

these fields all winter, they would be in a very fresh state to receive the ewes with twin lambs in March, and the foggage would keep the lambs warm, and with a few cut Swedes they should do well. The other 100 acres of grass will be sufficient for the ewes with single lambs and ewe hoggs till May, when a heavier stock could be added with the ewes and twin lambs. As there should be plenty of grass by the 1st of May, the field intended for oats the following year, being six year old grass, should be closed, and a stolen crop of hay taken from it, which would make fine sheep hay for the following winter, and the foggage would answer well for the tup lands, which, after getting a run over the clover stubbles, should be put to turnips by the end of September, and a few old sheep put among them to learn them to eat this food. Probably it would be better to keep them for the first month, or during October, in the foggage or other field saved for them; for this is a very important month for the tup hoggs to be well fed, to prepare them for colder weather. As the land is presumed to be dry, they may be netted on the turnips on a well sheltered part of the field; but in case of very wet weather, they should be removed to a grass field as near as possible to the turnips; or a temporary shed should be erected sufficiently large to hold the tup hoggs under cover. As there will be plenty of straw on the farm, from there being so few cattle and horses, they could be laded daily, so that they would always be dry and comfortable at night, or in wet weather. After 1st of January they should get yellow turnips cut, in boxes, and always to have a sufficient quantity stored in case of frost. After the 1st of February they should get cut Swedes, with 1 lb. of oats to each hogg per day. Throughout the winter they should get a small quantity of hay in racks in the shed. The sheep may be continued on the turnips, hay, and oats till 1st April, when they may be removed to the new grass; but the temporary shed and oats should be continued till 1st May, when they would be ready for shearing. The shed would be of great benefit to them in cold nights after being shorn.

The ewe hoggs should be put to cut turnips in October or November, and will require no extra keep. After casting their teeth, the ewes should get turnips six weeks prior to lambing, and cut Swedes in boxes should be provided during parturition, until the middle of April, or later, if they can be spared. By such management, and by keeping the shearing tups on the new grass during the summer, they will be in excellent condition for shewing in August and September.—*Dickson on the breeding of Live Stock.*

Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALBANY, N. Y., October 5th, 1859.

This, the nineteenth annual exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, is perhaps the most successful which the Society has ever held. Taking place at the capital of the State, the beautiful old city of Albany, where there is a large local population, with plenty of hotel accommodation, abundant traveling facilities in every direction, the city of New York itself at no very great distance, and delightful weather for visiting, everything has been, so far, favorable to a successful meeting, and the result has fully borne out the expectations of those interested.

The show ground lies to the eastward, about two miles from the centre of the city. The entrances to the grounds face the South-east, the business offices being placed along the front. Inside on the right is the Floral Hall, devoted to the display of fruit and flowers and the fine arts. It is about 130 feet in length, running North-east and South-west. To the North-west of this, running parallel to it, and at suitable distances from each other, are the domestic Hall, the President's office, a refreshment shed, and six long covered sheds for sheep and pigs. To the right or North-east of all this is the horse ring, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in circumference, enclosed by a slight board fence, with seats erected for the spectators to witness the action of the horses, trotting round the ring—this being one of the chief attractions. Going back to the entrance, and looking to the back of the ground, running in the same direction as the buildings already described, and parallel with each other, we have on the left two mechanics'