

suffering considerably from the effects of a small worm of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long." We believe there must be some mistake. We have never seen a worm of that large size attack wheat in the ear. We fear it is none other but the worm produced from the wheat-fly; the size of which has not been correctly given.

The late rains have considerably broken down the barley that was nearly ripe, and other grain crops that were heavy. The crops that are so broken down, if in a green state, will never come to the most perfect state of maturity; and the barley that is ripe, or nearly so, it will be difficult to harvest, and impossible to prevent wasting.

Potatoes have partially failed by the dry-rot in the seed, throughout a large section of this district. We have seen some fields where the seed will not be obtained from the crop. Where seed has to be planted a second time the crop is seldom good, very productive, or fit to keep. We have a remedy for this evil in future, that is to plant whole potatoes. The farmer who neglects to do this, and who is disappointed in his crop by dry-rot in the cut seed, can only blame himself. Turnips are, we believe, nearly a total failure. Even on new land that had ashes upon it, the turnip-fly has destroyed the plants as they came up.

Hay has been abundant on all lands that were sufficiently fertile to produce it. Last spring was cold and late, and the provender for cattle was all consumed before the pastures had sufficient feed for the cattle. The consequence was, that the meadows were pastured to the end of May. This checked their growth very considerably, and where the land was not so fertile as to produce a rapid growth after they were preserved, they did not yield a heavy crop of hay. Clay lands that are not properly drained, when they are ex-

posed to the heat of a Canadian summer before they are covered with sufficient grass to save them, becomes hard, and incapable of producing a large crop of hay. It is from these causes that the crop of hay is not so great, generally, as we might expect in such a year as this.

Pastures in favourable situations are good, but on dry exposed lands that were in tillage last year, and left for pasture without grass seed of any kind sown upon them, do not produce much grass for stock, and we could not expect they would with such management. The late rains will improve pastures, and forward the growth of the aftermath on meadows that have been cut.

The dairy produce is abundant, and brings a fair price for the farmer and the purchaser.

Butchers' meat is higher than it generally is at this season of the year. The consumption is larger, and will be likely to increase. The farmer has every reasonable encouragement this year to feed cattle for the market. There is scarcely a doubt that there will be a fair demand for beef and mutton throughout the year.

Apples will not be a plentiful crop. On some orchards there is scarcely any fruit. This is a crop, however, that the farmer does not depend much upon for profit in this country.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the farmer are not so flattering as we were led to hope they would be at the latter end of June, particularly as regards wheat, barley, and potatoes, throughout a large portion of this Province. The other crops are fair, and if we have a favourable harvesting time, we may realize a produce altogether, with the exception of the deficiency of wheat, that will suffice for the consumption of all who have their present residence in Lower Canada. The Canadian market prices will be given in our next.

COTE ST. PAUL, August 6, 1838.