, pages, and J. Burton, figs 65 and 66 pages 318 and 319 for broken ground. We may, however, state that some of the illustrations of farm buildings are not published as models of perfection from every point of view, but merely in order to give an idea of the nature of structures intended for the same use and possessing a similar degree of merit.

The good cow stables which we examined are spacious, well

ventilated and lighted, paved with cement, and supplied with troughs to keep water constantly before the animals, and salt boxes. But we still meet with the old system of tethering, which consists in imprisoning the necks of the cows between two staunchions.

Healthy, warm, lighted and comfortable winter piggeries are still too rare.

Perfect sheepfolds are perhaps still more so, but sheep are not very exacting in winter; a simple shelter against the wind, rain or snow, in which they can get suitable and sufficient food, does them no harm or anywhere else on the farm.

As for poultry-houses, there are very few in good condition for the raising and perfect treatment in winter and summer of fowls for eggs or the market. We visited farms where the hens and their lice lived in the cow stables with the cows.

The department of farm implements is one of the best. Several of the competitors had rather too much than too little of this kind of farm property. The machine agents look closely and ably after this branch of the farm. The important question of the treatment and good use of the stable manure seems to be universally understood, although we have met farms where enough attention is not yet paid to it.

General order on the farm is a detail habitually practised by some rare competitors, attended to occasionally and ably by some others and neglected by too many; they have no time to keep the yards and surroundings of the farm buildings clean and neat, to put in order, under shelter or in their proper places, the tools, implements and machines, to keep them constantly clean and in good condition; (1), they have no time to straighten up their straggling fences, on the pretext that they are still good enough to keep in the animals in the enclosures or that they are not in use at the moment.

Good farm roads are pretty numerous, but all the farms should hold the same rank in this particular.

(1) Note.—The majority of the competitors, however, do not merit any reproach on this detail of article VIII of the programme.

There are still too many stables with defective pavements.

Good book-keeping, at least apparently good and complete, is rare. We have, however, met with some excellent work of this kind which we have noted in this report. We have had occasion to examine some good books, well written up and filled with entries of receipts and expenditure which seemed to be accurate. But who knows that it is not merely neat writing? Were it so—which we ignore—it would be a substantial proof that the importance of the subject is understood.

The bulk of the competitors deserve praise for their intelligent comprehension of the importance of improvements of the soil of their farm lands: stoning, draining, levelling, spreading of the earth thrown out from the ditches, straightening and widening of the plots, artesian wells, utilization of springs of water, farm aqueducts, wind-pumps, plantations of forest and fruit trees, &c. We have noted under this head, in their respective reports, the strongest competitors, among whom are the four old pioneer settlers. All these men are real benefactors of their country, whose products and wealth they increase.

The taste for trees for the embellishment of property is beginning to spread among the old parishes in the seigniories. At the homes of nearly all the competitors in those parishes, we observed handsome plantations which, in a few years, will impart to their farms a much richer and more attractive aspect.

We publish as models and, in order to provoke emulation, a few views of handsome plantations which very materially increase the value of the properties they embellish.

Some of the competitors are making serious tests of chemical fertilizers.

The models of good roads, well built and well kept, are in the South-Eastern townships and in the counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay; some of the municipalities of these counties, however, have not yet reached the height of perfection in this respect.

We have met with a good proportion of fine herds. The Ayrshire breed of cattle and Clyde horses, both, thoroughbred or grade, seem to

dominate in the counties of Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon, especially among the Scotch farmers. In the South-East, especially along the American boundary line the Jersey breed, pure or crossed, is pretty widespread. Lower down, a mixture of several large breeds, containing Ayrshire, Jersey or Canadian blood, is encountered. The Canadian breed seems to be in favor in the South Shore counties.

The most widespread horses partake more of the carriage than the draught type. The light nature of the soils and the local topography do not seem to call for heavy animals and if dame rumor is to be believed our Canadians of American origin appear to prefer the buggy to the plough. The farmers of French origin still manifest their preference for horses of the Canadian type more or less pure, which are good for general purposes. The confused mixture of dairy and beef cattle, already more or less mixed together, of small and large breeds on some farms, is an irrational practice which cannot produce herds of similar colors, forms and qualities or assure fixity and the constant transmission of individual qualities and characteristics suited to the objects for which the animals are intended. If *heredity* is a law to be considered, *atavism* is also one which should not be lost sight of.

