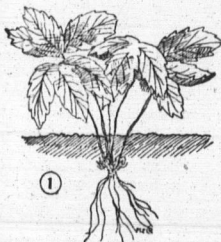


land and not give me any return for the whole of one season, but though these plants occupy the ground for a whole season the intervening space need not be entirely wasted. It is both economical and essential for horse cultivation to allow from two and a half to three feet between the rows, as recourse can then be had to inter-cropping. For occupying this space between rows, onions are particularly useful ; the tops do not spread, while the bulbs are highly profitable. Two or three drills may be grown between the rows without injury to either crop.

METHODS OF PLANTING.

I believe there are more plants of all kinds lost from careless and improper methods of planting than from any known cause. In order that I may make myself more clearly understood as to what is to be desired and what is to be avoided, I have prepared the attached illustrations. In the first figure you will see the plant has been buried too deeply, the heart is covered, and consequently cannot grow.



In the second it is not planted deep enough, and the roots are too straight in the ground.

In the third the hole has not been dug deep enough, the roots striking the hard surface, causing them to double up in an unnatural position, with the inevitable consequence, the death of the plant during the first spell of hot, dry weather.

The fourth plate represents the proper method of planting strawberries ; the roots are spread out in natural position ; they are able to gather as much nourishment from as far around the plant as it is possible for the roots to reach. They are all feeding in a different place. The heart of the plant is not buried ; the fresh shoots coming through the crown meet with no resistance, having to push themselves through an inch or two of earth, and still the neck or collar