

factor, the thorough summer fallow is not so requisite, except in case of the land being foul with weeds. Such land may be ploughed up after taking a crop of clover, or free pasture, in July, and be got in good order for sowing by 1st September; or the ploughing may even be left till just before sowing, and by the use of the land presser the edges of the furrows pressed down to prevent the grass springing up, and a good bed made for the seed, where it would be well covered by the harrow. If such land is in good heart, and has been well manured for the clover, a good crop of wheat may be obtained without further manure. Or such clover ley may be sown to peas in spring, and got into good condition for wheat with a single ploughing afterwards. In the latter case, or in case of any other summer crop having been taken, a light dressing of manure would be advisable. For a short fallow from clover ley on a loamy soil, the Oshawa Manufacturing Company's Skim Coulter Plough is a capital implement. It buries the sod completely from the light and air, and secures its thorough decomposition in much less time than is done by the ordinary plough.

### Editorial Correspondence.

[No. 3.]

THE GREAT NATIONAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 23rd, 1860.

This immense display of the agricultural productions of France and her colonies has been open for the inspection of the public during the present week, and will close to-morrow, (Sunday) when free admission will be granted to all who may be desirous of entering these truly beautiful and extensive grounds. Hitherto the charge for admission has been a franc, (about a fifth of a dollar,) and it is said from forty to fifty thousand have each day entered the enclosure, besides large numbers having a right of free ingress. It is impossible in the hurry of the moment, and within the limits of an ordinary communication to convey to our readers any adequate idea of this great gathering; I must be content to state a few of the more prominent details which came under my own observation.

This Exhibition is purely French; all the live stock having been bred in this country, and the real and other productions representing the

capabilities of the different soils and climates of France are all of native growth. The only exception I could learn relates to the department of implements and machines, in which there are several specimens of some half dozen of the most eminent British manufacturers. A similar exhibition to the present, but on a much smaller scale, was held in this metropolis in 1855, but it attracted comparatively little attention either in town or country. In the following year an extensive international exhibition was held, in which the live stock and agricultural productions of the British Islands occupied a prominent position; and it would appear, that the unfavorable contrast thereby produced, aroused the energy of the French people, and gave a new impulse to their agriculture, the fruits of which are so pleasingly apparent in the present exhibition.

In regard to completeness of arrangements, cleanliness, beauty of appearance, and other such adjuncts, this show vastly exceeds any thing that I have ever seen, or even imagined. The space occupied comprises several acres of the most beautifully ornamented grounds attached to those of the Tuilleries, which constitute such an attractive and lovely feature of this really splendid city. In the Palace of Industry, a noble permanent structure, in which the former World's Exhibition was held, the cattle are most conveniently arranged according to their respective breeds, and the centre of the building consists of green sod, ornamental water, fountains, and a rustic bridge, with shrubs and collections of the choicest and most carefully cultivated flowers. Straw mats even are put for the cattle and horses to repose on, and the most sedulous attention is paid to cleanliness. The capacious galleries above are devoted to the reception of grains and the numerous productions of the soil, with the lighter and more highly finished tools and machines. Out of the Palace are two immense ranges of stalls for horses, with excellent arrangement for sheep, pigs, and poultry, and the larger kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, so truly characteristic of an advancing husbandry. In short nothing has been spared in the way of expense and artistic design and finish to make this great exposition of a nation's industry, as attractive to the eye as it is instructive to the mind. The French are unquestionably *au fait* in matters of this kind.