

is supplied, over the milk which is forwarded on-Tweed this year, preparations were made for the consumption of its inhabitants. Thirteen farmers have just been condemned to forfeit their farms for giving to it a more than ordinary character; and so much interest was excited in the prospect of the show on the border, that at the last monthly meeting 152 new members were enrolled. Deputations from the English and Irish societies were appointed, and six members composing the Imperial Commission of Agriculture in France, intimated their intention of being present. In prospect of a great gathering, Berwick put itself into readiness in the way of providing accommodation for the strangers, and the town is now so full that as much as two guineas for the week is being paid for a bedroom of very moderate pretensions. The Duke of Hamilton, President of the society, and the directors, occupy the principal hotels, and a large assemblage of the aristocracy are in private apartments. In addition to the attractions of the showyard, balls, bazaars, and dinners are announced, while the railways are pouring in thousands of visitors from both sides of the Tweed.

#### THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

Berwick-on-Tweed, Aug. 2.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland is now in its 70th year. It was instituted in 1784, and received a Royal charter in 1787, its objects being comparatively few and of a purely local character. But the exertions of the society, instead of being restricted to the Highlands, were early extended to the lowlands of Scotland, and directed to the promotion of the science and practice of agriculture in all its various branches. In 1834 it received another Royal charter in accordance with its enlarged sphere of operation, and was so successful in its management and results as to become the parent of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

Premiums amounting to upwards of 2,000*l.* are awarded for reports on every subject connected with the improvement and cultivation of the soil and the rearing and feeding of stock. Encouragement is offered for the management of the dairy, the growing of timber, and useful inventions in agricultural machinery, while the comforts and convenience of the labouring classes are promoted by stimulating proprietors to improve the construction and increase the accommodation of their cottage dwellings.

Besides the great annual and biennial exhibitions of stock and implements held in different parts of Scotland, and open to competitors from all parts of the kingdom, the society has established a system of district shows, opened a college in Edinburgh for the instruction of students in agriculture, appointed a chemical department for analysing soils, manures, &c., and erected a museum for the reception of model implements, vegetable and mineral specimens, and paintings of prize animals.

In the literary department of the society there are periodical publications of its transactions, monthly lectures and meetings, reports of which are given in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. To this department of the society's operations Government committed a local inquiry into the agricultural statistics of Roxburgh, Haddington, and Sutherland last year, which has been attended with results of so important a character as to encourage its extension, on a permanent basis, to every other county in Scotland.

The directors of the society having resolved to hold their great show at Berwick-

exhibited well; there were six reaping machines entered, and there seems likely to be a very close competition for this prize. Bell appears with Crosskill's patented improvements, and challenges again both the English and American inventions; but the state of the crops does not seem to be such as to afford a favourable opportunity for testing their respective merits.

In the department of extra implements there were 132 entries. Here the inventive faculty in original designs comes most fully into exercise; but the competition in this respect presents few features of a novel or striking description. Improvements on old inventions may be said to be the general characteristic of the show, and these, as was the case at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are chiefly by those manufacturers who have made implements of husbandry their study and their business rather than by agricultural mechanics or farmers themselves.

#### THE CROPS.

Complaints are very general of the shortness of most crops, owing to the long continued drought. In the vicinity of Montreal hay for the most part has been light, and unfortunately for want of rain there will be but little assistance derived by the farmer from the after grass. Oats in many places have turned out well, and we have seen in this neighbourhood several good fields of wheat and barley, but, as a general rule, these crops are light, and the early sown wheat has had its old enemy, the fly, to contend with as well as the drought. Peas generally look well. Potatoes will be a light crop, and there has been less sown than usual. We present our readers with a selection of extracts showing the state of crops over an extended area of this continent.

A CROP THAT IS A CROP.—A gentleman in town has handed us the following extract from a letter from a friend at Bowmanville, C. W.:

Our crops are pretty good, an average, and not much more; that is the wheat. Spring crops generally very good. I have over 40 bushels spring wheat per acre. My barns are all full—and I have enough out doors to half fill them again, I think I have

Wheat.....1300 bush.  
Peas.....200 do  
Oats.....250 do  
Barley.....300 do  
Potatoes.....1000 do  
Carrots.....3000 do  
Turnips.....2500 do

From 63 acres.....8550 do besides other small matters.

DROUGHT.—Perhaps there has not been a time for twenty years, when so large a por-

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