

observe that a greater display of human ingenuity and skill was never before seen. For instance, there were nearly fifty specimens of various kinds of carts, upwards of sixty of chaff, hay, and straw cutters, several varieties of churns and cheese pressers, between thirty and forty species of crushers, about 100 different kinds of drills, thirty or forty kinds of harrows, and ploughs to be reckoned by hundreds. Then there were pumps, racks, rollers, scarifiers, sowing machines, steam engines, trawls, wheels, weighing machines, winnowing machines, dressing machines, and machines and agricultural implements *ad factum*: so that one might soon have become "muddled," ere he had half gone through this extraordinary exhibition, or comprehended a fiftieth part of the ingenious inventions which were submitted to his notice. As might, therefore, be imagined, the judges—with whose decision every one was well pleased—had a most arduous task to perform; but justice has, we are happy to say, been most fairly meted out to all.

As for the novelties in this exhibition, there were but few calling for any special observation. There is one point, however, worthy, at such a period, of particular notice—we mean the great improvement apparent in the draining machines. The comparative low price at which these tiles can now be produced, must prove a great boon to the agriculturists at large; bring spots into cultivation over which, otherwise, no plough-share would, perchance, ever pass; and hence increase the cultivation of the soil. Although there were others in the yard of a very high character, the most simply constructed was that brought forward by the Messrs. Ransome of Ipswich, and to which was awarded £10, and a silver medal. We cannot praise this machine (worked by hand labour) too highly, for it is most decidedly the most unique and useful we ever witnessed. It is the invention of Mr. Etheridge. The attendance of visitors in this portion of the yard, to-day, was not very large, owing to

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WORKING OF THE IMPLEMENTS

being appointed to take place on the farm of M. C. Cator, of Swathling, such being the most interesting point of attraction; every vehicle was put in requisition to convey company to that place—the road from Southampton to the ground being literally thronged with carriages, &c., conveying the curious and interested to the place of destination, situate about four miles out of Southampton. It is estimated that upwards of 10,000 persons attended this trial.

The judges on this occasion conducted the proceedings most impartially, and in a manner which gave general satisfaction.

The field selected was a level of considerable extent, a clover ley, and adjoining the railway. The ground was not in good order for working, in consequence of its being unusually hard from the long drought. Precisely at 12 o'clock the ploughing-match commenced. There were 16 ploughs started, among which were two specimens of American ploughs presented by Professor Colman. The contrast between the working of these trans-atlantic ploughs and the English ones was most striking, and was the most perfect practical refutation to the self-congratulatory remarks of Daniel Webster, who, on his return from England, stated that he had not seen any implement in England worthy of comparison with those of America. We particularly examined the work of these ploughs; and, compared with the level rows made by the English plough, which appeared as though cut out by a plane, they were coarse, rough, and irregular. The work of the competing ploughs, with the two exceptions we have alluded to, was gene-

rally good, especially so, considering the state of the soil. One of the ploughs was a new implement made by Messrs. A. Ransome having a moveable nose-piece, which adjusted the pitch of the share either to take more or less hold of the ground, or laterally to give it an inclination more or less toward the land. This plough won the prize of ten pounds and a silver medal, in competing with the others as a heavy land plough; and also won the prize of ten pounds and a silver medal in its competition on the light land. Another of the ploughs was also a new implement by the same exhibitors, the peculiar feature of which is that the mould board of this plough is adapted for turning furrows four and a half inches deep, and nine inches wide so as to leave the angle of the furrow slice precisely at 42 degrees. Another plough, fitted for deep and tenacious land, was brought forward by the same exhibitors, and elicited great approbation. Mr. Locock's patent plough—also shown by the Messrs. Ransome—was a most excellent machine, and did its work remarkably well. A prize of £5 was gained for it. The other implements tried were a two-wheel pulverising plough, invented by Mr. Wm. Mason, for light soil: a one wheel or swing plough, by Messrs. Tasker and Fowle, of Waterloo Iron Works, Andover; an iron swing plough, by the Earl of Ducie, which obtained a prize of £5 at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Bristol. A two wheel wrought iron plough, with patent coulter, by Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, of Bedford, worked by two horses. A one wheel plough, by Mr. Hugh Carson, of Warminster; a patent iron plough, for sand and other light land; an iron plough, trussed beam, and steel breast, invented by Ransome, and manufactured by Messrs. Sims and Brown of Tollard Royal, Dorsetshire; a one wheel plough, invented by the exhibitor, Messrs. Barratt, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading, fitted with an open turn-furrow for ploughing loamy and other adhesive soils.

The trial in which the above implements were used, passed off tolerably well. At its conclusion, the other implements on the ground, consisting of drills, harrows, clod-crushers, and numerous other articles were tried in an adjoining field, and all excited general attention. This trial being over, the crowds of visitors betook themselves some to the implement yard, others direct to town by the most available means. This closed the first days proceedings.

LUCERNE.

We have often urged the culture of this excellent grass, and we have been greatly strengthened in our opinion of its superiority over all others, as an article for soiling, the present summer. We have had occasion to pass a small patch of *mixed lucerne and clover*, almost daily, and have taken particular notice of it. It has been cut twice already, and although the clover is but a few inches in height, the lucerne is ready for the third cutting, and we have no doubt will permit a fourth cutting before the frost sets in.

The value of a grass which will bear such a repetition of cutting, cannot be too highly appreciated, and we have regretted that there should be such a manifest indisposition prevailing among farmers to enter into its culture.

There are but few farmers whose pastures afford any thing like a *full bite* to their cattle during the latter part of summer and fall: such might supply this deficiency by providing a few acres of this grass, to be cut for the purpose of soiling of a night, thereby relieving their pastures. Two acres well set in lucerne, if the soil be good and enriched with manure, would afford suf-