It seems to us that a better result would be attained by selecting the good types of these animals, the progeny of the best families and of the same characteristics, and by coupling them, without other mixture or, what would perhaps be still better, with the selection of the females, by effecting a sustained crossing with good sires of the thoroughbred Ayrshire or Canadian strain (good type) if a dairy herd is to be formed or improved or of the Short-horn Durham breed, if good beef cattle are sought for.

We pass over the sheep and swine in silence. We would simply add that Plymouth Rock poultry predominate on the farms visited by the Commission and that we regard as a defect the introduction of too large a number of breeds of animals of a same species in a same region where there is analogy of soil and climate.

We have visited small or large orchards on nearly all the farms exam-

ined, but we regret to say that the orchards properly kept in all respects are very rare in a country so well adapted to fruit-growing.

In concluding there only remains for us to perform the pleasant duty of thanking all the competitors for the courtesy with which they received us.

If the present report be not received with the same cordiality by all whom it concerns, we can nevertheless assure them of our good will and the impartiality with which we have tried to do justice to all who solicited our visit.

ARSÈNE DENIS,
THOMAS DRYSDALE, } Judges.
JOSEPH DELAND.

I. J. A. MARSAN,
Secretary.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR YEAR 1900-1901.

To the President and Members

Of the Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the various schools under the control of this Council for the year 1900-1901.

During the year seven (7) schools were opened in the province in the following localities :

School.	No. of classes.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Average Attendance
Montreal	14	25	817	508
Quebec.....	6	6	149	71
Levis	8	12	275	149
Sherbrooke	2	2	51	34
Sorel.....	1	1	25	6
Three-Rivers	1	1	44	28
St-Hyacinthe	1	2	49	39
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 1410	<hr/> 835

The number of pupils compared with the previous year shows a decrease of 56, but if we take into consideration the closing of two classes, in the Quebec School, comprising 161 pupils during the last term, an increase of 105 would be shown in favor of the present session.

An exhibit from our classes was sent to the World's Fair held in Paris this year and I have great pleasure in reporting that a silver medal has been awarded to this Institution for the collection of work forwarded. It is gratifying to state also that the Council is the only institution of its kind in Canada which has received an award at the Exhibition.

As in former years the pieces of work done in the different schools have been forwarded to Montreal and the opening of the Exhibition will be held this evening and a distribution of prizes to the most successful pupils in this city will take place. The exhibition will remain open for ten days and admission will be free. We have no doubt but that those taking an interest in the work of this Board will pay a visit to this interesting display which comprises specimens from all the classes established in the province under our supervision.

Permit me to suggest that a complete exhibition be held in the Quebec School building before the opening of the classes next fall, where the Provincial Ministers and the people in the city would have an opportunity of seeing what we are doing in the way of educating the workingmen of the province. The general meeting of the Council could take place at the same time and prizes be distributed to pupils of the Quebec and Levis Schools.

An application has been received from the authorities of the town of Valleyfield asking the establishment of classes in that place, the rooms together with lighting and heating to be furnished free of charge by the corporation; but for several reasons the opening of the same could not take place this year. Valleyfield is a manufacturing centre and I am of opinion that mechanical and architectural drawing classes would be well attended.

The different schools controlled by this Council have been opened on various dates, but, I think it would be advisable that all be put in operation on the same date.

The valuable results accruing from the instruction given are acknowledged from time to time and many men who have been pupils are now occupying responsible positions not only in Canada, but also in the United States. The following is a communication addressed to the teacher of the mechanical drawing class of Montreal which speaks for itself

Ste. Catherines, Ont., 25th June 1900.

Dear Mr. Graham.

Your address was given me to day; I have many times wanted to write you thanking you for the assistance you gave me in my life's work,

by teaching me mechanical drawing. I took lessons from you at the night school in Montreal.

What I learned there from you has helped me more than anything else in my life. I am now Superintendent of the Packard Electric Co., in this city and I thank you again for that assistance.

