

long continued fall of rain, which did partial damage in some places by lodging the heavy eared grain. The accounts from all parts of the country seem to concur in the opinion, that the entire produce will hardly amount to an usual average throughout the kingdom, this arises chiefly from a deficiency of plant which was early complained of, and which the continued fine weather has not been able to overcome. The supplies of foreign wheat although they have slightly decreased are still liberal.

The Farmers' Magazine for August just published, contains a very interesting memoir and portrait of Robert Bakewell, well known as the originator of the Dishley or New Leicester breed of sheep; being the first of a series of biographies of eminent British farmers.

I am yours' very truly,

P. L. SIMMONDS.

London, August 19th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society held their fifth annual meeting at York last week. The sum of £650. was expended in premiums. The Council dinner was held in the Guildhall on Tuesday, Earl Spencer presiding in the unavoidable absence of the President Lord Wharnccliffe. The great dinner and meeting of the members was held on Thursday, when about 800 persons were present. The show and meeting altogether was much superior in every way to that of last year. Some excellent and appropriate speeches were made on the occasion by the noble chairman, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Fevasham, Lord Wenlock, Sir John Johnstone, Bart., M.P., Mr. Milnes, M.P., Mr. Stanfield, M.P., and others. Richmond, Thirsk, and Doncaster were the competing places for the next show, each offering £150. donation, their town hall for the meeting and a field for the show. Doncaster was selected.

At the 6th annual meeting of the East Riding Agricultural Association recently held at Beverley, a hog pig of the Lord Wenlock race, bred by Mr. R. Moore of Brandesburton was exhibited. This surprising animal, although not two years old, measured 82 inches from poll to rump, in girth 80 inches, stands 44 inches, and weighs nearly two hundred stones.

A portable saw mill exhibited at this meeting by Mr. Croeskill, agricultural implement maker of Beverley, attracted many inquiries.

The annual agricultural meeting and general show of live stock, implements of husbandry, roots, seeds, &c., of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, commenced at Edinburgh on Monday the 1st instant, and lasted the entire week. The exhibition was of unexampled extent, being larger than the famed show at Warwick last year, which was the greatest the Society had held up to that time. The amount of stock, &c., entered, was greater than upon any former occasion, comprising upwards of 1,100 animals, besides a great variety of implements, &c., &c.

The Edinburgh papers which we have received all contain full and excellent reports of the proceedings. The public show took place on Tuesday, and at one period it is stated, there could not have been less than 20,000 individuals in the yard. The money collected for admission to the show on this day only, amounted 1 under-

stand to upwards of £1,300., the largest sum ever drawn on any similar occasion. The nearest approach to it was at Glasgow, where upwards of £800 was collected. A peculiar feature in the exhibition was a gallery erected for the ladies, having in front a raised platform, along which the prize animals were passed to gratify the fair visitors.

About 2,000 persons were present at the grand dinner of the Society, which took place under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond. The principal speakers on the occasion were the Earl of Mansfield, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Rosebery, &c. A large deputation attended from the Irish Agricultural Improvement Society. The Chairman urged upon the Society the advantage of distributing gratuitous copies of the Transactions and Journal among the members after the manner of the English Agricultural Society. A lecture was delivered on Monday before the members by Dr. H. R. Madden, "On the condition of the soil at seed time as influencing the future prospects of the crop," and an other lecture on Wednesday the 3rd, by Mr. Hyett of Painswick, Gloucester, "On the practice of administering artificial solutions to the sap vessels in growing trees, in order to improve their colour, durability, flexibility, strength, fragrance," &c., &c.

In the list of patents sealed last month is a singular one, viz.: to "Lady Ann Vavasour of Melbourne Hall, Yorkshire, for improvement in machinery for draining land. Sealed 7th July. Six months for enrolment." Success attend the scientific efforts of the ladies of England say we.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, held their second anniversary meeting next year at Belfast.

