

NAME OF VARIETY.	Produce per imperial acre of clean bulbs.			
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Common Purple Top Yellow Swede,	22	11	2	24
Skirving's Improved do	19	15	0	1
Fettercairn Purple Top do	18	7	1	8
Laing's do do	14	0	1	5
Common Green Top do	21	12	0	16
Fettercairn's do do	14	16	1	8
Green Top White Swede do do	14	8	3	18
Purple Top do do	16	13	1	13

The two latter varieties are described as being of inferior quality, many of these bulbs being principally composed of their roots and matted fibres, and the weights in the table above for these two sorts are probably higher than they should have been, in consequence of the practical difficulty experienced in cutting the roots and fibres away from the bulbs. All the other varieties were of excellent quality.

Although the climate of the British Islands is from its moisture and absence of excessive heat much better adapted to turnip culture than Canada, yet we have seen in this country heavier crops than are indicated in the preceding table. From 800 to 1000 bushels per acre was no uncommon thing to meet with on the farms of those engaged in the turnip competitions that so materially tended to give an impetus to this department of Canadian husbandry during the last few years. A Thorough preparation of the soil, judicious manuring, with a plentiful application of pure seed from proved stocks, and proper after culture, will in general secure a good, paying crop of turnips here as well as in the old country. The root competitions to which we have referred, show indisputably the valuable results which may be obtained in Canada by a vigorous application of the proper means. Our advice is,—in turnip and root culture particularly, to attempt no larger a surface than can be managed in the most thorough and perfect manner.

### Flax Culture.

Messrs EDITORS. Is there any way that one of the six Flax Cleaning machines, coming from Belfast to Canada West, could be located in Prince Edward County. Our county is not famed for flax culture, for although I have repeatedly shown samples of flax and seed at our Society Show the judges, (except one trifling 5 cents,) never allowed me any credit for it. I cultivated flax in the North of Ireland for the

Belfast market for twenty years, and knowing the value of the seed for calves raised less or more for the last twenty years in this country for the seed alone. I have never been able to get machinery to clean the fibre; it would not cost over \$60 or \$70 to make the rollers and shaft, with the scutching handles made to be attached to and driven by a horse power of a threshing machine. I am well acquainted with all the processes it has to undergo, except the steaming, which may be preferable to watering, especially in this changeable and extreme climate. The best flax I ever raised in Canada I got nicely watered, and then lost it by three days of warm moist weather. It is more ticklish to gauge in watering and grassing here than in the North of Ireland, some more to weed and pull, and in an average of years about four inches shorter. These are the drawbacks; but on the other hand the cheapness of the land in Canada may make it as remunerative to grow here as there, and if so, I am sure it will pay better than wheat, if we only get the machinery in operation to dress it well. No one should sow it on new land. It needs to be as near one length as possible, therefore the soil needs to have been thoroughly wrought, moderately rich and clean. My seed has got foul with yellow top, if you can get a barrel of good seed sent to Picton before the first of May, with a good prospect of means of clean fibre, please do so, and oblige,

SAMUEL ANDERSON.

Picton, April 14th, 1862.

[As our correspondent is not far from Kingston he will probably be able to take advantage in some way of the scutching mill placed at that city by the government.—Eds.]

### Cure for Turnip Fly.

No. 1. Recommended by Mr. Fisher Hobbs to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Take 1 bushel of fresh white ashes, or Fine wood ashes may be used instead of gas ashes.

1 bushel of fresh lime from the kiln.

6 lbs. of sulphur.

10 do of soot well mixed together, and got to as fine a powder as possible, so that it may adhere to the young plant. The above is sufficient for two acres when drilled at 27 inches, to be applied early in the morning when the dew is on the leaf, with a broadcast machine or sprinkled with the hand carefully over the rows. If the fly continue troublesome the process should be repeated, always when the plant is damp. In light land it is best to make the drills on the flat, the ground being well prepared to receive the seed.

No. 2. Another remedy by the same.

Take 14 lbs of sulphur.

1 bushel of fresh lime.

2 do of road scrapings, or a substance of good.