

take off the slopes, in the proportion of at least two feet wide at top to one foot in depth, and not have the drains more than the width of the shovel at the bottom, unless a large quantity of water has to be discharged. Every farmer who has the means should slope his drains, as it will save much labour for the future, and give a much better discharge for the water. Drains cut almost perpendicular, are very likely to be inefficient when most required. The frost of winter, and thawing in Spring is apt to cause the sides to wash in, and damage the drain when its free action is most required. As draining is most essential to good farming the drains should be kept in the best order constantly. We cannot say what prospect there is of prices but it is probable they will not be very low for grain, at all events not under the prices of last year, but perhaps over them.

30th. September.

The approaching Industrial Exhibition to take place at Montreal, the 17th, of October, is expected to be very creditable to the country, and there is little doubt that we shall have an Exhibition that will not be surpassed in North America. Indeed we are perfectly certain that we shall have some articles manufactured in Montreal that will do the country credit. Perhaps, however, it would be too much to expect that any articles of our produce would enter into successful competition with English products. All we can reasonably expect at the Great English Exhibition would be to show respectable samples of the products and industry of Canada, that would give an idea of the capabilities of the country. These samples, we hope, will show that this Province is one of the most valuable appendages of the British Empire, and one that offers the greatest encouragement to immigration, and the safe investment of capital. The Exhibition, we have no doubt, will prove beneficial to this country, and show it in a very favourable light to our fellow subjects in England. This country is not properly

known in England, and it is most extraordinary that parties who ought to know our country, are apt to mis-understand, or mis-represent it. We have heard a gentleman, travelling in Canada say, we had no good vegetables here, particularly cauliflowers. He goes to England and makes this statement, and of course those who hear him, conclude the country is not fit to live in, as good vegetables are highly prized by Englishmen. Now any one who has resided in Montreal for any time must know that we have the very best description of vegetables, and in great variety, and cauliflowers in the greatest perfection. Our beef, mutton &c., is also said to be not equal to that of England, but we certainly have constantly a supply of as good beef, mutton, lamb, and veal as in any country, not, perhaps, so fat as that of England, where a large portion of the fat goes to make soap and is only worth about the fourth part of what it cost the farmer to produce it per pound. The over fattening of animals, is now, however, discontinued in England, except occasionally to show what beasts may be brought to weigh. Canada products of every description are good, we only want to have them in greater abundance. We were rejoiced to see, this year, excellent cheese of Canadian make, equal to any we have ever seen of American manufacture. And when this can be done in the country by one farmer, it may also be made by others, who adopt the necessary means. We have as good butter here as in any country. What then are we deficient in. In the products of agriculture? We may, and we have inferior articles certainly, but this results from want of skill, and careful management, that may be remedied. We hope the Industrial Exhibition, here and in England, will place matters in a new light, and show our friends at home, that although this was a country of forests, of frost, and snow, it is now one that produces almost all the necessaries of life in a very respectable degree of perfection, and in proportion to the skill and industry employed for their production. Even in Upper Canada