

5.—MISS STRANG.

Red-and-white. Calved May, 1873. Bred by John Strang, Esq., Crenburn, Avondale, Scotland. Purchased from John Fleming, Strathaven, 1875, by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to Colonel W. E. Starnatt, Maple Grove, Paradise, Co. Annapolis. Sire Browncastle Lad. Dam Betsy.

6.—DAISY.

White-and-red. Calved May, 1873. Bred by John Strang, Esq., Crenburn, Avondale, Scotland. Purchased, September, 1875, from Mr. John Fleming, Strathaven, by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, imported per S. S. "Nova Scotian," and sold to Reuben Hart, Esq., Halifax; now owned by Mr. Styles Hart, Manchester, Co. Guysborough, N. S. Sire Browncastle Lad. Dam Pink.

7.—LILLY 3RD.

Red-and-white. Calved July 5th, 1874. Bred by Henry Burrell, Yarmouth, N. S.; now owned by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester. Sire Lord Dufferin. G. s. Lord Lisgar 683 Am. Dam Lilly 2nd by Eclipse 137 Am. G. d. Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales 515 Am. G. g. d. Spot by Rob Roy imp. 135 Am.—White Lilly by Dundee 3rd,—Quebec, imported by Mr. Simpson, Quebec. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture, 14th August, 1879.

8.—LILLY 4TH.

Red-and-white. Calved June 3rd, 1875. Bred by Henry Burrell, Yarmouth, N. S. Owned by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester. Sire Lord Dufferin. G. s. Lord Lisgar, 693 Am. Dam Lilly 2nd by Eclipse 137 Am. G. d. Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales 315 Am. G. g. d. Spot by Rob Roy imp. 135 Am.—White Lilly by Dundee 3rd,—Quebec, imported by Mr. Simpson, Quebec. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture 14th August, 1879.

9.—LADY AVON.

Red-and-white. Calved March 11, 1866. Bred by George Wiggins, Esq., Windsor. Subsequently owned by Professor Lawson, Laceyfield, and by C. P. Blanchard, Hillside Farm, Truro, now by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester. Sire Lord Raglan. Dam Flora. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture 14th August, 1879.

10.—MERRY DUCHESS.

Red-and-white. Calved April, 1872. Bred by Mr. Lambie, Scotland. Purchased, October, 1876, from Mr. Fleming, Strathaven, by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to C. P. Blanchard, Hillside Farm, Truro. Sire Garibaldi. Dam Tina.

11.—BLYTH.

Brown-and-white. Calved April, 1872. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Carmuir, Falkirk. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1876; since owned by C. P. Blanchard, Truro. Sire Kelso. Dam Tosh.

12.—PEARL DROP.

Brown-and-white. Calved April, 1875. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Gallowhill, Scotland. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to John A. McCurdy, Onslow. Sire Yardabout. Dam Rosy.

13.—CHERRY.

Red. Calved May, 1873. Bred by Mr. Vallance, Great Hill. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture, 1876, and sold to William Sutherland, Truro. Sire Royalty. Dam Brown Lady.

HUNTER'S TURNIP TOPPING AND TAILING MACHINE is now on view at Messrs. G. W. Borden & Co.'s Produce Agency, 209 Barrington Street Extension, Halifax, H. P. Barton, Agent.

The following is reprinted from a notice by *The British Trade Journal* of the Implements and Machines exhibited at the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Show, September, 1879:—

"The collection of agricultural implements from Mr. Thomas Hunter's establishment, Maybole, Ayrshire, reflected credit on the manufacturer, who had journeyed so far south to exhibit those implements so well known and appreciated throughout the Kingdom. Although the stand contained about a dozen appliances of considerable value to the farmer, we propose to notice only two, the principal exhibit being Hunter's "New Patent Single-drill Self-acting Turnip Topping and Tailing Machine," for which Mr. Hunter was awarded the gold medal by the Highland Society after trial. The following is a representation of the implement.

The principle of this ingenious machine is simple in construction, and a vast improvement upon a former patent of the inventor. Perfection in any appliance is rarely attained, but this speciality as nearly as possible approaches the great desideratum. The workmanship is substantial, and the finish all that can be required or desired, while the draught is so light that a pony can supply the motive-power with ease. A couple of serrated saws with the action of scissors are hinged at their fore-part to a light frame which rides the drill, while the latter part is suspended by a chain. The height of the turnip regulates the saws and lifts them to its green top; the forward motion of the instrument draws the bulb into its narrowest parts, and the leaves fall off. A shovel plough follows and cuts off the top, without the objectionable process of bleeding the turnip so inseparable from hand labour. After a trial of the machine, the following remarks were made in a report:—"The turnips, operated upon were of all sizes, very large ones being not infrequently alongside of equally diminutive ones, and in every instance the shaws were cut off at the most desirable part of the neck. Four long furrows were done, and not one single bulb was cut in the process of shawing. The practical adjustment of the knives to the various sizes of the turnips is accomplished in two ways; the one consisting of the manner in which the knives are fastened or rather hung to the framework, and the other being a sort of a shoulder which runs along the under side of each knife a little from the edge, so that this shoulder strikes the bulb and raises the edge of the knife to the neck of the turnip. The main roots were almost all cut off without anything being cut or sliced from the bulb, but in the nature of the case the side fibres were partly left on. If chain harrows were drawn over them on a dry day they would be in capital condition; they might not in every case be so entirely freed of small fibres as to be in the most desirable state to be at once sliced or pulped for stock without being hand-dressed to some small extent. But in this condition they are better for being stored for spring use than when topped and tailed with the hand, for by the latter method the skin is frequently broken by the knife, and a bulb so broken is more likely to come out from a pit in spring in a partially decayed state than one whose skin is quite whole. Moreover, all careful feeders have their turnips turned over and cleaned with a hand-knife before they are given to either cattle or sheep in spring, so that the presence of the fibres occasions no additional work then. The globe and intermediate varieties of the mangold wurtzel crops can also be taken safely up by this implement. By using the double machine eight acres per day, and with the single three acres, can be raised, effecting a very great saving of labour; and as the question of labour is at the present time one of vital importance, the great advantages derived from the use of this implement cannot be too highly estimated. Another most important advantage is gained—viz, despatch in cutting off the leaves or tops from growing turnips