ever, the notes of the quail were frequently heard throughout the summer on a farm about six miles from Wick. Afterwards, on some corn being cut, a nest—the appearance of which evidenced that the brood had been safely hatched—was discovered; and during the autumn, when the corn crop was cut and covert scarce, the female, with a brood of nine, was frequently observed in a grass park. They were then well grown, and the young on wing could only be distinguished by their inferior energy of flight. I had an opportunity of examining one of these, which had been caught secreted in a stook of oats. If the survivors of this bevy did not proceed on their autumnal migration, I have little hopes that any of them outlived the severe snow-storms that ensued in winter. A specimen obtained in the island of Sanday is the only one that has occurred, so far as I am aware, in Orkney. *Selby* mentions that the quail is polygamous; while Morris states that "the male assists the female in the care of the young," an attention which, if it be the case, is peculiar to this species among the polygamous birds of Britain.——On the 17th of April, and in the vicinity of the rocky shores of Wick Bay, I observed several separate parties of the long-tailed hareld (*Harelda glacialis*). This duck, which retires during the breeding season to the solitudes of the Arctic regions, is common on the Caithness coast during the winter. It generally arrives in October, but I never recollect having seen it prolong its stay to the above-mentioned date. The hareld, unlike the velvet duck, which is also found on the same coast, is accustomed, with the flowing tide, to come up the bay even so far as the mouth of the river. It also closely approaches the rocks, where it dives to procure the shellfish on which it feeds; but it frequently suffers for its temerity or confidence, as a good many are shot in this situation during the winter. A nearly allied species—the golden-eye garrot, has been common for some time past on our river. Some days since, and about a couple of miles up from the sea, I observed a party of twelve, and considerably further up a pair (male and female) of the same species were busily engaged in search of food, diving repeatedly, and both together, close under the banks of the river. In order to avoid some swampy ground on my way up, I had to make a considerable detour, when, on reaching the bank again, the female golden-eye, whose presence there I had altogether forgotten, rose a few yards off, took wing directly, and was out of sight before her gaudy piebald mate had reached the surface. On coming up and observing me, the male swam about uneasily for a minute or two, evidently waiting for the reappearance of the female, and then slowly flew some yards further up. This he repeated once or twice as I advanced, but at last convinced, it appears, that his partner had really deserted him, he also took wing, flew back overhead, and followed the course of the river until out of sight. I have since seen specimens up to the 24th ult. These birds, where the banks of the rivers are high, or where there is any sort of covert, are easily shot, as, when feeding, the whole party frequently dive together, thus affording the skilful gunner a favorable opportunity of stealing in upon them. ——Mr E. Knox, Esq., in his "Ornithological Rambles in Sussex," notices it as a remarkable fact, that, in certain districts of his county, hooded and carrion crows never intermix or associate together. In one extensive district, equally well suited to the economy of both these closely allied species, the carrion crow is common, while he never detected the occurrence of a single hooded crow. In another district, twenty miles further eastward, the latter species is exceedingly numerous, while the carrion crow is, in its turn, equally scarce. Mr Knox is of opinion that this local separation "can hardly be attributed to mutual dislike or hostility." Among the few facts in ornithology, either so interesting or so prominent as to have attracted the observation of the older inhabitants of Caithness, the one most frequently commented on is the exceeding scarcity at the present moment, as contrasted with some years ago, of the raven (*Corvus corax*), provincially known as the "corbie," or "corbie crow." They pretend, and I have little doubt with some reason, to trace this diminution from the period of the first appearance of the hooded or grey-backed crow in the county, which is of comparatively recent date. Supposing this theory be correct, it would be very difficult to furnish anything like a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon. It can hardly be that the raven—the largest, strongest, and most courageous bird of his genus—is intimidated by his inferior relative, and forced to quit the territory over which he and his ashe ancestors so long reigned supreme. It was lately the custom in this district (as, indeed, to some extent it still is) for parties who had dead horses or cattle, to take them some little distance from the town, where they were skinned, and the carcass afterwards left exposed to sun and shower, thus forming the most intolerable nuisance to the passers-by. Both sides of the river Wick were, in particular, favourite positions for the exhibition of these hideous remains. Even within the last ten or twelve years I have myself observed from twelve to twenty ravens on one of these newly-deposited carcasses, while now not a single specimen is to be seen. During the breeding-season, however, a few pairs are stationed at wide intervals round our east coast, which is mostly precipitous. On the other hand, the hooded crow, the most destructive of his tribe to the eggs of all kinds of game and wild fowl, may be found in parties of from eight to a dozen or more, every day in the year, by the wet and swampy sides of the river in the same locality. At present, being the breeding season, they are also numerous all round the sea-cliffs. Be the cause of this separation mutual dislike or hostility, the fact that for a series of years the raven has been getting gradually scarcer, while the hooded crow is greatly increasing in numbers, is apparent to every one who has paid any attention to the matter. It may not be out of place, perhaps, to append here an anecdote furnished a few years ago to a local paper by one of our most intelligent citizens. This anecdote is interesting, not only as showing the boldness of the raven in his northern island home, but as exhibiting the practical nineteenth-century view taken of the merits of the "sacred bird of Odin" by the degenerate descendants of the old Vikings:—"Stroma during the past year has lost nearly forty hens from the ravages of a pair of ravens, the only pair on the island, whose eyrie is high in the cliffs at its western end. The islanders had had losses from the same pair as long as they can remember, and, had the birds conducted themselves towards the hens with ordinary voracity, things might have gone on in the old *jog-trot-line*, as they were in the habit of taking a hen now and then was considered theirs by prescription. Whether it is that the islanders are thinning the wild pigeons and other birds, the prey of ravens, or that the family of ravens was this year larger and more voracious than formerly, we cannot tell; but this we know, the loss of hens has been past endurance, at least to William Simpson, for he did what has not been done on the island for thirty years—he on Monday, the 29th November last, shot one of the old ravens. How old this raven was the oldest inhabitant could not tell, but our informant says he must have been very old, 'for,' he said, placing both his fists together, 'his neck was as thick as that.' It is not settled whether the deed be fraught with good or bodes ill to the island; but we hear it has given rise to a controversy that will last this winter at least."—H. O. (Wick, April 29).

