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Hints for July.

Hay cutting will have commenced in many parts of the Province before the first of this month. Clover should be cut as soon as it is fully in blossom and a portion of the blossoms have faded. If left too long the stems of the plant become dry and woody, and the leaves and tops break off and are lost. Clover hay in making should not be exposed too much to the weather. If dried too much it will not be so nutritive, or so much relished by the cattle. A good deal of argument has been expended upon the question of the proper time to cut timothy. Some have contended that the seed should be allowed to ripen, or nearly so, for the sake of its value as food, that this will more than repay for any deterioration in the quality of the stem and leaves, and that the weight of the whole crop will be increased thereby. But experience and observation will show that the same rule will apply to timothy as to clover, viz: that it should be cut when in full blossom. It is at this time that the plant contains the most saccharine matter, before it has been absorbed in the formation of seed, and the hay cut at this time is the sweetest, most nutritious, and most palatable to cattle. Let any one attend an auction sale of hay, and he will find that that which is green colored and succulent looking, will always command a higher price than that that is fully ripened and coarser in appearance, the buyers thus giving the strongest testimony that their experience has shown them the greater value of

the early cut hay. Anything that may be lost in weight by early cutting will be made up by the superior quality of the article. Besides, when there is a considerable breadth of meadow to be mown, there is a much better chance of being able to take advantage of favorable weather, and to get the crop secured in good average condition before grain harvest comes on, by commencing a little too soon than a little too late.

Wheat and barley harvest will commence in some parts of the province about the middle of the month. To secure the greatest weight of wheat, the finest quality for flouring purposes, the least amount of bran and offal, the least loss in harvesting, and the best quality of straw for fodder, wheat should be cut before it has got quite out of the milky state, that is about a week before being fully ripe, and when the straw has turned yellow about half way down the stalk. For seed, perhaps it is better to leave it standing till fully ripe. The efficient machines and implements now manufactured in different parts of the country for harvesting purposes, and coming into pretty general use, enable the farmer to get through the important operations of this busy season much more easily and expeditiously than he could in former times, when all the laborious work of mowing, reaping, raking, &c had to be done by human hands and arms. Those owning large farms and who have not yet provided themselves with mowing and reaping machines, by obtaining such implements from our best makers, would very soon find the