

"The main drain at the lower end of the field is sunk to the depth of forty-six inches, in a direction transverse to the parallels, and secured in the following manner:—Flags are laid on the edge in an upright position, on one side of the bottom of the drain; next, flags are laid on the opposite side, in an inclined direction; the under edges of the last laid flags press against that side of the drain by which they are laid; and the opposite edges rest on the upper edges of the upright laid flags, leaving sufficient space for the water from the parallels to pass between. A vacuum occurs between the inclined flags, and that side of the drain against which their lower edges press, which is filled with round stones, serving the double purpose of admitting the water, and keeping the flags in their places; a light covering of broken stones is then laid over; next a sod of green sward is laid over the earth thrown down, as in the parallels."

Oval tiles of three or four inches would answer best for the main drains, when small stones would be made use of for the parallel drains; and we have seen excellent tiles made here of several sizes, by a machine imported by Major Campbell, Civil Secretary. The tiles are the square bottomed which is considered the best shape. We may form some idea of the extent to which drainage is carried on in England, when we hear of one manufacturer in Yorkshire, disposing of 140 tile machines in a short time.—*Agricultural Journal.*

### DRAINING.

In draining, whether with tiles, small stones, or any other material, it is most essential that the work is executed carefully; that the drains be properly placed; that they be in sufficient depth in the soil—never less than three feet; that the fall for the water be carefully carried through to the outlet; and that a competent judge of draining see the tiles or stones when laid, previous to being covered with earth. If all these matters are not attended to, a large expenditure may be incurred, without producing proportionate benefit, and thus bring draining into disrepute among farmers. Be this as it may, we maintain that draining, whether open or covered, as may be most suitable for the land or the means of the farmer, is the most essential improvement that ever can be introduced in our farming; and where it does not succeed, it will be in consequence of some defect in the execution of the work. We cannot, perhaps, discover the defect in covered drains, as we may in open drains, and remove the defect or obstruction; therefore we must be most careful to secure a fall, and that the fall is regularly preserved to the outlet. It is a great mistake to suppose that by draining land that requires it, we may render it too dry: on the contrary, land sufficiently drained will retain the moisture that is necessary for it, and beneficial to it, better than it would previously to draining, as showers of rain will pass through the soil in summer, and not run off the land surface as is the case in undrained land that is only dried and hardened by the sun heat. An experiment will decide this question.—*Ibid.*

### TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

A series of large and important Temperance Meetings have recently been held under the auspices of the Rechabite Associations in this city. The first in the Temperance Hall on the 19th Dec. last; the next in the United Presbyterian Church, St. Lawrence Suburbs: the third was held in Gosford street Church; and the fourth took place last week, in the basement story of the Wesleyan Church, Grifintown.

The chief speakers, at these meetings, have been the Rev. W. Taylor, United Presbyterian; Revs. L. Taylor and DeWolf, Wesleyan Methodists; Rev. J. Girdwood, Baptist; Rev. J. Milne, American Presbyterian; and Rev. P. H. Marlin, Congregationalist,—together with Mr. Mack, Advocate, and Mr. T. S. Brown.

A considerable number of names was obtained to the pledge at these meetings; and much attention was paid to the addresses, which were very effective.

With the Rechabites on the one hand, and father Chiquay on the other, the temperance cause is receiving a great impetus in this city.—*Witness.*

### NEWS.

#### CANADA.

The Hon. Wm. Badgley has, as will be seen by our parliamentary report, given notice of a Bill to "exempt from arrest in Lower Canada, all persons residing in Upper Canada, and a Bill to abolish arrest for debt." We cannot help wishing this measure complete and speedy success. It would, we think, do much to restore commerce to the St. Lawrence route, as well as good feeling between the two portions of the United Province. And we do not think it can be objected to on the ground of weakening the creditor's security, inasmuch as, with the law of arrest here, the security of sellers has certainly, not been on the average greater or better, than that of sellers in New York, without it.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Toronto Board of Trade, in an able report, just published, recommend efforts for reciprocal free trade with the United States; the assimilation of the Law in Western Canada, respecting returned bills of exchange, to the present usage of Eastern Canada; and the abolition of the 4 per cent. damages on protested bills between the two sections of the Province. They oppose the proposal of the Montreal Board of Trade, for a "rebate" of duties by way of the St. Lawrence. They regret that the usury laws still remain unmodified, and recommend that the St. Lawrence and Canals be thrown open to Americans, if the Americans will throw open the Hudson and connecting canals to Canada.—*ib.*

"The curing of provisions with Onondago salt, is found not to be injurious to their proper preservation, as asserted by the Montreal Board of Trade." We copy the foregoing from the Montreal Gazette of this morning in order to state, that our experience in pork packing, now pretty extensive, is quite at variance with the above statement. It is not safe to pack with Onondago salt, either for the preservation of the color, or the preservation of the meat itself. Last year, in packing a considerable lot of pork, the Liverpool salt ran short, and Onondago was used for about 39 barrels. Now, it is worthy of note, that precisely the same number of barrels turned out sour, without any difference whatever in the packing, forwarding, or storing of the lot, except the difference in the salt used. If Canadian merchants and Farmers wish to supply Pork for the British market, rock salt for packing, and Liverpool salt for pickles must be obtained. It may be said that Americans pack a great deal for the British Market, but we reply they obtain a poor price: Canada pork, packed with Liverpool salt, and cut in the English manner, has commanded readily for three years past, about 20s more in Liverpool and Glasgow, than the same grade of American Pork.—*ib.*

*Awful Effects of Intemperance.*—An appalling case of murder and suicide occurred at Port Stanley, on Friday last. A Mr. George Hostwick, in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by a long course of intemperance, murdered his wife and one of his children in a most shocking manner; and afterwards cut his own throat. Hostwick perpetrated the horrible deed on his wife and child with a sort of iron poker, having struck the unfortunate lady so violently with it, that the brains issued from one side of her head. After