Yours truly,

R. V. BINGAY.

During a certain period of the year reports have appeared in the papers *re* increasing the number of members on the Boards of the School Commissioners in some of the cities, Representations should be made to the Government *re* having members of this Council appointed school commissioners in the places where our classes are in operation. The members would then be in a position to examine the teaching of drawing in the schools and could carry into effect paragraph 5, of clause 1696 of the constitution of the Council which reads as follows :

“ To make rules and regulations for the establishment, management, administration, and carrying on of a system of teaching drawing in all its branches in the schools under the control of school commissioners and trustees in conformity with the provisions of the law respecting public instruction.”

The need of schools where young men can obtain practical and theoretical instruction in certain trades is shown more clearly each year. There is at present very little provision for the instruction of tradesmen and mechanics in this province. No doubt many advantages would be derived from learning a trade in a well equipped trade school.

During the present year the necessity of establishing Technical and Trade Schools has been seriously studied by the Boards of Trade of the Dominion. I think the Council should take the initial steps in establishing these classes in the most important centres of the Province. I feel satisfied that such schools would be well attended and, to commence with, instruction might be given in plumbing, carpentering, house building, sign and house painting, and as the opportunity presented itself, other classes could be established. Strong representations should be made without any delay to the Government, pointing out the importance of having such schools in operation.

Herewith are given details in connection with each school :

MONTREAL SCHOOL

This school was opened on the 22nd October 1900 and closed on the 29th March 1901.

The following classes were in operation :

Classes.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.
Freehand (Jr)	119	60
Freehand (Sr).....	30	23
Architectural Drawing.....	45	33
Decorative Painting.....	17	7
Modelling.....	50	24
Lithography.....	12	10
Mechanical Drawing.....	63	38
Mechanical Draw'g. Pt. St. Chs.	28	19
Stair Bldg and Building Construction...	23	10
Plumbing and Steam Fitting.....	46	36
Boot and Shoe Pattern Making.....	19	11
Dress Cutting and Dress Making.....	196	97
Solfeggio.....	169	97
	817	508

The total number of pupils shows an increase of 90 as compared with 1899-1900. Classes were opened later than last season and the attendance was quite satisfactory.

The busts and medallions of several members were made in the Modelling Class during the winter. The inauguration of working from life models was a great feature in this class and I am pleased to say that the pupils who had the advantage of working in this section made good progress. It is intended to follow this method in the future for the advanced pupils.

From time to time certain periodicals and trade journals were furnished to the classes. These were read and studied by the pupils.

The pupils pay an entrance fee of one dollar which is returned to those not absent more than four times during the session. The amount forfeited is distributed in prizes to the most deserving pupils.

This distribution of prizes will take place this evening, the 30th May 1901, in the Monument National. The Committee has addressed a large number of invitations and it is hoped that this public meeting will have the effect of making known the method of instruction given in the various branches and will help to increase the number of pupils.

The giving of awards to pupils has been seriously discussed by the Committee and the members have come to the conclusion that the giving of medals and books treating on the different trades would be most suitable.

The resident members and other citizens visited the classes on several occasions.

The work as a whole is above the standard of former years.

QUEBEC SCHOOL.

The school was opened on the 22nd October 1900, and closed on the 3rd April 1901.

The classes were as follows :

Classes.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.
Freehand drawing	42	20
Architectural drawing.....	28	13
Modelling.....	16	7
Mechanical drawing.....	16	9
Carpentry.....	15	10
Plumbing	32	12
	149	71

Comparing the attendance with that of the preceding year, a decrease of 190 is shown, but, as stated in the first part of my report, two classes were not put in operation this winter, (boot and shoe pattern making, and

dress cutting), these being followed by 161 pupils, which would leave a diminution of only 29.

The drawings and other pieces of work received for the exhibition are more numerous than last year and a credit to the school and teachers.

LEVIS SCHOOL.

This school was opened on the 22nd October 1900 and closed on the 23rd March 1901.

Instruction was given in the following branches :

	Pupils.	Average attendance.
Freehand Drawing-first yr	58	39
Freehand, second yr...	31	18
Freehand Sr.....	17	7
Modelling.....	21	11
Architectural Drawing.....	37	19
Mechanical Drawing.....	37	18
Geometry	37	18
Lectures.....	37	19
	275	149

The number of pupils shows an increase of 33 as compared with last season, and the attendance was fairly good.

