

they will generally do well if sown on a green sward that has been turned up to a good depth the preceding spring, and yarded with cattle or sheep, with repeated harrowing during the time, in order to mix the manure with the soil. Before sowing, plough the ground again, make it smooth and level with harrowing; and at a time when the ground is sufficiently moistened with rain, sow your seed broad-cast or in drills, as you choose; but care should be taken not to sow too thick, and even then they will doubtless require a considerable thinning. If sown broad-cast, it will require more labour to thin them out and keep them clear from weeds, though the first labour will not be so much as sowing in drills. They should be thinned to the distance of six or eight inches.

Turnips are often injured by the ravages of a small black fly, which, in the quickness of its motions, very much resembles a flea. Against this there are various preventives recommended. There is perhaps none better than that mentioned by *Abercrombie*, which is, to soak the seed in sulphur water, at the rate of an ounce of sulphur to a pint of water, which will be sufficient for soaking three pounds of seed. Some recommend sowing ashes or lime over the ground after the seed has come up. This will generally have a good effect if sowed when the dew is on.

Turnips are an excellent and very healthy vegetable, if properly cooked and dressed; but many people spoil them in the cooking. If boiled