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AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Our last report came down to a late period of August, we shall therefore only refer to the last few days of that month, and up to the present date. The latter end of August was exceeding favourable for harvesting, and what remained out, of the barley crop, we believe, was secured. A large portion of the wheat crop was also housed in good condition. On the first September the weather changed to wet, and has, up to this date, been unfavourable for finishing the wheat harvest. We do not apprehend that much injury has been done, but the harvest has been retarded, and some of the wheat crop too long uncut. We hope the weather may now change to fine, and if it only continues fine to the end of the month, we shall have a most productive harvest, and a valuable one, from the present prospects. If the wheat crop is safely secured, we are persuaded that more wheat will be raised in Eastern Canada this year than has been raised in the last seven years put together. The quantity would be still larger, if farmers would only be taught by past experience to choose a variety of seed that could be sown late, and so avoid the fly. We have been informed that wheat sown previous to the 20th of May has been considerably damaged by the fly, while that sown subsequently was perfectly safe. We sowed our wheat on the 25th of May, and it has not suffered by either fly or rust, and is now being harvested. There is now abundance of wheat in the country to give seed to every farmer in it, which may be sown after the 20th of May, and yield a good crop. The quality of the grain may not be fully equal to that of the wheat grown heretofore in Canada, but it will make up in quantity. There is now a favourable prospect for farmers if they will only make the most of their advantages. Wheat should be the staple produce of this country, as it is almost the only grain that can be exported advantageously. Beans and peas might be exported, but the mer-

chants do not pay a price for either that offers much encouragement to the farmer to grow them. In general, an acre of land will not produce so many bushels of peas as of wheat, and the price of the latter, per bushel, is generally double that of the former. There is this difference, however, that a poorer soil, and one unfit for wheat, will produce a crop of peas, and that peas are not so scourging on the soil as wheat. The greater part of the month of August was excessively hot, and had a tendency to hasten the ripening of the crops injuriously, with the exception of wheat. Oats in particular we have seen much injured. The great heat appeared to produce rust in the crop in the most luxuriant stage of its growth, and nearly destroyed both straw and grain. A part of the barley, also, did not fill properly. We would recommend that Oats should be sown as early as possible in the spring. We never had a better crop than when sown early in April. The hot weather of August is very apt to injure the oat crop, when it is not nearly at maturity. There is nothing to prevent early sowing of oats, peas, barley and beans, and the sowing of these seeds should not be deferred a moment after the soil is fit to receive them. Of Indian-corn we cannot say much, but suppose it must be good in suitable soil, as the last month was very favourable for it. Potatoes are reported to have the disease of rot in the tubers, in many fields, but we hope it is not general. Our own crop is safe up to this time, having planted them in grass land previously manured. The tops are yet quite green. We would recommend where the tops are withered to have them cut off and carried away, leaving the crop in the ground as long as it will be possible with safety from frost. The potatoes that are sound will keep better mixed with the soil, than in any other way; and those that are at all affected with the disease will become so decidedly so, in another month, that they can be separated