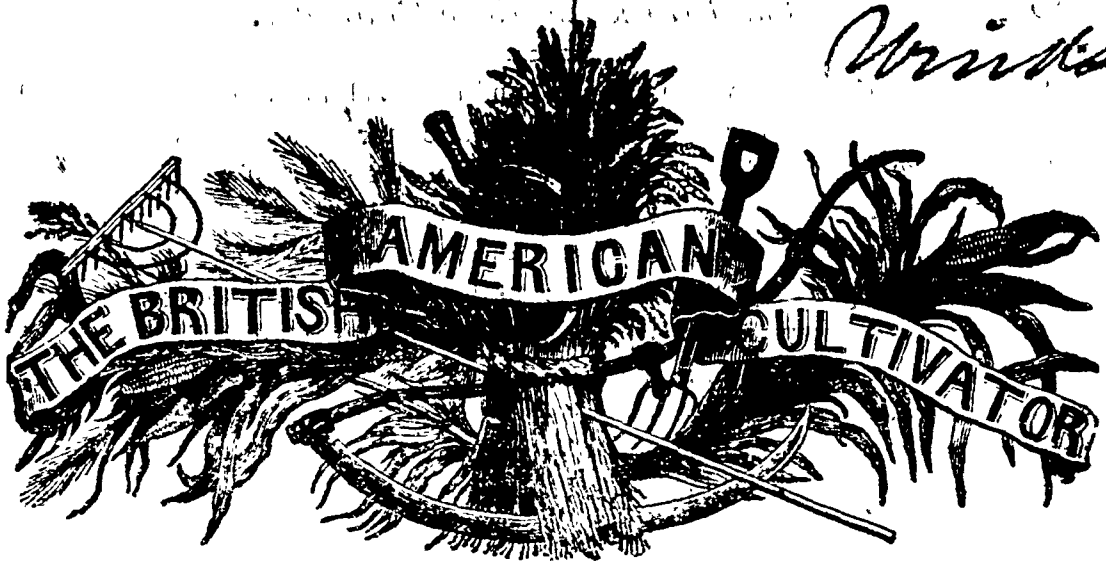


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"Agriculture not only gives Riches to a Nation, but the only Riches she can call her own."

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WORK FOR THE MONTH.

This is truly a joyous month for the farmer; his crops by the close of the month should all be in the ground, and the result of the coming harvest will materially depend upon the mode of tillage and general skill displayed in the operation; it therefore might prove acceptable to the practical cultivator, to advance a few hints, which may be practiced with advantage by the Canadian farmers.

Barley.—The different species of this grain cultivated in this country, are distinguished, as *two-rowed*, *four-rowed*, and *six-rowed* barley; though the six-rowed is the only variety that is grown to any extent. The proper period for sowing barley is, when the forests are putting forth their leaf, which in an average of seasons, takes place about the first of May. The ground for this crop requires to be fertile and in a high state of cultivation. When all things are considered, a loose vegetable mould is the best adapted for barley, and upon such soils, with one autumn and two spring ploughings, have the enormous quantity of fifty bush-

els per acre been frequently grown in the Home District; and in some rare instances, under this mode of management, have upwards of sixty bushels been harvested. From ten to twelve pecks per acre is the quantity of seed sown by the best cultivators; and the plan of ribbing or sowing the seed in rows, is found to increase the quantity of produce and materially improve the sample.

Maize, or Indian corn, ranks next to wheat in importance, in such sections of the province where it may be cultivated without injury from spring and autumn frosts. But comparatively little attention has of late years been paid to the cultivation of Indian corn, in consequence of its frequent failure; but the writer firmly believes that it might be made nearly as profitable a crop as wheat, if only due attention were paid to the selection of early varieties of seed and to its general culture. Some idea may be formed of the importance in which the maize crop is held in the United States, when it is stated, that in 1842, a little upwards of four hundred millions of bushels were raised in