The quantity of seed sown in England varies from a pound and a half to two pounds, when sown broad cast, and about a pound when drilled; this allows for bad seed, the ravages of the fly, and thinning out. Mr. Malcolm, of Surry, has observed in experiments upon the successive sowings of the *tankard* turnip, a large variety of the white species, that one acre of May sown turnips were worth two acres of those sown in July. It has been said that the fly is most destructive upon chalky lands, therefore, on such soils the seed should be sown more liberally. The same gentleman recommends the full black seed, as the best in quality; but as the buyer is subject to great imposition, he advises that the seed should be obtained a month or two beforehand, and that 12 or 24 seeds be planted in a pot placed in a shady spot, and that a similar number should be sown for 10 days in 10 different pots successively; by so doing he can count the number of good seed that vegetate, and he may safely then apportion his seed from a pint to a quart or four pints, or even more, per acre, according as he finds the seed grow. This is an infallible guide, and has ensured many a crop; but every farmer should save seed for himself.

Diseases.—Large tumours form below the bulbs, soon after the formation of the apple; these are called "*Anbury*," and when the root, instead of swelling, runs into a number of roots, the disease is called "*fingers and toes.*" Various causes have been assigned for these, but they are now found to be caused by two different insects. Another disease, called the "*black canker*," is caused by a species of slug, or caterpiller, when the plants are in rough leaf, and have partly formed their tops. These worms come out at night, and heavy rolling has been tried; it destroys many on smooth land, but has little or no effect on rough stony ground. A flock of ducks is the best remedy. In England a field of 33 acres was completely cleared in five days by a flock of 400 ducks. In these Provinces, if we may judge from the appearance of the poultry yard, our farmers would consider the remedy as bad as the disease. The most destructive enemy to turnip crops is the "*turnip fly.*" It attacks as soon as the tender seed leaves of the plant burst forth, and the swarms of them completely strip the plants; they disappear when the rough leaf is formed, which occurs in a few days, during which time they have entirely destroyed whole fields, requiring the ground to be resown. Top-dressing of quick lime and soot have been tried, but the result of frequent experience proved the insufficiency of it. A composition of 3 parts soot and 1 of quick lime, slaked with urine, has been serviceable. Sowing of raddish seed, mixed with the turnips, has been recommended as food for the fly. The burning of weeds and damp straw has been tried. Various steeps for the seed, as train oil, and water mixed with powdered black brimstone have also been used. Mr. Poppy, a practical farmer sowed four acres in drills with the usual quantity of Swedes intended to stand for a crop, and half a peck per acre of common turnips in alternate rows for the purpose of attracting the fly; the result was, the Swedes were but little injured, whilst the leaves of the common turnips were black with flies; after the Swedes had got into rough leaf, the rows of common turnips were ploughed up, and the field was managed in the usual way, and turned out a good crop, while all the other crops in the neighbourhood were destroyed. But after all, a good soil, abundance of well rotted dung, a full quantity of seed and careful culture to ensure rapid growth, are the most probable means of ensuring a crop.

In conclusion, notwithstanding the expense of culture and the insufficient return from an acre of turnips in the market, the advantages consist in the crop answering as a substitute