

JAMES CARTER AND CO., SEED MERCHANTS,
High Holborn, London, W.C.
GENUINE FARM SEEDS.

"ONLY" PRIZE
MEDAL FOR
SEEDS.



INTER-
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EXHIBITION,
1862.

CARTER'S SELECT LIST OF GENUINE FARM SEEDS (at special prices) is now ready, and will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

CARTER'S PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS, carefully mixed (to order), to suit all soils, from extra cleaned samples, can be supplied according to the quality of the Mixture, at 2s. to 3s., and 3s. to 3s. per acre.

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JAMES CARTER & Co., Seed Merchants, High Holborn, London, W.C.

To Market Gardeners and Seedsmen.

RICHARD WALKER, SEED GROWER, &c., Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, begs to offer the following for cash—

- YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL, 32s. per cwt.
- WHITE SPANISH ONION, 1s. 6d. per lb.
- RED CABBAGE PLANTS, extra strong, 5s. per 1000.
- BAST HAM DITTO, fine, 3s. per 1000.

Grass Seeds with a Corn Crop, and Grass Seeds without a Corn Crop, see

MR. MARTIN SUTTON'S ESSAY on PASTURES, which in addition to remarks on the above question, contains other very valuable information. Price 6d., post free.

Also the "TIMES" CORRESPONDENCE, complete, republished in Scribner's New Farm Seed List, with LETTERS by MR. SANDERSON, LT.-COL. CANDY, J. J. MECHI, ESQ., MR. MARTIN SUTTON, SIR GEORGE JENKINSON, BART.

Which may be had gratis and post free on application.

SUTTON & Sons, Royal Berkshire Seed Establishment, Reading.

Grass Seed for all Soils.

RICHARD SMITH offers the best selection that can be made of PERMANENT MEADOW GRASS and CLOVER at 30s. per acre, consisting of 2 bushels light and 12 lbs. heavy seed. The kinds and quantities are chosen for their early growth, crop, nutritive qualities, reproductiveness, and permanency, and can be had separately or properly mixed to suit heavy, light, or medium soil. RICHARD SMITH, Seed Merchant, Worcester.

NEW FORAGE PLANT: BROMUS UNIOLOIDES var. SCHRADERI; SCHRADER'S BROME GRASS, sometimes called NEW ZEALAND GRASS and PRAIRIE GRASS.—

This Grass was introduced into Great Britain many years ago by Mr. Charles Lawson, son of Edinburgh, and was shown and described at the Great Exhibition of 1851. It is now attracting considerable attention, from the enormous cuttings of green food it has lately produced on the Continent and elsewhere. It is undoubtedly a most productive plant, especially under irrigation or liquid manure.

Small quantities of Seed may be obtained for experiment from PETER LAWSON & Son, The Queen's Seedsmen, 23, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HOW TO PRODUCE a PASTURE.

See *Agricultural Gazette*, April 8, page 325. SEED for the PASTURES on the GREAT BRITAIN CASTLE ESTATES was supplied from our Establishment through Mr. Barker, whose extensive orders we have received for a great number of years.

GRASSES for PERMANENT PASTURE, MEADOWS, and LAWNS, adapted for various soils. TURNIP and other Field Seeds. Prices fixed for a large trade may be had; prompt attention to all orders.

JOSKIN TREMBLE & Sons, Seed Offices, Victoria Road, Bridge Lane, Penrith.

To Farmers, Bailiffs, and Gardeners.

CARRIAGE or FREIGHT FREE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON is prepared to supply, all of first-class quality, true to name, and at moderate prices—GRASS SEEDS, VEGETABLE SEEDS, CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TURNIP SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

And every other description of Seeds in common use.

PRICED CATALOGUES for the season sent post free on application. **WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Seedsmen, 30a, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.**

GRAYSON'S TRUE MORTLAKE GIANT ASPARAGUS, grown on the ground where the late Mr. Grayson brought it to such perfection, so that Grayson's Asparagus is esteemed the best.

