

Mr. Skirving exhibited some very fine specimens of his variety, and many other common varieties—carrots, red and white, very good.

Mr. Chivas attended with specimens of his Orange jelly turnip: it seems almost equal to a melon in shape, and also in sweetness of taste, but we think it is not possible to grow any great weight per acre.

Mr. Skirving's Fluke potato is a very flat-shaped variety, *fluke shape*, or a flat oval; color, white; and appears to us not large enough to yield greatly in ordinary culture.

IMPLEMENTS.

The show of implements and machinery, now that everything is in its place, is fully as favourable as what we expected last week. The rather limited amount of space naturally makes the articles more select than otherwise they would be, with fewer doubles, but not to that extent which might be expected. At the same time improvement has obviously been made in this respect on the present occasion. About 313 stands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, have been divided among 88 exhibitors; some occupying only one, others upwards of a dozen, while a few have not made their appearance.

Our space will only allow a few notices of particular machines, &c., gathered from the interesting and copious report of the *Express*.

Mary. Wed'ake and Co. show a variety of corn and cake crushers of different sizes; also turnip and chaff cutters, a haymaking machine, a lawn mowing machine, and domestic flour mills, well adapted for emigrants, either with French burr stones or steel. They also exhibit a gorse mill, an article which recommends itself to more than farmers, for in the neighbourhood of this great metropolis we could point out hundreds of acres which would return much more profit under gorse than grass, because the former would be invaluable green food during the winter to the cows of private families, who, if they once tasted gorse butter and cream, would give a long price for such green food.

Thomas Lloyd and Son, 15, Old street Road, are the exhibitors of domestic steel mills and corn bruisers, of the best workmanship and material; and although many object to the former without assigning a valid reason, we could contrive to make a family brown loaf at sixpence with them, instead of eleven-pence as we are now paying, a difference of some importance in domestic economy.

James and Frederick Howard, Bedford, of their large assortment, exhibit as samples their first prize R and P ploughs. Their ploughs have long been justly celebrated in every province of the kingdom, and the recent improvements made upon them have brought them to a very high degree of perfection.

B. Samuelson, Banbury, exhibits his digging machine; a powerful instrument in loosening the soil and turning up weeds. Of this series of stands we find Anthony's far-famed American churns.

Richard Garratt and Son, Saxmundham, have, as usual, a fine show of implements and machinery, consisting principally of drills and thrashing machines, driven by steam or horse power. The money prizes and medals which this firm have received would make a handsome little fortune to a farmer. Below stairs they exhibit their portable steam-engine, with a combined thrashing and dressing machine; and upstairs a horse-power portable thrashing machine.

William Coulson, Fetter-lane, York, exhibits a very ingenious and highly-meritorious mortising and boring machine, capable of mortising all sorts of wooden work connected with agriculture, as gates, fencing, &c. The boring part is added (under patent) very lately, and greatly enhances its value.

Arthur Lyon, Finsbury, London, exhibits mincing, pulping, and sausage-machines of the highest value in culinary affairs, and which doubtless ought to find a place in the farmer's kitchen.

Burgess and Key, Newgate-street, exhibit a model of an improved reaper, with screw gathering apparatus, which screws round the corn into a swathe. The enslaving labour of the man who works the rake of the American machines is justly condemned by every one who practically knows anything about labour, or who has any fraternal feeling in his bosom for his fellow-creature; and while this is an honest acknowledgement of the evil itself, it is also a laudable endeavour to get rid of it—with what success in the field we are, as yet, unable to say; but on the carpet is very interesting.

William Crosskill, Beverley, Yorkshire, shows his improved Bell's reaper, about the best of all the reapers yet in the field; inasmuch as it abridges labour in the greatest degree, doing away with the slavery of the man and rake. To lose sight of this important fact is to lose sight of the very object of machinery.

Ransome and Sims, Ipswich, have an invaluable selection, both above and below stairs. Their portable engine and combined thrashing and dressing machine can scarcely be beat, while their ploughs are superexcellent. What we have said of ploughs may justly be said of their fixed engines, of which one (a four-horse power) is shown as a sample.

R. and J. Reeves, Bratton, Westbury, exhibit two liquid-manure drills—the one, a Chandler; and the other, on what is believed to be an improved plan. The former has been sold to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, for Norfolk Farm.

William Dray and Co., Swan-lane, London, show their Lincoln Prize Hussey Reaper, in whose favour so much has been said. Little money is a powerful monitor, and has exercised its influence among more than merely practical farmers; hence the prudent plan of a special award being appropriated to cheapness. In this respect Hussey's machine has not a rival as yet; and from the high degree of perfection to which W. Dray and Co. have brought it, the finding of one will not be an easy task. We are far, however, from throwing obstacles in the way of the inventive world by supposing it is impossible to make a cheaper machine than even this is. This