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Notes by the Way.

4 Lincoln Avenue—
May 1st, 1892.

FOOD AND FAT.—English dairymen may be prejudiced in favour of their accustomed methods of feeding their cows, but, as proved by practice, they persist in believing that rich food produces rich milk.

WASTE PRODUCTS OF MAIZE.—The experiments made at the Vermont station, by Professor Cooke, go to show that with "cream gluten-meal," "sugar-meal," and "corn-germ-food," in comparison with a standard ration of bran and corn-meal, the former produced more milk in eleven cases out of seventeen.

They produced a richer milk—in increased percentage of butter fat—in fourteen cases out of seventeen.

SHEAF-OATS—"In one creamery herd, of which we have knowledge," says the Farmer's Advocate, "adding cut sheaf-oats to a ration of straw, clover-hay, and corn-silage, reduced the quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter from 18 lbs. to 15½ pounds. When the sheaf-oats were omitted in the ration, the old, lower average was resumed."

A SHORTHORN BREEDER'S OPINION.—Mr. Warfield, a shorthorn breeder of fifty years' experience, says in his treatise on stock :

"That one cow may be made to give as rich milk as another may not be possible; but by proper feeding, a cow may be made to give richer milk than when fed on improper food."

ALBUMINOUS MATTER.—Says Mr. Horsfall, a very extensive milk-producer for the London market: Albuminous matter is the most essential element in the food of the milch-cow. "Any deficiency in the supply of this will be attended with loss of condition, and a consequent deterioration in the quality of her milk." Mr. Horsfall, like the writer, never omits pulse, i.e. horse-beans or pease, from the rations of his milch-cows.

Poor vs. rich food.—Will any one try the effect on the percentage of butter fat of the two following rations on a lot of cows in full flush of milk?

- Ration 1. Half a bushel of brewers' grains;
" A bushel of mangels;
" Straw at libitum.
- Ration 2. A bushel of carrots;
" 12 lbs. of clover-hay;
" 1 lb. of linseed (crushed and mixed with boiling water).
- " 4 lbs. of pease-meal or horse-bean meal if it is to be had.
- " 2 lbs. of corn-meal or barley-meal.
- " Straw at libitum.

SPRING.—On the 26th of April, we paid a long-promised visit to our friend M. Charles Bouthillier, of the Château Bleury, Ste-Thérèse. It was a refreshing sight to see the farm-work all in full swing again after the long-continued winter. The hillsides, on the lighter soils of Ste-Thérèse and Ste Rose, were turning up in capital order, and their rich, brown furrow slices gave promise of an earlier seed-time than one would have expected ten days ago. First bull-frog howled.

RAPE AND GRASS-SEEDS.—M. Bouthillier proposes to sow a four-arpent piece of "terre-noire," or bog-earth, with the following mixture of rape and grass-seeds :

- 5 lbs. of rape-seed;
3 " lucerne;
3 " red-clover;
2 " Alsike-clover;
2 " white-clover;
½ bushel Pacey's perennial ryegrass;
½ " Orchard-grass;
4 lbs. timothy.

The land to be pastured by sheep—about the middle of July—receiving a pin. of oats and pease mixed per

diem, each. This ought to show something. The red-clover (Rawdon) must take the place of perennial red, or the true cow-grass, as the English crop of that clover—*trifolium pratense perenne*—was almost a thorough failure last year. The pasture will be chain-harrowed and rolled with a heavy roller as soon as it is perfectly under dry foot next spring, and no scythe will be allowed to touch it, only young cattle and yearling colts being allowed to graze it. The grass will be kept fed down closely, so that no seed-shoots spring up, and we shall see if a permanent pasture is an impossibility here or not.

HORSES.—"It is an outrage, the way some people whip horses," says Dr. Hoskins, in the Vermont Watchman; but it is a much greater outrage, say we, to see some brutes almost break horses' jawbones with the vicious jerks they give the bit. Many women are capital drivers, but much too fond of sudden snatches at the reins to make the horse move faster. Perhaps this comes in part from the impossibility they find in saying "Quick"—that queer sound a horse man makes between his tongue and his teeth, that the English groom asked his son to spell, when he came back from his first day at school, and would not let him go any more because he could not spell it.

