achievements, became justified in acknowledging *no perfection* and *knowing no impossibility*, that the principal of imitation entirely lost its influence. Then, when every branch of science had reared itself a structure founded upon the rock of observation, when the eye of the philosopher took a wider range, the hitherto unexplored grounds of agriculture were pierced into. *Here* a neglected spring was brought to light—*and there* a "mine of rich discovery." At last the proprietors of these undeveloped resources began to awake; confidence in the hitherto unresisted axioms grew weaker, *imitation* subordinate to *research, observation* and *deduction*, governed upon Cato's principle, "not by chance but by reason." Or the whole case may by thus summarily stated:—

It was the practice to take ancient customs as an infallible guide; nothing was then doubted; nothing investigated; and consequently nothing improved. It is now the principle to do nothing without a reason; every thing therefore, is investigated and consequently every thing improved.

The truth of the former position we have already showed; the results of the other are as clearly developed in the practice of agriculture up to, and at the present time.

(To be Continued).

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRISTOL MEETING OF THE ROYAL ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The show of implements was greater than on any previous occasion, and we regret we cannot describe them all. The following report of the trial of implements may, however possess something interesting to our readers:—

"There was a great many instruments on the ground, consisting principally of ploughs of various construction, turnip-cutting and dibbling-machines, and a patent circular clod-cutting instrument. A plough invented by Mr. Mason, of Grafton, Warwickshire, which, having two arms attached to the share for scattering the soil, did the work of the harrow at the same time, and attracted much attention. It was so easy of management, that the gentleman who explained its advantages, Mr. Stokes, of Newent, Gloustershire, would frequently hold by one handle for more than a hundred yards. Its lightness of draught, too, and its work, were generally admired; it is said, also, to be adapted to any soil, and, with its sheers attached, particularly useful for breaking up old pastures, strong soils, or land which requires harrowing and bringing up to a fine tilth, without the common practice of kneading the surface with the horses feet. A subsoil plough, the invention of P. Pusey, Esq., was also pronounced to contain some decided improvements. A machine for superseding digging, the invention of Lady Vavasour, was tried, but proved a complete failure. A plough intented by Mr. T. Huckvalle, Over Norton, Oxford, was generally admired for its novel and simple construction. The share of this instrument being made to shift, a furrow could be taken right or left—this the company considered a great advantage, enabling the ploughman to execute his work without losing a foot of ground. There was also Mason's improved Warwickshire one-wheel plough, with double shares, adapted for light soils; a patent conical wheel plough, with tension share and coulter; and a one-wheel Scotch plough, considered by practical farmers, a very efficient instrument.—The Winkfield patent dibbling machine, invented by the Rev W. L. Rham, was an object of great attraction; it was stated to be capable of dibbling two, three, or four rows at various distances, from 8 to 27 inches apart, to deposite the seed and manure, and cover and roll the same at one operation, and complete four acres a-day. Most of the newly invented ploughs were tried with Cottam's dynamometer, for trying the ease of the draught, and the number of implements submitted for trial was much larger than on any previous occasion. Had the weather been more favourable, these trials would have been, from their great interest, attended by a large number of practical agriculturalists; but unfortunately the very heavy rain, which continued to descend for hours successively, tended both to limit the pleasure and the range of operations."

At the Council Dinner, several interesting speeches were made by the noblemen and gentlemen present. We beg to select one or two extracts. The Rev. Mr. Smythes, a successful competitor for Cattle, said:—

"There has been an attempt of late, to persuade the people that the interest of the farmer is at variance with, and opposed to, that of the merchant and the manufacturer; but the enlightened citizen of Bristol appears to have discovered that the bright sunshine of uninterrupted prosperity cannot long illumine the abodes of one class of the population without speedily extending its genial influence to every other; they seem to have discovered the great truth, that we are bound in one indissoluble bond, and that we must sink or swim together."