This school has a very poor collection of models for architectural and mechanical drawing classes and it would be desirable in order to secure more pupils, to provide these classes wrth new models. These could be acquired during the summer and distributed to the school before the opening next fall.

A special amount should be set aside for the purchasing of the necessary models not only for this school, but for the classes in general

Taking this into consideration I can say that the work forwarded to the exhibition is fully as good as last year and shows that good results have been obtained.

The resident member, Mr. Damase Lainé, takes much interest in the school and has furnished models from his establishment. This action on his part is praiseworthy.

SHERBROOKE SCHOOL.

This school was opened on the 23rd November 1900 and closed on the 2nd April 1901.

The courses in operation were the following :

Classes.	No. of pupils.	Average attendance.
Architectural Drawing.....	17	10
Mechanical Drawing.....	34	24
	51	34

The number of pupils, compared with the preceding year, shows a decrease of 12, but the attendance has been very good.

Owing to the limited sum voted to the school, the Freehand Drawing Class which it was expected to establish was not opened.

The closing of the classes was the occasion of a public meeting held on the 3rd April at which were present the prominent citizens of the town. An exhibition of the work took place and a distribution of prizes was also made. The following is a list of successful pupils together with the names of the prize donors.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING CLASS.

1st prize, Chs Blais,	Presented by Revd Father Gignac.
2nd " Harold Ross,	" " Mr. J. B. Verret.
3rd " Peter Dunsmore,	" " Mr. J. B. Verret.
4th " E. Beaulieu,	" " Mr. W. Gregoire.

 MECHANICAL DRAWING CLASS.

1st prize,	F. Avery,	Presented by	Mr. S. W. Jenckes.
2nd	“ Albert Wilcox,	“	“ Mr. H. D. Lawrence.
3rd	“ H. Dillon,	“	“ Mr. S. W. Jenckes.
4th	“ A. J. Michie,	“	“ Mr. D. W. McManamy.
5th	“ Percy Bagley,	“	“ Mr. S. W. Jenckes.
6th	“ H. T. Wilson,	“	“ Mr. S. W. Jenckes.
7th	“ E. Robitaille,	“	“ Mr. J. S. Mitchell.
8th	“ Alphonse Dubuc,	“	“ Mr. J. F. Lewis,
9th	“ J. Houston,	“	“ Mr. Pelletier, M.P.P.
10th	“ A. H. Cleveland,	“	“ Mr. J. F. Lewis.

This is one of the most important schools under the control of our Council and the work done shows that the teachers are competent. The instruction given is of a practical character.

The success is greatly due to the resident member, Mr. D. McManamy, who has given a considerable amount of his time in visiting the school with the citizens of the place.

 THREE RIVERS SCHOOL.

This school consisting of one class was opened on the 6th February and closed on the 22nd April 1901.

The Freehand Drawing Class was attended by 44 pupils, showing an increase of 16 over the attendance of the former year.

A distribution of prizes was held on the closing evening and the cost of same was paid by the Corporation, which is furnishing the rooms free of charge.

Judging from the drawings forwarded, an improvement is noticeable over those of the preceding year.

SOREL SCHOOL

This school was opened on the 9th February and closed on the 27th March 1901.

Instruction was given in Linear Drawing to 25 pupils.

The teacher who is competent does his utmost to have better attendance, but the public do not respond to his efforts. As I have already mentioned in former reports, no interest is taken in the school and if the prospects are not brighter next year, the Council would be justified in not putting the school in operation.

ST. HYACINTHE SCHOOL.

This school was opened on the 28th January and closed on the 17th April 1901.

The classes were as follows :

	Pupils	Average attendance
Freehand Drawing.....	18	18
Linear Drawing	31	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49	39

There is a decrease of 9 by comparing attendance with that of last year.

Good work has been accomplished and the attendance has been very satisfactory.

Annexed to this report is a statement showing the attendance in the different schools together with the number of lessons given in each.

