

checked, will cause great damage to the farmer, and the only remedy is, to obtain a new and a different seed. To prepare and manure land for potatoes, is a considerable expense, and when the crop partly, or wholly fails, it is a great draw-back to the farmer. There is a further inconvenience that is the consequence of dry-rot in the seed planted, which is, the great production of weeds where the seed fails. The farmer does not think it worth the trouble to take out the weeds as they grow, from a crop that has partly failed. Hence, the manure applied for the potatoe crop is in a great degree exhausted, in the production of hurtful weeds, that in many cases are allowed to produce seed, ripen it, fall to the ground, and remain in the soil to sprout again.

The pastures and meadows were very backward up to the 20th of May; since then they have improved considerably. Many farmers complain that meadows have been injured by the frost, particularly newly laid down lands. It was scarcely possible that meadows could escape damage by frost this season, in exposed situations, and where not covered by snow. Indeed, it is very probable that most meadows have suffered in some degree, by having more or less of the roots of grass destroyed. It is impossible for the author to say at present, how far this injury has extended. It will always be for the advantage of the farmer, that his lands should be covered with snow, from the latter end of November to the latter end of March. The roots of the grass will be preserved by it; the frost will be prevented from penetrating the soil to any considerable depth, and will be retained in the soil near the surface, and it will take less time in spring to render the soil fit for working, and for vegetation. When the lands are bare, and exposed to the severe frosts of a Canadian winter, the frost gets into the ground to a great depth, and it requires a long time in spring to thaw it; and while it is thawing, the soil is kept in a damp, cold state, unfit to be worked, or to produce vegetation in plants. These effects are more perceptible this season than in any other, during the author's residence in Canada for the last twenty years.

The price of hay has been high, since the middle of March. In the Montreal market, from ten to twelve dollars the hundred bundles was about the average price. It is not likely to be lower until we have the new crop. Straw has not been high. Wheat, Barley, and Oats, have brought a fair price; if the crop of wheat had been anything like an average. Potatoes also, have sold at a price that would remunerate the farmer, but not over. The produce of the dairy has sold at a moderate price, that cannot be complained

of, by either buyer or seller. Butcher's meat has generally brought a good price. It is higher in proportion than any other produce, and offers fair encouragement to the farmer to increase his stock of cattle, and the produce on which they can be kept, and fattened.

The country is not yet adorned in all its blossoms and beauty, but very soon will be. Spring is the season of hope to the farmer. If he executes his part properly, he ought not to feel any uneasiness about the results of the harvest. If we do our own part of the work well, we may safely confide in a Good and Bountiful Providence, for the success of our labours, that in due time, He will clothe our meadows with a thick foliage, — will crown our fields with ears of grain, — our gardens with ripe and delicious fruits, — and fill our stores with useful roots for men and cattle.

Côte St. Paul, May 26th, 1838.

MARKETS.

The prospect of the wheat crop in the British Isles, by the latest accounts, are, on the whole, favourable. No report can yet be made of any other crop except wheat. In France, it is said, that the wheat crop has suffered from the severity of the winter, and that several fields of it have been ploughed up this spring to be sown with other grain. It is impossible to speak with any certainty at present of what the crops are likely to be. They are subject to so many casualties before they arrive at maturity, that no report made at the present moment can be of much consequence. If the braid of grain that appears over ground promises fairly, we must trust in Providence that it will progress prosperously to maturity, and yield an abundant produce.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 2d, 1838.—At per stone of 8 lbs. to sink the offals.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coarse and inferior beasts.....	2	2	3	6
Second quality do.....	2	8	—	3
Prime large Oxen.....	3	4	—	3
Prime Scots, &c.....	4	0	—	4
Coarse and inferior Sheep.....	3	4	—	3
Second quality do.....	3	8	—	3
Prime coarse woolled do.....	4	2	—	4
Prime southdown do.....	4	8	—	5
Lambs.....	6	6	—	7
Large coarse bakers.....	4	4	—	5
Prime small do.....	5	4	—	5
Large hogs.....	3	2	—	3
Neat small parkers.....	4	8	—	5

British wool per lb.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Down Teggs.....	1	6	to	1
Half bred.....	1	6	—	1
Do. Ewes and Wethers.....	1	3	—	1
Leicester Hogs.....	1	2	—	1
Leicester Wethers.....	1	2	—	1
Blanket wool.....	0	10	—	1
Flannel wool.....	1	0	—	1
Skin combing.....	1	0	—	1
Highland wool.....	0	5	—	0
Australian wool.....	1	8	—	2

Several Articles already prepared are necessarily postponed.