

as the after season improved. In this drier atmosphere, the same mischief may not ensue, and indeed a wet season here may possibly prove a good one. "A dry summer never begged its bread," is a proverb many an old countryman will remember,—and it is one of the truest ever uttered, heavy samples of wheat and large burthens to the acre invariably follow, while hay crops, and root crops may fail, compensated in general, in some measure, by a heavy supply of aftermath in the fall, and generally by a long, dry, and fine autumn. The compensation for a wet summer, and light crops of cereals is of course, an abundance of pasture, and every kind of root crop, but not of pulse, which is usually full of maggots in wet seasons. A daily note of the condition of the weather,—the work done on the farm, would occupy about five minutes, and every farmer would find it of incalculable use for the future,—to mark the progress and results of singular seasons like the present, and compare them with ordinary years.

ENGLISH IMPLEMENTS IN HUNGARY.

At the recent great Agricultural Show at Buda-Pest in Hungary, a number of English implements, as well as live stock were exhibited. The following notice of the show is from the correspondence of the *Mark Lane Express*:—

The show commenced on the 6th of June, and virtually finished on the 11th; but three days more were occupied in the distribution of the prizes, and the sale and disposal of machinery. So strong was the desire to do business, on the part of the Hungarians, that several of the English exhibitors were occupied up to the last hour, either in taking orders or in sending away what they had sold. It was remarked by several of the leading visitors that, had it been known that the English intended to appear in such strong force, and make such an excellent display of implements, a much larger number of the Hungarian cultivators would have been present. The desire is very great, on the part of the latter, to possess themselves of labour-saving machines of the best construction from the necessity of adopting the most economic means of cultivating the soil, now that the peasant is free, and hand-labour exceedingly scarce and high-priced.

The exhibition of English machinery and implements was exceedingly good. We shall simply enumerate the leading exhibitors and objects, as they are all well known and do not call for particular notice at our hands. Clayton and Shuttleworth exhibited thrashing machines and engines; Ransomes, thrashing machines, engine, crushing mills, chaff cutters, ploughs, and harrows; Garrett, thrashing machine, drills, and horse-hoes; Howards, ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, and horse-hoes; W. Dray & Co., crushing-mills cart, corn-dresser, chaff-cutters, rakes, and steam-cooking apparatus; Coleman, cultivator; Barrett, Exall & Co., thrashing machine and engine; Smyth & Son, drills; Davy, Brothers, engine, and thrashing machine; Burgess & Key, improved McCormick's reaper; and Hornsby and Sons, thrashing machine, drill, and engine.

The jury paid great attention to the several essays (trials) made by the machinery and implements. The thrashing machines all did their work well, the difference between them we have endeavoured to indicate in our preceding remarks. There were two circumstances, however, connected with the trials, which are deserving of special observation, as they stand out so prominently from the general proceedings, and certainly each, in its way, excited a very large amount of interest. The trial of Howard's ploughs was one, to which we have already alluded, therefore we shall not attempt to describe the excitement and interest which they awakened throughout the duration of the show; and the trial of the reapers was the other, which we shall now more specially refer to.

Next to the plough there is certainly no machine or implement that is more required in Hungary than the reaper. The scarcity of labour on the one hand, and the impossibility of gathering in the corn on the other, large quantities of which are annually lost on the plains in the south of Hungary, has imparted an extra interest to the practical powers of the reaper; therefore it may be imagined that the trial, to which we now briefly