

to a common axe, which was found—in cutting soft crops, such as barley and oats—to have the effect of bending the straw between the guards in which the cutters work, and pulling it off instead of cutting it. By the improved form of cutter, registered by R. Garrett and Son, bevilled on one side only, and cutting against a keen square edge guard made of steel, similar to a pair of shears or scissors, this defect has been completely remedied, and crops of any kind may be perfectly cut with equal precision and facility. It is adapted for lands ploughed flat, as well as for stetches or ridges, and may be worked either lengthways or across the furrows, as required.”

This wonderful machine promises to effect a complete revolution in our harvesting operations, for it cuts every description of standing crop with an evenness and regularity unknown to hand labor, and it works at the rate of an acre and a half per hour; so that, in addition to the mere economy of money, there is the equally important one of time, a farmer being rendered far less dependent on those two very precarious things, harvest weather and harvest hands, than he used to be. The attention which this machine has attracted is one of the most favorable and encouraging signs that have yet been displayed of the increasing intelligence and enterprise among the agricultural body. It is calculated that, within the year, 1,500 of them have been made to order in this country—a sale of a new implement quite unprecedented. Another impression which must be produced on the mind of every attentive visitor to the show-yard of the Royal Agricultural Society is the extraordinary attraction which the manufacturers of machinery or the use of the farm feel and own towards, these annual exhibitions. At great expense, they continue year after year to compete with each other; and so strong is the spirit of rivalry which pervades them, that a blacksmith (not long ago in a very small way in this neighbourhood) exhibits goods to the value of £2,000. Many of these men, who now employ hundreds of hands, commenced business like this blacksmith, and they have risen by degrees till their business at length embraces a variety of mechanical details, and calls forth an ingenuity which makes it not only an important branch of our national industry, but a prominent feature in that great system of labor economized by machinery which is the chief source of our wealth as a people.

We give an extract of the Prussian Ambassador's speech:—

The Chevalier Bunsen was received with loud and prolonged cheering. In returning thanks he described the interest with which he and his colleagues entered the show-yard yesterday, and examined the magnificent exhibition of cattle and the improved show of implements. There was nothing of politics at these meetings—politics were banished (laughter and cheers); but they felt that this was a great national, and might

add a great international, concern; it was a harbinger of peace and a sign of concord to the world, strengthening the feeling of relationship generally between man and man. With the same feelings they had entered this hall, where they saw united at this festive board, not landlords and tenants merely, but warriors and civilians, and statesmen of all political parties, meeting with the tenant-farmers for good and for great purposes. They had thus entered into the very heart and core of British life; and he was sure he would not be contradicted by his excellent colleague when he said that in the midst of all the efforts of their common brethren, the Anglo-Saxon race, there was nothing so important as agricultural improvement and progress. So it had been from the beginning. What was it that nerved the ancestors of the people of the United States, when they brought to a new hemisphere the honored British name; what had made them strong, and able to govern themselves, but their devotion to the hardy and ennobling pursuits of agriculture? They were not a people who dug in the crevices of the rocks for dirty gold (laughter), but they solicited, as was done here, the innocent mother earth to yield her best blessings and her choicest fruits to the labors of the ploughshare (cheers). And no one knew better than his noble friend, the Sardinian representative, that it was the same on the other side of the Alps, and that it was agriculture which had made the men of Piedmont the brothers and colleagues of the Anglo-Saxon race in the determination to uphold their independence and liberty both in peace and war (loud cheers). And, though last not least, his own native country—the native home of the whole Anglo-Saxon race—the part of Germany which he now represented, the kingdom of Prussia was more and more occupied with agriculture, and in all matters of improvement they looked to England for a model.

After eulogizing the journal of this society, which he said was read with equal interest on the banks of the Rhine as on the Thames, and the value of the annual shows, he said that in his opinion they were carrying on a greater work still—they had brought the landlord, the tenant, and the laborer into a closer union than they had ever been in before. This process he had seen going on during the fourteen years that he had been acquainted with them. This was not a blessing for this country alone, but he believed it was intimately connected with the peace, the liberty, and the happiness of mankind all over the world (cheers). If all this were not enough, he might point to the fact that they had assembled in the middle of a great election, which, as was remarked by a great statesman, in any other country would have shaken the foundations of society, but here it scarcely ruffled the surface of its waters (cheers). They had met without any feeling of party heats or animosities (continued cheering). What might their efforts then be expected to be for the future.