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Boro-Glyceride.

I have received a letter from Mr Vaudry, of Shefford, requesting information on the subject of Boro-Glyceride, its probable price, and where it can be obtained. There is, in Montreal, as far as I can learn, no druggist who has heard of the preparation, but on mentioning my wants to Mr Devins, near the Court House, he told me that he could compound it at a moment's notice, and that the price would be, as nearly as he could tell, from 65 cents to 70 cents a pound. No little gratitude will be due to Professor Barff, the inventor of this antiseptic, if all kinds of perishable commodities can be preserved by its use, at the mere trifling cost of a few cents for the treatment of many dollars worth of goods. The Boro-Glyceride, when properly prepared, is a white, crystalline compound, and should be mixed, for use, with fifty times its own *weight* of water. A gallon should not cost more than from 25 cents to 30 cents, and will preserve as much meat as can be surrounded by it in any containing vessel. The same liquid may be used over and over again!

A. R. J. F.

A Model Farm-School.

Our readers will learn with pleasure that a model-farm, of the highest class, with all the due accompaniments, will be opened at once, at Rougemont, in the county of Rouville. Instruction in the making of butter and cheese, both on a large and on a small scale, will be given gratuitously. The management of cattle of the best races, both native and foreign, will be part of the course of study; and, at the same time, the best methods of farming, of horticulture, and of tree-culture, will be taught with the greatest care, and solely with regard to the greatest possible profits to be derived therefrom.

An apprentice will be received from each of the twenty judicial districts of the province; and these districts will have the right to be represented at the school, if application be made in time by intelligent, laborious, and respectable men, who will pledge themselves to do their best to profit by the encouragement offered by the government of the pro-

vince, with a view to promote the best interests of agriculture.

Sons of farmers, above sixteen years of age, will be preferred. They will be boarded and lodged gratuitously, and a salary, in proportion to the amount of labour they perform, but not exceeding \$100.00 a year, will be paid to them.

It is certain, that a young man of good intentions, one who can read and write, can learn in the course of a year to make the best description of butter and cheese: this will easily enable him to earn \$2.00 a day, as good factory-men are rare, and much sought after. At the same time, his general knowledge of agriculture will be improved, and this increased acquirements will render him capable of doing immense service to the localities which may be fortunate enough to secure his assistance.

Applications must be made at once to the honourable Commissioner of Agriculture, Quebec. There are already many candidates, and if a situation at the model-farm is desired for this year, no time should be lost in forwarding requests to that end, enclosing the highest testimonials to morality, love of work, &c.

My readers will learn, perhaps with interest, that I am about to undertake the entire direction of this model-farm, and that *The Journal of Agriculture* will give full accounts of all the operations connected therewith.

ED. A. BARNARD,

Director of The Illustrated Journal of Agriculture

First steps in Farming—Young man's Department—

We brought our calf, in the last number of the Journal, to the weaning stage. It is now your duty to see that no falling away in flesh or fat takes place during the interval between June and the middle of October, at which latter date the young animal will be about to return to his original home in the stables. It is one thing to inspect a lot of young beasts twice a day in their winter quarters, and quite another to watch over their supplies of food and water during the out-door season; and I am sure, from long observation, that many a calf loses, from careless superintendence, more flesh during the latter months of autumn, than can be replaced at double the cost of the food it has eaten. The grand point is: frequent change of pasture. Fencing is expensive, we know very well; but strong hedges, like those figured in our last, can be prepared at a moderate cost, and with plenty of these there can be no difficulty in arranging matters. The old saying in the great grazing districts of England that, 50 acres in 5 fields are equal in value to 60 acres in one field, is as true here as there.

Grass land requires very careful management to get the full value out of it. Two things are to be avoided: overstocking it, and understocking it. The best way of escaping from these mistakes is, first, to have no more stock on the farm than the grass will support during summer in good condition; and to avoid continual stocking, the cattle should