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ON THE AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

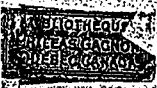
No. IV.

Mr. Editor,

In my last note to you I made what is properly termed the improvement of land, the primary object of my attention—my design in doing so, was to impress the Canadian Agriculturist with the necessity of removing from the surface of his land every obstacle which could impede the proper application of his plough. In addition to the reasons I formerly urged for clearing the surface of stones, it may be added that unless this be done, it will be next to impossible to give full effect to the drams, particularly, what are termed the water furrows, and if these are not carried straight through (which never can be the case where logs and stones interpose,) the water will lodge on the field and destroy the crop. I formerly mentioned the additional expense the farmer is subjected to by having his lands incumbered with stones, from the increased risk of breaking his implements, and experience has proved that not only is he subjected to additional cost for repairing these breakages, but the loss of time, for while his plough is at the Carpenter's or Blacksmith's shop getting mended his men and horses may be standing idle waiting for it.

Among the uses to which I mentioned these stones could be applied when gathered off the fields, fencing was noticed as one of them. Much has been written and said by authors on husbandry respecting the comparative advantages of stone and wooden fences: and relative to the value of live fences. But although this question may not be considered as entirely settled in Canada in other countries we believe it is decided that stone fences are the best.—The reason of any doubt upon the subject arises from wood being so cheap in this coun-

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