The Rev. Dr. Buckland made an interesting speech, from which we select the following:—

"At Cambridge the question was mooted how far it was desirable to establish through the influence of that society, example farms and experimental farms. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to expect that the tenants and cultivators of the soil, who were not the proprietors, should consent to be the victims of experiments, some of which might be successful, and others of which might fail.—(Hear, hear.) It was in vain that the society had found its attention called during its short but most profitable existence, to such admirable works as Morton on the "Nature and Property of Soils," Liebeg on "Agricultural Chemistry," Professor Johnston's "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," delivered at Durham, and the Lectures of Professor Daubeney on Agriculture, at Oxford. It was in vain that the cultivators of this country had the means of reading such works, unless the proprietors who had the means themselves of higher education in science and literature, would come forward and show their tenants, by their own practice and example, what could be done in conformity with the motto of the society, by uniting "practice with science." (Cheers.) He should be ungrateful for favours received within the last two days—he should not be discharging the duty which he owed to the gentlemen assembled if he were not to state to them the extraordinary delight he had felt in witnessing the example, the most useful, most successful example he had ever seen in practical agriculture, which within twelve miles of Bristol had been set by his right honourable friend the Earl of Ducie. (Hear.) They had heard much of the benefit of thorough draining and subsoil ploughing, but he knew but few examples in England (though there was many in Scotland,)—and some of these had been most ably pointed out that day, moreover, in the Lecture of his friend Mr. Smyth, of Deanston, to whom agriculture owes so much—he knew of but few cases, except that of the example farm of Lord Ducie, where ever it had been shown practically what could be shown by the application of science to agriculture. It was a fact that about 200 acres, which, seven years ago, was for the most part a morass and a wood, and the best of it grass land not worth 25s. an acre, was now throughout worth from £3 to £4 an acre, and was producing large wheat crops on every field in each alternate year, the artificial green crops sufficient to feed a splendid team of Clydesdale horses, an enormous flock of Leicester sheep, and a herd of short horned oxen and cows, without making or using a single ton of hay throughout the year. He could not do better than recommend every farmer present to go and see what had been done by the Earl of Ducie, and imitate his example. (Cheers.) Let them go and see not only what had been done in the improvement of the productive powers of the soil, but also what had been done in improved machinery in aid of agricultural labour. Let them look to the instruments for which they gave prizes last year at Liverpool. Let them look at the Uley cultivator and steam-engine, and ploughing and other instruments, all made in his Lordship's own smithy at Uley, near Stroud, and then say if his Lordship had not laid on the agriculturalists of the kingdom, a debt of obligation which no living man could adequately repay. (Hear.) He hoped so splendid an example would be duly followed."

Mr. Handley, the President of the Society, observed as follows:—

"He was induced to hope that the inefficiency of his services had, at all events, not been prejudicial to the interests of the society, inasmuch as he found that they now numbered amongst their members considerably more than 6,000 persons. (Cheers.) And, let him enforce upon them the fact, that they were 6,000 of the nobility and owners and occupiers of the soil (cheers), every one of whom felt the most intense interest in the great object the society had in view, viz., to augment the means of human subsistence. (Cheers) If the society had done nothing more, it had at least made agriculture fashionable. (Cheers) They had, in every part of the kingdom, gentlemen who were anxiously looking out for the purpose of testing every experiment the society might recommend as worthy of consideration.—They had, in every part of England, gentlemen who were most carefully and anxiously investigating the quality of soils and every description of seed, in order to ascertain the most preferable; and, in fact, they were paying that attention which had hitherto never been given to those practical means in agriculture, which agriculturalists knew were so essential to success. But it was not on practical means alone they depended, for they hoped to bring science to bear upon the agriculture of the country."

We might select many more extracts from speeches delivered at the meeting, but fear our subscribers would not deem them of sufficient interest, so far removed as they are from the scenes of the society's operations. We trust, however, that the selections we have given, may tend to make agricultural improvement fashionable with legislators and men of influence in British America. Those, we trust, who are anxious to introduce the habits and manners of the English aristocracy, will, we trust, follow the example of British nobles and gentlemen in forwarding agricultural improvements.—Let agricultural improvement once become