

or vetches as a preparing crop for wheat or barley. We shall have weeds vastly increased if we do not observe a proper rotation of crops. To grow grain crops in succession upon the same soil, will fill the land with weeds, and diminish their useful produce. The only circumstance that has saved a large proportion of the cultivated lands of Canada from utter barrenness, was the system of taking only one crop in two years off the same soil, and allowing it to repose in pasture the intervening year. This could not be profitable farming certainly, but it was the best that could be adopted to save the land, under such a system of farming. Potatoes are not so extensively injured by the disease as was expected a month ago. The dry weather, and the almost total stoppage of growth for the last six weeks, has checked the disease, and is a sure proof that the more abundant and luxuriant the crop the more liable they are to this most extraordinary disease, which we conceive to be brought on by our mistaken cultivation of this once valuable root, in stimulating their growth by the application of too much manure. The last accounts from the British Isles give a deplorable picture of the diseased state of the potatoe crop. In fact, it is expected that nearly the whole crop will be useful for food.

We were amused at the description given of Indian Corn meal as food for the Irish. It was stated that one meal of this kind of food was found sufficient for a working man during the twenty-four hours, and equal to three meals of the ordinary food of the Irishman. We have never made use of Indian Corn meal, since oatmeal became plentiful in Canada, but when we did prepare it for farm labourers they complained that there was no sustenance in it, and they required more food a very short time after eating it. Our own experience, therefore, of the value of Indian corn, as human food, is very different, indeed, from what is reported of it as food for the Irish people, and we have always considered it, unmixed, as very much below the value of oatmeal, as food of man. Of course, if mixed up with other ingredients, it may be made palatable food. But alone it is not equal to oatmeal. This season would have been exceedingly favorable for Indian Corn in Canada, but farmers are unwilling to venture to sow much of it as the crop is very uncertain, unless in a dry warm summer. In a favorable season, and on a suitable soil, the crop would be a useful and profitable

one for a farmer, affording a large quantity of food, if not for man, for horses, cattle, and hogs, and leaving the soil which produced it in a clean state. If it found so good for food in the British Isles it would be a further encouragement to cultivate largely for exportation. We cannot say much for the turnip crop, but we believe the season too dry and warm to admit the probability of their being good, as they can only be in perfection when there is sufficient moisture to advance their growth. The moist climate of Ireland is the most favorable in Europe for the production of turnips, and almost all other root crops. Carrots may be produced abundantly here on well prepared soils, notwithstanding the dry and hot climate, and we regret they are not more extensively cultivated. The pasturers have recovered considerably in some sections of the country where sufficient rain has fallen, but we understand the rain has not been general. The land is generally too dry and hard to allow ploughing to be executed properly, and we require much more rain before this work can be proceeded with advantageously. Hay is very low in the market, scarcely bringing a price to pay expenses of cutting, saving and taking to market, allowing the farmer nothing for his land. We hope farmers who have a large quantity will apply a part of it to the feeding of cattle for beef in winter, while as yet they have some little protection. The meat market is lower than it was, though the prices are still above what they have been at this period of the year; but they are not higher than they should be to allow a reasonable remuneration to the farmer. Dairy produce is selling at a fair price, but not over that, as the farmer obtains far less for some of his produce, than it is subsequently retailed for to consume, and this difference amounts in some cases to nearly one half.

Apples are not generally a plentiful crop, and this complaint is not confined to Canada, but appears to be general in North America; and in Europe, though other fruits are abundant. The scarcity of harvest labourers has been felt in England as well as here. It has been accounted for in the former country, by the circumstance that very few Irish labourers went to England this year, as they were accustomed to do; in consequence of the Government supply of food given to the Irish poor. The many public works going on in Ireland is another cause to keep the people at home. Had the harvest been showry or