ANSWERS.

IS THE BRIDLED GUILLEMOT A RARE BIRD?—In answer to the above inquiry, I beg to say it is to be found in small numbers in the neighbourhood of Flamborough Head, and it likewise breeds on the Bass-Rock in the Frith of Forth, where it is by no means scarce, from which latter place I have procured the egg. The natives term it the "brindled guillemot."—W. J. H.

AGE OF PIGEONS.—Some few weeks ago a question was asked as to what was the greatest age to which a pigeon has arrived. I am requested by a correspondent of THE FIELD to state that he caught a young pigeon in a field near a farmhouse on the 10th of June, 1838 (about the time of her Majesty's coronation). This bird is *now* alive and well, and is therefore within a few weeks of twenty-three years old. It is at present at the farmhouse of Mr Jephtha Smith, Laxfield, Suffolk; the bird has never mated, but yet it makes a nest every year with a great deal of bustle and fuss. It is now beginning to lose its feathers, but is otherwise in good health; in former years the hens used to fly before it, and it was quite lord of the farmyard; but now the tables are turned, and the pigeon has to pay for his long reign.—F. T. BUCKLAND.

DUN HORSES.—I hope some one will be able to throw some light on Mr Darwin's question as to the breed of dun-coloured horses. In the meantime I have a dun-beard in asked, what dun-coloured horse? I think it is doubtful if the dealers would accept Mr Darwin's definition of dun-colour; at any rate they would be indifferent to the test of the spinal stripe and the dark bars of the legs. If I am not mistaken, they dwell more on the muzzle (as in some other colours), and on the mane and tail, which must be black or dark. Horses of a dun-colour (meaning thereby of a mealy cream-colour with black or dark manes and tails) are not only to be found as mere cobs or cart-horses, for I have not unfrequently seen very fair carriage horses of that colour, and I recollect some years ago a friend of mine possessing one which was an excellent hunter, *i.e.*, "very fast and a capital fencer," and well up to 12 stone across a stiff country; but I never heard of a dun racer, good or bad. Ever since I have read Mr Darwin's world-famed book on the "origin of species" I have looked with great interest at every dun horse I have met.—ALASTOR.

