

got it. The men who have won battles will not surely be beaten at the plough tail; if the bayonet has done gallantly the unwholy work of war, surely the sickle and the ploughshare shall not come off ingloriously in the contest of good agriculture.

From the Scottish Farmer.

TURNIP CULTURE.

Considerable diversity of opinion still exists among Agriculturists, in reference to the kinds of manure which are best calculated for this crop. The number of portable fertilisers now, and for some time past, in the market is so great, and their efficiency (according to their vendors) so striking and unfailling, that the Farmer may well feel puzzled in deciding which to apply; and, considering the shameful extent to which the adulteration of most of these is perpetrated, it is rather gratifying than otherwise to find that Farmers are so generally sceptical of any extraordinary or lasting benefit accruing from their use. But they ought, at the same time, to endeavour to render themselves as independent as possible of the manure-market, by bestowing much greater attention than heretofore to the collection and preservation of all the solid and liquid matters (particularly the latter) of the farm-yard, which are now so frequently and culpably permitted to go to waste.—It requires but little scientific knowledge to perceive the propriety of applying to this crop such manures as are capable of furnishing the largest proportion of the inorganic matters of which it is composed; and we know from the analysis of the plant, that the principal mineral constituents of turnip bulbs are potash, soda, lime, and sulphuric acid, and that the leaves contain a considerable portion of earthy phosphates, chiefly phosphate of lime. But in practically determining the sorts of manure best adapted for application to this crop, it is necessary to consider what substance, or combination of substances, is best calculated—first, to furnish immediate nourishment to the young plants, so as to push them quickly into rough leaf, in order to evade the ravages of insects; secondly, to prolong and sustain the growth of the bulbs to the latest period of the season; and thirdly, to increase the fertility of the soil—i. e., to put it in the best condition for the production of succeeding crops.

As already observed, the manure of the farm-yard is that on which the cultivator should mainly depend for the production of his green crops; but in consequence, chiefly, of the very careless and slovenly manner in which the fertilisers of the homestead are generally managed throughout the country, and which is perhaps in some degree perpetuated by a dependence on extraneous matters, comparatively few farms, under the mixed system of Husbandry, are able to supply themselves with the requisite quantity of manure, and, in this case, some of the portable fertilisers, whose efficacy is most

satisfactorily ascertained and established, must be resorted to in order to supply the deficiency. A few of this class of manures, when unadulterated, have succeeded wonderfully in raising large crops of turnips, at comparatively little expense, and therefore constitute valuable auxiliaries, when the supply of the farm-yard is inadequate. It is not advisable, however, to use any of these substances by itself—the more judicious practice, in our opinion, being to apply them in conjunction with at least one-half of the ordinary allowance of well-fermented farm-yard dung. The propriety of this will be apparent, when it is considered that, altho' an extraneous manure may contain many substances necessary to the perfect growth of the turnip, yet some of the essential inorganic constituents may be absent or deficient, which the dung would probably supply. Another reason is that, although guano and other evanescent substances are very useful in forcing the young plants beyond the most critical period of their existence, it is found that the growth of the bulbs becomes less vigorous during the autumn, while those manured with farm-yard dung are still increasing in size. Hence the utility of having a due supply of the latter substance in the soil, whatever else may be super-added, to the produce bulbs of the largest size, and to leave something behind for the benefit of the succeeding crops of the rotation.

(To be continued.)

Newcastle Farmer.

COBourg, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

Positively one might as well be a rail-road locomotive at once, with a speed of thirty miles an hour. We were just chuckling over the idea that our labor was past for a fortnight at least, when, in comes the Printer with "we shall want the editorial," Sir, by Saturday at the latest: the what? said we in consternation, why the man must surely have mistaken us for a whole fount of type, and imagines that by some curious mechanical contrivance, similar to Babbage's calculating machine, we have only to turn a winch in our brain, give two snatches and a shake, when, heigh presto! we tumble out into words, sentences, paragraphs, in short a finished article; complete from How d'ye do, to pretty well, I thank you. So there's no help for it we suppose, we have said A, and must now go through the alphabet; "needs must when &c.

But how the subject theme will gang,
Let time and chance determine,
Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps, turn out a sermon.

In laying before our readers the second number of the *Newcastle Farmer*, we consider we are giving a pledge, that it shall not (with our consent at least) be of an ephemeral character; and the terms of approval in which it has been spoken of by many intelligent farmers, as well as by the press, in various parts of the Province, cause us to indulge the hope that our endeavours will be seconded by a goodly array of contributors, and that a large subscription-list (necessary for a paper published at so low a rate), will attest the fact that the Farmers of the Newcastle District are willing to render their utmost support to perpetuate its existence.

The *Newcastle Farmer* is not got up for the purpose of supplanting or opposing any agricultural paper now in circulation, but with the sole intent of furnishing useful practical information on a more extended scale, and at a price which shall induce even those who have been used to read but little, to purchase, with half-a-dollar a year, a large amount of valuable intelligence, collected from the publications of the best writers on agricultural topics, of both the European and American Continents.

It is a fact, that from the recent alterations in the Corn Laws of England,—(our only grain market),—the Canadian farmer must be "up and doing;" it will be of no avail to find fault with Merchant and Miller because they do not offer the same price as heretofore for our grain,—it will be useless to rail at the "powers that be" in the Imperial Parliament, and it will be worse than idle to look for relief to a British Ministry, for we cannot conceive the possibility of there existing in one century, two Prime Ministers of the first nation in the world, who could, or would, "turn about and jump Jim Crow." The fiat has gone forth, the law has passed, and depend on it the word of command "as you were," has become obsolete; therefore cease calling upon Jupiter, and put your shoulders to the wheel in earnest, or we shall soon go back to the one linsey-woolsey garment for the farmer's wife and daughters, and the leather hunting-shirt for self, and the boys, with continuations of the same, if we can get them. Remember, Manchester and Glasgow will not send their manufactures,—Yorkshire and the West of England their broadcloths,—Stafford and Wales their iron,—nor Birmingham and Sheffield their hardware, at a reduc-