

will have the further satisfaction to feel that they incur no risk of involving the rural population in any projects that might be injurious or dangerous to them.

We hope all who are disposed to support this Journal, and desire its continued publication, will pay up their subscriptions without delay, and that many new subscribers will be added to the present list. Some parties may wish to read without subscribing for it, but others do not subscribe because they do not desire to read. The Journal has now been published for two years, and we hope that now the volume for each year would be worth five shillings to any farmer who would purchase and read it. It is not because a portion of them is our own production that we estimate them as of some value, but that the copied matter they contain is of great value to a farmer who would be disposed to profit by useful information. It is a great drawback to farmers, that they should be so averse to give a fair trial to any suggestions proposed to them in a printed form. We admit they should be cautious how they do introduce any doubtful or expensive experiments, as the low price of produce will not warrant any large expenditure. But improvements that may be obvious to any man acquainted with the cultivation of land, should not be rejected because they are suggested or recommended to us in a book or periodical. The press is a most powerful aid to all other business and professions, and why should it not be so to the agriculturist? The farmer should "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" all that may be proposed to him on the subject of agricultural improvement, but we do not say he should adopt any of the suggestions, but those which his own plain good sense would consider reasonable.

That there are many articles that might be advantageously manufactured in Canada there can be no doubt whatever, particularly those that could be made from our own raw produc-

tions and that would be required for our own use. First on the list, would be agricultural implements of every description, made in the very best manner and of the best material, and unless this was the case, we would prefer never to have one of them made in Canada. We have some implements of the very best description made here, but we are sorry to say, we have some others of the very worst of their kind, and not worth having, when others would be worth paying a fair price for. We have wood and iron in abundance here, if we only work them up in a proper manner. We have wool, and we may have flax, and both of these might be manufactured to supply most of our own wants. We would much prefer linen to cotton material for many uses where the latter is now employed, and we would have the advantage of furnishing the raw material from our own lands. If any encouragement would be necessary for our manufactures, the Canadian people have it in their power to offer it. The alteration in the Navigation Laws, should have a very favourable influence upon this country. There is a wide field in this fine province for all true friends to its prosperity to employ themselves, without agitating doubtful or dangerous questions. Instead of improving certain advantages that are in our power, we appear anxious to find excuse for our not improving them. We are not aware of any obstacle to the improvement of our condition that is not in the power of the Canadian people to remedy, under their present circumstances. The depression in this province is attributed to causes that have, we conceive, very little to do with it, and remedies are proposed that will have as little influence in improving this state of things. There is no confidence to be placed in any measures that may be proposed for the amelioration of Canada, while the only source of her prosperity is passed over and neglected as of no consequence. It may be thought that we are not justified in making this assertion, but we would observe that we have opportunities that few