FOLK-LORE.—PREVENTIVE AGAINST INFECTION.—"An old cottager told me," says a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, "that the best way to prevent smallpox from spreading was to open the window of the sick-room at sunset, in order to admit the gnats, who would load themselves with the infection and then fly forth and die. Smoking, and white-wash, and tar-water are fools to them gnats," said the old cottager. Perhaps he was right too; so far we may remark upon this anecdote, since the gnats required open windows to prevent infection.—*Builder.*

PISCATORIAL CROW.—A number of people on Saturday last saw a crow stalking about in the Tweed and fishing like a heron. On the south side of the river, below the bridge, there is a shallow in which minnows and very young salmon-fry sport about, and it was in this place that the crow was seen capturing the fish. In a very short space of time it picked up and swallowed six smolts, though, according to Act of Parliament, "all smolts must be returned to the water." It was thought by some of the on-lookers that the crow was a "hoodie;" but it had more chance to be a common crow, as hundreds of crows' nests were close at hand.—*Scottish Farmer.*

THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM.—"In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity; and in no instance is this more clearly seen than in the history of those beautiful inventions which have been from time to time brought to bear upon the science of horology. Trace its history from the time of the Romans with their clepsydra or water-clock, and Alfred with his candles, from hour-glasses and sun-dials, down to that miracle of ingenuity 'the watch,' and see how improvement has succeeded improvement, until at last those now manufactured by Benson, of Ludgate-hill, London, and 46 and 47, Cornhill, have been characteristically described as 'the perfection of mechanism.'"—*Standard.* Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, post free for two stamps, is descriptive of every construction of watch now made. Watches safe by post to all parts of the globe.—[ADVT.]

THE GARDEN.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—A complaint is often made of greenhouse plants gradually dying when they come into the hands of amateurs fresh and healthy from the nursery. Heaths are especially subject to this premature decay, and so are Azaleas and other hard-wooded plants. There are no doubt many reasons for this; but the most frequent is improper watering. "A little and often" is the doctrine of many gardeners, but it is a pernicious one. Last week we were admiring the magnificent specimens of Azaleas in the conservatory of Mr Bull, King's-road, and remarked to the gardener that many of our own had died off. He remarked that watering had more to do with that than anything else, and said that all such plants in that establishment were allowed to get as dry as they could be with safety, and then had a thorough soaking with water; for that the constant application of moisture rotted the roots. This rule is always recognised in good gardening. It will not do, therefore, to go through a collection of miscellaneous plants, and water them all at once. Each plant and pot should be examined, and watered as necessity may appear. Practice will make the gardener acquainted with the habits of his plants, and know which demand water most frequently.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Thin out annuals, or they will grow weakly and never make nice plants. More may be sown for a succession. Dahlias must be hardened by exposure to the weather, and so must all bedding plants. There is naturally a desire to get these in their places in the beds as early as possible, as it now becomes troublesome to keep them in frames; but a little trouble now in attending to them for a fortnight longer will not be thrown away. In most parts of England the middle of May is the earliest time in which bedding plants can be safely put out; it will therefore be better to place the stock for which room cannot conveniently be found, in cool parts of the garden, where they can be covered with mats at night, than to run the risk of losing them by frosts. Even if not destroyed, plants often receive such a check from frosts that they do not recover for weeks, and early planting is thus often the sure method of deferring the bloom. In small gardens, where there are the means of protecting at night, plants may be put out at once.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Stick Peas, and sow more as the former crops appear. Sow the main crop of Kidney Beans and more Turnips. This is a good time to make Strawberry-beds if there is a sufficient supply of strong plants of last autumn. Fork up and manure Sea-kale beds. Get forward all kinds of Broccoli, and put out Cauliflowers under glasses. Keep up a brisk moist heat in Cucumber beds. Extirpate weeds as soon as they appear, or they will soon get the upper hand.

