

money. The mode or system of improvement that gives the largest yield at the least expense, is, to our mind, the safest and most economical one that can be practised in a new country situated, as this is, with an almost total absence of capital for investment in agriculture, and where labor bears so disproportionate a value to the products of the farm or workshop. In presenting new modes of cultivation, and in suggesting improvements for adoption, by those of our readers who, like ourselves, obtain their livelihood by the cultivation of the soil, it shall be our frequent practice to enter into a careful computation by figures that cannot be misunderstood, showing the cost of each item of expense, with the probable results, and thus shall be able to clearly illustrate the advantage that may be derived from the adoption of improved systems of agriculture, not generally practised in this country, and likewise the difference of those systems, as compared in their results, with the present style and condition of the agriculture of Canada. In almost every township in Canada there may be found a few intelligent farmers who evince a lively interest in agricultural improvement, and many of whom have doubtless made experiments in agriculture, which, if properly reported, and widely published through the medium of such a magazine as we intend ours to be, would be a means of begetting, on the part of the farmers generally, a laudable spirit of emulation, which would, as certainly as two and two make four, be the means of greatly increasing the real wealth of the country. Every friend of agricultural improvement must have noticed with much interest, the willingness with which ordinary farmers copy the improvements introduced and practised by the few zealous promoters of agricultural reform that are interspersed through the land; and what is done in this way in isolated instances, should be carried out in practice by the farmers throughout the entire country. The most efficient method of bringing about this result is to publish reports of the most successful experiments made in agriculture, which can only be done through such a medium of communication as ours, provided that the intelligent farmers would make voluntary contributions for publication. In all instances where it is practicable such communications will be published, and we would suggest the propriety of agricultural societies adopting effective measures, with a view of encouraging the production of useful reports and essays, on the various subjects connected with rural and mechanical arts. Being aware of the delicacy that farmers evince in writing for the press, it may be here stated that we do not anticipate much aid from that quarter until we shall have awakened in the breasts of those capable of committing their thoughts to paper, a patriotic zeal in moving forward the great car of agricultural improvement. We however expect that all those who are friendly to the cause will lend us their aid both in increasing the subscription list, and in contributing to our columns the results of their improved practice. If this system become pretty general, the editor will not be obliged to copy so largely from his contemporaries, nor would there be a necessity for lengthy dissertations from his pen, which, as a matter of course, would be principally an embodiment of his own views and experience. Although the opinions of the editor may be entitled to profound respect and confidence, still they cannot be made to perform the same important office that might with ease and credit be executed by some four or five score of farmers scattered throughout the various portions of the province. So far as the mere bodily and mental labor of furnishing original matter from the pen of the editor, for the entire pages of such a periodical as ours, is concerned, we should not shrink from such a task, believing that the important branches of industry our magazine has been established to promote, will furnish an ample and abundant field of enquiry and discovery on which to found suffi-