Plants one year old, 2s. 6d. per 100. Plants two years old, 4s. per 100. Seed post paid in packets just under the ounce, 6d. Post-office orders on Mortlake.

FRANCIS R. KINGHORN, Sheen Nursery, Richmond, S.W.

WAITE, BURNELL, AND CO. have great pleasure in recommending the following—

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—RICHMOND'S COMPACT, selected for its very dwarf and compact habit; in sealed packages, s. 7. per cunco. 2 6

TROCCELLI—DANCER'S IMPREGNATED EARLY WHITE, per lb. 10 0

CABBAGE—BURNELL'S KING OF THE DWARFS, the earliest grown; very dwarf, growing close to the ground; very fine and sweet flavour; in sealed packages, per ounce. 2 6

CUCUMBER NORBITON GIANT, the finest, longest, and most prolific Cucumber in cultivation; per packet. 2 6

POTATOS—BEIN'S QUEEN DWARF ASHLEAF, very dwarf in the haulm, foliage of a dark green colour, very early, and invaluable for frames (rice Circular); per bushel 15 0

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR SPLENDIDISSIMUS, colour reddish purple, very distinct; per packet. 1 0

POLYANTHUS, selected from the finest faced flowers by that eminent florist JOHN KEYNES, of Salisbury (strongly recommended); per packet. 2s. 6d. and 5 0

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIFLATA, the choicest grown; per packet, 2s. 6d. and 5 0

Seed Warehouse: 181, High Holborn, London, W.C.

REGATE SILVER SAND.—Best Kent and Surrey

PEATS, LOAMS, SPHAGNUM, ROCK SANDSTONE, LONDON AND FLOVER POTTS, &c.

N.B. Loaded Trucks can be sent direct on all the Railways.

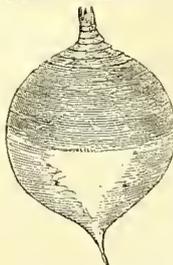
W. SMOKE, Sand and Peat Dept., Reigate, Surrey.

REGATE SILVER SAND, 12s. per ton, at Swan

Place; delivered 5 miles, or to any London Wharf or Railway, 16s. per ton, or 1s. 6d. per bushel (sacks at cost price, or on hire).

Kentish and Hampshire PEATS, YELLOW LOAM, LEAF-MOULD, and COCOA FIBRE REFUSE.

J. KENNARD, Swan Place, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.



Three Hundred Guineas in 12 Prizes.

FOR SIX YEARS SUCCESSIVELY HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT'S PRIZE CUPS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO SUTTON'S CHAMPION SWEDES at the Royal East Berks and South Berks Agricultural Societies, and many other valuable Prizes in various parts of the kingdom.

From Mr. LARGE, Bailiff to the Right Hon. Lord Berners:—

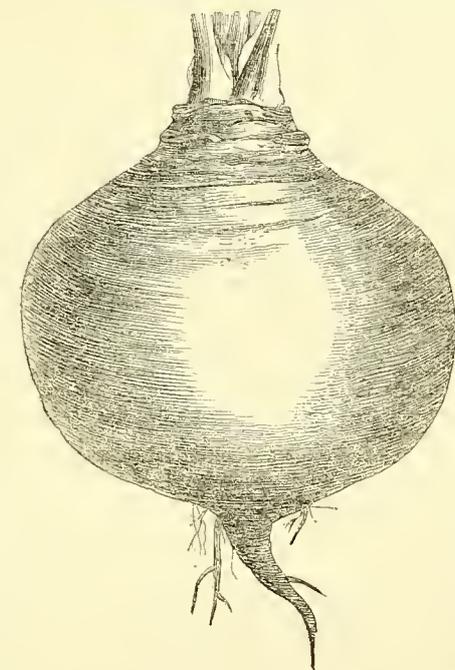
"The Champion Swedes from seed Lord Berners purchased of you, are far superior to any other we have grown. I can confidently say they are many tons per acre heavier than any other Swedes growing on his lordship's farm."

Price of Seed 1s. per pound, or cheaper by the Bushel.

SUTTON'S NEW FARM LIST gratis and post free.