LAURELS.—Can any of your correspondents inform me if there is any way of forcing laurels that have been cut down in consequence of the late severe frost, and which are wanted to grow again as quickly as possible? Is any application of manure useful to this purpose? The very bare condition of many gardens from last winter's severe frost renders this point important.—H. C. L.

LARGE LAUREL.—I saw a few days since at Hannaford, the residence of W. Hole, Esq., the remains of a laurel tree which was blown down in one of the terrific gales which we last year experienced in North Devon. The stock at its base measures seven feet two inches in circumference. A few inches above its thickest part it is divided into five immense branches; it contains twenty-one and a half feet of timber, three dozen of hard wood, and thirty faggots were cut from its branches. Its height when standing was thirty-seven feet. Are any of your readers aware of the existence of a laurel of so large a size in England?—J. G. M.

INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO PEAS.—Can you inform me what the inclosed little pests are, and how to stay their ravages amongst my peas? Mice I can defy, but the insects I send herewith have already entirely baffled me; they muster in great force when the sun is out strongly, and I have taken that opportunity of watering the rows with soot-water, and also with a powerful infusion of tobacco, but, as far as I can see, without effect. They have quite destroyed my earliest crop, and the others are disappearing, by their small mouthfuls, daily.—RETLAW (North Devon).—(The insect is *Sitona lineata:* we find it extremely difficult to arrest its ravages. Lime-water and a solution of Gishurst compound have been most effectual.—ED.]

THE FARM.

LIVE STOCK.—The condition in which May-day will find the generality of farm stock will be on a piece with that of last year. Cattle and colts, with staring coats, stand longing for a bite of green grass. Although the season, so far as it has gone, has been cold, yet it is earlier than its predecessor by a fortnight at least—a benefit to which the inmates of the straw-yard are fully entitled, after an unusually trying winter. Oil-cake has been the staple support of grazing stock for many weeks past—a circumstance, coupled with the low condition of beasts intended to be fed for the butcher on the grass, that must still operate in keeping beef at a high price. Young horses want the change from hard to green meat as soon as the weather will permit. The last year, which from the beginning to the end might be called a whole damp one, has not as yet produced on the animal economy of the farm effects so unfavourable as we might have expected, nor such as we have experienced on the arable farm. If we take this year's crop of lambs with the increase of other kinds of farm stock, it will be found that there is not much room for complaint. The live stock of the farm included under the head of cattle and sheep is calculated, under ordinary circumstances, to yield a fair return; but there is no period of the year to which that return is exposed to so many risks as in the months of April and May. Losses of cattle and sheep of all ages, arising from disease in its multiform character, may be traced to climate and diet. The lung diseases that prey upon the older herds of cattle are no doubt inherited to a large extent by animals that grow to the age of three and four years, and may have remained undeveloped till some unfortunate exposure to a low temperature attended by moisture, has excited the predisposing cause to cut short its work by destroying its victim. That the respiratory organs of very highly-fed animals producing first-class beef present often a diseased appearance when taken to the butcher, is a proof that the defect may be born with the animal; but by careful management, freedom from excessive cold and wet, the preponderance of the disease has been thereby restrained. The difficulties arising from our climate in rearing sound and healthy stock are by no means few, and by some breeders considered with less care than they deserve. Shelter and even warmth (the former in grazing, and the latter in feeding) are both conducive to the interests of the breeder. The cause of quarter-evil and rheumatism amongst our yearlings may be traced to the severity and variableness of our climate. The altered and improved condition of the British ox has up to the present period produced more visible effects in respect to size and shape than a vigorous and hardy constitution. That our breeds of cattle should possess both is most desirable, and that the latter should be developed more fully by every means in our power is proved by daily experience. The period of transition through which the beef-yielding stock has to pass at this season of the year, is one calculated especially to try the constitution of the various classes of our horned cattle; it is a period accompanied by a check of growth and general derangement of the animal functions, more perceptible, and in too many cases more destructive, than in any other part of the year. Towards mitigating this evil, the farmer to some extent can lend his aid; he cannot change the chilling and unhealthy winds that prevail at this period, but he can to a considerable extent add strength to the constitution of his young stock by attending to the quality, management, and last, not least, to the constitution of breeding stock. A healthy constitution is incompatible with the kind of stock used by many for breeding; without respect to the quality and age of the heifer stock, too many of them are put to the bull, and afterwards turned into the straw-yard in winter, where they are exposed to the evil effects of cold and imperfect management. We are not surprised that the offspring of stock, indifferently selected, and improvided for as to shelter, should be the inheritors of disease manifesting itself in the different complaints of consumption, rheumatism, and general debility. The calf produced under these circumstances may live, but it will thrive slowly, having to fight against a deteriorated constitution, and the blighting effects of our wet and spring weather. The quantity and quality of the feed of our young stock must always occupy an important relation to the thriving condition of the animal in all its stages of growth. The general system of bringing up calves by the pail is an unnatural one; and to this mode of bringing up the young of the cow many exceptions might be taken; but the chief objection to which it is liable, is the deficient supply of the mother's milk at an age which has much to do with laying a foundation whereon to build a future framework. We have in the linseed and hay tea and oatmeal gruel, a species of aliment well adapted for promoting the same healthy formation of the calf as that produced by the new milk. In the end it is no saving to pinch the calf brought up by the pail, of new milk; the skeleton is increased at the expense of the fat-producing properties of the animal.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS ON FARMING.

