

drill, and cover up all the weeds; and if the horse hoe is run through about a week afterwards, they will be found quite rotten and form a good manure for the land; (some use the horse hoe only, but if there is much yar and weeds, the plough makes the best work.) Then set to work with the hand hoes, and thin the plants five inches apart: do not be afraid of stripping the roots of the plants, as the more they are exposed the better: when the plants are a good size, and the leaves begin to touch each other, a second hoeing must be given, cutting out every other plant; this will leave them ten inches asunder, taking away at the same time any weeds that are between them. This second hoeing is very quickly done. If the land is very weedy, the horse hoe should be run between the drills, once before the second hoeing, and once after, and this will complete the work.

Besides the manure covered in with the plough, small quantities of stimulating manures, placed close to the seed, are of great benefit to the crop; a small quantity of ashes run with the hand along the tops of the drills just before the seed is drilled in, will cause the young plant to grow more quickly, and get sooner beyond danger from the fly: twelve or fifteen bushels is sufficient for an acre, more than twenty is waste. When the manure is ploughed in in the autumn, if you have a compost of mud and lime, or mud and ashes, to apply to your turnip land, in addition, the best way of doing it is, after the ground is ploughed in the spring, cart on and spread twenty to twenty-five loads of the compost, then harrow and roll, and then throw the land into ridgelets, with the plough, thirty inches apart: this gathers the greater part of the compost which has been spread into the drills, and within reach of the suckers of the turnip: then roll the drills, and sow the seed. Night soil and bones are excellent helps to the crop—the mode of applying them has been already pointed out.

PULLING.—Few directions need be given about this part of the business. The tops and tails should be cut off close to the turnips, or they will not keep so well. Some persons advise the tops to be hauled off