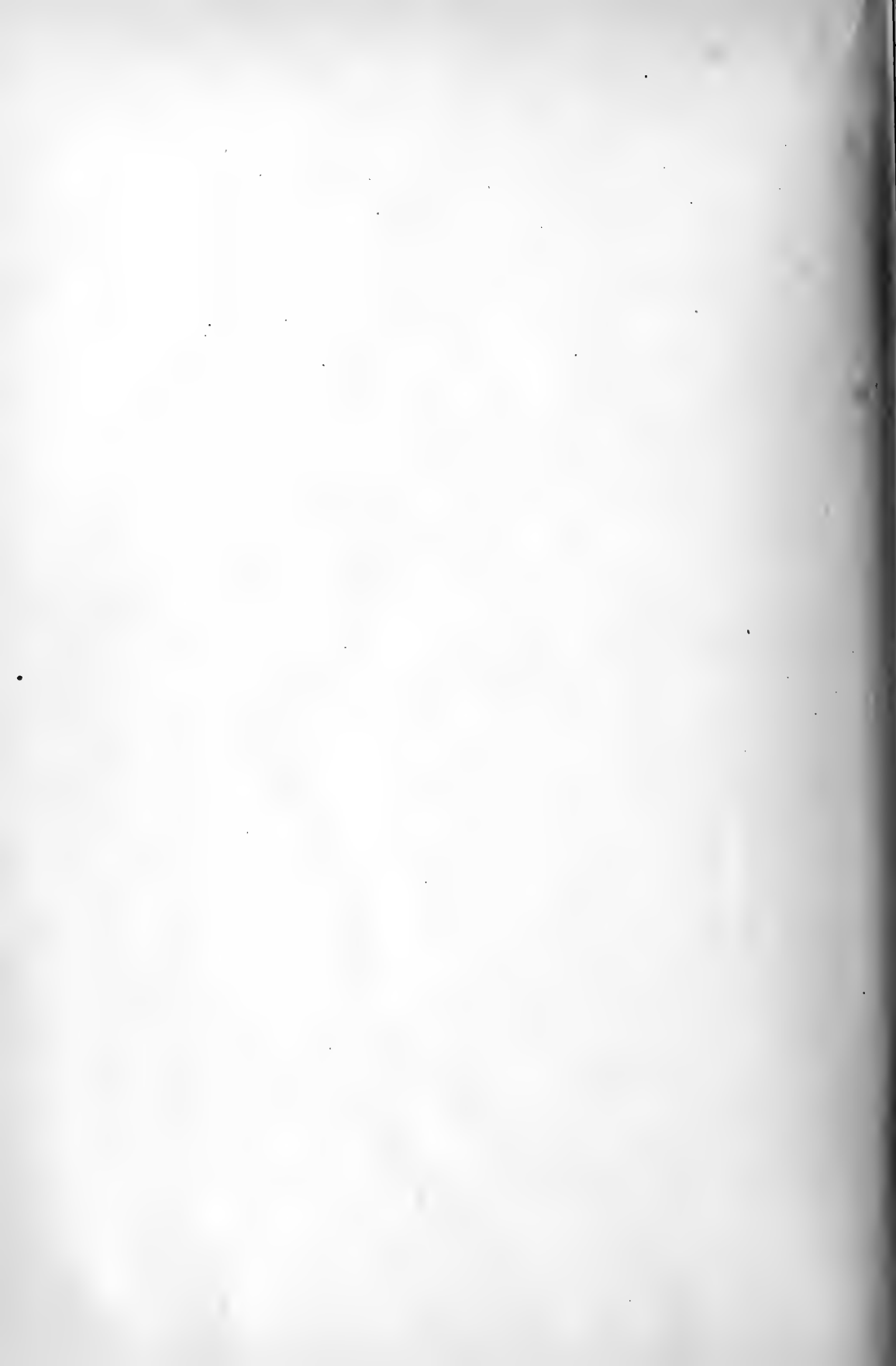
The whole respectfully submitted.

S. SYLVESTRE,

Secretary.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND
NUMBER OF LESSONS GIVEN IN EACH SCHOOL.

