

has never yet been exhibited, but has been kept at home less for ornament than use. These sheep, it appears, do not go back to the Babraham cross, but, as the shepherd phrases it, "are bred all away from Mr. Webb." The other long-wools, that is to say Cotswolds, are in the hands of the Duchess of Gordon, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. Skirving; but Mr. Handy helped them out with a few sheep sent direct from their native hills.

The small show of pigs was also greatly "assisted" by exhibitors from over the Border. Mr. Harrison sent his prize Warwick boar, and the prize again here. Mr. Mangles entered a couple of his white sows, that have each in turn been winners at the Yorkshire meetings, and that with a boar, and a pen of three young pigs, were all more or less successful now. Then Mr. Robinson had an extraordinary sow, that for size and breeding was quite the marvel of the meeting. She is within a month of pigging, and in her present high condition would threaten to have a hard time of it. But she was not the only sow exhibited in this state—that is as really breeding. Mr. Skinner, of Aberdeen, showed a pen of three sows, declared to be but seven months and a half old, one of which is now very near pigging. This is early maturity with a vengeance, and her owner was repeatedly complimented upon so extraordinary an achievement. The general company appeared to take great interest in this section, and Mr. Mangles' Bendigo breed were in considerable request, all he had for sale being readily disposed of at long prices. But they are really a very pretty useful pig. There was also a Butter Show, as well as one of Poultry, but the entries for either were not large."

RUST IN WHEAT.—The London *Prototype* publishes the following somewhat curious statement. So far as our experience goes it tends to an opposite conclusion to that of the writer; for we have found that wheat imported from the British Isles was late in maturing and peculiarly liable to rust for the first year or two. "A fact has come to our knowledge, fully authenticated, which bears directly upon the subject of rust. A merchant of standing in this city forwarded to his brother, a farmer in East Lothian, Scotland, four bushels of Canadian wheat, to experiment upon as seed grain. The wheat was sown in a field along side of the native Scotch wheat; and the harvest has exhibited the astounding result that there is not a single kernel of the wheat sown from the Canadian seed, that is not utterly destroyed by rust, while the wheat growing in juxtaposition with it, subjected to the same climatic influences, and planted upon the same soil, will yield fifty bushels to the acre. The continuation for some time of a humid atmosphere, accompanied with heat at a peculiar crisis in the growth of the wheat plant, is regarded as the cause of rust. In the British Isles the climate is peculiarly moist and sultry, and during the summer months the weather is frequently such as would produce a universal blight of wheat in Canada by rust. From the experiment to which we have referred, it would appear that the same results which we would experience in Canada from the climatic influences to which the wheat is exposed in Scotland, has happened to the wheat grown from Canadian seed, while the crop produced from seed of native growth has been able to resist them, and escape the rust. The practical inference to be deduced is this—that our farmers should make the experiment of importing for seed purposes samples of wheat grown in different parts of Scotland and England. In this way we might be able to avoid one of the enemies to which this valuable crop is exposed."

WHEAT GROWING IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.—We are glad to learn that the farmers of Central New York have cause to be encouraged relative to wheat culture, and to know that some of the best of them concur in the views we have expressed as to what is requisite to success. In a recent letter the Hon. George Geddes, of Fairmount, Onondaga County, writes us as follows:—"I have read the slips enclosed in your letter, [including article entitled 'Wheat Culture—Erasing the Midge,'] and find our views alike in regard to raising wheat. Last year we raised on ten acres of land (having over a dozen large apple trees and two other large shade trees on it,) 410 bushels of Mediterranean wheat,—which variety has become equal in quality to the old red chaff bald, but has less grains in a head. If Mediterranean wheat is sown on rich, dry land by Sept. 10th, in an ordinary season, we may expect 25 bushels to the acre.—*Rural New Yorker*."