

Royal Agricultural Society published plans of them; the *Farmer's Magazine* gave prints of them; and the *Quarterly Review* wrote essays on them in this wise:—"As they embrace, moreover, every variety of cottage accommodation, none have been published, even by professional architects, so useful to the country builder as those which emanate from the study of Woburn. The duke has been as conspicuous in his deeds as in his plans. He has erected scores upon scores of new tenements for the labourer, and the result has been a marked improvement in the well-being of their inhabitants."

That last line or so might be taken for his epitaph. Whether it were in the crowded St. Giles, or the pleasant paths around the Abbey—to wherever the Duke of Bedford's influence extended, there was a marked improvement in the well-being of the inhabitants. You witnessed it alike in the tenantry and the peasantry, and, we had well nigh added, in the gentry of the neighborhood. Let the reader only turn to our paper of last week, and note how our reporter for Bedfordshire cited his grace's conduct to the other magistrates of the county. Let us but remember that, though good shot as he was, he gave up game preserving, and made the farmers his keepers; confident they never would deny him the means for fair sport. And let us dwell for a moment on the welcome with which this example was cited in the discussion last year on that delicate subject, the over-preservation of game; and how the Bedfordshire men answered at once for the success of the experiment. It was this feeling of the true sportsman that went to complete the character of the Duke of Bedford as a country gentleman. He cared not for the butcheries of the battue, if he could not fair, open shooting. He was a really good judge of a horse, and he bred some of the best; he hated the mere trickery of the turf, and for many years, though he ran horses, rarely himself attended on a course. He was an admirable horseman, and whenever the Oakley were want of a master, he took to them, still subscribing liberally when he gave them up again.

We write on no hearsay evidence. We have seen the farming at and about Woburn. We are "told off" the cottages as we have driven long. We have heard the reception given to the Duke of Bedford's name at many a meeting in the country, and we have learnt his character from all classes. It is one that we feel we add scarcely color too highly, and it is one that we would specially offer for imitation to the other great landowners of the kingdom. Property has its duties as well as its rights—a principle of which no man has given a higher or more earnest interpretation than the late Duke of Bedford.—*Mark-lane Express*.

Sow Turnips.

Much discussion has been had in regard to the merits of what is called the English or flat turnip, and the expediency of its cultivation in this country. Without attempting an argument on the general subject, we venture to recommend the culture of this root under some circumstances:—

1. As an after-crop on grain and grass stubbles. Where winter rye has been taken off, the land, unless it is set to grass or is ploughed, is very liable to be overrun by weeds. The turnip may in such cases be sown as a fallow or cleaning crop. If the stubble is turned in soon after the grain is taken off, and a dressing of fine manure harrowed in, a fair crop of turnips may be obtained, if the seed is sown from the 20th of July to the 10th of August. It will be best to sow in drills, on account of the greater advantages which this method affords for killing the weeds—frequently an important object.—Sward-ground which it is designed to bring into cultivation next year, is often broken up in summer or early autumn. It is a very good plan, especially where the sward is tough and it is wished to have it rotten by the following spring. But growing a crop of turnips on it will hasten its decomposition, as after turnips are well started they shade the ground for the remainder of the season, and by preventing the grass and other vegetation from growing, cause the turf to decay rapidly.

2. Turnips are sometimes sown with rye and with grass seed. Where the ground is rich and free from weeds, a fair crop of turnips may sometimes be taken without any apparent injury to rye. In such cases the turnip seed is generally sown broadcast, and the plants are not hoed, as hoeing would destroy some of the rye; they can be thinned by hand, if necessary, when at a proper size. Turnips are sometimes sown in a similar way with grass-seed, and we have been informed that the practice has resulted favorably, but we cannot speak of it from personal experience. It is obvious that care should be used in gathering the turnips not to injure the grass.

3. It sometimes happens that spots of greater or less extent in corn-fields have not a sufficiently good stand of corn to make a full crop. Turnips are frequently sown on such spots to advantage; and in many cases the seed may be scattered where the corn is too thin, and whatever the turnip crop amounts to is clear gain.

In either of the above cases, turnips are produced at very little cost—not over four to six cents per bushel. It is true they cannot be kept long, but there are many ways in which they can be made worth more than their cost.

As to manure, we may remark that superphos

The great underground railway in London, to connect all the railways of that metropolis, is constructed with unflagging energy.