

ter as a protection against frost: the absence of standing water will prevent winter-kill, the early warming up of the soil in the spring, will get the plants forward so they will cover the ground before the heat and drouth of early summer comes on: and lastly, the field is in vigorous head before the midge wakes up, so that the little pest gets only the outside portions, or scarcely none at all. In very favorable seasons, with skillful handling, these lands may and do yield abundant crops, without underdraining; but it is an even chance you lose your labor; while with underdraining and otherwise good husbandry, the land is good for thirty-five to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, every time.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

KOHL RABI.—My success in growing heavy crops of this root for some years upon poor soils, and more particularly their goodness this year in contrast to the general failure of Swedes and Turnips from the summer drought, induces me to bring its valuable qualities to more general notice. Many of your readers may be unacquainted with it, and I therefore may mention that it is grown largely in the north of Europe, and found to stand its severe frosts, and being raised in beds in the spring, and transplanted out in May and June like Cabbage plants, it is not liable to the casualties that Turnips are exposed to. It partakes of the form and qualities of both the Swede and the Cabbage, that is to say, it has the leaves of the field Cabbage, with a bulb very similar to the white Swede. It is a native of Germany, very hardy, withstands frost better, and affords more winter cattle-food to the acre, in February and March, than any root that I am acquainted with. I have tested its feeding qualities against the Swede, and am disposed to think for sheep, and more particularly for couples in the spring, it is superior. They certainly prefer it, hares and rabbits pick it out, and are attracted to it from long distances. The bulb grows above ground, and is come at able in frost, and when the ground is covered with snow. It is very sweet and juicy, and the leaves are excellent picking for young lambs. There are two sorts, namely, the green and the purple; the former affords the greatest produce per acre, but perhaps the purple is the most nutritious. My practice is to prepare a seed-bed in winter by well dressing and digging in a corner of my earliest piece of tares. The seed is sown the end of February or early in March, thinly in rows 12 inches asunder, the beds are kept perfectly clean by hoeing and hand-weeding; and as the Tares are cleared off in May and June, the ground is deeply ploughed, ridged up, dressed and planted. The plants, at the first putting out, are placed 3 feet apart, the ridges being 28 inches asunder; but as the season advances, and the opportunity for reaching a small size diminishes, the distance between the plants is lessened. The value of this root, I assure your readers, is very considerable in any year, but more particularly after a dry summer, when most

other winter food is scarce, or in severe weather when the land is covered with snow, and Turnips are buried out of reach of sheep. I am very fortunate this year, when Turnips have generally failed, having on each of my farms considerable breadth; and I so much approve it, that I intend never being without it all season. Lean stock, after such a season as I have just had, always sell low in the autumn from the prospect of a want of winter keep, while fat stock, in the following spring, sell very high, so that a crop of this description is profitable in seasons when Turnips fail. From a field of 10 acres, broken up from heavy year (part of Bagshot Heath), I have at the time more winter food to the acre than is commonly grown on good soils in favorable seasons from any other root—this, too, has been raised without the aid of any purchased manure, and on land hitherto supposed of no value, and incapable of returning any produce paying cultivation. My next attempt there will be for Barley, and I have little doubt of a crop of corn.—Feb. 1848. *Hewitt Davis's Practical Essay*.

Horticultural.

Memoranda for September.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—There is not a great deal to be done in the vegetable department this month. Celery should be earthed up fully in dry weather. Prickly spinach for spring use may be sown to advantage. Early potatoes kept over for seed should now be dug, and before being put away exposed to the sun a few days, which will cause them to sprout considerably earlier. Onions should be taken up and well dried before being put away. All seeds as they ripen should be carefully dried and cleaned out. The ground, as usual, should be kept clean, and especially weeds prevented from running to seed.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.—The work in the garden and orchard at this season consists principally in gathering in and making use of fruit, which does not require much advice. Prematurely falling, diseased fruit, however, should be carefully gathered up and be otherwise destroyed. This will aid greatly in checking the increase of insect pests.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—In the early part of this month preparation must be made for the housing of green house plants. Previous to being done, let the room or green house be white washed with lime, which will prove efficacious to insects, and prevent their gene-