

had been selected last autumn for a first illustration of his achievements as a short-horned breeder at the great show of 1862.

Though not landlord, as at Barton, the other relations in which he stood gave scope for the illustration of his character as an employer and a neighbour. And one of the most interesting of these illustrations was to be seen in the interest which he took in the welfare of the young men whom he employed. One part of the building at the Shaw farm is an eight-roomed house, where a number of them lodged. It is furnished with a room where they took their meals, and another used as a reading room and for an evening class. The attendance at this winter's evening school was registered, and "copies" and other marks of progress in education were periodically inspected by the Prince, who awarded prizes for attendance and improvement.

The Shaw farm includes 800 acres of land in the Park and elsewhere, 120 acres being arable. It is worked by six pairs of horses—a large number for the land, and more than would be needed were it not for the considerable extra labour connected with roads and estate management. About thirty men are employed, besides other hands, at haymaking and harvest times. The farm stud is wholly Clydesdale, and the Prince had been frequently successful as an exhibitor of them at English Agricultural Society's shows. His last act as the tenant of the Shaw farm about three weeks before his death, was to direct Mr. Tait to nail up over the stalls the premium cards which had been placed over two of his horses at Leeds, and which had lain till then in the farm-house unattached. In anecdotes of this kind, in the frequent walks taken by the Queen and himself round the two farm-eries, in his personal inspection of the monthly report presented through Sir C. Phipps, in the instructions given with reference to competition at the national exhibitions, and in his frequent inquiries and conversation about the evening school, the Prince chiefly showed his interest in these arms.

The small quantity of arable land attached to the Shaw farm is managed on the five-field system, two corn crops being taken in succession. There is no lack of manure; the Park supplies immense quantities of fern, which is used as litter in the yards; and great store of yard dung is obtained thus, and from the consumption of hay by the large dairy herd, and that of hay and roots by the young stock. The arable land is accordingly in a high state of cultivation. Forty tons of mangel wurzel per acre are a common crop, and as much as sixty has been obtained. Those lying in store and now in daily use are certainly a remarkably fine sample. The corn is carried home and built in round stacks in a yard near the fixed steam engine. The roots are stored close by.

The buildings are remarkably complete and well arranged. They stand upon a square of

ground, the sides running north and south, east and west, respectively. They consist in the first place of two rows of buildings along the two sides of this square, running north and south. The row upon the eastern side includes cart-shed at either end, two-storied lodging-house and school in the middle, and boxes and farm-horse stables.

The row on the western side includes carpenters' yard and shed, thrashing barn and graneries, steam engine and boiler house, floor for mixing chaff with pulped roots, and piggeries around three sides of a small square, in the midst of which is the food house for their supply. Between these two north and south lines, on the east and on the west sides of the square, there are three rows of buildings, &c., with roadways, between them, and also between their extremities and the two lines already described.

The first row on the northern side includes foreman's house, stable, poultry house, and blacksmiths and carpenters' shops. The second row includes a series of boxes, hams, (small yards) facing south, and double stalls, with a large root house for the supply of the whole, where Gardner's and Moody's turnip cutters are fixed and worked by strap from a shaft to which the motion is given by a small oscillating one-horse steam-engine standing on the floor, steam being brought for it along a pipe from the thrashing engine boiler house just across the road. The third row occupies nearly half the width of the square, and its whole length between the two lines of buildings at its east and west ends. It is divided midway by a wide shed in which shed-feeding of sheep on sparred floors is adopted, and on either side with sheds at their further ends are two capital yards for young stock. The sheep sheds are now full; they are said to answer well. One hundred and fifty Cheviot wethers are now fattening there. The floor is divided into pens about 9 feet square, holding about six sheep a piece; they receive cut roots and cake, and thrive fast compared with the progress made out of doors. As much as 100 cart-loads of capital solid dung are taken out from beneath them towards spring. The only fault in the arrangement is the imperfect access given to the vaults where it accumulates, and from which it has to be lifted through trap doors in the floor. The place was perfectly sweet, and dry and clean. The buildings are well supplied with corn and cake crushers, millstones, chaff cutters and turnip cutters, all worked by steam power. The granaries are on a third floor over the thrashing barn; the corn is thrashed by Messrs. Collinge & Co's engine, and delivered by travelling cups to the granary bins above, whence it may be sacked and delivered into carts outside by overhanging crane and pulleys from the end of the department.

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