WOOD PIGEONS.—Is "An Unprotected Farmer" aware, firstly, that these birds sell in Yorkshire, &c., at eightpence a couple; and, secondly, that they are migratory? I remember well, as a boy, hiding myself in a rich wood and taking "pot shots" by legions at these "wood pests," and yet next year they were as plentiful as ever. The only harm I have found them do is to beans, and having thoroughly drained and dressed my farm I have given up beans and peas, tares, and cabbages, and confine myself to a fallow, feeds or turnips. I fancy such are the opinions of my neighbouring farmers, "for brass is loved by canny Yorkshire;" and if at seven pence a couple they could *really rid* themselves of such reputed pests, York would not be wanting to do so.—EBORACUM.

KOHL RABI.—I would recommend farmers generally to be cautious in experimenting with kohl rabi. It will produce under favourable circumstances a valuable crop, but it will not thrive on poor cold land and which, with sufficient manure, will bear good mangolds. I have planted it out amongst mangolds, which were good and the rabi very poor. One great advantage held out by its first promoters was that it would bear almost any amount of fog. This is a fallacy. At the Quatt Industrial School, near Bridgnorth, with spade husbandry and liquid manure, they get very heavy crops of roots. Last year they had the best crop of kohl rabi I ever saw; but the early frosts overtook it, as also some capital swedes; both were frozen hard in the ground. When the frost went the swedes were comparatively little injured, but more than half the rabi rotted at once to a soft, watery pulp. Hares and rabbits are also so fond of it that they will come from a distance to feed on it, and, growing up as it does from one stalk, make great ravages.—AN UNPROTECTED FARMER.

ROOKS.—A neighbour of mine once gave up a day's hunting for the purpose of shooting rooks, which he saw feeding in great numbers on one of his fields newly sown with corn. He shot three of them, and opened their pouches to prove the mischief done by them. He found they had only eaten a grain or two of corn, but a great number of wireworms. He lost his day's hunting, but gained the knowledge of a truth which he was not ashamed of owning. Rooks will eat smaller things than wireworms. I am in the daily habit of feeding my rooks with bread and soaked biscuit from my window; they come when I whistle them at breakfast-time, and after carrying off the larger pieces of bread and biscuit, they return and pick up the crumbs in company with sparrows and other small birds, quite close to my window. One of them is an old acquaintance; his presence seems to give confidence to the more timid ones; he is seldom attacked, though there is now and then a squabble for a piece of bread. The pages of THE FIELD newspaper are freely given for the purpose of recording any observations on the works of nature, and many of those works are wonderful. The rude assertion "I don't believe it" does not alter a truth in the slightest degree.—A HERTFORDSHIRE LANDOWNER.

