

for pulping turnips and roots, 12; Root
ers, 4; Linseed bruisers for 'and labor,
ilake breakers for hand labor, 14; Grain
ers or bruisers for power, 10; Steaming
ratus for cattle food, 6; Feeding troughs
res, 3; Feeding troughs for sheep, 5;
p fodder racks, 4; Churns worked by hand,
Churns worked by power, 3; Cheese presses,
sets of dairy utensils, 2; one-horse carts,
harvest frames, 14; Harvest carts, 4;
spring carts, 6; Drags, for carts, 14;
barrows of malleable iron, 4; Barrows
conveying cooked food for cattle, 6; Divi-
racks and mangers for farm stables, 4;
harness, 2; Stack pillars, with frame
3; Field gates, constructed entirely of
1; Field gates not constructed entirely of
2; Iron hurdles for cattle fence, 2; Iron
g, for sheep fence; Wooden hurdles, or
fencing for sheep, 2; Pipe or drain tile
nes for hand or power, 3; Pipes for con-
water under pressure, 2; Tiles and pipes
ld drainage, 5; Glazed socketed pipes for
ge, 3; Tools for cutting field drains, 2;
for cutting open drains in hill pastures,
neral collections of implements and ma-
, 23; extra implements and machines, 67.
ill be seen from the preceding analysis
e exhibition embraced nearly or quite all
plements and machines that belong to the
improved condition of British husbandry.
more heavy and expensive machinery the
as somewhat deficient, but the ordinary
ents of the farm were well represented,
erised by simplicity of construction, good
anship and moderate prices. There was
re absence of steam ploughs and cultiva-
lich imparted so interesting and valuable
re to the English and Irish shows. There
resent, I understood, only two of Fowler's
loughs, and one of Smith's steam culti-
in use, in Scotland. The practicability
irability of employing steam as a mo-
ver in field culture have now become to
generally acknowledged, and very im-
changes in this department of rural labor
dently take place, before many years
Deeper and more economical cultiva-
rough drainage, discriminate manuring
mation of crops, with continued improve-
the various breeds of live stock, consti-
enduring basis of the advancing condi-
ritish Agriculture.

A trial of ploughs and other implements took place in a field near the show ground, but apart from the assistance thus afforded the Judges, I am not aware of any very definite or important results having been obtained. An opinion was pretty generally expressed that the English wheel ploughs were not easily held; arising most probably from want of practice in the ploughmen with such implements; as wheel ploughs where they have been fairly introduced are considered more easily managed than any other description. The threshing machines and barn machinery were tried on the show grounds; but in consequence of the very backward state of the grain crops, the practical testing of the reaping machines was very properly deferred for a few weeks. These machines are mostly constructed on principles which are familiar to farmers in Canada and the United States, with more or less of modifications, adapting them to the special conditions of the crops and climate of Britain. It will be recollected that the first reaping machine brought into practical operation was the invention of a Scotch Clergyman, the Rev. P. Bell, whose machine has been greatly modified and improved by an English manufacturer, and many of the most competent judges consider it among the best of its class. Most of the machines, however, were constructed on Hussey's principle, so well understood and appreciated on this side the Atlantic.

I cannot conclude this hurried and imperfect sketch of the Highland Society's Exhibition without acknowledging the kind attention shown me by Mr. Hall Maxwell, the able and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Robt. Russell, and other members of the Directory. Mr. Russell, it will be remembered by several of the readers of the *Agriculturist*, is the same gentleman who visited our Provincial Exhibition when it was held in London; who spent nearly a year on this continent, and who has written the best book on the agriculture, climate, and resources of North America that ever issued from the British press. I deeply regret that my stay in Scotland was necessarily so very brief, for no part of my travels afforded me greater pleasure, or equal opportunities of gaining valuable information.

I was so fortunate as to be in Edinburgh when Her Majesty reviewed the Scottish Volunteers, in the park attached to the old Palace of Holyrood, where upwards of twenty thousand young men were collected from all parts of Scotland,