

is always more or less attended by risk. Ayrshires were largely purchased by foreigners, indicating that the production of milk is of more importance with them than beef.

In Sheep, all the British breeds were well represented. These combine, as far as practicable, the production of meat, with a somewhat coarse but useful kind of wool. The British sheep-rearer looks principally to the production of mutton, the continental to the finer qualities of wool. And it is an established fact among graziers that the production of fine wool is incompatible with early maturity and aptitude to fatten or rapid production of mutton, in the same breed of sheep. The Merino breed, as might be expected, formed an interesting part of the Show, consisting of excellent specimens from France, Austria, and Saxony. Spain, it appears, had no direct representatives. It is astonishing what pains are taken on this continent in their breeding; registers of their pedigrees being kept as strictly, perhaps, as those of Short-horns or Leicesters in Britain; and flocks truly immense are frequently to be met with, belonging to a single owner. An anecdote is related, that a noble duke, of large possessions in the south of Scotland, once told a foreign nobleman the probable number of the sheep which grazed on his hundred hills—"that," answered the foreigner, "is the number of my shepherds."

The show of swine was inferior to what is usually seen at the principal British Exhibitions. The finest animals were either the property of Englishmen, or bred by them and sold to the French. Of the French races there were the Normande, the Craonnais, and the Marceau—all coarse animals, large, bony, thin in the back, flat in the sides, with very long ears. Austria sent animals which appeared to have scarcely emerged from the wild state. In this department British agriculture stands pre-eminently unrivalled.

In produce the exhibition was extensive and instructive; obtained from most of the countries in Europe. The best wheat was a variety called Brodies, in the high district of Haddington, Scotland; it was spring-sown. France made great exertions to have this part of the Exhibition as extensive and interesting as possible. Her colonies sent also some interesting collections of their produce, among which that of Algiers was decidedly the first. Upon the whole, the exhibition must be regarded as highly successful, and cannot fail in producing most extensive and beneficial results.

THE CROPS.—The Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society thus briefly sums up the condition and prospects of the principal crops of New York:

"From the returns received, it is evident that the crops will scarcely equal the average of a good year. Wheat is very fine in the berry, though injured in many localities by the fly; barley is a very good crop, and a large breadth sown; oats, owing to the dry weather, will be a diminished yield; rye, crop good; corn, owing to the dry weather, will, in most of the counties in the State, be less than an average; hay, well secured, a fair crop; the dairy products will be much as usual, though, in some counties, the feed has been very close, owing to the dry weather—where corn has been sown broadcast this has been remedied."

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Allow me to say, to young farmers especially, let us be studious and inquisitive, as well as laborious; let us be simple and frugal in our habits; and avoid useless expenditures; leave fine dress, and fast horses, and showy dwellings to those who really need such things to recommend them. Let us ever remember that for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities, self-improvement, for long life and real independence, farming is the best business in the world.—*Goldwail.*