Messrs. Blackwood announce for publication early next month, a work on "The Grasses of Scotland, containing a scientific description and illustrations of about 130 distinct specimens, by Dr. R. Parnell, F.R.S. of Edinburgh." Price twenty shillings.

A public meeting was held in the city of Cork the other day, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Museum in that county; the idea is an excellent one, and ought to be adopted and extensively acted upon in every county, city, and town of England. There are several central ones connected with the chief agricultural societies situated at London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

A public monument to the memory of the late Thomas Win. Coke, Earl of Leicester, one of the greatest friends and patrons of agriculture the world has hitherto seen, is shortly to be erected. About £3,000. has already been subscribed towards this laudable object.

The leading farmers and agriculturists of the Kingdom, have also recently subscribed about £400. for a service of plate to W. Shaw, Esq., Editor of *The Mark Lane Express* and *Farmers' Magazine*, and one of the projectors of the Royal English Agricultural Society, for his zealous and indefatigable exertions in the cause of agriculture.

I am yours' very truly,

P. L. SIMMONDS.

A kind refusal is sometimes as gratifying as a bestowal; he who can alleviate the pain of an ungracious act is unpardonable unless he do so.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR CANADA EAST.

SINCE our last Report the weather was not unfavourable for harvesting, and most of the crops are now safely secured throughout Eastern Canada. On new lands far back, and on low swamp lands that could not be sown early, some of the oats are yet out, but from the present appearance of the weather all will probably be got in safe. We have seen several small fields of wheat of the variety termed "Three months' Wheat" in this neighbourhood, and though from late sowing, (in the latter end of May and early in June), it had escaped the fly, yet in every field it was considerably injured by rust or mildew, and in the beginning of September, some from this circumstance was cut down while the straw was green. One small plot, grown, we were told, from seed wheat obtained from Smyrna two or three years ago, was perfectly free from rust, and having been sown near the end of May, it had escaped the fly and was a good crop, nearly ripe the 1st of September. We observed that the straw of this wheat was of peculiar quality, hard and wiry and of a brownish hue near the ear, unlike the straw of our common wheat. From its being proof against rust and mildew, however late sown, this variety of wheat might be safely cultivated here. The fly will not injure wheat to any extent that is sown after the 25th of May. The straw of the wheat that is generally grown in Canada is very soft, and liable from this quality to the disease of rust and mildew. It has this quality in common with all other plants grown here, derived we suppose from heat and a rapid growth. Wheat grown on land after potatoes in particular has very luxuriant and soft straw, and generally becomes rusted unless in very dry seasons. We believe the defective quality—softness of straw—might be remedied by the application of lime in preparing land for wheat; and if it is desired that our lands should produce wheat, we must adopt a new mode of cultivation. It is perfectly clear that we cannot grow good crops of this grain by our former mode of cultivating for it. Draining and liming is necessary in order to have any chance of producing what should be considered a good crop. It is not a produce of ten or twelve bushels the acre that would remunerate a farmer who would cultivate land properly for wheat. In our last English papers, we seen a report of a crop of wheat that produced forty-four bushels per acre, raised this year on land, that three or four years back, was not worth more than seven shillings and sixpence the acre. This improvement was in consequence of more perfect draining and cultivation. When we manage our lands in the English fashion, we may expect something like the same results, though perhaps not fully equal to them in every thing. The disease of rust and mildew in wheat is as fatal to the crop as the fly would be, if it affects the crop before the grain is nearly at maturity. In the latter end of July and beginning of August, we generally have that sort of moist, warm, and calm weather that is so apt to produce this destructive disease in wheat: and if it is sown late, though it should escape the fly, it is sure to be destroyed. It is in consequence of this risk that we have always disapproved of late sowing of wheat, unless indeed this variety we have referred to may be proof against rust however late sown. Under existing circumstances, therefore, we should sow wheat that will resist rust and mildew, or procure a variety that will be proof against the ravages of the fly. Such as the