

TRANSPLANTING CABBAGES.—Often when cabbage plants are removed from the beds where they were raised to the garden square, a large portion die, and in a few days the gardener must re-set the square with other plants, and this has occurred so frequently, that most persons have concluded that it is inevitable. Many will doubt when we tell them that it is wholly their fault that every plant does not live. Yet such is the fact. It results from two errors which are easily avoided. One is, that in drawing the plants, the roots are broken, and the other from keeping them out of the ground too long, until it becomes more or less dry. The gardener instead of having the land prepared fully before he takes up the plant, and going through the whole process of drawing and planting in a few minutes, often draws the plants, then lays off the ground, and then drops every plant where it is to be put, before he begins to set the first one, and by the time he gets to the last they are hopelessly injured. Sometimes, we have seen such instances, the plants are lying thus on the ground exposed to the heat of the sun for hours, before they are planted. If they grew afterwards, it would be a very great wonder. The plan which I have pursued for many years seems to be far more reasonable, and certainly more successful in this region. We prepare the land thoroughly first of all, and then lay it off before a plant is drawn from the bed. Some hours before the plants are drawn, water is applied freely to the beds in which the plants are growing, to soften the earth, so that the plants can be taken without breaking the roots. The plants are then carefully drawn, and taken at once to the spots where they are to be planted. There, meantime, a mud puddle has been made, by scraping away the soil, and pouring down water, and mixing the soil therewith until a tolerably thick mud has been formed, into which the root of each plant is immersed. A considerable portion of mud will adhere to the root, and then as quickly as possible they are planted. The result of this mode of planting is, that a plant rarely ever fails to grow off at once and flourish vigorously, and unless the worms or insects attack the plants, we never have occasion to re-set cabbage plants.

BATH CHEESE.—This summer delicacy, readily made in any country, is retailed in London, England, at 2s. 6d. per lb. The following is the recipe:—To one gallon of new milk add two quarts of cold spring water, rennet sufficient to turn it (not hard): take it gently out with the skimming dish and lay it in the vat until full; put a weight upon it, and apply dry cloths for a day or two when turned out on a plate with another over it, and turned occasionally. They are ready in about a fortnight. Sometimes they are kept between vine leaves after they are turned out of the vats, and if so these should be changed twice a day.

HOW TRUE!—In a recent number of *Lovely's Magazine*, the remark is made that "few complete and thoroughly made gardens and grounds are to be found. We see everywhere in the rapid increase of wealth and population in our suburban towns, fine buildings, erected almost by magic, in the highest style of architectural art, and finished without regard to expense. These costly dwellings, as well as those of more humble pretensions, meet our eyes in every direction, and would command our highest admiration, but for one defect. They are wanting in the elegant surroundings which should belong to every suburban residence; the lawn, the ornamental grounds, the fruit garden, or even the little parterre, have been entirely neglected, and they stand bleak and alone, an ostentatious display of wealth without taste, on the one hand, or the appearance of a depleted purse without the means of doing anything more, on the other."

PROFITS OF CARROT RAISING.—As many as sixteen hundred bushels of carrots to the acre, have in some instances, been realized; but such a yield is only to be expected, of course, where the ground is in a very high degree of cultivation, and where great care and attention are bestowed on the crop. But supposing one-half of this large amount can be produced, and allowing the roots to possess a value equal to potatoes, for feeding swine and other domestic animals, the balance is found to be considerably in favour of the former. The labour of tending an acre of carrots or parsnips, is, it is true, considerably greater than that involved in the cultivation of the same extent in potatoes; yet this is not all loss.

Roses, remember, require a rich bed and the richer it is, the finer and greater the number of flowers. Poultry and pigeon dung are good, so is well-rotted cow or horse manure. A thick layer around the stem, slightly covered, will soon show itself in extra fine flowers.