

feel much gratified that our humble efforts as editor of this journal is approved of by a party who appears to know how to express his approbation. Lower Canada has not been appreciated according to its merits as an agricultural country, and this circumstance has checked its progress and prosperity. Even inhabitants born in the country have not thought favourably of it. This may be an excuse for those who have thought so, not to adopt the improvements required in the country, but we will not admit that there was any grounds for such an excuse. Except in the Garden of Eden, in the time of innocence of our first parents, there is no portion of this earth that would produce the necessaries and conveniences of existence without the careful cultivation and attention of man. It is a very great blessing from our Creator, when we are in a country that will yield a rich variety of products for our use, in proportion to the skill and industry we bestow upon the soil, and we certainly have this advantage in Lower Canada. It is a great absurdity to find fault with the country, instead of adopting measures for improving what is faulty. It is also a great absurdity to expect to improve our condition, except by the means we possess within ourselves. Canada is naturally too fine a country to require bolstering up from any other to make her prosperous and wealthy. It is from her own resources that any prosperity and wealth she ever will possess must come. It may be necessary that, in her present circumstances, she should have assistance of capital to develop her vast resources; but whatever capital she may require or obtain, to work her resources to advantage, there is no country on earth to which capital may be loaned more safely, and which will more certainly be in a position to refund what she borrows. Parties may be in error, and neglect to adopt measures that may be necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, but

whatever may be the errors and neglect, sooner or later Canada must be a great country, and our want of united action, in the right way, may delay the period of its greatness, but cannot prevent it ultimately.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

We copy the following article from the "Irish Farmers' Gazette." It contains very useful suggestions for the Canadian farmer as well as the Irish farmer, and we recommend it to the attention of Agriculturists. Every farmer who reads it, will understand where the practice in Canada should vary from that of Ireland, but there cannot be any better modes of cultivating for the several crops treated of than those suggested in this article.

This being the first exhibition of the Athy Agricultural Society, I am sure that the committee, subscribers, and the public, who have visited the show to-day, must be highly pleased with the fine specimens of green crops brought forward; the samples of grains were not so numerous as might have been expected from this grain-growing district; however, from the many expressions which I heard at the show, I think it is not likely to be so another year; and at present it would not be out of place to make a few practical remarks on the cultivation of the different sorts of roots shown. The turnips formed the most prominent part of the exhibition, as might have been expected; green cropping may be considered the foundation of all good farming. But the cultivation of green crops is but very imperfectly understood; for at this present date I see some fields of turnips, which have neither been singled out nor hoed. Such slovenly farming only leads to failure and disappointment, and brings turnip culture into disrepute; for to cultivate them successfully, they not only require to be thinned in proper time, but must be kept thoroughly clean from weeds by frequent hoeings, both with the hand-hoe, the scuffle, and rod; the small, fibrous roots of the turnip are fond of the deep, loose, well-tilled soil to run in, in search of food; therefore, subsoiling from 14 to 18 inches deep, must be beneficial, especially in a dry Summer, as it retains the moisture longer than a hard, compact soil; and on the other hand, in a wet season the land will be considerably drier, and can be worked sooner after rain, as the porosity of the soil allows the water to percolate through it, more readily than in hard, unbroken ground; and the first crop of turnips will do