Schools.	No. of pupils.		Aver. attendance.		No. of lessons.	
	1900-01	99-1900	1900-01-99-1900	1900-01-99-1900	1900-01-99-1900	1900-01-99-1900
Montreal... ..	817	727	508	450	532	640
Quebec.....	149	339	71	124	278	373
Levis.....	275	212	149	107	182	207
Sherbrooke.....	51	63	34	42	68	78
Sorel.....	25	39	5	13	22	86
Three Rivers	44	28	28	11	22	26
St. Hyacinthe.....	49	58	39	44	68	52
Total.....	1410	1466	835	791	1172	1462

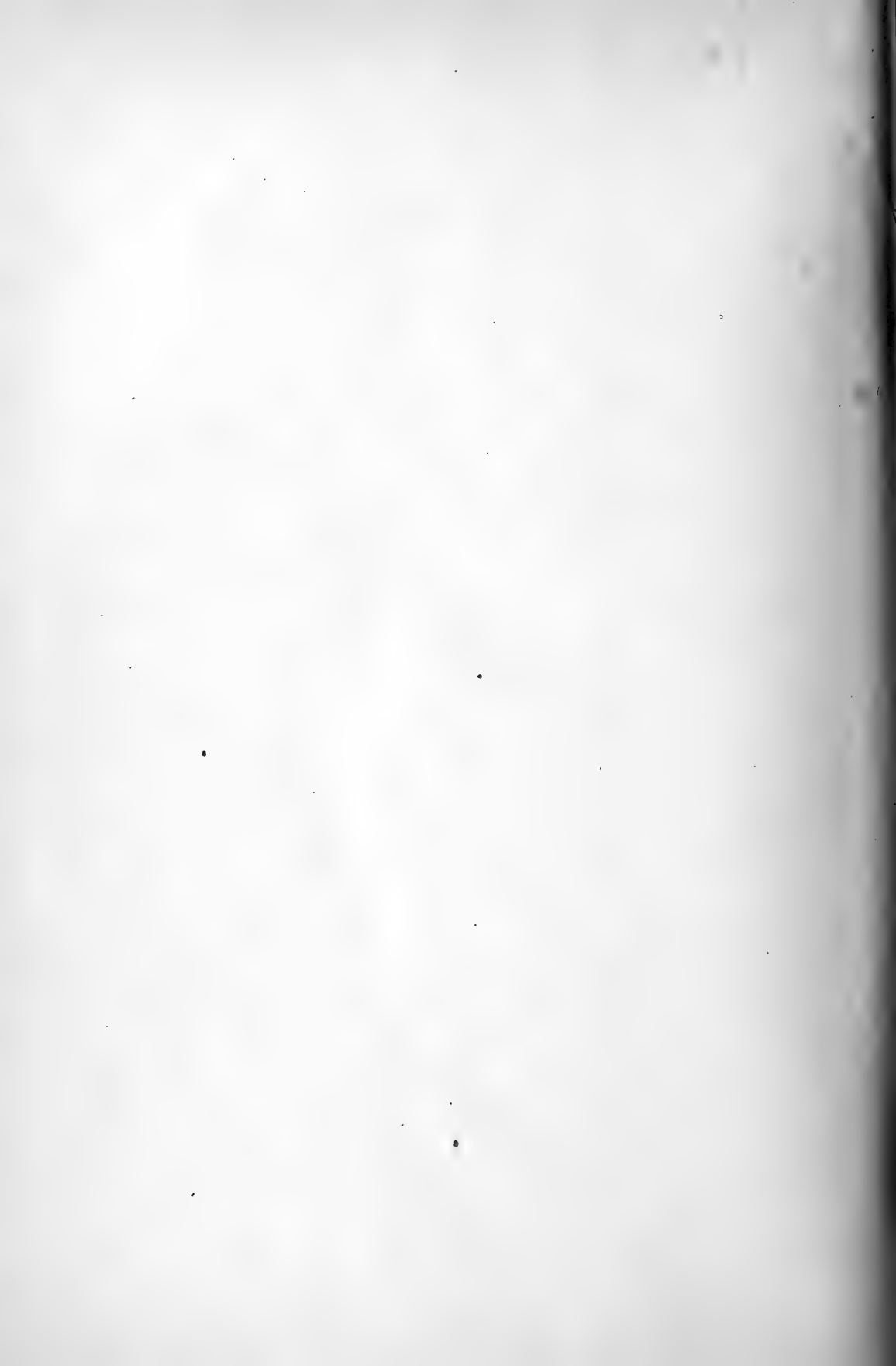


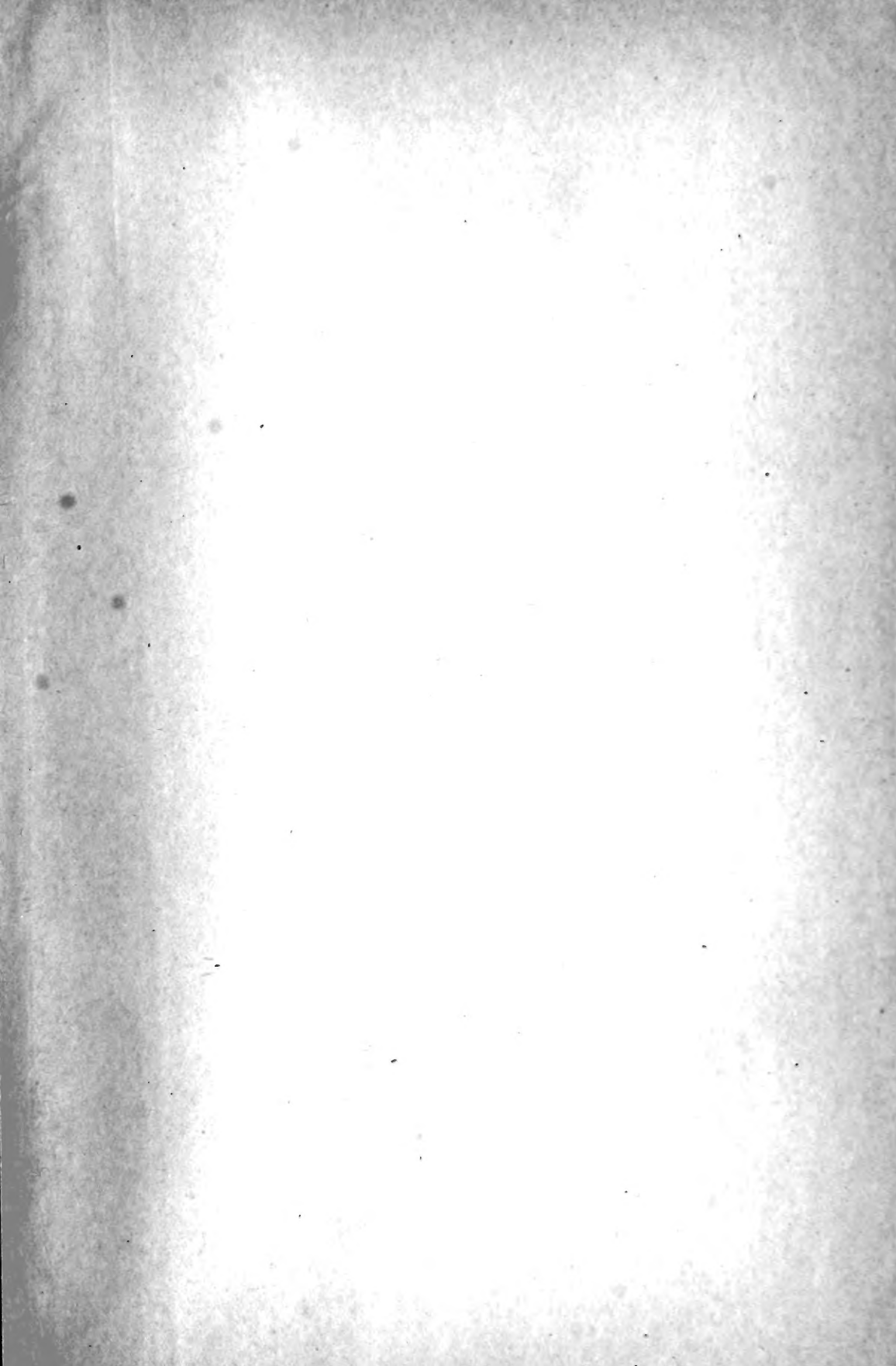
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