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Our article on hay-making should have appeared in our last, but was left out by mistake, and as the hay harvest may not be finished, we suppose it may as well appear in this number.

All grass intended for hay should be cut as near as possible to the time it is in full blossom. This may be difficult with those who have a large quantity, but when possible, it will be the farmer's interest to cut his grass for hay, when nearest to the time of bloom or flowering. In the neighbourhood of Montreal timothy grass is generally in bloom about the 15th to the 21st of July. Clover, about the 1st to the 10th of the same month. Clover if allowed to remain uncut many days after being in full blossom, will lose much of its best qualities before it is cured, and in the barn, as the small leaves, and blossoms are apt to fall off when this is the case. The clover should be allowed to remain in the swarths the day it is cut, and it should be turned in the swarths, without breaking, the following day. It should then be made up into small cocks, in such a manner as to preserve them from taking wet in case of rain. If the weather is favorable it should be allowed to remain in the cocks a day or two, to season, or if very green and luxuriant, perhaps more. It should then be dried and housed as soon as sufficiently seasoned to be secure against heating in the barn. The more green clover is, provided it is sufficiently dry, the better it will be for every purpose. When clover is intended for the farmer's own use, it would be a good plan to put a layer of good straw between the clover in the barn at every foot in height of the latter. The straw would imbibe the juice of the clover, prevent it from heating, and be good food for cattle mixed in this way. If clover is kept in stacks they should be immediately thatched well, as they are apt to take much wet. Timothy hay is easily cured in fine weather, and the less it is exposed to sun, dew, or rain after cutting, the better. It should not be allowed to remain on the swarth many hours after it is cut, until put up in cocks. If once dried, the dew should not be allowed to fall upon it before it is put up in cocks.—The smallest moisture upon it after it is dry, will change the colour and injure the hay. There is no grass so easy to make into hay as timothy and when well made, there is no better hay on earth. A gallon of salt to the load of fifty bundles, may be applied to both clover and timothy, or to any other hay; but we would not recommend more than this.

A very profitable trade in beef, pork, cheese, and butter, might be carried on between this country and Britain, if we were only to produce these articles in abundance, and perfection—and we certainly might

do this if we were to employ judiciously the advantages in our power. We have land that might be converted into good pastures, that would produce both beef, butter, and cheese in perfection, provided we stock them judiciously, and manage the dairy in a proper manner. We cannot have good beef without pasture neither can we have good cheese and butter, without good cows well kept, suitable dairies, utensils, and good management in every respect. When we are resolved to adopt English management in all these matters we may expect to produce articles that will sell in that country and bear a fair competition with English products. If our lands and management of their produce is entirely different from the system followed in Britain, it would be very unreasonable that we should expect with our defective and careless management to be able to compete with them, or raise produce which they will purchase from us, unless of good quality. It is wrong that we should be altogether depending upon one species of produce, when we might have many, that, if one were to fail, we would have another succeed. It has been a great defect in Canadian agriculture that when wheat failed there was no other produce to supply its place that could be profitably exported, and the consequence was that the country has been generally impoverished. If we were to produce all the beef, pork, butter, cheese, flax, and hemp, which we might do, we should not feel the loss of wheat so severely. Grass-fed beef, sold in the fall, would pay the farmer at five dollars the 100 lbs. and the markets of Britain would generally warrant that price; but less than this price, and 25s. to 30s. the 100 lbs. for pork, would not remunerate the farmer here. We wish we were able to persuade those who have any influence in Canada to exert that influence in forwarding the prosperity of the country, and in no way can it so certainly be promoted as by the increase of her annual productions and their value. We should produce what we shall be able to sell to those from whom we require to purchase commodities for our use, and until we do this we never can be in prosperous circumstances. If it were properly understood how much the prosperity of all classes in Canada must depend upon the productions of our soil being abundant, and valuable, there would be more interest felt, and taken, in advancing agricultural improvement. It is the productions of Canada alone which must maintain permanently a profitable trade and commerce between us and other countries.

Gold is worshipped in all climates, without a single temple; and by all classes without a single hypocrite.—*Colton.*