

in Agriculture have not been introduced by working, and uneducated farmers, although the latter have, in numerous instances, the sound sense, and the natural regard for their own interest, to profit by the example set before them. A hard working farmer has not sufficient leisure for thought and reflection, to propose new and improved systems of husbandry, though he may have the good sense to profit by such systems as result from the thought and reflection of others who do think on the subject. It is our anxious desire to remove prejudices that are injurious to Agricultural improvement. We have constantly invited the best instructed in the practical art of Agriculture, to assist this Journal by contributing the results of their skill and experience, and thus add to its general usefulness. We have no desire to force our own opinions on the subject of Agriculture upon the public, if those who may be better qualified will come forward and give the public the benefit of their opinion. On a subject of such importance to this country, no man should withhold what he is satisfied would be useful information. We have often stated, and we now repeat it, that in no country on earth is Agriculture practiced to so great perfection as in Britain, and the nearer we can follow the example of that country, the more perfect and profitable will be our Agriculture. We do not pretend to say that our climate or circumstances will admit of exactly the same system of husbandry, but we may approximate to it as closely as our circumstances will admit, with great advantage to ourselves. We can assure our Subscribers they never can follow a better example, and while that is the case, it would be absurd in us to point out any inferior example to our farmers. We should aspire to the greatest perfection in our Agriculture, and therefore we should follow the example of what we know to be the most perfect—and if we cannot attain to it, let us come as near to it as possible,—and we are convinced, we can come very near it in many crops we cultivate, as

well as in farm stock, and dairy management, if we follow the example of good English farmers. The average wheat crop in all England is supposed to be from 24 to 30 bushels the acre, and oats and barely, from 30 to 40 bushels the acre, although these quantities are frequently doubled, under very favourable circumstances. If we are *satisfied* with half these averages, which we believe we do not obtain, it is useless to recommend any improvement; but at the same time we should not blame our climate or soil that we raise crops and cattle so inferior to what is raised in the British Isles, when we do not practise the same system of husbandry that is found necessary to produce good crops, cattle, and other products in Britain. We may be deficient in skill and capital, but the first is attainable if we will take instructions, and if the first was generally diffused amongst the rural population, it would be a great means of procuring the second necessary in good farming—that is sufficient capital. In making selections from English Agricultural works, we endeavour to modify them, so as to make them practicable for ourselves, and where we may not sufficiently modify them, any farmer who pretends to know anything of his business, will readily perceive where he should modify the practice recommended to suit his own circumstances. We hope these explanations will be satisfactory to our Subscribers. Our greatest ambition is that this Journal would prove useful to our Subscribers, and to the country, as this is the only object in publishing it—and those who are able to discover that it is not so, must be competent to correct what may be wrong, and would greatly increase its usefulness by their own contributions to it.

Result of an experiment upon the effect of cleanliness in feeding six pigs of nearly equal weight, on the same food and litter, for seven weeks. Three of the lot were kept as clean as possible with curry-comb and brush, and were found to consume in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels than the other three, yet weighed more when killed, by two stone and four pounds upon an average.—*Farmers' Magazine.*