

manner. There is not much fruit, however, on those we see. They do not bear well this year. The fields look well. The wheat is about four feet high; the ears plump and full. The oats are excellent, and so is the barley. The fields have no fences. Mr. Dailly, on whose farm we try the ploughs, has one field of 180 acres of wheat, 80 of oats, and 90 of potatoes. He has 1200 acres altogether, and all is under crop. He has 230 cows, 90 horses, 270 sheep, and employs 30 men and 43 women in the fields.

Mr. Dailly's farm house is a substantial stone building with thick walls, such as we see in the old buildings in Montreal. His farm yard is as large or larger, than our Place d'Armes, and is surrounded by farm buildings, the house itself forming almost the whole of one side. The yard is paved. His cattle are of a breed very similar to our Canadian, but looked much more clean and in better condition. I remarked that the roads, along one of which I travelled for 7 miles, were paved 25 feet along the centre, and after sixteen years of use, they still would leave great St. James Street far behind for smoothness and excellence of work.

But here we are in the field where the trial is to take place, and the ploughs have been got ready for a start. Belgium is confident of success, and anxious to begin. Away she goes down the field and back, clearing her own space, which each plough is obliged to do. The Dynamometer is then attached to the plough, and a pair of strong horses to that. This instrument, by a small drum which is made to revolve according to the power applied, indicates the force required to pull the plough. It revolves very fast with the Belgian plough. Midway they stop. It marks 24; the index has traversed the drum and the instrument must be re-arranged. Then they start again. The work done is not considered good; the sod is too much torn, piling up and leaving holes. They are again run out, marking 23—then go on to the end. The Belgian Commissioner looks as if he could not help it. The result is thus noted: the work well done, and a great deal of power expended. England goes in next with a plough made by Ransom. John Bull is bent on beating; away she goes and makes her mark. Then the instrument is attached and off they go again. The work appears good, but the foreign judges are of opinion that the sod is left as much too entire as by the Belgian plough it had been too much pulled about. Near the end they halt, and the indicator shows 17, and at the end only 25 or one half the Belgian. In returning, the result is the same. France enters the list next, but the work is not so good, and the figure marked by the indicator very high. Moore's (of Milton, C. W.) plough is next entered by the Canadians. By the indicator it marks the same as the English plough. The work is considered most excellent, just doing what the jurors require. An examination of the form and workmanship is next made, and Mr.

le Comte de Gasparin, President of the Jurors, declares it by far the best, being strong where strength is most required. Austria now claims the plough; it is sold and to that country Canada goes as producing the best plough tried up to this time. But England enters again with a plough of Howard, of Bedford. This moves very easily, the indicator marking 16 at the end, and the work done is good. The plough is light and admirably adapted for the light gravelly soil on which the trial took place. This told against Canada, whose plough was heavier, and adapted to a stiff clay soil. Austria is still delighted, for although we are beaten as regards economy of power, yet in a hard clay soil the Howard plough could hardly have gone its length. Tuscany tries next. Her furrow being made, and the indicator attached, she starts again, the indicator flying and the horse pulling, and the Commissioner muttering *saures*. The horses stop to breathe, then go on again. It is useless—they mark 175 at the end. They try the next best, and go off again, but the result is far worse than the first. The Papal States try next, but they too are nowhere. It is evident that the contest lies between England and her offspring, Canada; and Bell Busby, and Ransom are brought up, the whole of the English being now got through. In the meantime we have tried the other two Canadian ploughs privately, one against the other on a separate field, the jurors deciding that only one of them shall compete, being of the same model, and it was getting late—near 7 p. m. In the trial it was found that Paterson's (of Montreal) required too much power, and that of Bingham, (of Norwich, C. W.) when brought to the scratch, though good, was not equal to Morse's. And so, England standing first, for the reasons I have named, and Canada second.

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THE CANADIAN HARVEST AND CROP.

GOOD NEWS.—There is but one opinion now as to the crops up here. They are bountiful and beautiful beyond all precedent. —*London Free Press*, 11th.

Some of the farmers in this section have commenced harvesting, and the prospects of good crops are very encouraging. A friend informs us that a farmer living contiguous to Brockville, in cutting his wheat counted in a single head 108 kernels.—*Brockville Monitor*, Aug. 8th.

In Prince Edward County, we believe, the Fall crop will be a fair average and the Spring crops of all kinds abundant. Some hay has been damaged by the rain, but not much. The great complaint is that harvest hands are scarce, but we see that our farmers are commencing the use of the reaping machines.—*Pictou Times*, Aug. 7th.

A great part of the fall wheat in the township in this neighborhood was cut last week. The crops are remarkably heavy, and likely to be saved. The crops of spring

wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., are also excellent. The quantity of produce which will be brought into Bradford the coming season will be enormous.—*Bradford Chronicle*, 8th.

An esteemed correspondent writes from Mont Brydges as follows:—Harvest is far advanced. The week will suffice to secure the wheat. Never will such crops have been harvested in Western Canada, as will tend to overflow the coffers of agriculturists this year, should markets keep buoyant.—*London Free Press*, 10th.

We on Wednesday passed over the road from Bowmanville to Cobourg, and from close observation can say, we never saw the crops looking better in that section of country. It is true, the fall wheat is not so thick upon the ground, as it has been known to be in some past seasons, but it is nevertheless well headed. Many fields of Spring wheat look magnificent, and Oats and Peas we should think have seldom been surpassed.—*Bowmanville Star*, 10th.

The Wheat Harvest will generally be concluded this week throughout the whole county of Waterloo, and notwithstanding both severe and often tantalizing showers, the great heat and high drying wind of the present week, has enabled our farmers to get the crop into their barns in excellent condition. The quality of the grain never was surpassed, and its abundance is beyond all dispute.—*Galt Reporter*, 10th.

THE APPLE CROP.—We are very much mistaken if we do not have this year the largest crop of apples we ever had. The few accounts we have noticed in the our exchanges, speak in glowing terms of this delicious and most valuable fruit. In the western part of the province especially, orchards are laden with them. Indeed, if present prospects hold good, there will be more apples than can be used or gathered.—*Kingston British Whig*.

The Harvest prospects here are considerably brighter than they were two weeks ago, the weather during the past ten days being all that could be desired for harvest operations; a good deal of hay and some wheat were damaged by the late wet weather, but not to the extent it was at one time feared. Spring Crops of all kinds are uncommonly promising. In Markets no change.—*Sarnia Observer*, 8th.

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HARVEST IN THE STATES.

The year 1855 will long be remembered in many parts of the United States for its extraordinary fruitfulness. Since the summer of 1825, when Governor Clinton broke ground in Ohio, for making its first State canal, we have had occasions frequently to travel through that large and excellent farming Commonwealth, and never before have we seen the crops, taken as the whole, so abundant as they now are. The Hessian fly and wheat fly have done some injury, but not, we apprehend, to any general and seri-