Sutton & Sons, Royal Berkshire Seed Establishment, Reading.

Wheeler's Imperial Swede.



WHEELER'S IMPERIAL SWEDE, one of the HARDEST, FINEST, and MOST NUTRITIOUS Swedes in cultivation. Won the First Prize at the Gloucestershire Root Show, and several valuable Silver Cups.

1s. per lb., 45s. per bushel.

Carrriage free by rail, and 5 per cent. discount for cash.

J. C. WHEELER & Sons, Seed Growers, Gloucester.

CARTER'S GARDENER'S VADE-MECUM is now ready.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. PLYMOUTH MEETING.

LAST DAY for ENTRY of IMPLEMENTS, MAY 1.

All Certificates received after that date will be returned to the Senders. H. HALL DARE, Secretary. 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

The Agricultural Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

As the time is fast approaching when the farmer will be getting in his main root crops, a few notes on some experiments in the growth of Mangels and Swedes during the extraordinary season of last year may not be out of place.

Having determined upon a crop of roots to succeed a field of Barley of 1863, we broke up the stubble with the horse plough to a depth of 7 inches, as soon as possible after the Barley had been harvested. This had been previously dressed with such manure as we had at hand, and partially folded at nights with the sheep; and after lying up for the winter was cultivated by steam in the first week of March, 1864, and afterwards dragged and chain-harrowed, and entirely cleaned of a very large accumulation of Couch (*Agrostis stolonifera*), which was burnt, and the ashes afterwards used in drilling the roots. On the 17th and 18th of March the field of 24 acres was cropped in the following manner, with alternate stretches of eight rows each of Mangels and Swedes.

Swedes.	Mangels.	Swedes.	Mangels.
1	2	4	3

Before sowing we applied artificial manure in the manner to be described. Experience has amply taught the great value of honestly prepared artificial manures, and where these are really manufactured by respectable men, of which

in the present day we believe there are not a few the farmer's money is not unwisely spent upon them. Our experiments were performed with a special manure, prepared by Messrs. PROCTOR & RYLAND. And now for the experiments themselves.

The field of 24 acres was divided as follows:—

1	2	4	3
---	---	---	---

- 1.— 6 acres in which the artificial manure, 3 cwt. to the acre, was drilled with seeds.
- 2.— 6 acres, in which an extra dressing of rotten farm-yard manure was used, but no artificial.
- 3.— 10 acres with artificial manure, at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre, sown broadcast.
- 4.— 2 acres, without any extra farm-yard for artificial manure, but sown upon a fresh ploughing of the land.

24 acres.

With regard to No. 4, we should state that these two acres in nearly the middle of the field were set apart at the instance of the bailiff, who joined issue with the neighbouring farmers in depreciating the value of artificial manures in this land; he had no "faith in this trade stuff"—one more ploughing was worth it all." Well then, these two acres were ploughed and rolled and drilled with the rest, and the result of the four plots was as follows:—

	OF SWEDES.		OF MANGELS.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
No. 1, per acre, about ..	20	22	17	19
No. 2, per acre, about ..	17	19	23	25
No. 3, per acre, weighed ..	23	25	9	10
No. 4, per acre, about ..	9	10		
Average	17.1	19		

The best of these results is not very favourable considering the nature of the soil and the care and expense in the cultivation. Still for 1864 they contrasted favourably with those of farms for some miles around, and we may state that had it not been for the destruction caused by the caterpillars of the Noctua, 824 of which were hand-picked from three rows of Swedes of 324 yards each, we should in all probability have had no bad crop for the average of seasons.

The Plot 3, then, will be found to be much better than Plot 1, a result which is quite in accordance with Professor VOELCKE's teaching, and our own experiments and observations, namely that the best results from manures can only be obtained by their being intimately mixed with the soil. Here then the sowing the manure broadcast upon the well-tilled soil, and the subsequent drilling and harrowing in the seed, and the subsequent rolling answered well; whilst powerful manures in the drills with the seed, though they may stimulate it into germination, will yet cause much to die prematurely; and as the fibrils spread they seek in vain for that gradual and equable supply of nutrition which we may conceive to be as important to a plant as to an animal.

