

practices better understood. Potatoes still continue a very uncertain crop; and to increase largely their culture would, under existing circumstances, be inadvisable. Early planting, with healthy seed, of new varieties, and from different soils, on ground that is dry and moderately light, and not too richly manured, will have the best chance of producing a good, sound crop. A dressing of quick lime has, in many instances, been found highly advantageous. Yet, it must be acknowledged that, with all the precaution which ingenuity and experience can employ, the potato disease will often more or less manifest itself; and in the present state of our knowledge the most that we can do is to adopt such mitigating measures as may be practicable. The *Kohl Rabi*, or turnip cabbage, deserves a much fuller trial in this country than it has hitherto received. It is hardy and nutritious, excellently suited to milch cows, sheep, and stock in general. It should be sown as early as possible, and treated in a similar way to turnips. As a general rule, roots of all kinds should be sown or planted in drills at sufficient distances to allow of the free use of the horse hoe. The precise distance must depend on the kind of crop and the state of the ground; but it may be stated generally that drills should be from 30 inches to 3 feet apart, and the plants in the rows at sufficient distance apart to allow of free access of light and air, with ample space for mature growth.

Several enquiries have of late been made respecting the growth of tobacco, a useful paper on which will be found in another column of this journal. We would recommend parties engaged in this undertaking not to attempt too much, but to make a fair experiment on a small scale, doing full justice to every department, from the sowing of the seed to the gathering of the crop. Before this number gets into the hands of our readers, the seed should be sown in a hot bed, or at least, on a dry rich border, sheltered from the north and west. It is of great importance to get strong, healthy plants for early setting out, which in this northern section may be done the latter end of May, or beginning of June, according to the season. The seed is slow in germinating, taking often a month or more to come up, unless there is considerable bottom heat.

Land intended for tobacco should be naturally

rich, or made so by artificial means. The soil should be deeply cultivated, and the manure thoroughly incorporated with it. It is preferable to apply bulky manures, such as farm-yard dung, in the fall, and work it in by a deep ploughing, taking care to keep the ground as dry as possible by under or surface drains, as by such means the important operations of spring will be greatly facilitated.

Transplanting should be performed, if possible, in moist weather, the young plants well watered before they are taken up, and as much earth kept attached to their roots as may be practicable. Regard for these rules will in many cases ensure the plants from dying, and obviate the necessity of subsequent artificial watering unless the weather continue particularly dry. The distance of the plants from each other is a matter that must be regulated by the strength of the land, character of the season, climate, &c. The rows may be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and the plants at a somewhat less distance asunder. In the course of two or three weeks the plants will commence growing vigorously, and the most vigilant attention must be given to the keeping down of weeds, which are sure to make their appearance. This can be done by horse and hand hoeing;—an operation that must be repeated as occasion may require. By keeping the ground well pulverized during the season of growth, weeds are effectually prevented, and the progress of the crop accelerated particularly in periods of drought. The tobacco worms will, after a while, make their appearance, and must be carefully watched and picked off by hand, or otherwise the crop will be greatly injured, if not wholly destroyed. When plants get into blossom they must be topped, leaving about two thirds of the stems, each which will have attached to it about six leaves. In a short time the plants will produce suckers, which often grow with great rapidity, and if not removed as they appear, the crop will be injured. The cutting and harvesting of tobacco require much care, or the quality will be seriously affected. It may be fairly doubted whether we can raise in Canada an article of the best quality, that can compete in ordinary circumstances with the productions of a southern climate. Under the present high prices, occasioned mainly by the unhappy civil war in the United States, ordinary smoking tobacco