— Much has been said in several of the last number's of THE FIELD respecting rooks, and different opinions expressed whether they are friend or foe to the farmer and game-preserver. Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the habits and ways of these birds, I should say that they are more friend than foe to the farmer, and no formidable enemy to the game-preserver. I never found them to destroy young game, nor observed them in search of eggs of any kind; yet there is no doubt if they find a nest exposed they will destroy the eggs. In the mowing-season of clover and grass it was my invariable injunction to the men that where a nest was mowed over the eggs should be immediately brought to me, in order that they might be placed under bantams for hatching (as not one nest in a hundred ever comes to maturity after being disturbed), taking care, at the same time, to pay frequent visits myself to the mowing fields for fear my wishes might not be strictly complied with; and often have I entered the field just in time to see a nest of my partridges' eggs shared and carried off by my able friends the rooks. With respect to the farm, I have certainly known them very annoying, especially in the turnip-fields; in some soils more particularly than in others there is a grub which attacks the root of the swede turnip about the time it gets the broad leaf—that is, after the lash clings. I have then seen them walk very orderly up the side of the ridges; and, such is their instinct that they will dig to the root of each turnip infested, and clear every row from this insect from end to end; but unfortunately this is not done without many of the turnips being pulled up also; yet what is this to the benefit which they confer on us? Where, then, is the other way? A few wires of a few charges of powder will always keep them off when it is necessary. After all, let a rook be killed in three or four different districts, and each sent to F. T. Buckland, Esq., for inspection of their crops (they should be killed returning from the field to their nests and young), and I will warrant that he finds more by six to one of the farmer's pest—bat is, wireworms, slugs, grubs, and other insects—than anything of value to the farmer.—R. H. B. (Small Heath, near Birmingham.)

— M'Gillivray, in his "History of British Birds," says:—"Although the staple food of the rook is larva and worms, it also eats shell-fish, crustacea, coleopterous insects, lizards, seeds, especially of cereal plants, acorns, beechnuts, portions of roots of grasses, and in winter even turnips. I have seen rooks picking at a fish on the beach; but I believe they never devour carrion, although they may be seen about a dead horse or cow, searching for larvæ." He then cites as follows, from notes furnished to him by Mr Weir:—"Whether rooks are more beneficial or prejudicial to mankind is a matter of dispute. If they are destructive to the corn during harvest, they are undoubtedly of great use to the farmer during the months of spring, by destroying a vast quantity of grubs, which in some seasons are exceedingly hurtful to the tender shoots. By these little voracious insects I have seen many an acre of excellent oats, which to their owner held out the fairest prospect of an abundant crop, rendered wholly unfit for use. It is a fact, not generally known, that the rooks destroy a great many of the young and eggs of different birds. Both this year and last I have caught several of them in my rat-traps, in the very act of carrying off the eggs which I had there placed as a bait for the carrion-crows and magpies." In "Observations on Natural History," by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, I find the following notes:—"May 12, 1828. Rooks undoubtedly suck partridges' eggs occasionally, since the keeper at Bottisham, who found that havoc had been made in that way by some vermin or other, lately set some traps near the nests, and caught several. June 24. The men who are engaged in mowing the hay and clover state that the rooks follow their movements, and fall-to upon any nests which are exposed by the scythe, devouring the eggs without mercy, and carrying others away in their bills, not sparing even those of the skylark. This singular fact, which they say they never observed in former seasons, seems to be a new circumstance in the history of the rook, and confirms what was recorded last month." In a further note, Mr Jenyns observes:—"Rooks will occasionally prey on fish. A relative of mine once saw a rook take a fish out of the piece of water in Kensington Gardens, and devour it on the bank. He told me he had seen jackdaws do the same in the Thames." In Meyer's "Coloured Illustrations of British Birds," he states, "The utility of the rook was formerly little understood, and in some districts it was proportionably persecuted; but the observations in later times of clear-sighted and experimental farmers have been so decidedly favourable to the character of this species, that it is now generally cherished as a valuable auxiliary and friend; and the occasional mischief perpetrated by it is overlooked in consideration of its general utility."—A C. (Ramsgate).

