they must be hard to please. This is real practical knowledge, and practical knowledge crowned with success.—VECTIS, *in Globe.*

THE CABBAGE AS A FIELD CROP.

Among the profitable crops to be grown on the farm, cabbages hold an important place.

They are not so extensively cultivated as they deserve to be. We have reference now to their cultivation beyond a place in the vegetable garden where, of course, they are esteemed as indispensible for family use. About 10,900 plants can be grown on an acre. Throwing out the 900 plants as producing imperfect heads, we have 10,000 heads, which, at the low estimate of three cents per head, amount to $300. But if taken from the field, and sold at the price there still remains the loose leaves and stalks, which afford a considerable quantity of nutritious food to milch cows, at a time when grass begins to fail, promoting and keeping up a flow of milk in the fall which is not easily obtained from any other food.

Last season we commenced feeding the loose heads and leaves left from a patch of cabbage, and found the increase of milk nearly, if not quiet, paid for the cost of cultivation.

A part was fed from the field and the balance was stored in the barn so as not to be effected by frost. We believe the crop can be grown profitably for stock feeding. Where the soiling system has been adopted.

The elder Mr. Quincey, of Massachusetts, in a letter written to us several years ago, places cabbages as among the most important plants for soiling purposes. They come in play at a time when the nutritive value of grasses has been injured by frosts, and when the food of stock is being changed from succulent grasses to dry fodder, and hence they are of important service for the dairy. Some regard cabbages as a profitable crop to raise for feeding stock in spring, or during the latter part of winter. Properly stored the heads may be kept without loss or decay. As a market crop, cabbages have long been regarded as among the most profitable vegetables that can be grown. Sales are readily made in the fall throughout all our cities and villages, and at remunerative rates. In the spring, perfect heads of good sorts command very high prices, and, in view of this fact, it is rather singular that so few, besides market gardeners, go into their cultivation for supplying the spring markets. They can be grown on almost any soil that is adapted to corn, if an abundance of well rotted manure is applied to the land. That from the hog-pens produces the best results. Cabbages are not likely to do so well on ground that has been successively cropped by them for three or four years, but succeed best on fresh lands. For a very early crop the plants will be well on their way at this time in hot beds, but for a general crop, the seed can be sown now. And we have introduced the subject with the hope of inducing a more general cultivation of cabbage as a field crop.

There are a great number of varieties of cabbages many of which are inferior. The Winningstadt we place among the first for excellence. It is a choice variety for the table, taking all its good qualities into account, is scarcely excelled. The Wakefield, the Ox-heart, the Drumheads, the Red-Dutch, and Sugar-loaf are popular varieties, all of which make good returns.

Some of the varieties of the Savoy are very desirable for cooking. The leaves are very much wrinkled and the variety is very much esteemed for its flavour and richness. Mr. Gregory of Marblehead, advertises a new early variety called the Cannon Ball. We have never seen the variety grown, and therefore cannot speak as to quality or as to its reliability in heading. It is said to be very hard-headed and heavy for its size, being round like a cannon-ball, and excelling in hardness every known variety.

In sowing seed for plants it is always well to sow plentifully in order to secure enough plants to meet every emergency. The seed costs but little, and surplus plants can usually be disposed of, or at least will often accommodate neighbors or friends, who have been, unfortunate with their plants, or who have neglected to arrange for a supply.

We have known, some seasons, a great call for plants, and gread difficulty in obtaining them. Sometimes insects prove distructive to the plants while in the beds, before they are ready to transplant. An occasional application of ashes or soot sifted over the beds will serve as a protection.

The cabbage is a very nutritious vegetable. According to Johnston, the dried leaf contains from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of gluten, and is in this respect, therefore, more nutritious than any other vegetable food which is consumed to a large extent by man and animals. We do not know what amount of green food could be grown from an acre of cabbage by selecting the large varieties; but it is larger than one, at first thought, would imagine. Supposing however, that an average of five pounds per-head be obtained the 10,000 heads would turn off 50,000 pounds of twenty-five tons, an amount which it would seem might induce their more extended cultivation as a field crop.—*Utica Herald.*

LAYING DOWN LAND IN GRASS.

It is essential to the success of grass crops whether grown in rotation, or kept at permanent pasture, that the land, previous to sowing the seeds, has been well manured. In ordinary rotations we have a manured root crop, followed by a crop of grain,—oats, wheat, or barley, along with which the grass seeds are sown. In that case they come the first crop after the manured crop, and if the roots, have been grown on a fair supply of farm-yard dung, supplemented by artificial manure of a moderately permanent character, the grass seeds are, under ordinary circumstances, likely to succeed. If the preceding root crop, or a portion of it, has been consumed by sheep folded on the ground, there is a greator likelihood—amounting indeed to a certainty—that the grass will be productive and profitable.

When however, two crops of grain are grown after the manured root crop, and the grass seeds are sown with the second grain crop, then the chance of success in the case of the grass becomes lessened; and the only way in which the diminution of fertility can be met, is by suitable top-dressings applied to the young grass plants. It follows,