

considerable portion of phosphates—such as phospho-Peruvian guano, bones, superphosphate, etc.—is highly desirable. Salt is also a valuable auxiliary in the cultivation of kohlrabi, and it may be applied at the rate of 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. per statute acre.

Kohlrabi seed may be sown in the end of April or beginning of May, in the same manner as turnip seed; but the better plan is to grow the plants in a seed-bed; transplanting them when they are six or eight inches high into drills in the field. The seed-bed should be dry, and manured in autumn or during winter, and the place chosen should be a sheltered spot, open to the sun. In the end of February or during March sow the seed, in the bed, thinly in drills, 12 inches apart. This permits the use of the hoe afterwards, for the purpose of keeping the beds clear of weeds, as well as stirring the soil, which promotes the growth of the young plants. A second sowing may be made in the beginning of April, and a third sowing at the end of May or beginning of June. "A bed six yards square will afford sufficient plants for one acre (statute) of land; and 8 oz. of seed will be necessary for the seed bed"—(Lawson). The first sowing will be ready to be transplanted in May, the second sowing in June, and the third towards the end of July or beginning of August. The first sowing will be transplanted into part of the regular green crop break; the plants obtained from the others will follow vetches, etc.

About the beginning of May part of the green crop division will be prepared, drilled at 27 inches, and dunged with farm-yard manure and the auxiliaries we have mentioned. After the drills are closed a light roller should be passed along to level the tops. The plants will then be taken from the first sown seed-bed, and dibbled in about 16 or 18 inches apart along the top of the drills. Moist weather is best for transplanting. If "clubbing," or warts, each containing a small maggot, is found on the plants in the seed-bed—similar to the "clubbing" common on cabbage plants—it has been recommended to dip the stems, as the plants are lifted upon the seed-bed, in the following composition: fresh soot one gallon; powdered saltpetre, one pound; water being added "reduce it to the consistency of coal tar."

The plants obtained from the second and third sowings will not produce as heavy crops as that from the first sowing. It will be necessary therefore, when transplanting, to dibble in the late plants closer than in the case of the first sown. Those transplanted in June will be dibbled 14 to 16 inches apart, and those in July or beginning of August from 12 to 14 inches. The after cultivation consists in the frequent use of the horse hoe, until the leaves meet in the drills, with the hand hoe to stir the soil between the plants in the lines.

The leaves of kohlrabi are quite as valuable

for feeding purposes as the bulbs, and both "are about twice as valuable as ordinary turnips, and materially surpass the best swedes"—(Anderson). The plant also stands intense frost, and as it keeps well either stored or in the field, it is extremely valuable for spring use in the case of fattening sheep or ewes. It does not affect milk or butter when used as food for cows. If the plant is stored in November, like turnips, etc., the storing process need not proceed faster than the consumption of the leaves will admit, as it would be improper to waste the leaves, considering their value as food; whilst the frost-resisting properties of the bulb render it unnecessary to store early, merely for the purpose of saving the bulbs from damage.

Kohlrabi is relished by every description of stock. Sheep may be folded upon the crop where it grew, or the bulbs may be given them sliced in boxes; for cattle the bulbs require to be sliced or pulped, and steamed or boiled for pigs. Messrs. Lawson sum up the special features of kohlrabi in the following terms:—

"Its advantages over the swedes are, that cattle, and especially horses, are fonder of it; the leaves are better food; it bears transplanting better than any other root; insects do not injure it; drought does not prevent its growth; it stores quite as well or better; and it affords food later in the season, even in June."

## Agricultural Intelligence.

### Carrot and Spring Wheat Matches of the United Agricultural Societies of York Township.

At a meeting of the members of this Society held at Eglinton, January 31st last, it was resolved,—

That a Match or trial of skill in the cultivation of the Belgian Carrot be held this year, open to the surrounding Townships; the quantity of land to be one-quarter of an acre, under the control of the Directors.

Persons wishing to compete at the Carrot Match shall each pay the sum of \$3 on or before the 1st May next ensuing, and the same shall constitute him a member of the Society for that year. It was also resolved,—

That a Match in Spring Wheat, not less than two acres, be held under the auspices of the Society this year, open to the surrounding townships.

Persons not members of the Society, wishing to compete at the Spring Wheat Match, shall pay the sum of \$3 on or before the 1st May, and the same shall constitute him a member for the year. Those already members to pay a sum of \$2 each.