

carefully removed. The removal will produce effects counterbalancing the expense of it.

There are several kinds of turnips cultivated for use, as the white, the green, the purple, the red-top, the tankard, the Norfolk, the globe. But they are generally classed under the heads of the white and yellow species, and the Swedish.

*The white Globe, or Norfolk Turnip*, was first known and is most commonly cultivated. It is best suited to light soils, and for sheep-feeding, as it produces the heaviest crop, and ripens soonest. This turnip, however, becomes pithy after Christmas.

*The Aberdeen yellow* is an intermediate species between the globe and the Swede. It is hardier than the former, and of a slower growth; it should, therefore, be sown earlier, and it requires to remain longer in the ground. The crop is large, but not so abundant as the former, but equally as nutritious, although not so well relished by cattle. This turnip requires a stronger soil than the "white globe," and varies sometimes in colour, being red, approaching to purple, and various shades of green and nearly white. Some farmers mix them, as cattle are found to feed better upon the variety.

*The Swedish turnip, or Ruta-baga*, is the hardiest species known, and is of comparatively late introduction into England. It resists the weather better than the others. The true sort has yellow flesh, and is without a stem; but it is apt to degenerate into white flesh, and by the crown running up into a stem; its roots are solid, its leaves more palatable; it retains its nutritive properties later in the spring; it thus affords excellent food in that time of frequent scarcity; it requires a more abundant supply of manure, and a better soil than the others. It is four that although it does not yield so large a crop as the white, yet that an equal weight contains a greater proportion of nourishment; that a smaller quantity satisfies cattle,

and that they thrive better upon them. Whereas, it is said that cattle fed exclusively on the white turnip, they will only hold their own. The Swedish turnip on an ordinary soil, even with a large allowance of manure, becomes tough and fibrous, and seldom in such soil acquires any size. The culture is the same as that which has been described, with this advantage, that the Swedish turnip bears transplanting, and, therefore, any vacancies in the drill or field, made either by accident or vermin, can be filled up, any time in June. When the turnip is transplanted, it is found that the bulb is sooner formed. This is considered a disadvantage in England, when the crop is left upon the ground, but will not apply to our Provinces.

*Seed and Sowing.*—The time of sowing is governed by the quality of the turnip, and the state and condition of the ground. The most nutritive require the longest period for ripening, and, therefore, should be sown early. In England the Swedes are sown first, early in April or May; if later, the crop is found to suffer in weight. The yellow are sown next, and, lastly, the white turnip, from the middle of May until the close of June. If the soil is cold and slow in producing vegetation, the seed should be sown sooner; but if it is well manured and rich, it may be sown later. But there is always an advantage from early sowing; as the soil is then moist, and the heat less intense, which forwards the plants, and subjects them to less injury from insects. Some farmers, however, are averse to early sowing, as the plants are sometimes apt to run up into flowering stems. The ground should be in a proper state of dryness—not the dryness of drought—and sufficiently moist to ensure vegetation. Many farmers in Britain sow the white turnips in successive crops, each a week or a fortnight later. This allows the hoeing to come on also in rotation, and the crop answers for consumption in a similar way.