

other as rapidly as possible, so that the seed may have the benefit of all the available moisture.

After the plants are up and in rough leaf near two inches high, the scarifier or horse-hoe should be at work, to destroy the weeds between the drill rows pretty close to the plants; after which the hand hoeing and thinning should immediately proceed, leaving the plants from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. This distance is generally sufficient for allowing the turnips to grow to a useful size. After the plants are pretty well grown, and the thinning, hoeing, and weeding completed, the rows may be lightly earthed up by the double mouldboard plough.

The globe and early kinds of turnips, should be consumed in the early part of the winter, as they do not bear much frost, and if even they are securely stored, they are apt to lose their juices, and to suffer some decay; and when long stored they do not answer for feeding purposes so well as the more hardy kinds.

Turnips that are to be stored must have the tap roots and the leaves cut off, to keep the bulbs clean and prevent overheating. A good root cellar is of course much the best place for stowing turnips during the winter; but where there is no cellar, they may be stored in long heaps of about five feet wide at the bottom, four or five feet high—the top being finished in a sharp ridge; and the whole covered with straw, and outside of that, a thick covering of earth. Or they can be piled up under a shed, and covered up plentifully with straw. The Swedish turnip is superior to the white in nutritive matter, in the proportion of 20 to 13.

Turnips, where they can be successfully cultivated, and where there is convenience for storing them, are unquestionably one of the most profitable products of the farm for fattening cattle; and are also of great benefit to store stock. In all cases where turnips are produced on a farm, they are the means of greatly increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the manure made, and thereby assist greatly in keeping the land in a productive condition. Oats or barley generally follow the turnip crop."

PLASTER OF PARIS TO KILL LICE.

The use of Plaster of Paris on a farm is becoming more and more varied. The last new use to which it has been put, is that of destroying lice on cattle. We can say nothing from experience in regard to its use or its efficacy for this purpose.

If it should prove to be sure in its application, it is a valuable discovery. Allen Palmer in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, last spring says:—Plaster as a remedy for lice on cattle or horses, is among the best I have ever known, used by applying it dry, rubbing it thoroughly into the hair of the animal. I purchased a colt 10 months old that was afflicted with that kind of vermin; I made an application of plaster and kept him away from my other stock about two weeks, and found no more trouble or difficulty with the insects.

In numerous cases, it has been used to destroy this pest to beasts, and I have never known the necessity of a second application.

CUCUMBER BUGS.—Dr. Heckerman, writes,—“Most gardeners are very much annoyed by these bugs, which prey alike upon the cucumber, melon, pumpkin and squash—the latter being its favorite. Various plans have been devised for their protection, such as soot, &c. A method which I have practised with nearly entire success, is to form a mixture of equal parts of finely ground black pepper and wheat flour, and dust the plants while the dew is upon them with this mixture, using an ordinary flour or pepper box. It is a fact generally known, that black pepper is so obnoxious to most insects, that few will approach or stay in its presence. The object of the flour is to combine with the pepper, and with the water or dew to form a paste, which will adhere to the leaves for many days unless washed off by heavy rains: in which case the application should be renewed.