

and the steam machine worked it up to a depth of seven inches, and moved at the rate of about four miles per hour, or twice as fast as an ordinary horse team. The whole is so admirably arranged and all the parts so complete, that the time required to start from each end of the field is not longer than is required to turn a team of horses, and it takes four furrows at once. The estimate is, that it does the work in the stiff clay that would require thirty-two horses. The only drawback to its complete success is the occasional going wrong of some part of the apparatus, and the consequent stoppage of the work. This is the case sometimes, but not often. Upon the whole I am of the opinion that upon a farm of four hundred acres, which lies favourably, steam cultivation can be employed with advantage.

The Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, is now going on here. I was in the stock yard yesterday and was much pleased with the arrangements. There is a splendid show of animals. The Short Horns are of excellent quality. The Devons, Herefords, and another very long-horned breed from some of the counties, are all very fine. The Gallows, and red Suffolk polled cattle are also very good. The latter breed are much like the Devons, only without the horns. I admire them much; they are noted for their milking qualities.

All the different breeds of sheep are here represented by specimens of the most approved form, and of the finest quality obtained by the art of breeding. There are some majestic-looking rams from the Highlands, of the blackfaced breed, with horns of imposing proportions, and with carcasses of dimensions far beyond anything I ever supposed they attained to. The Oxford, the Shropshire, and several other varieties of Downs are all excellent of their kinds, but for beauty and symmetry of form none beat the Leicesters and the old South-Downs. Swine are well represented by the Berkshires, large and small, the Sussex, Yorkshire, Suffolk and Dorsetshire breeds.

I have not mentioned the Welsh, Irish, and Jersey cattle. Numbers of all these are on exhibition, and also foreign cattle from France. There are Ayrshires that compare favorably with any from Scotland, and there are some good ones from there. Some of the Dutch cattle are excellent animals, and from Switzerland there are many of the native cattle that are by no means bad. But the Short-Horns still maintain their superiority, and are on this occasion well represented. There are animals amongst them that would repay one for going a long distance to see them.

Horses are exhibited of all classes, from the Shetland half starved pony, to the monstrous Clydesdale, the Suffolk and dray-horse. There

are some of the most noted thorough-breeds, hunters, roadsters, carriage horses, and useful ponies of fine shape and substance. The Suffolks are the most popular of the large breeds, and are really good animals. Some of the Clydesdale breeds are very much superior to any I had ever previously seen. One mare of that breed and which took the first prize is a remarkably fine animal and is held at 600 guineas.

I have not yet been in the Implement Yard where the Implements are in motion, but I have been in that where they are on view not in motion, and will reserve the description until I have seen all in both yards.

We have now concluded our duties as jurors of the International Exhibition. Canada will receive a goodly share of medals and commendations. I perceive that the season has been very dry in Canada. It has been quite the reverse here, as I have already stated. There have been two or three fine days this week, and a good quantity of hay will no doubt be secured.

It seems to stand the rain better here than with us, I suppose because the sun is so constantly obscured.

Your's, &c.,

E. W. THOMSON.

### The Season in Huron.

*Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.*

SIR,—I see by the Newspapers that other parts of the province are blessed with fruitful showers which we very much need here. Since the latter part of April we have had but two or three light showers, which dampen the ground to the depth of an inch or two, when it would be dry again in a day or two. No one here ever remembers to have seen such a dry time.

The Spring wheat, sown early, is about shooting out, and is hardly a foot high. There are no meadows fit to mow, many have turned their cattle into them; late oats is just peeping up among the clods. Not only has the weather been dryer than usual, but the Spring frosts have been more severe also. The Fall and Spring wheat sown on new land was never injured so badly by Spring frosts as they were this Spring. Other Springs we generally had a light frost after rain, but this Spring we had the frost without the rain. Nearly all the currants, cherries and plums were killed by the frosts.

A dry time injures comparatively new settlements like this, where the land cannot be so well cultivated deep among the stumps, more than older parts of the country, where a better system of cultivation can be followed.

Yours respectfully,

A. WAWANOSH, SUBSCRIBER.

Wawanosh, July 4, 1862.