

bition in England. Any party well acquainted with this country and its capabilities, must be perfectly aware of its vast resources and that they have not yet been developed to any thing near the extent they are capable of. Indeed there are few countries which possess a greater variety of resources for supplying all the wants of a large population notwithstanding our short Summers and long Winters. Some may doubt the fact, but we feel almost convinced that Canada is capable of producing a greater variety of the necessaries of life than the British Isles, and in a degree of perfection proportional to the skill and capital employed for these productions, where the production is not indigenous or spontaneous. There are many articles produced naturally here, which they have not in the British Isles. Maple sugar might be made here to a great extent, if care was taken of the trees, or a succession kept up by regular planting. The manufacture of this might be greatly improved by using suitable utensils and careful management. What an advantage it gives us to be able to produce Indian-corn, as well all as other grains grown in Britain? Indian-corn may answer as a green crop and will be more suitable for our climate than root crops would be.

In the articles of butcher's meat, although the British Isles are famous all over the world, for having the fattest animals that can be seen in any country, yet we certainly have meat sold in our markets, which we would prefer infinitely to a large portion of that sold in British markets, that is only fit for the manufacture of soap. We have most excellent mutton, lamb, and veal here, and when there is any that is not so, it is the farmers' fault. We have also excellent beef, and where can there be pork superior to Canadian? If any of these articles are not as good as they should be it is from the farmers' own neglect. Our beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, may be sufficiently fat for any purpose or for any table, and when they are so,

they are equal, if not superior, in sweetness and good flavour to the highly fattened animals of the British Isles.

We have very many valuable advantages, if we employ them, and work them properly. It may be truly said of Canada that it might be a land abounding in corn and cattle, in wool and flax, in milk and honey, in fruits and flowers, in wine and oil, and a thousand other articles that might be added to this list by the skill and industry of its inhabitants. It is indeed a land to be desired, and we may be proud of possessing it.

In the preparation of Agricultural products for the great Exhibition in England, they should be put up in the most careful manner, so as to keep good, and in the same state in which they are put up here, until they appear at the Exhibition. In reference to samples of grain of whatever kind, it should be in a perfectly matured and dry state, or it will not appear to much advantage in England. In shipping, it should be secured from vermin of every species. We had some samples of wheat, oats and barley, sent by a friend in England some years ago and on arrival here, it was found that rats had devoured and spoiled the whole. This may be prevented, as we had some sent out last year that was perfectly safe on arrival here. The most suitable method of putting up grain, would be in good bags, that would contain four *Imperial* bushels each, making half an English Quarter. Our minot contains, we believe, about half a gallon more than the English Imperial Bushel. The Imperial Bushel is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the inner diameter, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, is to weigh 80 lbs. avoirdupois of water, and contains 2218-192 cubic inches. The height of the cone in heaped measure is to be 6 inches, and the contents of heaped measure is 2818 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The Canadian Minot contains, we believe, 2331.184 inches, but we do not know what the heaped measure contains. The Winches-