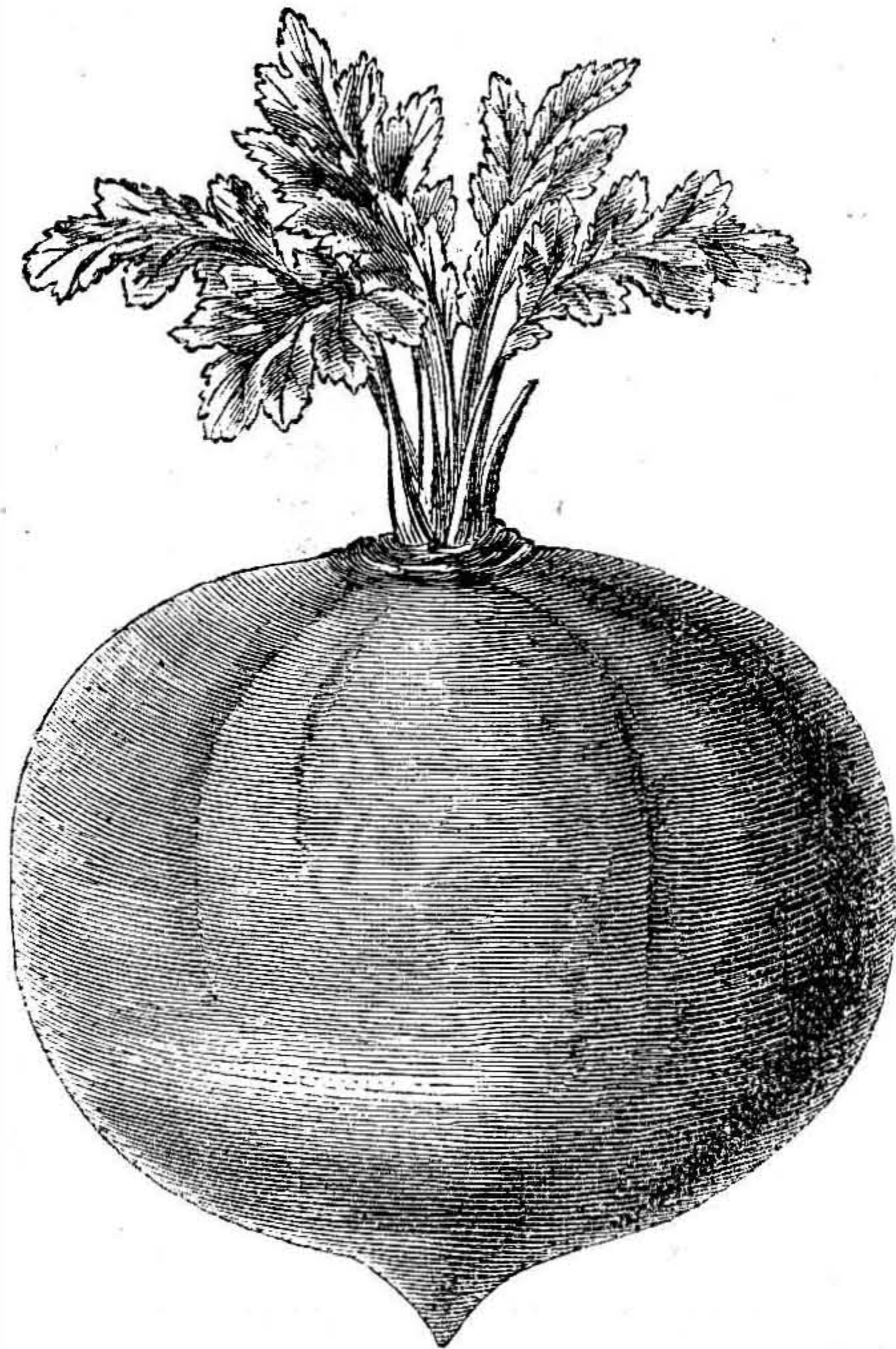


**WHITE-FLESHED TURNIPS.—Section 3.**

The varieties embraced in this class may be sown still later than the above, say from the middle of July to the end of August; but as they are not sufficiently hardy to stand the winter with any degree of certainty, it will be desirable to consume them before Christmas. 3 lbs. of seed are sufficient to sow an acre when cultivated in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and 1 lb. per acre when sown broadcast.

- WHITE GLOBE, grows very large, is early and of fine quality ..... per lb. 30c.
- WHITE STONE OR STUBBLE, a well known and excellent variety..... " 50c.
- RED GLOBE, a superior variety, and grows to a very large size; of excellent feeding properties..... " 30c.
- GREY STONE, a new variety; grows to an immense size, is early, hardy, and of excellent quality; highly recommended..... " 30c.



GREY STONE.

**We respectfully ask Turnip Growers to peruse the following extract on the Cultivation of Turnips.**

*(From the Gardeners' Chronicle, English.)*

First, with regard to the stiffer portion of the land intended for roots, the tendency which such soils exhibit of running together into hopeless clods should be kept in mind. To avoid this, such land should in the autumn have been ploughed to the full depth required, so that in the spring there will be no need to bring to the surface raw and tenacious masses of clay which have not been previously moved. Deep cultivation for roots in most cases is good, but no attempt must be made to go below the accustomed horse-walk when we cannot hope for the pulverizing influences of frost. Secondly, patience must be exercised, and the spring furrow must not be given until the land is dry enough to crumble rather than "cut."

One spring ploughing, followed by the use of the cultivator, will usually be sufficient, and, as a rule, the less such land is ploughed in the spring the better, provided the proper tilth is obtained. Repeated ploughings at this dry season of the year are frequently the cause of land becoming hopelessly dry, and of a consequent failure of plant. In preparing stiff soil for roots it is a safe policy to devote the energies of the farm to a small portion at a time, which, when reduced to a fine enough condition, may be sown. Portion after portion will thus be secured, until the whole work is completed. The opposite policy of working extensive areas of land, with a view to sowing a large piece all at once, is frequently the cause of disappointment on stiff soils, since a heavy fall of rain at a critical time may easily undo the previous good and throw the work back considerable, whereas every portion sown may be looked upon as safe.