

Farmers should not attend Fairs with the one view in end to obtain a premium. Let each individual who has the interest of a constantly improving Agricultural state of the country, truly at heart, contribute his mite to swell the exhibition list, so shall we have a large variety to look at when we attend, and shall see in a few short hours more of the points that go to make up good stock, shall be able more thoroughly to compare farm machinery, than we could do in a year, under any other circumstances than those of a public exhibition.

Where so many good things are gathered, together it is not for the public to condemn such as fail to obtain the prize. Let us remember that far more sales are made, outside the prize takers than amongst them.

While the farmer can gather so much information for himself at these annual shows; he owes it to the Province, to his township and to his county, to use all his endeavors, and by the presence of himself and his family, to help to build up these institutions.

We trust that no farmer will neglect, if he can possibly compass the time and expense, to attend the Provincial Exhibition in Hamilton, from the 23rd to the 27th September, inclusive.

Hamilton has hitherto always held a successful Fair, and there every indication leads us to believe that the coming fall exhibition will be one of unusual interest.

Provincial Ploughing Matches.

The Agricultural and Arts Association, determined to hold two grand Provincial Ploughing Matches this season, at a date subsequent to that of the Provincial Exhibition and offer \$400 in prizes at each match. One of these matches is to be held within 20 miles of Belleville and Kingston, and the other near London. Tenders are asked for 30 acres of land for each match, and implement manufacturers are invited to offer supplementary special prizes. There can be little doubt that these matches will excite a great deal of interest among the farming community.

Probable Wheat Prices.

The English papers of the 15th of last month state that some of the wheat that is early is expected to be ready "in three weeks or a month for the sickle." "If," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "we get over the pinch for present supplies up to harvest, we shall do well, and there is every prospect that lower rates will set in for the new crop." The Baltic has been swept clear of all the finer kinds of wheat and the late shipments of wheat from the Black Sea are described as any thing but choice, so that it is expected that the British nation will have to feed on flour that has lost some of its natural sweetness as well as color, or else pay a higher relative rate for

the finest of wheat. The crops are generally looked upon as liable to ripen late. In most of the European markets there has been a slight decline owing generally to the favorable promise of the in-coming crops. At Dantzic on the Baltic the crops give every satisfaction, and there had been a decline of 3 cents per bushel on the finer wheat.

At Hamburg the weather had been splendid and there had been a decline of 6 cents per bushel. The wheat never looking better, but the finer kinds were held at 60s. @ 61s. per quarter. The stocks of wheat have never known to be so much reduced in all parts of Germany as at present.

In France the wheat crop of the south has been begun to be harvested, and the farmers are reported to be well satisfied both as to quantity and quality. If all goes well it is expected that another month or up to the 15th of August, will insure a crop the abundance of which will be certain. The decline of wheat is very general in the provincial markets. Out of 99 places, 58 are reported where wheat and flour had declined, 39 are reported steady, and two with an advance. At Paris no large trade could be effected without concessions, but California white is quoted there at 63s. per quarter, which shows that fine wheats are maintained steady at the prevailing rates of the past month.

From the Black Sea at Treganrog the advices were favorable as to the crops, but the stocks of old wheat are exhausted.

From these reports we draw the inference that prices will decline abroad soon after the harvest is completed, which will hardly be sooner than the first of September. Meanwhile the United States will furnish such supplies as she can up to that time at rates not much below those that are ruling at present. We look for a large export grain trade from France to England. It is usual where that country has a good crop. If she has ten million of bushels to spare it will make a dull export grain trade for the American wheat dealers in the fall of the year. The French farmers will all be anxious to sell immediately and to press their grain in the market, as the present crop is the first they have had since the close of the German war, and we must look for an early export. This crop of that country will also affect the demand for California wheat considerably. Heretofore for several years France has been a large consumer also of the Mediterranean and Black Sea supplies. These also will press on the British markets, and tend to make prices lower during the winter season. Should we ship any large amount to Great Britain during the next two months, it would clear off nearly our whole surplus, and leave us our home markets to supply, and we believe that is about all we will be able to do. But unfortunately we will not find that out till it is too late.

Royal Agricultural Show, England.

We have received a long report of the Royal Agricultural Society of England show which has just taken place at Cardiff in South Wales.

The show of cattle was larger than at Woolverhampton, among the aged Short-horn bulls, the contest lay between Mr. Linton's, *Lord Irwin*, and Mr. Outhwaite's, *Royal Windsor*, the latter carrying off the palm.

The bull calf class spoken of is very excellent, the gem being one shown by Lady Pigot of Branches Park.

We see that the well-known breeder, Colonel Towneley was a prize taker in several classes.

The Herefords were not in great show, but the few specimens sent forward were very excellent. The Devons were likewise well represented. The Jerseys and Guernseys were very good.

Sheep numerically not as well represented as usual, there being only 383 pens against 444 at Woolverhampton last year.

In Leicesters the Rev. Geo. Inze, Tamworth, Leicestershire, was very lucky, while in Cotswolds the run lay between the executors of the late Thomas Gillet, Farringdon, Oxford, and one Mr. Thomas, (Cowbridge, Glamorgan), Lincoln were best represented by Mr. Dudding, Wragby, Lincoln, and Mr. Marshall, Branstons, Lincoln.

In Southdowns we note several prizes to Mr. Rigden.

While Lord Walsingham usually especially successful was beaten except in shearing ewes.

In Pigs the display was marvellous amongst which Mr. Peter Eden of Salford, Manchester, came out successful.

The report speaks very highly of the Carters Seed stand, men who supply an immense quantity of the better kinds of seed to our Canadian Seedsmen.

The Weather Report.

August, 1872.

The mean temperature of August was 69° 7, being 3.4 warmer than the average of thirty years, and 2.1 warmer than August 1871. It also is the warmest August ever recorded at this station; the highest previously being August, 1853, (68° 6). The highest temperature occurred on the 22nd, 91° 8; and the lowest on the morning of the 30th, when it fell to 51, a monthly range of 40° 8.

Warmest day 22nd. Mean 78.6, or 13.6 above the average.

Coldest day 30th. Mean 56.1 or 7.0 below the average.

The highest temperature ever recorded in August was 99° 2, on 24th August, 1845, and the lowest 40° 0, on 27th August, 1870.

Rain fell on 19 days, and amounted to 2.405, being 0.616 less than the average; of this fall fully one half fell from 1 to 5, p. m.,