

THE CROPS, &c.

The present season has been one of almost unexampled drought; and the result, as might obviously be expected, is, that the potato, hay, and most of the spring crops are far short of an average yield. The potatoes in many instances are an entire failure; and so also are the meadows in some exposed situations. Potatoes, oats, and hay, from their great scarcity, must necessarily bring extraordinary prices the ensuing winter, and it therefore becomes every one in hand to economize with those crops as much as possible. The wheat crop is one of the largest in quantity and best in quality that was ever gathered in Canada. Good samples of wheat, this season, are not confined to sections of the country, as in former years; in every part of the province good samples in large quantities may be seen,—and strange to say, most superior qualities of wheat may be found grown under the most objectionable methods of cultivation. Late sown spring wheat is partially a failure, and in fact, except under the most favorable circumstances, it will not yield as well as winter wheat. If the prices be at all remunerating, more than double the quantity of Canadian wheat will be thrown into market than has been the case in any previous year. High prices are now out of the question; but under the present British tariff, the farmers of this country may safely calculate upon four shillings per bushel for their wheat, and in many seasons even more. There is under the present Canada Corn Bill a guarantee that wheat will never be extremely low in price in the Canadas, so long as it remains in operation, which should stimulate the farmers to increase their business and effect every improvement that would be calculated to make their noble

calling more profitable. The wheat trade in Canada will now assume a degree of importance hitherto unknown; and we shall be greatly mistaken if the past favorable harvest will not be the precursor of better times in Canada. A few such harvests as the past, accompanied with fair remunerating prices for their produce, would elevate the spirits of the Canadian population to such a pitch, that no other people could scarcely be found that could equal them in accomplishing permanent improvements upon their farms, and in the acquisition of useful practical agricultural knowledge.

The hay crop being a short one, the provident farmer will at once see the propriety of economizing his limited stock in such a manner, that his cattle will not be stinted either in quantity or quality. The best method known in making up for a bad hay and oat crop is, to employ an improved straw cutter,—one which may be worked either by man or horse. Of this description of machine there are a number of kinds in use, but none in our opinion appears as simple, and at the same time so efficient and cheap, as those manufactured by Mr. Absalom Blaker, of the village of Newmarket, one of which we have in use that will cut when propelled by horse-power, as fast as a clever man can feed it. It is always in repair, and ever ready for use, and we think that every farmer would find it to his advantage to purchase an implement that is so wisely calculated to make up for a partial failure in the hay and oat crop. The price of Mr. Blaker's machine is £5 in cash, and we believe that he attends to no orders from a distance unless the cash be accompanied with the order, free of postage.

To Clean the Teeth.—Rub them with the ashes of burnt bread.