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AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

The month of July has been very changeable in temperature, from extreme heat to cold, and from the 15th to the end it was very wet, and unfavourable for hay making. The consequence is, that much hay must have been injured. At the commencement of July there was a prospect of a very short crop of hay, but the frequent showers during the month improved the meadows considerably, though we believe the produce will still be much below an average. The grain crops have been greatly improved by the moist weather, and are generally most luxuriant where the soil was not worn out. As usual, a great quantity of weeds are growing in the crops, particularly wild mustard, and thistles. The wheat crop appears very promising to the eye, but the early sown part, we believe, has suffered considerably by the fly. The last days of July would be very likely to produce the disease of rust in wheat, where it is not of a variety that is not subject to rust. We cannot say, however, how far the crop is affected by this disease; being obliged to sow wheat much later than formerly, in order to escape the ravages of the fly, the crop is much more liable to rust, as it is in a green and luxuriant state about this period, when we so frequently have moist weather.

The fly and rust have made wheat-growing in Canada rather a precarious affair; though we believe that varieties of wheat might be obtained, that would be proof, to a great degree, against both these plagues. Barley is generally a good crop. In some instances, the extremely warm weather may have brought it to maturity too quickly, and prevented the grain filling so well, as it would if the temperature was more moderate, but the crop on the whole is abundant, and safely housed. The crop of oats is good, where it has received any reasonable care in the cultivation, but we fear that the extremely dry and warm weather we have had lately, will not allow it to perfect the grain. Oats will do best when the season is rather

moist, and the temperature moderate. Indian Corn has greatly improved within the last few days, and may yet be a good crop. Potatoes were looking well up to the 1st of August, but we believe that in many fields the rot has commenced in the tuber as it did last year, and we fear a large portion of the crop will be lost by this unaccountable disease. We see it recommended in exchange papers, to cut off the tops or vines, when they are first observed to be decaying, and it may have a good effect, but we have no experience of the matter, as our crop has no symptoms of decay. The crops should be left in the ground as long as possible, as they will keep better there than housed. We have planted potatoes this year in a different manner from the usual practice, and we shall report the result when we take up the crop. Early planting and having the manure mixed in the soil previous to planting, we think would be a good method, and also the application of lime and salt. The pastures are very much dried up within the last few days by excessive heat and drought. The land will be so very hard now, from this cause, that it will be almost impossible to plough until there is a great fall of rain. The prospect of the farmer, as regards the wheat and barley crops is good, and if the weather continues favourable, a large quantity of wheat will be produced in Canada East this year. This is what we require, and what will alone place the farmer in prosperous circumstances, and give the country generally the means of paying for her imports.

Cote St. Paul, August 26, 1845.

ELECTRO-AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SALISBURY AND WINCHESTER JOURNAL.

SIR,—Sincerely thanking you for the insertion of my communication of the 1st instant, I beg to observe, in further reference to electro-agriculture, that, before we can expect the general adoption of a thing so new to the consideration of many, and so unlikely in the estimation of others, as electricity must be for the purpose now under consideration, it may not be out of place to say a few words explanatory. The electric fluid, then (the lightning of the clouds), is found to pervade nature generally; and there are abundant reasons for believing it to be a prime agent in all her various operations. The public