As regards Plot 4, it was simply a failure, but it served to show what might have been the fate of the whole field had we only followed Practice; but having taken Science to our counsel, we think that to the union of Science with Practice, we are indebted for our happiest results.

Now, on reviewing the action as herein described, we must confess that while it shows us the advantage of experimental farming, yet it is plain that the man who only acts in every position what he has been taught in one, must ever be experimenting, whilst he who acts upon principles, all of which are generalisations from observed facts, is not after all the wild experimenter he is sometimes considered. B.

We promised our readers some time ago a description of the Wheats shown at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in December last, by Mr. PATRICK SHIRREFF, Haddington, who has longest and most persistently and intelligently of British agriculturists directed his attention to the improvement of our cereals. This collection of British Wheat was grown at Haddington in 1864, under a parity of circumstances and for the purpose of comparison. It consists of 72 varieties, 43 of them having been selected and raised by himself, the latter being distinguished by an asterisk.

The Wheats were shown in nine cases, containing eight compartments each, and having a medium sized ear, sample of grain, the name, and length of straw of each variety. We shall commence our

description on the left side of Case No. 1, and proceed in this order to the end of the collection.

CASE 1.

1. *Amber**.—A handsome light-red bearded ear, with translucent reddish grain. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
2. *Hunter's*.—A white ear, tapering at the apex; grain whitish-brown, elongated and glossy. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
3. *Smith's**.—A bearded white ear; grain whitish, tapering at both ends, smooth, glossy, eye prominent. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
4. *Fenton*.—A white ear, brownish grain. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
5. *Shirreff's Bearded White**.—A handsome white-bearded ear; grain white, roundish, glossy, and transparent. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
6. *Red Chaff White*.—A red ear, with small white grain, and depressed eye. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
7. *Gibson's**.—A broad bearded red ear, with white elongated smooth shining grain. Straw, 4 feet 3 inches.
8. *Hepburn's**.—A red bearded ear; grain white, short, glossy, and fine. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.

CASE 2.

9. *Honden's**.—A bearded white ear, with large white grain. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
10. *Mungosell's**.—Ear white, with brownish grain. Straw, 4 feet 9 inches.
11. *Hopetoun**.—A white ear and white grain. Straw, 5 feet.
12. *Red Strain*.—Ear white, with white glossy grain. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
13. *Pringle's**.—A bearded white ear, with white grain. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
14. *Tuamtondean*.—A white ear; grain dull white, large and long. Straw, 4 feet 11 inches.
15. *Tom's**.—A bearded white ear, with large long brownish-white grain. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
16. *Trump*.—A whitish ear, and the grain white, shining, and fine. Straw, 4 feet 11 inches.

CASE 3.

17. *Creeping*.—A narrow wide-set ear; grain elongated, glossy, and red. Straw, 4 feet 11 inches.
18. *Lanmas White*.—A red ear; grain rough-skinned, white. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
19. *Lanmas Red*.—A red ear; with long glossy red grain. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
20. *Spalding's*.—Chaff red, with dull yellowish seeds. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
21. *Shirreff's Bearded Red**.—A bearded red ear; grain long, shining, and red. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
22. *Kessingland*.—A handsome broad creamy ear, and coarse yellowish seeds. Straw, 5 feet.
23. *Aconbury Red**.—A bearded red ear, with tapering glossy fine red grain. Straw, 4 feet 9 inches.
24. *Bronck*.—Close-set red ear; grain shining, fine and red. Straw, 5 feet.

CASE 4.

25. *Northrigg**.—A bearded white ear, and yellowish coarse grain. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
26. *Dunstable*.—A handsome broad ear, and short red grain. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
27. *Raynard's Hybrid*.—A red ear, with large coarse red grain. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
28. *Peter's Red**.—A bearded white ear, with round, glossy, dark-red grain. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
29. *Bradley's Red*.—A white ear, with red grain.
30. *Nursery Red*.—A narrow white ear; seeds small, glossy, tapering at both ends, and fine in quality. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
31. *James's Red**.—A bearded broad red ear; elongated red grain. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
32. *Linton Red**.—A bearded dark-red ear; tapering red grain. Straw, 4 feet 9 inches.

