

1.—*Plantation in drills.*—It consists in digging, at 3 ft distance, trenches 12 inches deep, in the bottom of which a 3 inch coat of decomposed manure is laid down which is recovered by another layer of rich soil of the same thickness. Then we place at 6 or 8 inches interval (1) the celery plants which are firmly set to the ground by pressing the earth around the roots. When weeding and hoeing, the earth will crumble little by little on each side of the plants, so that the trenches will require to be filled for blanching when time comes. This method, which will give excellent results in very light grounds is rather appropriate to celery culture for home use than for a culture of any great extent.

2.—*Plantation in rows.*—This is the most recommendable method for extensive plantations. After the ground has been leveled by raking or rolling, parallel furrows, oriented from north to south are dug to a depth of 2 inches, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the blanching method to be used and whether the rows will be either single or double.

In heavy grounds, where celery can be blanched only by using boards or cylinders made of thick paper, we must not allow more than 3 feet between the rows and 8 to 10 inches between the plants. It is however, the mode of plantation preconised for early celery.

In light grounds, where the plants can be earthen up for blanching, plantation in double rows is preferable. The double row, which is particularly appropriate to early celery, is formed of two parallel furrows, drawn at a distance of 8 inches, wherein the plants are spaced 8 to 10 inches. A distance of 4 ft must be left between each double row, so that a horse may be used for sarcling, watering and earthing up.

In both cases, the plants grubbed from the bed with the lump of earth adhering to the roots, are placed side by side in a small portable low side box, and taken to the place where they are set at the required distance with a dibble, taking care to cover the root up to the collar, and press the earth firmly around same.

3.—*Dense plantation.*—This new method, which consists in planting the celery 8 inches apart in all directions, requires a very rich and damp soil. As soon as the plants have grown to a certain height, their foliage interweaves, so that the light, being excluded, their stems whiten without it being necessary to intervene in their blanching. For this purpose, varieties which are known to be self-blanching (Golden Celery, White Plume) are most commonly used. This process is very advantageous as it requires little labor. Celery thus obtained, however, is thinner and not so hard as the one that has been blanched up.

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(1) As a general rule, the more the plants are distant, the greater development they reach. However early varieties must be planted closer than late varieties. Nevertheless, we will also be governed by the area of the ground at our disposal.