

should be preserved in such a manner as to prevent the escape of the soluble portions, which are the most valuable. This can be effected by keeping it in water-tight pits, or under cover; but, in the latter case, the manure, particularly if it contain a large proportion of litter, is not sufficiently moist to admit of its ready fermentation, and water must be added in sufficient quantity to promote that change. The worst of all modes of keeping manure is to pile it in heaps in the corners of the fields, for under such circumstances it is most liable to loss; and if the manure must be carted out, it is better to spread it upon the soil at once, because when this is done, fermentation is stopped and there is very little free ammonia, the loss is small, and the soluble matters are uniformly washed into the soil by the rain. Dr. Voelcker is of opinion that the most advantageous mode of applying the manure would be in all cases to leave it on the surface to be washed into the soil, by which means its distribution is more uniform than if it be ploughed in. The most disadvantageous mode of making manure is to produce it by cattle in open yards, for in this way at least two-thirds of the valuable matters are lost after a year's exposure.

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### Editorial Correspondence.

(No. 7.)

LONDON, August 29, 1860.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT  
DUMFRIES.

In my last I gave a general description of the live stock department of this national exhibition, reserving for a future communication some account of the implements and machines. Constant travelling and a pressure of engagements have prevented me from doing this till the present.

The number of entries in the implement department of the Scottish Show reached nearly a thousand. These were arranged under separate sections, a method very convenient and advantageous to the visitors, but not, as I understood, altogether approved by the manufacturers; any of whom exhibiting a number of different implements had their productions scattered over the show yard. In the English Society's grounds, each manufacturer had his own distinct stand, where all that he exhibited was arranged together,

and protected from the weather in long rows of neatly covered sheds. The Highland Society has a better and more convenient classification but provides no protection, the articles being exposed in groups in the open air. A number of articles however were exhibited in "General Collections," but in competing for prizes each article had to be shown in its respective section. The readiest way, perhaps, of giving the reader a definite notion of the nature and extent of this important department of the exhibition will be a statement of the number of implements entered in the different sections.

In section 1, comprising two-horse Ploughs for general purposes, there were 28 entries: Trench or deep furrow ploughs, 5; Set ploughs for two horses, 2; do. for three or four horses, 2; Double mould-board ploughs, 2; Ribbing Ploughs, 2; two-horse grubbing cultivators, 15; Norwegian harrows or ploughing land rollers, 6; Consolidating land rollers, 13; Land pressers, 4; Ribbing machines, 2; Harrows for heavy land, 14; Harrows for light land, 20; Harrows for covering seeds, 12; Common swing-trees, 10; Equiangular swing-trees for more than two horses, 9; Cast sowing machines for grain, 8; Drill sowing machines for grain, 6; Sowing machines for grass seed, 5; Sowing machines for turnips, 1; Sowing machines for turnips with manure, 1; Dribbling or drop-sowing machines with manure, 1; Sowing machines for mangold, 8; Sowing machines for carrots, 1; Three-row sowing machines for beans, 2; One-row do. for beans, 2; Machines for pulverising guano, 7; Machines for distributing guano in drills or broads, 2; Liquid manure distributing machines, 2; Hoes for drilled grain crops, 3; Hoes for green crops, 22; Machines for singling, 1; Machines for raising potatoes, 2; Machines for general purposes, 3; Reaping machines for delivery, 7; Reaping machines, manual, 15; Horse stubble or hay rakes, 10; Threshing machines for two or more horses, 8; Threshing machines with steam power, 6; Fan machines for minnowing grain, 11; Fan machines for cleaning grass seed, 1; Weighing machines for grain, 5; Weighing machines, indicating from one pound to one ton, 16; Straw cutters for hand labour, 11; Straw cutters for power, 10; Turnip cutters for cattle, 11; Turnip cutters for sheep, 7; Turnip cutters for sheep, attachable to a cart,