

## THE LATE SHOW IN PARIS.

We gather from the correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* the following summary in regard to the late great agricultural show in Paris:—

"There are no less than 1,300 head of cattle, divided as follows:—Shorthorns 140, bred in England; subdivided into two classes—yearling bulls and yearling heifers; old bulls and cows. In the Young Class there are 25 bulls and 27 heifers; in the Old Class, 36 bulls and 43 cows. To these the programme had at first announced only four prizes to each category, or sixteen in all; but a subsequent decree has further extended the prize list, and eight prizes have been given to each of the bull classes, and seven to the heifers and cows respectively. Besides these, there are prizes given to the Shorthorns bred in France, which form a distinct class, and of which there are 55 exhibited, making a total of 195 Shorthorns.

The Herefords are most niggardly represented. There are bulls and two cows altogether; that is four animals, three of which belong to Mr. Fisher Hobbs, competing for six prizes! The Devons are not much better here, whatever they may be at the Bath and West of England shows; of these there are only four bulls and seven cows, to compete for eight prizes.

The Scotch breeds are, in our opinions, with the exception of the Shorthorns, better represented than any other, both in point of numbers and merits, the Ayrshires and Blackpolled cattle especially; of the former there are 18 males and 60 females, bred in Scotland. To these 19 prizes, 8 for the bulls and 11 for the cows, have been given. Besides these 78 Ayrshire animals, there are 17 more, born in France, which form a distinct class, making a total of 95 of the Ayrshire breed. Of the Black Angus tribe there are about 40 animals exhibited, to which 13 prizes were offered. Of the West Highland, 30 beasts are competing for 11 prizes. The Irish Kerry breed is represented by 23 animals, among which 8 prizes will be distributed. Altogether the number of animals exhibited by the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is nearly 400.

The Dutch breed numbers about 40. The various Swiss tribes of horned cattle amount to no less than 228 animals, pretty equally divided between the Friburg, Bernese, Schwitz, Central and Eastern Switzerland, and Unterwald. Of the Tyrolese and Austrian breeds there are 62 animals. Of the long-horned Hungarian, Moravian, Gallician, Bavarian, and Bohemian races there are 46 animals; and 4 Buffaloes from Hungary. Saxony has sent 12 animals; Denmark and Holstein 32.

The French races, as may well be imagined, are very remarkable and numerous represented. The heavy and gaunt Norman breed muster 61 animals; the Flemish race, 37; the beautiful white Charolais breed, so similar to our Short-horns, amount to 36 animals; the Gascon race—some of which, it is said, found its way to England two hundred years ago—is represented by only two male animals. The other breeds—such as Garonese, Courtois, Breton, Limosine, Sales, Parthenaise, &c.—muster about one hundred more, which, with the French contribution to the Short-horns and other English breeds, make a total of nearly 500 head, many of which are produce of the cross of Short-horn bulls with the native breeds, and thus form one of the most interesting features in the whole exhibition.

The sheep of all races and all countries are very numerous. England has sent about 250 lots, of various breeds; Holland 24 lots; Austria, about 100 pens; Saxony, 28; other foreign states, 18. France has contributed—of her own breeds, or of foreign sorts bred in France—nearly 200 pens: making a total of 1,200 sheep, 500 of which are contributed by France, 400 by Great Britain, and the rest by the European states.

In the Pig class there are 171 animals, 72 of which are contributed by Great Britain, 82 by France, and 17 by other countries.—Out of the 82 belonging to France, there are no less than 65 representing the English breeds; thus showing how widely they are being spread all over the country, and in what estimation they are held.

The Poultry class, &c., numbers 474 pens, containing about 1,400 birds.

In the Implement class there are 2,107 lots, comprising every kind of instrument or appliance connected with agriculture: of these, 371 belong to the United Kingdom, 3 to Australia, 83 to Belgium, 51 to Denmark, 5 to Holstein, 2 to the Roman States, 7 to the United States, 42 to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, 33 to Holland, 1 to Prussia, 5 to Saxony, 36 to Switzerland, 4 to Wurtemberg, and no less than 1,430 to France.

In the agricultural produce department there are 4,635 lots, only 120 of which belong to England, 480 to various other nations, and 4,065 to France, chiefly contributed by the Government Schools of Agriculture."