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Table of Contents.

Council of Agriculture, meeting of	17
Factories vs Dairies.....	17
Tobacco growing.....	18
Illustrated Scientific News.....	19
Agriculture—Paris letter.....	19
Grasses; with illustrations.....	22, 23, 24
POULTRY DEPARTMENT—Exhibitions p. 24, Langsban fowls with engraving, p. 24; Seasonable hints p. 25, food for poultry, Chickens.....	25
Insectivorous birds.....	26
Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club.....	26
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—Horse's foot, management of the, diseases caused by shoeing.....	27
Abolition of superfluous fences.....	28
CORRESPONDENCE—Cheese making, practical.....	28
Daves sale, Messrs.....	29
Fonthill nurseries.....	29
Hay in stack or Barn.....	29
Syrup and sugar from Sorghum.....	29
Shropshire vs Hampshire Downs.....	29
Caponizing.....	30
Virulent Diseases, Pasteur on.....	30

[Translation].

Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec.

Quebec, May, 4th, 1881.

PRESENT: The Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Gaudet and Ross; Messrs. Marsan, Guilbault, Casgrain, Blackwood, Ouimet, Pilote, Faribault, Massue, Gauthier, Deblois, Somerville, and Beaubien.

The President having taken the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

A letter was read from M. S. Lesage, the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, informing the President of the Council that, in order to make known the fertilising properties of *Superphosphate*, and to extend its use among the farmers of this Province, the Government had bought 500 tons of "Goëmon-Biphosphaté" (Biphosphated kelp): that the Government intended to divide this manure among the Societies of Agriculture, at the rate of \$26.00 per ton, and to retain the price from the ordinary grant made to the said Societies: in consequence, the President was requested to call a special meeting of this Council to take the subject into its consideration, and to promote the views of the Government in the matter.

The Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Ross, and Beaubien, and many other members of this Council, addressed the meeting in favour of the new manure.

Mr. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Gauthier, moved: that two tons of "Goëmon-Biphosphaté" be sent to the secretary of each Agricultural Society in the province, with instructions to sell it, in preference, to the members of the Societies; and that as payment for the two tons, a sum of \$52.00 will be retained from the next grant: that, moreover, the So-

cieties shall have the privilege of obtaining an additional quantity by giving notice to the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture. Carried.

The Hon. Mr. Ross, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, moved: That a circular be addressed, at once, to all the Societies of Agriculture for the purpose of informing them of the decision arrived at by the Council of Agriculture as to the distribution of the "Goëmon-Biphosphaté"; and, at the same time, to say, that it is the wish of this Council, in the interest of agriculture, that the manure in question should be distributed as much as possible to all members of the Societies, if it be practicable; and circulars giving all necessary information on the subject of the best way of employing this manure shall be forwarded to them. Carried.

A petition from the Agricultural Society of the county of Verchères was read, praying to be relieved from holding a competition this year, and for permission to employ its funds for the extinction of its debt, contracted by the purchase of a piece of land and the buildings erected upon it, for the County Exhibitions.

Resolved: That the petition of the Society of Agriculture of the County of Verchères be granted.

The Council then adjourned.

GEORGES LECLÈRE, Secretary.

Factories vs. Dairies.

A gentleman occupying an important position in Prince Edward's Island desires information on this subject: What advantages have cheese factories and creameries over the ordinary dairy?

The question might be answered in a couple of sentences; but without insisting upon the advantage of skilled over unskilled labour, or upon concentration as opposed to divarication (pardon me the word), I will show, in as few words as possible, how far superior as regards economy, excellence of production, and saving of labour, the system of centralisation is to the old fashioned plan.

When I left England, in 1858, the factory system had not been introduced into that country. Our own family tenants were all makers of Gloucester cheese. Men and women endured, throughout the season, extreme bodily toil; their time was entirely taken up from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. in milking, setting, pressing, etc.; and, in consequence, they were as far inferior in manners and education to the grain-farmers employing the same amount of capital in their business, as a Welsh Runt is inferior in quality to a thoroughbred Short-horn. It is no exaggeration to say, that, of all the agricultural population in England, the cheese-makers are the most backward in every respect.

But it is not necessary to go as far as England to show the truth of this. Take any part of the Townships where dairy farming has been long practised, and what do you see? The mother, whose life has been spent in the heavy travail of the