

wet the want of sufficient labourers would have been a great public loss both here and in England, as much of the crop must have been injured and lost. It would be in vain that land produced good crops if we were not further favoured by fine weather, and help and strength to save them. Upon the whole, we have here great cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all good, for giving us an abundant crop, genial and delightful weather to save them all and though some of them may not have succeeded as well as we could wish, chiefly from our own mismanagement, in not sowing at the proper period, and other causes the whole produce of our land and labour, so far as regards quantity and excellence, should be satisfactory to us. Any future disappointment that may occur in respect to the disposal of our produce, will arise from man's interference with the regular circulation of the products of land and labour.

Cote St. Paul, 30th September, 1846.

In the present number we copy a letter which appeared in the Mark Lane Express recommending the use of charcoal as a preventative of the potato disease and we have not the smallest doubt that mixing charcoal with potatoes when storing will be found the best remedy to prevent the potatoes rotting when stored. We would strongly recommend the trial to be made by farmers. The charcoal absorbs the moisture and is every way calculated by its properties to check decay and decomposition.

For the Canadian Agricultural Journal.

REPORT OF THE CROP-VIEWERS FOR THE COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NO. 1.

Wheat in the western section of the County is an excellent crop, with the exception of some early sown, that the fly has considerably injured. That which has so well succeeded was put in the ground about the tenth of May, which has not only escaped the fly, but the ears are generally larger than that sown at a later period; the preference should be given to the Black Sea Wheat, which has neither rusted nor smutted, whereas the bald wheat appears to have suffered from both.

Oats which was early sown are a heavy crop; the heads are large, and the grains well filled.

Peas are a very good crop, especially the small white Pea, which does not run so much to haulm;

it ripens more equally than the larger kind, and is much better covered with pods. A larger spread of this crop is recommended.

Maslin looks well, but in most fields there is not a proper mixture; that is not a sufficient quantity of oats sown.

Barley is a good crop; in general, the quantity sown; is small, a much more extensive spread of this crop is recommended, as it is not subject to the vicissitudes of fly, rust, &c.

Rye is a midling crop, but is not extensively sown.

Indian Corn has not been largely cultivated, but what is planted as the appearance of a productive crop, we think as profitable a one as a farmer could raise, could he be guaranteed against early frost.

Grass is a heavy crop on new sown meadows, and also on old meadows, especially where plaster of paris has been used, the use of this article is strongly recommended on old meadows, as well as on the new meadows.

Potatoes will be an inferior crop; there are few planted, and almost every field is stricken with the rust; some very late planted are looking well, but there is no knowing what they may become as they advance towards maturity.

Turnips look very well, and those who cultivate them affirm that they are the most profitable crop they grow on their farms; every farmer should try their cultivation. The Swedish is an excellent succedum for Potatoes for fattening pigs, when boiled, and both the swedes and the Norfolk are the very best food for cattle; nor is the expense of their cultivation nearly so great as that of the potatoes.

Carrots are but of limited cultivation, but should be more attended to as they are applicable to every use; besides the thinning out of the crop will enable farmers to keep up their pigs, the roaming of those animals about the farm is attended with great damage to the crops.

Farms generally are looking beautiful, and in a high state of cultivation, most of them being well fenced, especially those that are cultivated by the proprietors; but there are many fine farms lying in one common field, without any fence except that of the pasture, the proprietors refusing to allow any thing for improvements, and the tenants having no interest but for their present living, care nothing for improving property not their own.

(Signed)

JAMES GALLAWAY.
PETER MC. MARTIN.
JOHN D OUGLAS.