

pre-eminence. The experience of Buttersea-fields was alone sufficient to show how far we are before the Continent; while, should internal differences stay our trade with America, there is still the same steady demand from our own colonies and other distant climes. In a word, there is no more pushing business, if we but cultivate with proper attention; and Jonas Webb's career might be almost summed up in his commerce with other countries.

There was no other branch of his profession that from the very first he cherished more sedulously: with counts and barons as his best bidders at Babraham, and gold medals and royal bespeaks as the result of his increasing connection abroad. It certainly sounds somewhat strange that we have not more of his fellows ready to follow in his footsteps. The sale, to be sure, of a fat beast at Poissy might not, perhaps, warrant the trip, despite the honours pretty certain to be associated with the exhibition of any animal of excellence. The opportunity, however, to advertise in a new quarter a good breeding herd, a stud, or a flock should not be so easily passed over. It is not every foreign agriculturist that will come to England, just as every British yeoman cannot be induced to go abroad. But such as do manage to meet should do so with mutual advantage; the more especially if the one be in a position to supply that commodity which the other requires.

A more than usually excellent opportunity of this nature will occur during the ensuing summer, when an International Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Hamburg. As the first meeting of the kind ever held in Germany, the committee are making every effort to render it "memorable for its importance:" encouraged, as the direction already announce they are, by the warm interest evinced for the undertaking, "especially by the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain." The council, indeed, have thus early been applied to for the names of gentlemen duly qualified to act as judges in the several sections of stock and machinery; while the prize sheet would seem to have been carefully adapted to our different breeds of animals. Hamburg, as we are assured, is a very important market for horses and cattle, a matter of itself by no means to be overlooked, and English horses and English cattle may, if their owners so choose, occupy the post of honour at the Hamburg show. For horses the programme is peculiarly attractive. There is, to begin with, an offer of £60 for the thorough-bred horse best calculated to improve and perpetuate the breed of the sound and the stout, and bred in any country, with £15 for the second to him. Then follow three classes of half-bred stallions and horses for riding and hunting, to be bred in Great Britain and Ireland; with three more divisions for carriage horses, also to be bred in Great Britain; and two classes for ponies over and under fourteen hands, either open, as it would seem, to all the world. Amongst the heavy

draught horses there are prizes of £15 each for Suffolk Stallions and Suffolk mares, with similar encouragement to stallions and mares of any other English or Scotch breed, and equal amounts devoted to dray horses. Amongst the cattle are separate classes for short horns calved in Great Britain and Ireland, and distinguished as for bulls under and over two years old, and as cows in milk or in calf, or as heifers. The Ayrshires of Great Britain or Ireland are as handsomely recognized; but the other English or Scotch breeds—Herefords, Devons, Highlanders, polled, and so on—are all classified together, though with two equal prizes in each division, so that a best Hereford and a best Devon would have no advantage over the other in the judges' return. The sheep will include special places for Southdowns raised in Great Britain or Ireland, and Leicesters raised in Great Britain or Ireland; for other short-wools, such as Shropshires; and for other English varieties, such as Cotswolds and Lincolns. The pig premiums, the entries for which are all open to all comers, are allotted to large breeds, medium breeds, Berkshires, small white breeds, small black breeds, and "peculiar breeds of other kinds." The grand prize, however, will be one of 700 thalers—or, in plain English, just a hundred guineas—for the best steam-plough, with £45 for the second; and medals to be awarded at the direction of the judges for implements and machinery put to work in the show-yard. Premiums for poultry of every description and for agricultural produce of all kinds go to point an invitation that we believe it will be to the benefit to the English exhibitor that he should avail himself. No other man's interest is studied so much; although, of course, in an international meeting there are other classes—for Arabians, riding, carriage, and agricultural horses bred on the Continent; with yet more extended divisions for Moorish, Holland, Jutland, Swiss, Charolaise, Norman, Brittany, and other cattle; as well as for Merino, Moor, and foreign sorts of sheep. The visit, in fact, will be in every way an edifying one; although it will be better to start armed with so good an excuse as having something of your own in the entry.

Hamburg is directly accessible from London in a forty hours' voyage, and is certainly one of the most convenient cities on the Continent for an international meeting of this kind. England, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, are all easily accessible; and further, as we are assured, "the numerous commercial relations with these countries and other parts of the globe, the total exemption from duty, and all and every customs regulation, have especially favoured the merchants of Hamburg in the interchange of agricultural produce and machinery." The conditions appear to be well drawn and the directions for the judges to be as soundly considered. It is, indeed, very clear that our own system has been carefully studied and imitated; so that an Englishman, whether he be