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Butter and cheese factories.

We beg to inform our readers that the Hon. Commission of Agriculture and Public Works has secured for next season the services of Mr. J. M. Jocelyn, butter- and cheese-maker; whose duty will be to direct the management of one or more model factories in our province. Those who wish for full information concerning these industries may address themselves to the Journal of Agriculture, which will reply to their questions.

We hope to be able to announce, before long, at what place the first model combined butter- and cheese factory will be established, and on what terms apprentices will be taken. All that we can say at present is, that there will be room for three or four apprentices at each of the factories managed by Mr. Jocelyn.

PEASE.

One often hears great complaints, about the end of July that the pease keep on running to bine and blossoming, but will not pod. In consequence, the harvest is late, the crop small, and the sample deteriorated by the presence of many half-ripened, shrivelled pease. Now this defect springs from some cause or other connected with the habit of the plant; it is due neither to the climate nor the soil; for the same seed sown in other countries never misconducts itself in this fashion.

Now, the pea, as every one knows, is a climber. Its tendency is to throw out tendrils ready to grasp at every thing in its way, to support it and bear it off the ground and nearer to its idol, the sun. To aid it in this object the gardener places sticks on each side of every row, and in order to produce an early maturity, he sows the seed as thickly as it will endure without the plants becoming spindly, a large space, sometimes 8 feet, being left between the rows, to allow the free passage of light and air.

We cannot stick our field-pease, but we might take a leaf out of the gardener's book in the thick sowing.

Instead of scattering 5 or 6 pecks of pease broadcast over the land, some of which fall into the open furrows, others on the surface, and are never covered by the harrows at all, I can see no reason why we should not make slight drills, 3 to 4 inches deep and 27 inches apart, and sow the pease in them as thickly as possible, say at the rate of 3 bushels an acre. Those who have grain drills would of course use them, but they are not common as yet. The small garden hand-drill, with a larger hopper, would put in three to four acres a day easily, and if carefully handled and kept well greased, it does its work very regularly and well. The pease once up, the horse-hoe could go to work between the rows, and the thickness of growth would cause each plant to support its neighbour through great part of the season, while the sun and air would have free access, the bine would, in consequence be much less tender, and the ripening would be hastened in accordance with the universal law, that a thick sown crop is always ten day earlier in ripening than a late sown one.

There is really no reason why pease in the field should not produce as abundantly as pease in the garden, other things being equal; but if we will persist in dotting about a pea here and a pea there, because such has been the practice of our ancestors, I fear we must continue to be content with fifteen bushels an acre, as usual. I never saw in any part of the world finer crops of garden-pease than I have seen here, but I never saw in any other country pease sown broadcast in the field. I have heard of its being done in Scotland, but I never saw it in England: they are invariably drilled at 27 inches apart, and from 2½ to 3 bushels an acre.

I think I observed last year, in my tour through the Townships, a tendency to sow greater quantities of seed to the acre. Now, I know well that very large crops of wheat have come from one bushel, but it was always autumn-wheat, and the land had been thoroughly well done. Oats and barley I never saw good after thin sowing. On land in average condition, I should sow of spring-wheat 2½ bushels, 3 bushels of barley, and at least 4 bushels of oats, at the beginning of the season; and if late, I should add half a bushel more of wheat and barley, and another bushel of oats. It is really pitiable to see on the worn out French-Canadian farms the attempt to grow a crop with a quantity of seed that would be scanty in the richest soils of Europe. Where land is in good heart and thoroughly stirred before sowing, it is marvellous how the plants will tiller and multiply themselves. Captain Hallett (of *pedigree* wheat and barley notoriety) mentions one grain of wheat sown early in September, that in July occupied with its offshoots a space of 5 feet in diameter, measuring from the points to which the outer leaves extended on each side! v. "Our new wheat-fields;" Nineteenth century mag.; Oct. 1880. But on poor land, badly cultivated, and sown late, the grain comes up quickly, starts into stem at once, and produces its little ear as soon as it can. Many

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