

turning partly round I could see the Isle of Man, and to the North the Solway Firth, and the hills of Scotland, as well as the southern counties of Scotland; but as I stated above no one can form an idea of this magnificent view without seeing it. We made the descent in about one hour and forty-five minutes. This was sufficient for one day's work; but when it is clear a person is well paid for the labor required in making the ascent. From Keswick I went on a coach to Penrith, and from thence by rail to *Edinburgh*.

The Highland's Society's Show was held in Bruntfield Park, and I regret that owing to the wetness of the weather I was unable to inspect its various departments as I could have wished. The great public day was Thursday, (August 4th) when the admission was a shilling. Notwithstanding the rain, about 30,000 persons, it is said, visited the show this day—vast numbers being purely of the agricultural class from the country. Among the distinguished visitors was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Bruce, and a number of the leading members of the Scottish aristocracy. I attended the trial of implements on Wednesday, when the weather was more favorable, and a large number of people denoted by their presence the interest which they felt in the proceedings. In consequence of drought the ground was too dry and hard for thoroughly testing the ploughs, particularly the style of their work. Howard, of Bedford, took the lead with his celebrated wheel-plough, followed closely by its keen competitor the Scotch swing, which in the hands of a skilful holder is a most efficient implement. The English wheel ploughs are, however, easier managed by less expert ploughmen, performing equally good work, and therefore better come up to our modern requirements of improved machinery. Howards's and Sellar's trench or deep furrow ploughs were subjected to a severe trial, and their merits seemed pretty nearly the same. Of drills, grubbers, threshers, &c., the number was considerable, and in general of excellent manufacture, but I observed nothing in this department which was not more fully represented at the recent show of the English Society at Warwick. No awards were made on the reaping machines till they could be actually tested in the harvest field.

In live stock the show was particularly good; the short horns were well represented and comprised some first rate specimens. I learn that this world-renowned breed is extending into the far north, and that some of the best herds in Britain are to be found in Aberdeenshire, and even the Orkney isles, where the Swedish turnip and other root crops are extensively cultivated. To me, however, the chief attraction of the show was the native breeds, which I had never had an opportunity of seeing before, at least in such numbers and perfection. The West Highlander, Polled Angus, and the Galloway were well represented, many of them perfect beauties of their kind, and excellently adapted to their respective localities. I have seen some of the latter in Canada, to whose soil and climate these breeds, I should think, are well suited, particularly in the higher and more northern portions of the Province. The Ayrshires, in point of numbers, disappointed my expectation; the distance from their principal breeding locality was assigned as the cause. In Downs, specimens from the Duke of Richmond's Sussex flocks carried off the principal prizes. You have some good specimens of Clydesdales in Canada, but what I saw here were splendid beyond description. I cannot go into the particulars of the show, which no doubt you will see in the papers.

I regret that this, my first visit to Scotland, should have been so very brief and hurried, and hope ere long to have an opportunity of seeing the country and its people, by whom I was very favorably impressed. One cannot help feeling here that the industry of the people is guided by no ordinary amount of intelligence. Edinburgh is, I think, the finest city that I have yet seen; in the walks of literature and science it can boast of the greatest names in British history; and the wide diffusion of the blessings of education among the masses of the people, has been the means of raising the agriculture and industrial arts of Scotland to their present high position. I unfortunately missed seeing Professor George Wilson, who, however, kindly left me a note of introduction to Professor Balfour, who ranks amongst the most eminent of living botanists. I shall not soon forget the kindness of the Professor in showing me the Botanic Garden, and the principal curiosities connected therewith, all of which are worthy of the Scottish metropolis. The agriculture around Edinburgh is perhaps the most advanced of any portion of the British Islands, but the excessive drought was threatening the very existence of the turnip crop, which forms so distinctive a characteristic of Scottish husbandry. The soil of the Lothians is of the happiest description for general husbandry, to the advancement of which, industry, guided by intelligence, has already accomplished