REGISTER OF ESTATES AND FARMS.

[A register of all the properties noticed is kept at THE FIELD Office. The name and address of the agent or other person from whom further particulars may be obtained will be supplied gratis. Applicants should quote the number placed at the end of the notice of each property.]

FOR SALE.

ENGLAND.—Cambridgeshire.—An estate, comprising 340 acres of arable and pasture land, together with farm-house and homestead, cottage, and all requisite farm buildings; distant nine miles from Ely. (233.)

Devonshire.—A property, consisting of a newly-built house, with 70 acres of plantation wood, arable and pasture land; distant two and a half miles from Axminster, and within two miles from the river Axe. (234.)

Devonshire.—A territorial property, extending over upwards of 4500 acres of meadow, pasture, arable, and wood land, with family mansion, stabling, out-offices, walled kitchen-garden, &c.; situate near the North of Devon. (235.)

Durham.—An estate, containing 210 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land, with commodious farm-house and buildings, garden and free fishing in the river Tees; distant six miles from the market-towns of Yarm and Darlington. (236.)

Essex.—A farm, comprising together about 200 acres; also, a farm of about 68 acres; also, a farm of 54 acres; situate near the railway-station at Halstead. (237.)

Hampshire.—An estate, comprising 96 acres of meadow land with family residence, farm buildings and cottages; situate in the Isle of Wight, near Newport. (238.)

Hampshire.—A villa residence, with farm-house, suitable buildings, and 15 acres of land, with forest rights; distant six miles from Ringwood. (239.)

Hampshire.—An estate comprising, 456 acres of arable, pasture, and down land, with farm-house and substantial farm-buildings; situate in the Isle of Wight, four miles from Newport. (240.)

Hertfordshire.—A family residence, with stabling and buildings, two cottages, lawn and pleasure grounds, kitchen-garden, and 22 acres of parklike meadow land; distant one mile from Elstree. (241.)

Lancashire.—An estate, comprising upwards of 2700 acres of land, with farm-houses and homesteads; also the advowson of a rectory, with 230 acres of glebe land; distant six miles from Manchester. (242.)

Monmouthshire.—An estate of about 90 acres of land, with a newly erected residence; situate midway between Chepstow and Monmouth. (243.)

Nottinghamshire.—An estate, containing 248 acres of arable and pasture land and underwood, with a family residence and requisite buildings; distant 2½ miles from the market town of Newark. (244.)

Oxfordshire.—An estate, comprising 625 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow land, with four farm residences and buildings, a dwelling-house, eleven cottages, gardens, and workshops; situate within easy distance of five market towns. (245.)

Surrey.—A cottage residence, with farm premises, comprising cow-houses, stable, piggeries, barn, cart lodge, &c., with inclosed yard, garden, and orchard, and 25 acres of pasture and meadow land; situate near the Cradley station. (246.)

Sussex.—An estate, comprising a family residence and all necessary out-buildings, and 797 acres of arable, pasture, meadow, and down land; also a mill and cottage; situate near Worthing. (247.)

Wiltshire.—A property, comprising about 256 acres of arable, pasture, meadow, and wood land, with residence, suitable homestead, barn, shed, yard, and three labourers' cottages; situate in the vicinity of several packs of hounds, seven miles from Pewsey. (248.)

Yorkshire.—An estate, containing about 503 acres of arable and grass land

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