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The present spring has been the most favourable for agricultural work and for vegetation that we recollect while we have been in Canada. Several days in May we had rain which rendered some land rather wet for sowing or planting, but the spring altogether was favourable. The leaves and blossoms on trees are, we believe, a fortnight in advance of any other season for several years past. The spring commenced early, and afforded farmers an opportunity to execute their work in good time, and with very little interruption. This is a great advantage. We hope the season will continue favourable to the end, and as much wheat has been sown, that the farmer's hopes will be crowned with success. If a good crop of wheat is raised in Canada this year, it will give a new stimulus to agricultural improvement, and afford the farmer the means to introduce an improved system. Low priced grain will never give encouragement to improved husbandry, because it will not remunerate the farmer. The produce of agriculture must pay so as to remunerate the practical farmer, or we need not expect to see a *system of good husbandry* general throughout the country. Individuals who have means may for amusement expend money, by following the most approved system of husbandry, whether it will pay or not; but to insure a general system of good husbandry remuneration must be certain to the farmer. All, therefore, who desire to see the agriculture of Canada improving, and the occupiers of the soil in a flourishing condition, should be anxious that a fair remuneration should be secured to the farmers. There is not much probability that they will make large fortunes, however industrious they may be. They never can accumulate great wealth, by appropriating a large share of the labour of others for themselves, as other classes do. Indeed, they receive less remuneration for their labour and capital than would satisfy any other class of the community—and men who make large profits, by buying at a low price, and without giving any additional value to the commodities, selling them at a high price, are the first to resist the farmers in any application they might make to the Government and Legislature for a reasonable share of protection from foreign competition, that might give them a chance of fair remuneration for their labour and capital. A farm cannot be drained and cultivated in the most judicious manner, without considerable outlay, and there must be valuable returns to repay this outlay; the inferior grains will not do it. We must raise wheat, beef, pork, butter, hemp and flax, or we cannot pay for a perfect system of improved agriculture. We may have all these articles of produce in perfection if we cultivate properly for them, and there is no doubt we shall cultivate

well if remuneration will be secured to us. We have frequently urged the necessity of erecting mills for dressing hemp, and flax, but nothing has been done in that way. We are convinced that until there is sufficient public spirit in the country to construct machinery for this purpose, this species of agricultural produce will not be cultivated. The only way to encourage it would be for the owners of machinery to purchase from the farmers the hemp and flax in a green state in the fields; or the farmers might take off the seed, and dry and stack the hemp and flax, and make it lighter and more easy to carry away, to be steeped by the manufacturer or mill-owner. There are many ways to secure the improvement and prosperity of agriculture, if the wealthy and educated would only be induced to take an active part in the matter. It is greatly to be regretted that if we do not see a certainty of obtaining direct profit, we carefully abstain from taking any trouble about matters of general interest. In no country on earth we believe has this feeling more influence than in Canada—and the consequences are manifest in the neglected state of her agriculture. We hope to see a change for the better very soon—and then the country will prove what it is capable of. We have often stated our opinion of the country to be most favourable—and this opinion remains unchanged. We are firmly persuaded that both climate and soil are as well adapted for agriculture as any we know, and any objections offered against either is a flimsy excuse for bad farming. Capital, skill, and labour, might make our agriculture, with reasonable protection, equal to any on earth, notwithstanding the long winters and short summers of Canada.

BONES, GUANO, AND ASHES.

Mr. Slaney, of Walford Manor, near Shrewsbury, communicated to the Council the results obtained by Mr. T. C. Eytton, a member of the Society, residing at Donerville, in the county of Salop, in his experiments on artificial manures, especially on bones dissolved in sulphuric acid, embodied in a lecture delivered by that gentleman to the members of the Wellington Farmer's Club, and at their request printed and published, at a small nominal price, by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London. Mr. Eytton, having detailed various experiments made by other parties, proceeds to those instituted by himself, and which are of a very interesting character. "The manures and mixtures of manures I tried," says Mr. Eytton, "are calculated per acre. The turnips, which were Skirving's Swedes, were mildewed, or, probably, the crops would have been larger. The largest crop is that raised upon guano and wood-ashes, at an expense of about two pounds four shillings per acre, or at three half-pence for each bushel of turnips; the cheapest, that raised upon bone-dust dissolved in sulphuric acid, at an expense of eight shillings and five-pence half-penny per acre. Both guano and muriate of ammonia were tried by themselves, and also mixed with gypsum, at the rate of 220 lbs. to the acre; where the gypsum was applied