

According to the Catalogue,—a large volume of some 700 pages, for which I paid only a franc,—there are near 1500 entries of cattle. Of these 168 consist of pure Durhams; 146 crosses by a short horn bull; 30 other crosses by Ayrshires and others; 50 pure Ayrshires; and only 10 of Herefords, Devons, &c. Now although no English stock formed a part of the Exhibition, yet it was obvious enough to the most superficial observer, that the classes above enumerated were derived from British blood. The pure French breeds consist of 870 entries, in which the Norman and Bretonne greatly predominate. There are specimens of near twenty other native races, with which having no practical acquaintance, I can offer no decided opinions. In each class there are many excellent animals: well suited no doubt to the varied soils, climate, and markets of this great country. The pure British breeds being now fairly introduced are certainly destined to make progress; and there are many admirable specimens of the advantage of a cross between these, more particularly the Durhams, and the native French cows. The Norman race are fine and large, resembling in some respects the short horn, with which they form an admirable cross. It is probable that several of the French breeds would succeed in Canada, and make profitable animals: but experiments of this kind it would not be advisable to try on a large scale, while we can have unlimited recourse to the improved breeds of the British Islands. The Charolaise and Nivernaise cattle are compact and symmetrical, and evidently have good feeding properties, and their flesh, I am told, is of excellent quality. The show of Breton cattle is very large, and consists of numbers of beautiful little cows, black and white, much resembling some of the small breeds of Wales. Among the short horns may be seen a number of what even in England would be called good animals, and the same remark applies to Ayrshires. The Dutch breed, consisting of black and white, so admirably adapted to dairy purposes, are well represented. The Swiss breed, mostly of a dun color, appear to possess many good points; some of the bulls are of large size. The Emperor's cattle from the Imperial farms in the neighbourhood of Paris, occupied a distinct place; consisting of some good specimens of Shorthorns, and also, as far as I can judge, of Bretons, Normans, Swiss, &c.

The number of prizes awarded to horned

cattle is 400; amounting in the aggregate upwards of £6,000 sterling. Besides the money each first prize has appropriated to it a Gold Medal; the second a Silver, and the third a Bronze one.

It is agreed on all hands that France is making considerable progress in sheep farming, both in long and short wools. The number of entries in this department is 546; and the total amount of sheep is not far short of 1300. In France wool is the principal object sought for, while in England the carcase is regarded as of primary importance, and it will usually exceed in weight that of France as to two one. The Merino and Saxons are largely bred in France, and yield a fine, valuable wool: and it is estimated that at present one-fourth at least of all the sheep kept in this country consists of Merino either pure or mixed. I learnt from reliable sources that of late years the French have managed to increase the weight of the carcass without injuriously affecting the quality of the fleece which of course has been proportionately increased in weight. The entries of the pure French Merino number 187, while the cross amount to no less than 148. Some 30 entries of other native breeds are present, some of which appear inferior, though from want of practical knowledge respecting them, I can offer but a very imperfect judgment. The foreign breeds are almost entirely English. In Leicesters there are 25 entries, with only a solitary specimen or two of Cotswolds and Lincoln. The short wools consist mainly of Downs; and nearly the whole of the cross breeds were bred by English rams. Although the class of sheep is in many respects positively good there are a number of animals decidedly inferior, which should not have found a place in a national show; a remark that will apply to all the other departments of live stock. I have seen better specimens of the Leicesters at our Canadian Provincial Shows; and the Downs will not compare with such flocks as Jonas Webb's, and Rigden's, the Duke of Richmond's, &c. It is evident, however, that the French are now experimenting in regard to sheep in an earnest and enlightened spirit, and that this department of husbandry is rapidly improving in that country and climate.

The Pigs are not numerous, only 240 entries—but the quality is decidedly good. Only a few belong to the French breeds, some few of