

strawberries were of large size and rich in quality, having a peculiarly pleasant acid flavour. The gooseberries were the finest I ever saw, and the other small fruits were of excellent quality. This part of Scotland is renowned for its gooseberries and strawberries, and yearly sends large quantities of plants to various parts of the world. The pine-apples, grapes, peaches, nectarines, and other hot house fruits, were splendid, indicating in an unmistakable manner that the Scottish gardener, as well as farmer, has attained to an advanced position both at home and abroad. I have just learnt that the total receipts at the gates of the agricultural show were £1,576, and the amount of prizes offered £1,600.

The excessive heat which has for many weeks prevailed seems now somewhat abated. Showers have more or less fallen in various places in the United Kingdom, and their effects have doubtless been locally beneficial. It may still, however, be said that the drought continues, with no immediate prospect of a permanent change. Water universally is getting scarce, and in some localities it can be obtained only in the smallest quantity. In such situations cattle are suffering as much, if not more, on that account than from want of keep. Pastures being dried up, farmers have to give their cattle and sheep large quantities of grain, oil cake, and other artificial food; even, in some places, the dwarfed spring grain has been cut and devoted to that purpose. Considering all these disadvantageous circumstances, it is really surprising to find stock doing so well as is actually the case. The greatest suffering has been among young lambs, from the want of a sufficiency of milk; many ewes soon after lambing having gone nearly dry. I have been surprised to find in various parts of the country how well sheep have done where they could get anything in moderation to eat; and on the richer pastures, although apparently nearly burnt up, the animals have actually got fat. What is now wanting to save the stock is a succession of heavy showers, and the possibility is that pasturage will be abundant during the later portion of autumn and the earlier part of winter.

In the central and southern parts of Scotland the harvest is fast drawing to a close, and here in the northern parts of Scotland it has on the earlier soils commenced. This is almost unprecedented in the annals of British agriculture. Wheat is the only good crop that the British Islands will this year produce, and this remark will more or less apply to many portions of the European continent. The price of wheat is rapidly falling, but I do not, after all, anticipate very low terms for that indispensable article. Spring grain generally must be very deficient, and will command high rates. In this part of the kingdom oats and barley are extensively cultivated, and where got in early, in good condition, on the richer and cooler class of soils, these crops are very fair, but in general they are miserably bad. What with the inferior grain crops and the great reduction in the price of all kinds of stock, this must prove a very losing year to the British farmer. I am glad to hear such good accounts of the crops in Canada, and our farmers will find on this side a brisk market for their surplus spring grain. Of the potato disease I hear not a word, the drought seems to have annihilated it, at least for the present, but the crop, as also that of turnips, mangels, &c., must be very light. I shall return to the Lothians through the Western Highlands, having received several invitations from hill farmers, whose systems of management will be new to me, and no doubt suggestive and interesting. I have as yet been uniformly received in a friendly manner, and find the people generally well disposed to hear information on matters relating to Canada. Of the anti-colonial feeling, I have as yet seen scarcely a trace of the existence.

GEO. BUCKLAND.

Aberdeen, August 3rd, 1868.

The Crops in the United States.

THE Associated Press of the United States have received reports from almost all parts of that country regarding the harvest. We give them below condensed:-

WHEAT—This crop is larger than last year in West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and the quality is regarded as excellent. In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, the reports are not so good, the yield being indifferent. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, South Western Virginia, Central Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware, and Vermont, the crop has been an average one.

CORN—From all sections of the country this crop is very large, and quality remarkably good. The yield this year promises to be fully one-third more than last. This is especially true of the Southern States.

OATS—In Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, New York, and Illinois, (especially in the latter States), the yield is large, while in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and the other Southern States, it will not be more than an average. Late rains have injured the crops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Maine, and the yield in these States will be less than usual.

BARLEY—Will be an average crop.

HAY—More than the average crop will be realized in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the yield is very large and of excellent quality.

The potato crop is generally large and good. A heavy mildew and insects have killed hops in Pennsylvania.

The Drought in England.

THE long continued dry weather in England is causing the export from America of an article which we rather think for the first time crosses the Atlantic in any noticeable quantity. Five steamers—the "Colorado," "City of London," "City of New York," "Erin," and "Louisiana,"—have all within a week left New York, freighted with hay for the British market; and all the steamers for a fortnight ahead are bespoken for the same cargo to their utmost capacity. If rains do not come speedily in Britain this must go on for the season. Already hay is commanding very high prices in the interior of England. It is calculated that the sheep alone require as much as 54,000 tons a day; and they are in many districts being fed as much as in the midst of a snow storm in the depth of winter. To what extent this want may be supplied from the continent of Europe of course cannot as yet be determined; but the fact of hay being already exported from America, and at such a price as amply to repay the trouble and expense, gives us a new idea of the extent and severity of the drought. It is not too late yet, if rain in abundance should come speedily, to have the pastures revived, but up to the 6th of August, at any rate, there seems to have been no change, such as all must be anxiously looking for.