CASE 5.

33. *Thomson's Woolly**.—A close-set white woolly ear; grain white, small, round, transparent. Straw, 4 feet 4 inches.
34. *Old Woolly*.—A white close-set woolly ear, grain white, elongated; eye prominent. Straw, 4 feet 4 inches.
35. *Aconbury Woolly**.—A close-set white woolly ear; with short beard; grain white, elongated; and prominent eye. Straw, 4 feet 4 inches.
36. *Gloucester Woolly*.—A white woolly ear; grain white and elongated. Straw, 4 feet 4 inches.
37. *Hereford Woolly**.—A white woolly ear, with long beard; grain white. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
38. *Russell's Woolly**.—Ear white and woolly; grain white and large. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
39. *Cornar's Woolly*.—Resembles Old Woolly, No. 34.
40. *Dun Woolly**.—A dunish-brown woolly ear; grain white. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.

CASE 6.

41. *Prora**.—A bearded white ear, with white grain. Straw, 4 feet 9 inches.
42. *Brodie's*.—Ear white; grain small and very white. Straw, 5 feet.
43. *Chedham*.—A white ear, with grain white, transparent, and fine. Straw, 4 feet 11 inches.
44. *Henry's**.—A bearded white ear; grain white and fine.
45. *Graced's*.—A white ear; grain white, and marked with a line across the upper surface. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
46. *Rough Skin**.—Ear white and bearded; grain white, with an indented rough surface. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
47. *Brown's**.—A bearded white; grain white, smooth and fine.
48. *Druid*.—A white ear, with dullish white grain. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.

CASE 7.

49. *Talavera*.—A very wide-set white ear; grain white, very large, oval, and extra fine. Straw, 4 feet 3 inches.
50. *Richard's**.—A cross between Talavera and Shirreff's Bearded White; ear cream-coloured and closer set than Talavera; grain white, oval, and a little smaller than Talavera. Straw, 5 feet.
51. *Matchless*.—A very close-set white ear; grain white, large, and coarse. Straw, 5 feet.
52. *Archer's Prolific*.—Ear white, with elongated brownish grain. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
53. *Gregorian*.—A cream-coloured ear, with round brownish grain. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.
54. *Harperdean**.—A bearded white ear, and white grain. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
55. *Andalusion*.—A white ear, with small white grain. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
56. *Glenhill**.—Ear bearded white; grain large, elongated, clear and brownish-white. Straw, 4 feet 5 inches.

CASE 8.

57. *Hickling's**.—A very close-set white ear; grain brown, dull, and coarse. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
58. *William's**.—A white bearded ear, with white grain. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
59. *Charlie's**.—Ear white, with brownish-white grain. Straw, 4 feet 3 inches.

60. *Elder's**.—A bearded white ear, and white grain. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
61. *Tiny**.—A white bearded ear, and white grain. Straw, 3 feet 5 inches.
62. *Roschall**.—A wide-set bearded white ear; grain elongated, large, and whitish. Straw, 4 feet 9 inches.
63. *Gilmerton*.—A white bearded ear, with reddish transparent grain. Straw, 4 feet 10 inches.
64. *Robb's**.—A wide-set bearded white ear; grain long and white. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.

CASE 9.

65. *Kilsduff**.—Ear bearded white; grain white and fine. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
66. *Deans's**.—A handsome light-red bearded ear, with white, translucent, extra fine grain. Straw, 4 feet 8 inches.
67. *Ormiston**.—A bearded white, handsome ear; grain white, round, smooth, and superfine. Straw, 4 feet 8 inches.
68. *Niels's**.—A handsome bearded red ear, with white, transparent, extra fine grain. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
69. *Renwick's**.—A semi-woolly bearded white ear; grain white and fine. Straw, 4 feet 6 inches.
70. *Muirton Red**.—A handsome short-bearded close-set red ear; grain red, smallish, and extra fine. Straw, 4 feet 8 inches.
71. *Mitchell's**.—A handsome woolly bearded white ear; grain white and very fine. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.
72. *Hail's**.—A bearded red ear; grain white and small. Straw, 4 feet 7 inches.

