

and will cover a breadth of five feet more ground than a straight fence.

12 rails at \$25 per thousand.....	30 cents.
Ground covered by fence and stakes, 60 feet, at \$50 per acre.....	68 "
2 Oak stakes at 2 cents a piece.....	4 "

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Making this fence worth \$1 02 per 12 feet.

Now a straight rail fence. Twelve feet will take:

6 Rails at \$25 per thousand.....	20 cents.
2 Oak stakes.....	4 "
Wire.....	4 "
	28 cents.

Making this fence worth 28 cents per 12 feet.

Next let us estimate the cost of a board fence, four feet six in height, with cedar posts six feet apart, and with four boards respectively six inches, six inches, nine inches, and twelve inches wide; also, a coping board and vertical boards covering the joints of those nailed horizontally.

Two posts at 5 cents apiece.....	10 cents.
54 feet of inch lumber, at \$10 per 1,000.....	54 "
Nails.....	10 "
	74 cents.

Making this fence worth 74 cents per 12 feet.

We take it that the work put upon the board fence is no more expensive than that upon the rails, for although it is greater in the erection, yet it has not to be renewed like that put upon a rail fence.

Lastly, for the cost of a picket fence four feet six inches in height, with two scantlings two by three, pickets three inches wide, and spaces four inches wide, cedar posts six feet apart, and a bottom board a foot wide.

2 Posts.....	10 cents.
20 Pickets (3 feet 6 in. by 3 in.) make 17 feet of lumber at \$12 per 1,000.....	20 "
2 Scantling (2 in. x 3 in. x 12 feet), 12 feet of lumber at \$10 per 1,000.....	12 "
Inch bottom board (12 x 1 feet).....	10 "
Nails and spikes.....	12 "
	61 cents.

Making this fence worth 61 cents per 12 feet.

We shall have something to say in another article on some patent fences that have come under our notice.

### Turnip Culture—Transplanting.

The importance which the question of turnip culture yearly assumes, cannot be over-estimated, and we cannot urge it too strongly or too often on our readers. So long as persons believed that the profits of turnip growing were to be found in the second or third crop from the time of their being planted, the expense formed an excuse, and such people supposed they could not afford to wait for a return so long; but now that it is seen that the turnip crop, where well grown, is the crop of the year, and that it

produces more per acre when fed to cattle than the wheat crop, farmers' eyes are being opened, and the culture of the turnip is gradually and surely extending.

The best argument, however, in favour of this most beneficial crop is, that in the centres from which the culture of the root is extending (and in which the farmers were driven to the growth of it by sheer necessity), the farmers are not only rapidly growing rich, but at the same time their farms are wonderfully improved in fertility, and are losing that dirty, weedy, and poverty-stricken appearance, which is too often so disgraceful a feature of ordinary Canadian farming.

The great objection that used to be raised against this crop was the cost of cultivation. Farmers insisted not only that they themselves had no time to devote to it, but that from the high price of labour hired help could not be profitably applied. All this is now cast to the winds. Our friends in the Wellington district have shown that, with the help of fall manuring, the roller, drill and horse-hoc, turnip culture can be most profitably carried on, and that at not a greater cost per acre than other crops yielding as good a return, especially when the lasting benefits to the land are considered.

Even our Guelph friends, however, the writer is well assured, have not yet attained full excellence in the growth of this most useful crop, and they will not do so until a considerable portion of it is raised from transplanted plants. In urging this, the writer is not speaking theoretically, but from the result of actual practice with his own hands; and were the writer again to farm practically, at least one-third of his turnip crop would be raised in this manner. The success of the operation entirely depends on the method adopted. The plants must be raised in a bed of the lightest sand, with good rotten dung worked well through it, until about one-fourth of the mass is composed of light rotten vegetable matter. This must not be merely *dry under*, but the whole mass of the bed must be turned backwards and forwards until the mixture is complete and absolute, and the soil so made, if it is not fine enough otherwise, must be sifted. Once made, and made right, and it will last for ever, with only a slight renewal yearly of fresh sand and old rotted manure. This bed ought to be on the south side of some building, where it can have the full benefit of the sun, from its rising until late in the afternoon. The ground on which it is made ought to be raised at least one foot, so as to ensure dryness, and the bed of sand must be kept in its place by two-inch planks, made into a frame, and surrounding the whole. For those who can afford it, glass sashes ought to be had to cover the frame (like a hot-bed) at night, and in frosty days. Those who cannot afford glass can make sash-lights covered with oiled paper, and they will do just as well, although, of course, they will

only last a short time; but the frames can always be covered again or repaired, and paper is now so cheap that the expense of it is no object. A description of the best way to make these frames will be found in another article.

The seed-bed being thus prepared, and the sashes ready, whether of paper or glass, the seed must be sown as soon as the heavy frosts have passed. Do not sow it too thick, and water the whole bed first with strong manure water. Give it a thorough soaking before the seeds are planted. As soon as the seeds come up, take off the sashes every morning, and every day when there is no frost, and in all sunshiny days, even though frosty, raise the sashes so as to give thorough ventilation. If the plants come up too thick, thin them out while in the seed leaf without mercy or hesitation. The thinner they stand in the bed the finer they will be; but at the same time you must take care to have enough. As the seed-bed is of such a porous nature, the plants must be watered every second day at furthest.

Keep the frames so ventilated, and the plants so exposed to the air, that they will be stocky, strong, and hardy, so that they will not go back on removal and transplantation. While these plants are growing, the early turnip ground is in preparation; it must have been thoroughly well ploughed and manured in the fall of the season previous, and in the spring it should be ploughed again, but not ridged. In light, friable land, a good deep scuffling with the grubber or gang plough will be sufficient. Leave the surface, however, as rough as possible, until planting time comes.

When the plants are large enough to set out, and they may be quite large, the land must again be gone over with the gang plough or scarifier, and well harrowed down to a fine and level surface; then take a marker and go over the land, marking it into rows of the width at which you want your turnips; but bear in mind that each day's planting must have the ground moved for it that day; so do not go further each day than you can plant.

The work of transplantation must proceed thus: Water the seed bed well the first thing, and let the moisture penetrate for half an hour; then take up the plants, taking especial care not to break off any of the fibres or main roots; put the plants in baskets, the roots all one way, so that they can be readily taken out by the hand and dropped. The planting goes on thus: If children are to be had, they can drop the plants as well as any one. The transplant has a proper setting stick; the handle of an old spade is best, but a crutch-headed stick will do well; he makes the hole, takes the plant dropped for him; buries the root carefully, making sure that the tap root shall go the full depth of its length; then he puts the earth well about the plant with the stick, pressing it well together round the root; then