PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

We beg to state for the information of the Directors of the Provincial Association, that the Annual Meeting of Directors will take place at the Court House, Toronto, on the *third* Wednesday in February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We are requested to announce that important business will be transacted, and it is therefore desirable that a full attendance of Directors should be had. The affairs of this important Institution are in some confusion from neglect and inattention, and we earnestly hope that before another Exhibition a better system of management will be introduced.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting for the election of Officers, &c., will be held at Toronto on the second Wednesday in February next.

REMARKS ON THE SEASON, EMBRACING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The fruits of the labour of the husbandman are immediately dependent on the f-vourableness of the season. With seasonable rains, and otherwise suitable temperature of climate, the industrious and careful farmer is sure to reap a plentiful harvest. From the fact that climate exerts a greater influence upon plants than the mechanical labours of the cultivator, it becomes a subject of the deepest interest connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The parts of this subject which particularly interest and concern the tillers of the earth, are those relating to the quantity of rain, the number of days on which it falls, and the temperature of the atmosphere during the period of the growth and maturity of the plants. Mr. Lawes, an able contributor to the agricultural journals of England, gives the results of his observations on these points for three years. These are subjoined. The period embraced in the table begins with April and ends with October. He considers the climate so far as it affects the growth of grass in April and May; the wheat climate commences with May, and ends with August; the turnip season to begin with June, and end with October.

	1844	184>	1816
No. of days' rain fell during April and May, (grass season)	14	36	28
No. do. from May 1st to end of August, 17			
weeks, (green season)	43	71	45
(furnin season)	67	74	65
Inches of rain during April and May (grass	07		00
season)	0 59	3.87	5.19
Do. from May 1st to the end of August, 17			
weeks, (grain season)	5.17	9.34	8.41
Do. from June to end of October, 21 weeks,	10.27	0.69	12.05
Yoon tomperature during April and Mar	10.07	3.04	10.90
(grass season)	52.6	48.9	50.5
Do, from May 1st to end of August, 17 weeks,			
(grain season)	60 3	58.2	63.1
Do. from June to end of October, 21 weeks,			
(turnip season)	59.3	57.8	62.2
Temperature above or below average from) .	Above.	Below.	Ab'v.
May to end of August, (grain season)	0.9	2.1	3.2
He remarks that the two spring mos	aths of	1844	were

unusually dry, the quantity of rain and the number of days on which it fell being small. The summer was warm, and the quantity of rain moderate. The climate being unadapted to an increased accumulative and circulating condition of the plants, the favorable growth of the spring plants was prevented; but a warm dry summer favored the depositing and elaborative condition, and hence a good quality of grain.

In 1845, the great number of rainy days and the low temperature were highly favourable to the circulatory condition of the plants, and therefore green crops of all descriptions and straw were unusually abundant, and the grain of a bad quality.

In 1846 the spring favoured the circulatory condition, and the crops of grass and clover were luxuriant. In the month of June, when the grain was forming, the temperature was $6\frac{1}{2}$ above the average, and there were only two days on which rain fell; the quality of grain produced was very fine.

On the contrary, the crops of turnips were inferior, owing to there being 31 successive days without rain, twice during the season. From May 21st to June 21st, no rain fell, and from August 22d to September 21st, rain fell on three days only—the quantity being less than one-tenth of an inch.

In another table Mr. L. gives the effect of climate on the quantity and quality of produce of the unmanured plots of the experimental wheat field, carried through three years as before; also the average results of variously manured plots.

	1944	1945	1940
Corn (i. e. wheat) per acre in bushels,	16	23	17
Straw per acre, in lbs.,	1120	2712	1513
Weight of wheat per bushel in lbs.,	584	563	68 #
Per centage of wheat to straw, (straw 1000,)	821	534	797
MEAN OF ALL THE PLOTS			
Weight of wheat per bushel in lbs.,	604	561	63
Per centage of wheat to straw, (straw 1000,)	868	499	765

In his remarks on this table he says, that, the effect of climate, as indicated by the other table, is in accordance with the general character of the season. The lowest weight of the bushel, and the greatest amount of straw, were obtained in that season which had the greatest number of rainy days and the lowest temperature; the least amount of straw with the driest season, and the first quality of grain in the warmest summer.

Will not some of the farmers who read this paper try similar experiments, and publish the results in the Genesee Farmer? All the apparatus necessary to try the experiment is a thermometer, a rain-guage, and a machine for weighing.

I here add the results of my observations for the corresponding seasons given in Mr. Lawes' table:

	1844	1845	1846
No of days' rain fell during April and May,			
(grass season)	27	20	21
Do from May 1st to end of August,	63	45	42
Do from June 1st to end of October.	65	65	54
Inches of rain during April and May	4.90	5.14	3.52
Do, from May 1st to end of August.	12.41	12.65	13.64
Do. from June 1st to end of October,	13.92	17 16	20 85
Mean temperature during April and a ay,	55.6	50 1	53 3
Do, from May 1st to end of Jugust,	66.2	64 3	66.1
Do, f.om June 1st to end of October,	61.2	62.1	63.4

I have presented this table to show by direct comparison the difference in climate between this place and England.

Our grass season and the grass season in England very nearly correspond; not so, however, with the grain season. Wheat matures and is harvested from six weeks to two months earlier here than in our fatherland.

The season, just closed, was unusually favourable for the interests of the farmer—not very rainy, and not very dry—not very cold and not very warm—but was furnished with just about that quantity of moisture and degree of temperature which best promote the growth