

eral other Canadian towns, has come forward support of the great interest on which, more than any other, the prosperity both of that country and of ours, is dependent—its agricultural improvement.

The *Genesee Farmer* also, notices our exhibition in the following terms:—

The exhibition of cattle was excellent. Short-horns were out in great numbers—Fred. W. Stone, Geo. Miller, John Snell, and other celebrated breeders, showing many splendid animals. Devons, too, were well represented. Of shires, with a few exceptions, the show was poor, and we did not see a good Hereford on the stand. The black, hornless Galloways were well represented. This hardy and valuable breed is being rapidly diffused through the Province.

The British breeds of sheep—Cotswolds, Leicesters, South Downs and Cheviots—were well represented. The show of Cotswolds and Leicesters was truly magnificent. Fred. W. Stone, Breton Lodge, Guelph, C. W., is justly celebrated as a successful breeder and importer of Cotswolds. He showed 40 Cotswolds that it would be difficult for any single breeder in England to beat. These sheep are attracting more attention in Canada. Their great size and mutton-producing qualities render them very popular. There can be little doubt that they are the most profitable breed of mutton we have. The Sweepstake for the "Best woolled ram of any age or breed," was won by a Cotswold bred by Mr. Stone and sold by Geo. Miller, of Markham.

There was a noble show of Leicesters; the good flocks of George Miller, of Markham, John Snell, of Edmonton, and many other celebrated breeders, being well represented. The shires of Canada are a larger breed than those of England. We should judge that they are a dash of Cotswold or Teeswater blood in them.

Be this as it may, the breed is well improved, and they are a most useful class of

stock. Stone showed some beautiful Sussex shires; Mr. Spencer, of Whitby, some fine shire Downs; the latter is a larger breed than the Sussex, and is rapidly gaining favor. Jackson, and many others, showed excellent South Downs. There was a good show of shires. There were only a few pens of Merino fine-wooled sheep receive but little attention in Canada.

There was a good show of pigs—the "improved Berkshires" predominating. From thenance, we suppose the improvement has resulted by crossing with the Essex. There were a few Suffolks, and only a few pens of Irish or other large breeds. One Lancashire, exhibited by G. E. Cresswell, of Huron, attracted attention from her immense size. She measured 7 feet 7 inches in length, and set girth under the fore legs.

The show of agricultural implements was not as large as usual. The implements and machines of Canada have a substantial, English look. Iron harrows, long-handled plows, turnip drills, etc., reminded us of an English Fair ground. There were six or eight different kinds of turnip drills, for sowing one or two ridges at a time—indicating that the culture of root crops is greatly on the increase.

There was a fine show of fruits, and a most magnificent display of vegetables—the latter we have never seen equalled in the "States," and we question if it is often surpassed in any country.

But the most interesting feature of the Exhibition was the wheat.

For the "Best two bushels of Winter Wheat," there were 83 entries; for Spring Wheat 84 entries. The "Canada Company" offer a standing prize of £25 for the best 25 bushels of winter wheat—the prize wheat to be given to the Company for distribution. For this prize there were 32 entries, or 800 bushels! Think of it, ye wheat growers of the "Genesee Country," and let us look to our laurels! We could, doubtless, make as good a display at our own State Fair, but certes, we never have. The judges are provided with an instrument for the determining with accuracy and despatch the weight per bushel, and they told us that not one of these samples weighed less than 63 lbs. per bushel, and the heaviest was 66½ lbs. Like our wheat, several of these samples bore the marks of having been stung by the midge, but the maggots had not been able to penetrate the grain to any depth, and had done little or no damage except to the appearance of the sample. Canadian farmers have just cause to be proud of their exhibition. Each Annual Fair indicates rapid improvement, not only in stock, but in all agricultural and horticultural productions; and it may be safely asserted that the farmers of Canada West are second to none on this side of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK.—The New York State Fair was held at Elmira, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October. This exhibition appears on the whole to have been unsuccessful. The exhibition in 1859 at Albany was a splendid success, but this of 1860 appears to have been quite below the average for some years past. We select some items in reference to it from Moore's *Rural New-Yorker*:—

The Twentieth Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Elmira last week, resulted quite differently from what officers, members and friends anticipated. The weather was unfavorable, the display meagre, and the attendance and receipts limited. Arrangements had been made for a large and complete exhibition in the various departments—the stables for Horses, stalls for Cattle, pens for Sheep and Swine, and halls for Fruit and various products and manufactures, being abundant and spacious, though the grounds occupied were