We place these descriptions on record here, but it is manifest that the few words giving an account of each variety are altogether insufficient for its identification, and a great service would be rendered by Mr. SHIRREFF, than whom there is no one more competent to lead us out of the labyrinth of synonyms which confuse all plant descriptions, if sets of well-established varieties of Wheat and Oats and Barley were placed by him in the hands of our leading Agricultural Societies. Perhaps we rather ought to say good service would be done by the Societies if they would commission Mr. SHIRREFF to undertake a task involving so much labour and responsibility.

In such a collection every grower of Wheat could select a variety with grain, ear, and straw, to suit his fancy, but there would be nothing to determine relative value beyond the appearance of the samples.

The number, combined with quality, of quartern loaves from a given quantity of Wheat may be taken as the best measure of value, but to test in this manner all Mr. SHIRREFF's new varieties is too much to expect from a private individual. Judging by the samples, SHIRREFF's Bearded White (5), GIBSON'S (7), HEPBURN'S (8), DEANS'S (66), and NIELL'S (68), deserve attention from their fine grain and uniformity of type.

Of the woolly-ear or rough-chaff varieties, THOMSON'S (33) and MITCHELL'S (71) are high-class Wheats, and have no resemblance to any of our rough-chaff varieties in cultivation.

Amongst the red kinds, SHIRREFF'S Bearded (21), Aconbury (23), PETER'S (28), and Muirton (70), will favourably compare with the old sorts.

Ormiston (67) and RICHARD'S (50) are particularly attractive, the latter being, so far as we know, the most successful attempt at crossing cereals in Britain. Hitherto this Wheat has come true from seed, and its large white grain and stout straw are remarkable features.

MR. STRAFFORD will on Thursday next (April 27) dispose of a portion of the herd of pure-bred Short-horns belonging to Mr. BOWLY, of Siddington, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

We condense the following from an account of the herd in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* :—

"In advertising for sale by public auction on the 27th of this month 37 members of his valuable herd of Short-horns, Mr. BOWLY is anxious to have two points clearly understood; that his sale is a genuine sale of entire families, not merely a selection from families—and that if personal feeling, rather than considerations of what seemed to him due to the public, had regulated his determinations, many of the number which appear in the catalogue would have been retained at Siddington. The animals are disposed of for no faults; indeed, one, Sunbeam, in whom symptoms appeared which rendered her future breeding at least doubtful, was withdrawn from the list, and is put aside for fattening. The public may rest fully assured—and those who know Mr. BOWLY personally will—that no trap of any sort, direct or indirect, is laid for them; that the sale is literally and in the most comprehensive sense of the term a *bona fide* sale; and that parties purchasing will be dealt with by Mr. BOWLY precisely as Mr. BOWLY, the cases being reversed, would desire that he should be dealt with by them. This we have great satisfaction in saying, because we know it to be true. In the whole range of Short-horn breeders, there is not a man whose reputation for truthfulness and honour rests upon a more impregnable foundation. With the exception of four females and one bull, all the lots offered for sale were bred at Siddington. Of the females 16 represent three families; the *Lady Byron* family alone consisting of 11 females. *Lady Byron* and her daughter *Ada* were purchased in 1837, and have proved a most successful family, possessing irreproachable constitutions, and being regular breeders and good milkers. Many of the tribe have been sold to go to Australia

and America. There is not an indifferent animal in the whole lot, and some of them are admirable.