BUTTER.—There is plenty of spring butter in the market, but most of it is poor stock, white and badly made. When shall we get good butter in Montreal?

TOMATOES.—If people will go on letting tomatoes sprawl about over the ground rather than grow them on the one-stem stake plan so often advocated by the writer, we suppose there is no way of stopping them. An experiment-station has been investigating this matter and finds that, while the total yield is not increased by pruning and staking, the crop ripens earlier and the fruit is much finer in size and quality than when the plant is allowed to lie loose on the ground.

PORK.—Pork and bacon are best made from pigs that have been fed fairly well during their growing time, and then fattened on barley- or corn meal, skim-milk and pease. The tastes for slabs of fat, or for sinewy, hard lean-meat, are both exploded. Some of the old pigs from Sorel, &c., are a positive disgrace to their feeders.

AMERICAN FARMING IN 1893.—Mr. Rusk, the late United-States' minister of agriculture, draws a curious sort of picture of what farming in his country will be in 1893. The population will be about 300,000,000, which will demand a supply of grain-food equal to 1,500,000,000 bushels of wheat, or nearly 200,000,000 quarters, but as the cultivation of the land is to be vastly improved, this will only require for its production some 40,000,000 acres yielding 5 quarters, or 40 bushels, each.

The four acres required for the year's support of a cow, will be reversed, as four cows will be kept on the produce of one acre. Irrigation, wherever possible, and small farms intensively cultivated, will be the rule instead of the exceptions. Telephones, electric motors, every means and appliance of labour-saving, will be universally diffused, and that day-dream of dear, old Antony Trollope will be realised: a rural postman will daily deliver letters at the door of every farmhouse in the land. "The residents in the country will vie in culture and education with the corresponding

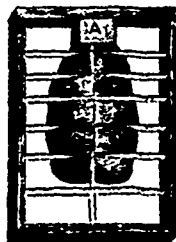
classes in the towns," and we all know that where culture sets its foot, the demon of cruelty to the subordinate animals soon has to spread its wings and take flight to its own abode in outer darkness.

FALL PLOUGHING.—The fall-furrows we saw at Ste-Thérèse had not been laid at an angle of 45°; consequently, they had been beaten flat by the snow and rain, and there was no crest for the harrows to catch hold of. That is why people "do not hold with fall-ploughing."

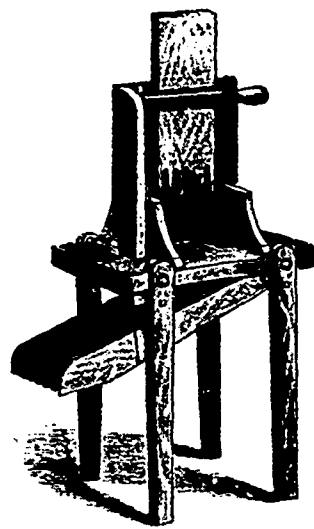
RAIN VS. FROST.—To-day April 27th, the rain has evidently made up its mind to wash the frost down out of the plough's way, so the season may not be so late, after all. If any one knows of a Dairym shorthorn bull-calf for sale, Mr. H. F. Hunt of Villa Mastai, Quebec, would be glad to hear of it. But I fear there is not one to be found nearer than Darlington fair, Durham, England.

CUTTING SEED POTATOES

The engravings show (in perspective and horizontal plan) the construction of the Potato Cutter repeatedly advertised by the Aspinwall Mfg. Co.



of Jackson, Mich., for which it is claimed by the makers—and we have no doubt with truth—that "it cuts the potato and divides the eyes in a most satisfactory manner, and removes and cleans the seed ends, doing the work of eight men; it is easily operated by



a boy; it is also very useful in cutting beets, turnips and other roots for animals." Interesting circulars relating to potato and corn planting may be had of the company on application.

Country Gentleman.

CADET; HACKNEY-STALLION.

Our illustration this week is of the Hackney stallion Cadet 1251, which was sold some time ago for £3,000, as an eight-year-old, to go to the United-States. He stands 15.3 hands, and is a rich dark chestnut. He was bred by Mr. Henry Moore, of Burns Butts, Cranswick, Yorkshire, and was sired by Burnham's Lord Derby II. 417, out of Princess 289, by Bourdass's Denmark. He is now the property of Mr.