

enough to obtain a dog's scalp, which hardly ever is the case, unless you happen to know its owner, what get you for that? Nothing! The incongruity is somewhat displeasing; let us, however, solicit and hope for a remedy.

From what I hear, in two of the cases named, Mr. McCrea and Mr. Pipe, the dogs tried to burrow under the stone foundation of the building that contained the sheep, but being there thwarted of their prey, they gnawed their way through the boards, and that in *both cases* a small dog, accompanied by a large one, was the aggressor!

If I had the power, Mr. Editor, I would pass a law that a man, finding a dog upon his farm or premises by day or by night, *unless he could give a good and satisfactory account of his intentions*, should be at liberty to shoot the same, without the intervention of Judge or Jury! This, I fancy, would induce *owners of dogs* of any value to keep them in a secure place, and the sooner all others are shot the better for the community at large.

I trust our worthy and enterprising friend, Mr. Stone, will be lucky enough to steer clear of the grievances herein alluded to, with his valuable flock of Cotswolds! But such even may be his lot, since neither stone, masonry, nor boarded barns appear impervious to these merciless and blood thirsty dogs!

Agricultural Intelligence.

TURNIP CULTURE.

At a recent meeting of the York Township Agricultural Society, Mr. Philip Armstrong read the following paper upon turnip culture:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMAN,—After several requests, as the successful competitor in the last turnip match, under the auspices of the Etobicoke Agricultural Society, I have prepared a paper on the culture of turnips, which I shall now read. The reproach which is every day made to the husbandman, of his indifference towards new modes of culture, appears to me not to be well founded. He wishes first to see and compare them with the methods to which he has been accustomed; he has neither the knowledge nor the means of forming beforehand a just estimate of the advantages which they offer him; he has no alternative but to persevere in his old course till some neighbour, richer and more enlightened than himself, is able to present

to him, by the new mode, results more advantageous than he has obtained from his own. Example is the only lesson profitable to a husbandman, and when his eyes and his reason are convinced of its goodness, he is not slow to follow it, and by no other means can improved methods of agriculture be introduced and propagated. A good agriculturist will, in the first place, make himself acquainted with the nature of his soil, in order to know the kind of plants best adapted to it, and as in each locality the soil presents shades of difference, more or less marked, according to the exposure, composition, depth, &c., the proprietor ought so to vary his crops, as to give to each portion of the land the plants for which it is best adapted, and thus establish a particular rotation of crops upon the several divisions of his estate. And now we come to the point in question, namely—the Swede turnip—a most valuable root either for domestic or animal use.

It requires no argument to convince a man of the real value of a good root crop after so many disappointments, owing to the ravages of the fly and other causes, I have devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of roots, and especially that of turnips, and by the blessing of Providence, for the last sixteen years, without intermission, I have been successful. And now the question may be asked, what is a good crop, and the mode of your cultivation? A good crop will range from eight to thirteen hundred bushels per acre; and the mode of cultivation is as follows:—Commence your preparations in the fall of the year, by giving a good manuring, spread it well and plough it in, very shallow, and then in the spring cross plough it as deep as possible; then give a light harrowing; allow it to remain in this state until you have finished your spring cropping. Then turn to your turnip land and plough and harrow as often as time and circumstances will admit, as there is no danger of too high a state of cultivation for this crop. The seed should be sown on the same day your land is made ready, if possible, either in drills or broadcast; if in drills, twenty-four inches apart at least, and two pounds of seed per acre; drills decidedly preferable. The time for sowing, from the first to the twentieth of June, but, as a general rule, I prefer finishing on or about the tenth, weather permitting. The land best adapted for the Swede turnip is either a clayey loam, or a light loam with a clayey subsoil; the former will yield invariably a better crop. And now we come to the fly, which of all things is most dreaded, and