the reply. The conversation was perfectly good-humoured on both sides—the machine maker seemed too well satisfied with the opinion of his customers to care much for that of the society's judges; and the latter cannot have much confidence, themselves, in an opinion formed under such inadequate circumstances. And the fact is, that the judgments have in successive years varied so considerably as materially to diminish their authority—a circumstance which might be accounted for on the ground that the prize machines are either entire novelties or have appeared against different competitors every year, were it not that this is really not the case. Take the case of drilling machines: for instance, when Messrs. Garrett and Hornsby alternate on the prize list—each, every other year, gaining over the other; not we believe because the other after victory loses ground in the progress of improvement, but because judges of different opinion succeed one another in office. Or take the subject of grubbers, where Biddel's scarifier and the Uley cultivator have won honours turn about, and where the chief prize is this year denied to both, and given to a tremendously heavy tool by Messrs. Smith, of Stamford. Take the instance of subsoil ploughs, where Smith has given way to Read, and Read has now given way to Comins, though all three have annually had the same implements in the yard for many years past.

But we must not pursue this subject further; the implement show is a magnificent affair, and most useful, with all its imperfections, which have arisen out of the success with which this very usefulness has endowed it. Some method of curtailing the numbers exhibited of nearly similar machines, and a longer time in which, or a greater number of judges before whom, to submit their several merits to sufficient trial, seem to be the chief things wanted to increase this usefulness.

Before proceeding to describe a few of the machines exhibited, we must say that the two important particulars, simplicity and cheapness, seem to have been generally well kept in mind in the above awards. Certainly some of the iron implements exhibited, ploughs and horse hoes for instance, are remarkably cheap.

We cannot pretend to give anything like a detailed description of the machines exhibited, and must, therefore, be satisfied with selecting one or two as we walk round the yard. The first objects seen on entering are the various glass utensils of J. Phillips, 116, Bishops-gate-street-without, for dairy and other purposes, including milk vessels, lactometers, thermometric fire-alarum, &c., Mr. Newberry's well-known dibbling machines, which should have occupied stand No. 1, being absent. The next stand, that of Messrs. Stratton and Hughes, of Bristol, contains a large number of carts, waggons, water carts, &c. Among them we particularly noticed cylinder water and liquid manure cart, thus described by Mr. Thompson, in the Society's report last year:—"The inconvenience of all other liquid manure carts is altogether avoided in Mr. Stratton's implement, which consists of a wooden or iron barrel revolving upon its axle. One side of the barrel consists of a perforated board, which is kept uppermost when not at work, and to set it to work it is only necessary to turn the barrel round. Thus valves and delivery pipes are altogether unnecessary; and however hilly the land, or however empty the barrel may be, it will always adjust itself by its own weight, and deliver its contents at an uniform rate. As a natural consequence of this greater simplicity of construction, the price is considerably lower than that of any liquid manure cart hitherto exhibited."—The cart No. 15, containing 100 gallons, weighs only 5¼ cwt, and can be drawn by a stout donkey, or small poney. Price £14 10s. The tumbler cart, especially adapted for use on streets, or where the roads contain no ruts, is also an ingenious contrivance. The body hangs on the axle, which passes through it; and the former may be turned completely round it, bottom upwards, for emptying, and downwards, of course, for filling. The next stand (Mr. Busby, of Newton-le-Willows, near Bedale) contained a ribbing and drilling machine, which appeared a clever contrivance. It will rib and drill seven rows of corn at any width that may be required; can be worked by two horses, a man, and a boy, as the steerage is placed behind the implement. It is a simple machine, with seven ribbing ploughs, which hang independent of each other. Price £14 14s. It was rewarded with a silver medal. Mr. Busby also carried off the prize for the best Turnip horse-hoe; certainly a most excellent implement, and remarkably cheap. Price £2 10s. It contains three paring teeth; the two outer ones shifting to or fro, according to the width required, and these are followed by a sort of Norwegian harrow, on a small scale, which must reduce the land stirred to a good tilth.—Stand 13 (Mr. Burrell, of Thetford) contained, among many other things, a circular saw bench, fitted with a machine for boring and morticing at the same time, which is adapted for morticing hurdle or gate-heads, by which the five mortices for the ledges to fit in can be made in two minutes, and two men can complete one hurdle in a quarter of an hour. An extra frame is also supplied for putting the hurdles or gates together upon, by which they are all made one uniform size. It received a silver medal. Stand 19 (Mr. Hayes, of Stilton, Huntingdonshire), contained what is called "a crank appendant," which assists a man in working any sort of machine which is turned by hand. It is a "see-saw" (resting on the land), on which the man stands with a foot on each end of it, and as in turning the handle of the chaff cutter to which it may be applied he describes the downward half of the revolution, his weight then resting on his right foot, tells on the one end of the beam to the advantage of his hand power, while during the upper half, when he draws himself backward, his