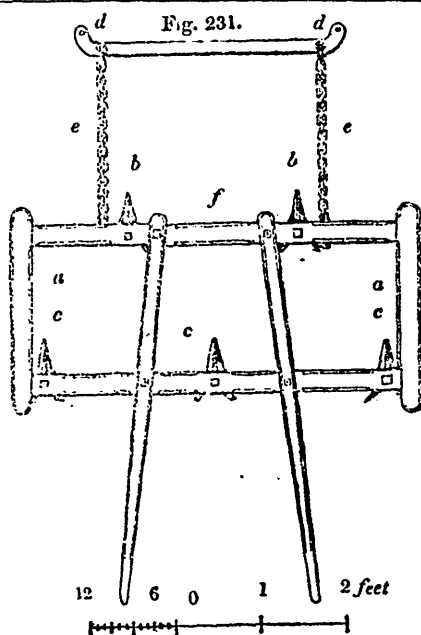


three farms in all Scotland. This offer was communicated by the Farmers' Club to the Haddington Farmers' Club, but up to that day there had been no answer. Mr. Pusey further remarked, "that he would not say one word against Scotch farmers, if they would only praise each other—they would be perfectly welcome to do that—but when they depreciated English farmers, his blood was up. . . . If the Scotch would let them alone, they would let the Scotch alone; but as long as the Scotch went on boasting of the superiority of Scotch farming, he would declare his belief, that that superiority was" . . .

We shall not proceed further with Mr. Pusey's remarks, but they can be seen in the *Mark Lane Express*.

We have never been in Scotland, but we have always understood that their tillage husbandry was very superior. We, however, have reason to suppose, from the descriptions we have read, that well managed farms in England, *including their grass lands, and the stock upon them*, cannot be excelled by any country on earth. We do not look upon any farming as perfect, that cannot show fine old pastures, as we feel persuaded that it is only on such pastures that flocks and herds can be seen in their natural perfection, and that the produce of the dairy, in butter and cheese, can attain its superior excellence. We may be prejudiced on this subject, but we have proved to our own satisfaction, that old pastures, well drained, of a good quality of soil, and done justice to, are superior to any new pastures, of one, two, or three years standing, for fattening cattle or sheep, or for yielding a good dairy produce. It is of very great consequence that we should be acquainted with various systems of agriculture, and practical opinions of these systems. We shall then be able to judge for ourselves, and adopt the system that will be most suitable and profitable. We have good examples before us, and we confess we should prefer following the highest examples in farming, provided they would be profitable, to any inferior, or to those pro-

posed to us second hand. Our soil and climate admits of our introducing a superior system of husbandry, and we hope to see it established.



RIBBING COULTER.

As the small plough only makes one rib at a landing, and as only two small ploughs are to be found on most farms, and as it may be desirable, in some seasons, to rib a considerable extent of ground in a short time, an implement that will do more work in the same time, and in the same manner, should be preferable to the small plough. Such an implement may be found in the ribbing coulter, fig. 231, which is drawn by one horse, and makes 5 drills at a time, of a sufficient depth to cover the seed. It consists of a frame *a a*, bearing 5 coulters *b b c c c*, which operate on the surface soil exactly as the double mould-board plough, dividing it with small mould-boards, into a narrow furrow of mould on each side. Two coulters *b b*, are placed in the foremost part of the frame, and three *c c c*, in the hindmost part, at intermediate distances, and forming 5 drills, embracing four spaces of 12 inches each in width. The horse is attached to the eyes at *d d*, in the bar *d d*, which is fastened to the frame *a a* by the chains *e e*, which are 2 feet long, and, by their weight, together with that of the bar *d d*, give steadiness to the draught. The implement might be rendered more important if requisite, by attaching two horses to it by a shackle at *f*, to the swing-trees of the common harrows; and the framing might also be mounted on an axle and wheels,