

they construct them in such a defective manner that they are not secure against injury, and their appearance are most discreditably to a farmer. We have had no difficulty in procuring men who understood stacking hay and grain than for any other work upon the farm. Indeed we have seldom met with a man who understood the work properly during our long residence in the country—though we have met a few, chiefly Englishmen.

We would recommend that the stacks should not be made over large, that they should be high to the eaves, and the head of the stack not higher than would be necessary to throw off the rain when thatched. By this means the most of the grain is in the stack to the eaves, where it is safest from injury. In constructing a rick of hay, it cannot be finished in a day, and consequently during the progress of its construction, it may be subject to injury from rain. This may often produce considerable damage to the hay, loss of labour, and delay in taking off, drying, and putting on again the hay that may be wet. For any farmer who would have to stack hay, it would be necessary he should be provided with a large oil cloth of a size sufficient to cover the stack at the place of its largest diameter. This oil cloth might be more than paid for by the injury it might prevent, in the progress of constructing one rick of hay; and with such an oil cloth and a good stacker, a farmer may stack his hay without difficulty or risk, and save a considerable amount of capital that would be required for constructing barns. We would recommend that the stack-yard should not be too near the dwelling-house or farm-buildings, in order that in case of fire the risk would not be so great that all the buildings and produce would be lost. The farmer can easily determine the distance that would be necessary between the stack-yard and buildings to prevent risk in case of fire in either one or the other. Stands of wood to be placed under the stacks of grain, may be easily and cheaply constructed, so as to raise the bottom of the stack about 18 or 24 inches above the level of the ground. These stands will preserve the grain from vermin, and prevent injury by snow or damp. When the farmer cannot conveniently form stands for the stacks, some brushwood and straw should be placed under them so as to preserve the grain from damp. Whether the grain is placed on stands or not, if the stacks are properly constructed and thatched, it will be as safe as in barns and more free of injury by vermin. Agricultural Societies should offer premiums to labourers who were good stack-makers, both of grain and hay. These societies could not better apply a part of their funds than in the encouragement of useful and intelligent labourers. The difference in the value of labourers to a farmer is much greater than is generally imagined—and those that understand the general work of a farm, and are faithful, should be encouraged.

We are rejoiced to find our highly respectable Correspondent so fully persuaded

of the importance of agriculture. It would be well for Canada if many of the respectable class of her inhabitants were of the same opinion, but we regret to say that such is not the case. There are some honourable exceptions we are proud to admit, who are even willing and anxious to forward the true interests of Canada generally, and who are perfectly sensible of the importance of agriculture to these interests—but they are few we have reason to know. We would most earnestly request our respected Correspondent to continue his communications, and we promise him we shall reply to his inquiries, should he make any, in the most satisfactory manner we are capable. We expect, however, that these communications will contain instruction and suggestions that will be highly useful to us as Editor of this Periodical and to the Subscribers.

To the Editor of The British American Cultivator

SIR,

We have lately heard of some spring wheat raised in the Eastern Townships said to weigh 60 lbs. per bushel, and to be a certain crop; likewise some oats of a superior kind, very hardy and weighing from 40 lbs. to 42 lbs. per bushel. If you could give us any information on this subject through your valuable columns, or put us in the way of procuring the same you would confer a great favour. Fall wheat in many parts of our District, and particularly in the newly cleared lands, has been a complete failure for the last few years; and if we could obtain spring wheat of a good quality and tolerably certain in its crop, we would endeavour to distribute the same throughout the District.

I am yours,

EDMUND DEEDES,

Pres. Brock District Ag. Society.

WOODSTOCK, Dec'r 13th, 1842.

As our Journal has an extensive circulation in Canada East, we would hope such of our readers in that part of the country as are qualified to answer the above inquiries, relative to the varieties of grain mentioned by our Correspondent, will do so without delay through the columns of THE CULTIVATOR.

We feel much pleasure in offering our gratuitous services as Agent, to introduce those grains into Canada West, to the Officers of the Brock District Agricultural Society, or to any other society that may desire them for experiment.—Pub.

To the Editor of The British American Cultivator

SIR,

I beg through the medium of your very useful publication, to correct what I conceive to be an error in the communication signed F. Jones, and published in the Nov'r. number of THE CULTIVATOR of last year. Mr. Jones states what he believes to be the fact that the Act Wm. IV., c. 12, for the regulation of line fences and watercourses has been allowed to expire. This is a very useful and beneficial Act, and almost every agriculturist is more or less interested in it; and in my opinion has not been allowed to expire as your Correspondent believes. I do not by any means suppose that Mr.

Jones has intentionally endeavoured to mislead the public with regard to the above-recited Act; but it is very evident that the 2nd Vic., c. 18, has escaped his notice, by which the line fences and watercourse Act has been continued and made permanent.

Yours' sincerely,

LEVI WILSON.

TRAFALGAR, January 10th, 1843.

To the Editor of The British American Cultivator.

SIR,

I believe I made a promise in my last communication, that I would in this month, write something for publication, in what I consider the most important periodical in United Canada, but I forgot to inform you that I am lacking in two very necessary qualifications for a writer in a public print: viz., ability and time. Did I possess these pre-requisites in proportion to my good wishes for the success of the Canadian farmer, I should no doubt be able to entertain them by occupying a few columns in THE CULTIVATOR; however, trusting that you and your readers will take the will for the deed, I venture to commence.

Permit me to express my satisfaction on reading the Honourable Adam Fergusson's communication, published in the November number of your journal, in which he is pleased to notice our townsman Mr. Hanes. Mr. F. is perfectly correct when he says Mr. H. is a very intelligent Canadian farmer. I feel fully satisfied that it would be for the advancement and prosperity of the country, if we had a few more of the same stamp. In the next place I may state that I am doing a little at farming. Though I pursue some other branches of business, I am proud to be ranked among the cultivators of the Canadian soil, and although I was reared on a farm and occasionally assisted my father in the farming operation, yet I find the perusal of The Cultivator of great service to me, and if I could see it taken, and read, and the useful suggestions which it contains acted upon by the mass of my fellow-farmers, it would afford me the greatest pleasure. I have been trying to impress on the minds of all with whom I am conversant, the utility of an Agricultural Journal. The common reply was—"that the times are too hard." I never fail to tell such that they will always remain poor and their children after them, if they do not try and improve in their unskillful system of farming.

Before your paper was in existence I took an American work, but as soon as yours made its appearance I gave up the latter, and subscribed for The British American Cultivator. I take the liberty to recommend this course to every true British Canadian, whether he be such by birthright or adoption, unless he can afford to subscribe for more than one, not that I undervalue the United States agricultural publications, but because I conceive that in this, as with most other similar cases, charity should begin at home, and further having carefully read both, I am decidedly of the opinion that the Canadian production is the best of the two for Canadian farmers. Through reading agricultural journals, I have been induced, "hard as the times" were, to purchase some of the improved breeds of Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, and am gratified to state that my most sanguine expectations have been realized. I have tried both Ayrshire and Durham cattle, and must say that I am inclined to give the former the preference, especially for dairy purposes. This however may in part be owing to my partiality to the people, and in fact any thing that comes from North Britain, notwithstanding either is a decided improvement.