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Reports, Discussions, &c.

TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON FARMERS' CLUB.

At a meeting of the Township of Hamilton Farmers' Club held at Cobourg, on May 27th, the subject for discussion was the preparation of Summer Fallows, which Mr. Phillips introduced by the following remarks:—

He said Summer fallow might be divided into two classes, namely—a naked summer fallow, and a green crop summer fallow. Some thought that naked summer fallows were unprofitable and might be done away with altogether, and perhaps so they might on low lying land that was not adapted to the growth of fall wheat, but where that was grown extensively he believed they could not be dispensed with. In making a naked summer fallow he would plough the land the first time whenever he found it most convenient in the fall, or in the spring, but be sure to have it done the first time before the end of May; he would always prefer to plough his fallows four times, and if the land was dirty, five times; he would plough rather light for the first and second times, but when he came to plough his fallow the third time in August he would put in the plough as deep as he could, the deeper the better; between the ploughing he would use the cultivator so that every green weed might be kept down; he thought the oftener a fallow was ploughed and cultivated the better; he believed that fall wheat could not be grown successfully without a bare fallow. The other and perhaps the more profitable one for this neighborhood was a green crop fallow: under this he included Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Indian Corn, and perhaps he might also include Peas.

In preparing land for green crops he would always plough as soon after harvest as possible, say in September; when land was manured in the fall (which was best for such roots as Carrots that you could not manure in the drill in the

spring) he would plough down the stubble, and manure as deep as his team would admit; when the land was ploughed early in the fall with a deep furrow it tended to make the land work up fine in the spring, which it always ought to do for green crops, as when fine it greatly lessened the labour of harrowing and facilitated the cleaning of the land and increased your chance for a good crop of roots and likewise left the land in fine condition for a crop of spring Wheat or Barley after the roots were taken off. Some green crops, such as turnips, might be profitably manured with fresh manure in the spring; but he did not think it necessary to speak particularly about manure, as every farmer ought to make and apply as much of it as possible. Where the land was clean and rich, Peas might answer very well for a preparation for fall wheat (especially the early varieties); he had seen sometimes excellent crops of wheat after peas, but he saw all our most successful wheat growers place their greatest dependence on their summer fallows, and on all flat lying land he would prefer sowing spring wheat, as there was time in the fall to prepare the land properly for it. With these remarks he would sit down knowing that those present could correct him in anything he had omitted or said amiss.

Mr. BORN thought if we could do away with naked summer fallows altogether it would be best, though he believed that on stiff clay land they could be dispensed with, but on light land he would prefer sowing wheat after a green crop, or peas, or best of all after a crop of clover. When he could get a good catch of clover he would take one crop of hay and the next spring he would allow the clover to grow till it was pretty rank, then when ready to plough he would turn in all the beasts of the farm to tread it so that he could flatten it well down, and he would think himself pretty sure of a good crop of wheat.

Mr. WM. BROWN, JR., thought we could not clean the land properly without summer fallows, as green crops would be found very expensive to cultivate on a large scale, besides should there be any stones or roots on the land you had a