Growth of an Australian Colony

ALTHOUGH the first rush to the new Australian colony of Queensland, which was erected as an independent settlement on the 10th of December, 1859, met with some check in 1866, and the country seems also to have been subjected to drawbacks from the fact that the settlers are such as usually throng to a new district about five per cent. of the entire population being annually taken into custody—the progress of the colony has been remarkable. According to a despatch from the Governor, Sir G. F. Bowen, just published, the European population since the date of its establishment has increased from less than 25,000 to nearly 100,000; while the revenue and the trade, including exports and imports, have been almost trebled. The other chief elements of prosperity have advanced in a nearly equal proportion. During the same seven years cotton and sugar have been added to the list of staple products; a line of new ports has been opened along the eastern seaboard from Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of 1,000 miles; and settlements have been formed around the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast of the Australian continent and a distance of more than 1,500 miles from the seat of government at Brisbane. Moreover, during the same period, pastoral occupation has spread over the greater portion of the interior of Queensland; that is, over an additional area at least four times larger than the area of the United Kingdom. In 1859 the pioneer settlers had scarcely advanced beyond the Darling Downs to the west, or beyond Buckingham to the north. Now there are stations more than 700 miles to the north and north west of Buckingham.

A new variety of corn, the result of selecting seed and of high culture, has originated in Minnesota. The yield last year was as high as 127 bushels to the acre.

American State Fairs.

THE following is a list of the principal American State Fairs, with the days on which they will respectively be held.

New England....	New Haven, Ct.....	Sept. 1—5
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Sept. 8—12
Vermont.....	Burlington.....	Sept. 8—11
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	Sept. 15—18
New Hampshire....	Manchester.....	Sept. 15—18
Ohio.....	Toledo.....	Sept. 21—25
Illinois.....	Quincy.....	Sept. 21—26
Iowa.....	Clinton and Lyons.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 3
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
Minnesota.....	Minneapolis.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
New York.....	Rochester.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
Maine.....	Portland.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
New Jersey.....	Waverley.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
Colorado.....	Denver City.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 3
Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	Sept. 22—Oct. 2
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	Oct. 3—10.

BORECELLIAL FAIRS.

Am. W. G. Association.....	Cincinnati.....	Sept. 22—
N. Y. Grape Growers.....	Canandaigua.....	Oct. 7—8

ENGLISH CROPS—The *Agricultural Gazette* furnishes the following tabular statement of over two hundred returns of this year's crops from various localities in England, which show wheat and peas to have been considerably over the average of previous years, while other crops have been mostly below the average:

	Total.			Percentage.		
	Average.	Under Average.	Over Average.	Average.	Under Average.	Over Average.
Wheat.....	67	13	126	200	32	61
Barley.....	54	140	6	199	27	70
Oats.....	37	138	2	177	19	80
Peas.....	15	8	52	145	68	6
Beans.....	12	137	0	159	17	83
Root crops.....	0	192	0	201	5	95
Potatoes.....	33	101	4	198	52	46
Hay.....	22	180	2	204	12	85

A letter from Denmark describes the heat in that country as most intense. The wheat and rye are good, but all other crops are failures. The prospects of the cattle trade are indifferent. Farmer (Scottish).

A large trade in the importation of wheat from California is going on at New York. Eighty-nine vessels are said to be on their way from San Francisco to that city at present, loaded with cargoes of wheat aggregating about five millions of bushels.

FALL SHOWS.—The annual exhibition of Addington Agricultural Society, will be held at Newburgh, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next. The township of Camden Show will be held on Saturday, the 10th day of October next, at Centerville.

THE WOOL MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION met in Chicago, on the 5th of August, under very favorable auspices. The display of woollen goods, including cloth, jeans, shawls, blankets, flannels, yarns, knit goods, &c., was very good indeed. The wool-growers, with few exceptions, seem to have given this exposition the cold shoulder. The states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Connecticut were represented. Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Mayor Rice, of Chicago; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, and other distinguished gentlemen addressed the Convention.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The honours awarded to exhibitors from this Province, at the International Exhibition last year in Paris, have been received by the Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Association and distributed to their owners. The diplomas accompanying the medals are now gracing the shop windows in more than one place through the city, the possessors evidently attaching some value to their mark of pre-eminence. Recently we were shown a bronze medal awarded to Mr. Francis Barclay of Innisfil, for a sample of wheat, the same wheat which took the Canada Company's Prize here in 1866. The ornament is naturally very much prized by its owner, and although not the highest awarded, still reminds us that Canada can stand comparison with wealthier communities in the staple product.