"With the exception of Lots 1 and 3 (Cows), the animals offered by Mr. BOWLY represent more or less the blood which Mr. BATES's distinguished position as a breeder has made so famous. Eight of the 22 females are by 4th DUKE OF OXFORD, the grand old bull that did so much for Mr. C. W. HARVEY's herd; six by EARL OF WALTON, a son of KIRKLEINGTON 7th by EARL OF DERBY; one by IMPERIAL OXFORD, now the property of Mr. HEGAN; three by 7th DUKE OF YORK; many—not fewer than eight—are three-quarters BATES, having two final BATES crosses in succession; several are as near as may be three-quarters; and all that are old enough to breed, with one exception, are bulled by 7th DUKE OF YORK, undeniably one of the finest sires of the day. Some of the bulls are even still more strongly impregnated with BATES blood. EARL OF WALTON, but for a slight dash of Cherry blood, is entirely BATES; 4th BARON OXFORD, and DUKE OF FLANDERS, are above three-quarters; BATES TERTIUS, and 2d BATES TERTIUS (incomprehensible appellation), seven-eighths. Two of the bulls, we may add, are by 4th DUKE OF OXFORD, and nine by 7th DUKE OF YORK."

ALBERT MIDDLE-CLASS COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

I HOPE you will permit me a space in your columns to describe the reception of the 150 boys into this College, selected as the eldest of the number nominated, which I have this day witnessed in my official capacity. A similar number of younger lads will be admitted next Monday, and will take possession of all the remaining accommodation of the College; this fact proves at once the public appreciation of such establishments, and the soundness of the opinions and advice of the late much lamented Prince Consort, whose aim it ever was to induce every class to improve the education of the rising generation. The parents paid the school fees for one term in advance; this system of pre-payment precludes all possibility of contracting bad debts, to the detriment of those who pay punctually. The boys just admitted are all purely of the middle class, that is, they are the sons of farmers, business, and professional men. It is impossible, sir, for me to tell you how gratified I felt at seeing these parents come forward so gladly at the very first commencement of this Institution, with the fullest confidence in the judgment that had directed the movement. It was also a great pleasure to witness the intelligence and cheerfulness of the boys themselves, who seemed fully to appreciate the feeling which has placed them there, and I have no fear but that they will by their perseverance and good conduct render themselves worthy of the great advantages offered them. It has already been announced that the public ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Prince Consort will not take place till the end of the present term. Then will be the fitting time to sketch more fully the history of a movement which affords such a splendid memorial to this great and good man; I cannot, however, conclude this brief account without signifying my high approbation of the judgment displayed by the Governors in their selection of their architect, Mr. J. Peck; their head master, Rev. Albert Daymond, and their matron, Miss Burrell. Mr. Peck's work is now near completion, and I cannot too highly compliment him on his great success. I feel that a public tribute is due to the very liberal and persevering spirit with which he has personally superintended, not only the erection of the building, but also the arrangements for water, light, washing, cooking, and heating, and in short, all the furnishing details of the establishment. Mr. Daymond's work is but just commencing, but I am perfectly sure that he will show himself worthy of the honourable preference of the Governors, and prove, like Mr. Peck, the "right man in the right place." *Rd. Garrett, Hon. Secretary, Carlton Hall, Saxmundham.* [We have received a second letter from Mr. Garrett, just as we are going to press, which must be postponed till next week.]

COTTESWOLD SHEEP.—No. II.

HAVING in a previous paper identified and traced these sheep, both by their wool and its manufacture, from the earliest times, we propose to continue their history, which will leave no doubt of the present improved Cottesswolds being the descendants of the original sheep of the Roman period, and perhaps the type from which all our domesticated sheep have sprung.

In the Saxon period Alfred was expert at spinning; Edward the Elder "sette his sons to scole and his daughters he sette to wolle-werke." In Edward the Confessor's time at Cirencester "the Queen had the wolle." *Domesday Book.*

It seems, however, that in these early days the milk and the wool of the sheep were the more valuable, the flesh not being held in much esteem.

At the time of William the Conqueror, writes Goding, a fulling mill existed at Cockleford, and previous to 1175, Dogdale, according to the same authority, states that the military monks, the Knight Templars, had two fulling mills at Temple Guiting, a parish in the midst of the Cottesswolds.

The practice of "fulling" would imply, according to our notions at present, that the wool grown upon these hills was at this particular time of the short-