

soon become equal to pastures in the British Isles. We have a field ten years in pasture, that is equal to any pasture of the same age that we have seen in the Old Country. As a sure indication of richness, it produces mushrooms in the proper season, and this we only seen on old sheep pastures at home. There is at the present moment, encouragement to cultivate horses, neat cattle and sheep, with a prospect of fair profit, and we have very little doubt that this encouraging prospect will continue. Farmers had not, during our residence in the country, more favorable prospects before them than at present, if they improve them. Prices of every kind of produce are remunerating, and in all probability will continue so until the next year's crop. In our last number, we stated the necessity of having our cattle houses so constructed as to prevent our animals from suffering by the severity of our winters. By doing this, we shall not feel any disadvantage by our position in regard to climate. There is no part of North America where people may pass the winter more comfortably than in Lower Canada, because they have their houses and clothing suitable for resisting the most severe cold. We must only endeavour to provide comfortable lodging for our domestic animals also, and the additional expense of doing so, is not so great as one would imagine. An acre of our land if properly managed, will produce as much and we think, more, cattle provender, than an acre of land in any part of North America that we have seen. Let us therefore only provide shelter for our stock that will allow them to make use of this provender in comfort, and we shall not have any cause to think that our climate is unfavorable for keeping live stock. It will be a great benefit to farmers if the weather should continue open for the present month to enable them to finish ploughing and draining. We have seldom seen less water in the drains at this time of the year, than at present. We have had considerable rain lately, but the soil was

so excessively dry previously, that it soaked up all the moisture at once. It is very satisfactory, and cause for humble gratitude to the Giver of all good things, that the year has turned out so favorably for us, and that our country has not been visited by plague or pestilence. Every country has advantages and disadvantages peculiar to itself, but we are convinced that Lower Canada possesses her full share of advantages—and frost and snow in winter are some of them, and though a dry season this year has lessened the quantity of hay, it has been beneficial to the country in other respects. We have always seen that a dry season turns out more profitably for the farmer than a wet one or even an ordinary season.

Montreal, October 25th, 1852.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS TAKEN AT

ST. MARTIN, ISLE JESUS, C. E.

BY CHARLES SMALWOOD, M. D.

For July, 1852.

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean Height of the Barometer, corrected and reduced to 32 F.	29.555
Highest, the 19th day	29.914
Lowest, the 30th day,	29.002
Monthly Range,	0.912

THERMOMETER.

Mean Height of the Standard Thermometer,	72°33
Highest of the Maximum, do. the 8th day,	100°5
Lowest do. Minimum do. the 19th do.	43°0
Monthly Range,	57°5
Mean of Humidity,845
Greatest Intensity of the Suns Rays,	122°5
Amount of Evaporation in inches, . . .	4.15
Rain fell on 11 days, amounting to 8.596 inches, and was accompanied by Thunder and Lightning in 7 days.	
Most prevalent Wind,	W.
Least do.,	N.E.
Most Windy day the 3rd day, Mean Miles per hour,	13.24
Least do. do., 5th day, do. do.	0.973
Aurora Borealis visible in 5 nights, at 10 p. m.	

For August, 1852.

BAROMETER.

Mean height of the Barometer, corrected and reduced to 32 F.	29.668
Highest, the 17th day,	29.980
Lowest, the 27th day,	29.462
Monthly Range,	0.488