

five foreign judges completely upset Mr. Smith, and would "go in" for animals that possessed more of the Down qualities.

For Shortwoolled Ewes not being South-downs, there were only three entries, but these were sufficient to represent their qualities. Mr. Humphrey's West Country Downs were first; Mr. Merton's Hampshires second; and Baron von Lassert, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, highly commended.

The Leicesters from England and Scotland were pretty good. Mr. Groves, Kirk Hammerton Lodge, Yorkshire, received the first prize, and honourable mention as third, for two good animals; the second went to Mr. Smith, Hull, for a ram bred by Mr. Fisher, Beverley. Lord Kinnaird, Scotland, had also some useful sheep in this class.

Leicester Ewes from Great Britain (7 pens)—Lord Kinnaird, Rossie Priory, Perth, distanced all competitors; they were descended from the old Burley-on-the-Hill flock, and quickly placed by Mr. Smith as A 1: these were fine specimens, and had kept their quality and form well up to the good old age of five and six-shear ewes; the second went to Mr. Smith, Hull. Mr. Grove's ewes from Yorkshire were highly commended.

Leicesters bred on the Continent.—These were but moderate sheep, and by no means recognized by us as approaching the English Leicester; but the money was distributed.

Lincoln Sheep bred in England.—Here we had a tolerable muster from the flocks of Messrs. Marshall, of Branston, Lincoln; Kirkham, as exhibited by B. Henneberg, Holstein; J. Clark, of Long Sutton; and Merton's, of London by purchase "on speck." Amongst these were some splendid specimens of the Lincoln long-woolled breed from Mr. Marshall's flock, who would have had all the prizes but for the marked aversion of the foreign judges to heavy fleeces of wool. However, the English judge insisted upon his shearing receiving first honours, and found a second prize sheep amongst Mr. J. Clarke's. Mr. Marshall's two shear was then placed as third best, and his ram hogs, truly enveloped in fleeces of lustre wool weighing at least 20 lbs. each, were highly commended, and honourable mention made of their respective fleeces. Mr. Marshall also exhibited five fleeces in Department A., for articles of produce. These fleeces were minutely inspected and weighed by the authorities, who recorded them thus: three Lincoln hogg fleeces, very fine, weight 17 lbs. each; two fleeces from two-year-old sheep, very heavy and good, weighing 19 lbs. each. The length of the staple upon the ram hogs shown in the classes was 18 inches, in broad flakes of a bright rich yellow lustre caste.

Cotswolds bred in England.—This breed was well represented by Mr. Sexton, from Suffolk, Mr. Handy and Mr. R. Garn, Gloucestershire,

as also by Messrs. H. Gebhard, London, Mr. E. Merton, London, Mr. Gibson, Scotland, who sent specimens for two purposes—to compete and for sale. Mr. Handy sent a magnificent old sheep, which at once was placed first; but we much doubt the wisdom of sending so fat an animal "over the sea." Mr. Robert Garne had two capital sheep in the yard—these were placed second and third. There was a good trade doing in Cotswolds.

Cotswold Ewes bred in England.—There were some fair specimens from Scotland. The first prize went to Mr. J. Gibson, Woolmer, Edinburgh—these were bred from the flocks of Messrs. Handy and Lane. Mr. Merton's young ewes received the second.

Long woolled Sheep of a Continental race.—These specimens were from the marsh lands of Holstein, and a few from Hanover. The Holstein race is of a large caste standing immensely high, and known for their unrivalled produce in numbers at a birth. As an instance, we give a quotation from the catalogue, as exhibited by N. Dohrn, Dammstedt, Wiltermarsch, Holstein:

1 mit (ewe)	5 lammern (lambs)	weiss (born)	3rd Jahr.
1 ditto	4 ditto	ditto	ditto
3 ditto	3 ditto	ditto	ditto

Thus, we saw eighteen lambs produced, and sucking their five lambs—surely this is worthy the notice of the Acclimatization Society! M. Dohrn purchased two Cotswold rams for crossing this race, with a view to a more meat producing element, and they really seemed in need of it—fancy five lambs to rear up! In the other classes for foreign sheep (not Merinos) we noticed pretty well every form, colour, and class of wool that could be thought of—some had horns. There were amongst them many well-intentioned breeds that might be most profitably improved by an infusion of English blood; but this would require great care, so as to maintain the family characteristic of the Continental breed. To enumerate the prize list would be uninteresting to English taste. There were some interesting *cross bred* classes, resulting in a profitable return. In one instance the Cotswold ram and a Merino Ewe had produced a prodigious animal with fair wool and feeding qualities. A cross between the Southdown and Merino also produced a capital animal, as did the cross between the Leicester and Merino. These were kindly furnished by Baron Nathusius as specimens of the crosses. There are severally designated: Cotswold-merino, and Leicester-Merino. There is also a very good looking sheep termed Dishley-merino; and another named Lincoln-velmoe. These results tend to extend the international element and market for English rams—in fact they were much sought after; so much so that in some instances you would see quite a crowd round the English pens, and many of the crosses.

Average live weight of the three shearing