

other grain crops are said to be good. Apples are reported to be a failure. Pastures not good, and beef and mutton rather a high price in the London markets. We do not think it necessary to state the prices of butcher's meat in the Smithfield market. The reported prices on the 2d of July differ very little from those given in the last number of this Magazine. They are from a farthing to a half-penny per lb. lower for both beef and mutton. The Liverpool prices of grain on the 3d of July was reported as follows:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, per 70 lbs., English White.....	10	2	to 10	8
Do. Red.....	10	0	— 10	3
Irish White.....	9	2	— 10	2
Do. Red.....	9	4	— 9	10
Canada.....	9	8	— 10	0
Foreign in Bond	6	0	— 7	3
Oats, per 45 lbs. Irish.....	2	10	— 3	2
Barley, per 60 lbs., Irish.....	4	6	— 5	0
Beans, per imperial quarter.....	42	0	— 45	0
Peas, do. White Foreign	35	0	— 40	0
Flour, per 280 lbs., English Superfine	52	0	— 57	0
Irish do.	50	0	— 55	0
Seconds do.	42	0	— 46	0
Foreign per brl. in bond.....	25	0	— 30	0
Oatmeal, Irish, per 240 lbs.....	25	0	— 26	6
Hay from.....	0	7	to 0	11
Clover,	0	7	— 0	10
Grass,	0	14	— 0	24
Straw-wheat	0	74	— 0	9
Oats	0	54	— 0	6
Potatoes	2	2	— 3	6
Manure	5	0	— 7	0

The price of flax in the English market in February last was from £37 10s. to £45 the ton for foreign flax. For tow, £23 to £27. Hemp from £33 to £35 per ton.

Electoral Saxony wool, from 4s. to 5s. 2d. per lb. Australian, Bohemian, and German wools, 3s. 2d. to 4s. do. second do., 2s. to 3s.; inferior, 1s. 6d. to 2s. German lamb, 2s. to 3s. per lb. Hungarian wool, 2s. to 3s. German and Spanish crop, from 2s. to 3s.

Cattle bones, £5 to £6 per ton. Linseed Cakes, English, per ton, £10 10s.; foreign, £8 to £9. Rape Cakes, foreign, £5 5s. per ton.

FARMING IN THE OLDEN TIME.—

From an ancient Latin tract, supposed to have been written about the latter end of the thirteenth century,

and which, though chiefly a treatise on law, yet contains many passages relating to rural economy, we learn that husbandry was conducted with more regard to precision than might be thought consistent with the rude habits of the times. It points out the several duties of the steward, the bailiff, and the labourers, from which it appears that even in that age, when education was so rare, the farm accounts on large properties were kept with scrupulous accuracy; and it gives many directions respecting the tillage of land and management of cattle, that are not unapplicable to the practice of the present day. Yet the learned author estimates the possible returns from the soil so low as to inform us that unless an acre of wheat yielded three times the seed sown, the farmer will be a loser, if corn were not unusually dear. His calculation is as follows:—

	s.	d.
Three ploughings	1	6
Harrowing.....	0	1
Two bushels of seed.....	1	0
Weeding.....	0	04
Reaping.....	0	5
Carrying.....	0	1

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which is about the value of six bushels of wheat at the time he wrote, and exclusively of rent, of which nothing is said. But Sir John Cullom and Sir F. M. Eden, who have devoted much attention to the subject, assume the average crop to have been about twelve bushels; and the former remarks, that, "supposing 4s. 6d. to be about the mean price of the quarter of wheat, and fourpence the year's rent of an acre of land, the disproportion between the produce of the land and its rent is almost incredible; and if an acre in general produce only a quarter and a half, or twelve bushels, it would, if the ground was cropped only two years together, give the husbandman thirteen times the rent of his land, one year with another;