

the root, instead of eating the grain in the milky state in the ear, as the larva of the wheat-fly does, and fortunately the Hessian-fly is almost unknown in Lower Canada. The wheat-fly is also described as the wheat weevil, an insect that has never been known in a wheat field, and only injures wheat in the granary. It is injurious to Agriculture, that troublesome insects when attempted to be described should not be described accurately as it leads people into error respecting them. We hope that as Agricultural skill and improvement is more general we shall be able to subdue and overcome the depredations of insects and vermin that are injurious to the farmer. It is possible yet to execute work in the fields, and we have seen parties ploughing up to this date. We do not even now see any appearance of winter more than a month ago. The crows are still here in large numbers, that usually leave us the latter end of October. We have not seen them continue here so late during 33 winters past. We suppose it may indicate a mild winter, but we hope not so mild as to deprive us of ice on our rivers, and snow on our fields and roads. Domestic animals find considerable provender still in the fields. There is no certainty of the weather continuing fine for any length of time, but there is no indication of an immediate change. The mildness of the weather will save much provender for cattle, and firewood to the people, and this is an important consideration. We do not think there is any portion of British America can boast of a finer Fall than Lower Canada this year. The markets continue abundantly supplied with all descriptions of Agricultural products, which sell at moderate rates. We have never seen here better beef and mutton in the market. The Canadian farmers bring in most excellent mutton for sale. We saw, last week, a farmer from Varennes, having mutton which we considered too fat. This fact is encouraging—Canadian cheese of good quality is plenty in the market this year, and we rejoice at it. Fowls are in great abundance, some very fine,

all sell at moderate rates. A stranger visiting our market, whatever he might have heard of signs of ruin and decay, could never believe that there was any danger of our population being starved for want of abundance of excellent food. Although nature reposes in the country during the winter, this repose is not unnecessary, but, on the contrary, is highly useful for future vegetation, flowers and fruits. Our fields could not always be producing in this climate. The frost and snow of Winter is of great benefit to our ploughed soil, as a covering of snow is highly advantageous to our meadows and pastures. Lower Canada has advantages in this respect that she does not get full credit for, over all other parts of North America that we know anything of. We have always endeavoured to represent this country as she is entitled to be represented, and we have no sympathy with those who would speak or write against it. In addition to all other advantages, it is the most healthy country in America, we believe, and is not this blessing alone one of the greatest advantages we could possibly enjoy? Without health there is very little of true enjoyment to mankind, wherever his lot may be cast on this earth. Sunny climes and constant verdure cannot compensate the invalid for the want of health, that is frequently the consequence of a residence in these favoured climates.

November 26th, 1850.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—We have frequently been told by parties who had visited those stupendous Falls, that their expectations had not been fully realized on first seeing them. We cannot conceive what their expectations may have been previous to visiting them, when on seeing them, they were disappointed. For our own part, although we had formed high expectations of the wonder and delight we must experience at the sight of a water fall of which we had heard and read so much, our highest expectations were more than realized, and we never before saw any work of nature