

skill in contrivance and execution, but also having for their object the effecting of processes in tillage husbandry, of the most refined nature and acknowledged importance, but hitherto considered of very difficult practical attainment. Some of these may already be considered as forming part of the necessary apparatus of every well-managed farm, and to be essential to its economy and profit. This vast stride in the mechanics of agriculture, made within so short a period, has doubtless arisen from the congregating together of agriculturists and mechanicians from all parts of the empire, and a still higher perfection in machinery, may be confidently anticipated, from the opportunity offered under the auspices of the society, of periodically contrasting, and estimating the merits of varied implements used for similar purposes in different localities and soils. It is apparent that the manufacture of even the commoner instruments has already, to a great extent, passed out of the hands of the village plough-wright and hedge carpenter, and been transferred to makers possessed of greater intelligence, skill and capital. The improved style of finish, the greater lightness and elegance of construction, and the generally superior adaptation of the means to the end, in every class of implements, which distinguishes the implements of the present meeting, were sufficient manifestations of the beneficial results arising from the encouragement given by the society to these objects. Large in number as are the implements at the Norwich meeting, they would have been still more so had not even the large dimensions of the show yard proved insufficient, by one third, to supply the extent of ground for which the implement makers applied.

The principal day for the cattle show was Thursday, and the yard was crowded.

The short-horned bulls formed a most striking portion of the show—most majestic brutes they were, certainly, with their vast necks, deep chests, and huge square flanks. None of them either—and the remark is general—appeared to be over fed. There were no mere lumps of living tallow supported on four legs, which appeared hardly able to bear their unwieldy burdens; on the contrary, the animals appeared to be in the highest condition in the best sense of the word, that is to say, in that condition developing to the full their muscular powers, and the peculiar characteristics which mark their separate breeds. The bull which carried off the first prize will bear it to the other side of the Tweed. He is a splendid fellow, milk white; his coat glancing like that of a racer, and showing a perfect development of the highest points of his kind. He was bred by the Duke of Buccleuch. The young short horn bulls did not make a good appearance, and carried off no prizes. The Devon bulls, that fat dappled race, were well represented by the winner of the first prize, a prodigious animal bred by Mr. Quartley, of Devon. The Herefords were ranged not far from the Devons, and it was highly interesting to remark the peculiarities of the two breeds—the characteristic round outlines of the former, and the square proportions of the latter. The prize for the best Hereford bull was awarded

to a fine white-faced animal of splendid proportions and development, bred by Mr. Price, of Hereford. A Gloucestershire beast was adjudged the next best.

The cows did not appear as exhibiting such fine specimens of perfect breeding as did their male kindred. However, they turned out some capital beasts of their class, and it was pleasant, after the eye had become familiarised with the gruff and grizzled physiognomies of their majesties the bulls, to turn from them to the softer and milder, although, perhaps, less intelligent looking faces, of the “milky mothers.” There were several of the cows which attracted much attention, and in general their small expressive heads and well-moulded forms were good specimens of that vaccine (if there be such a word) and pastoral species of grace, which is a frequent characteristic of the animal in question.

Two very fine specimens of the grey and dun coloured Italian bulls came amongst the extra stock. The mass of jolly farmers who surrounded them treated the poor foreigners with great neglect, but, to an untechnical eye, they were amongst the most interesting beasts in the show. They belong to the old Roman breed, such animals, perhaps, as Virgil saw in his Mantuan meadows, and Horace had yoked to the plough which turned up the Sabine farm. Apart from all classic associations, however, the animals were graceful and majestic beasts in themselves, far more picturesque and *deery* in outline and appearance than their heavy square-built Saxon compeers. The spread of their horns was magnificent.

The show of stallions was very fine. There were stallions for dray purposes, huge animals, perfect giants in bulk of limb and swell of muscle; stallions for agricultural purposes, of a lighter and less muscular class—and roadster stallions, compact, high-spirited brutes, uniting pace with strength, and docile beauty of appearance with muscular energy. The dray stallion which won the first prize was a most elephantine-looking brute, bred by Mr. Gleanes, of St. Neots. The 30*l.* prize for a stallion for agricultural purposes, was awarded to the specimen sent by Mr. Coulson, jun., of Norfolk—a stately creature—of great *thew* and sinew.

Near the stallions were ranged the mares and foals—a class of stock, which, as a body, received the unanimous though not official commendation of the judges. Of course these animals did not possess, to the unskilled in horse flesh, the attractive appearance of the stallions; but they were very interesting, with their rough, unkept coats by their sides. Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Butley, exhibited a beautiful mare of the class intended “for agricultural purposes,” and carried off the highest prize in this department.

As regards the sheep, the shearling Southdowns received the unanimous commendation of the judges. The pens in general presented exquisite specimens of the different breeds of the animal, and altogether this department of the show appeared to be very equal and highly creditable to the breeders. In general, the animals were in