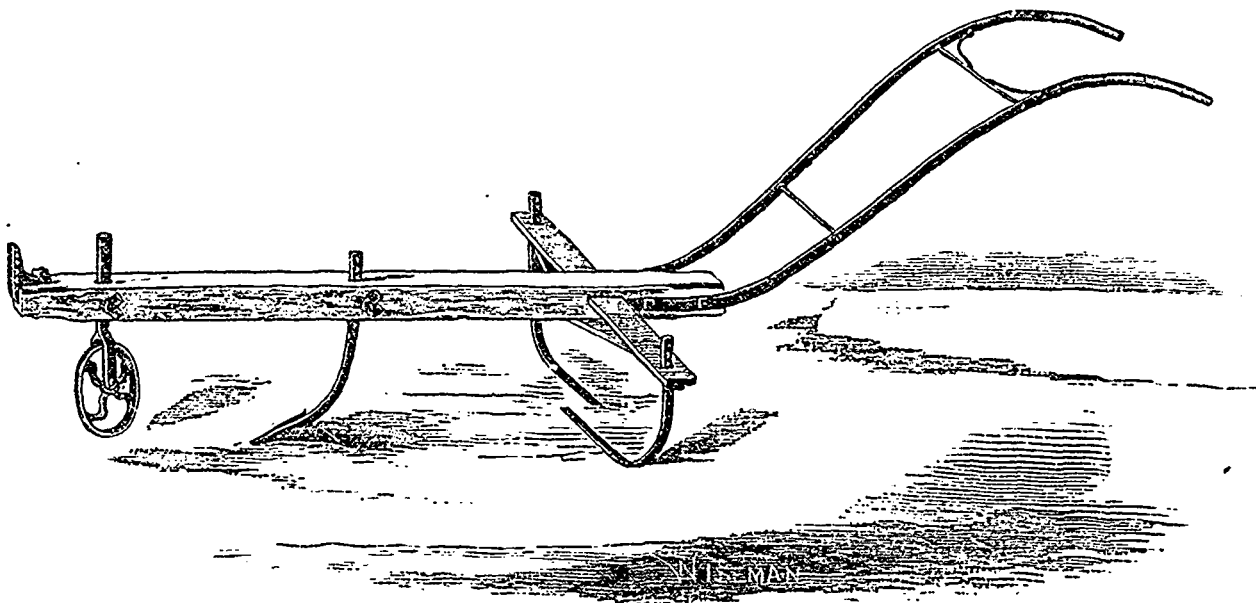


by one, in a hat basket, or a flower-pot saucer, being particular to leave as much earth adhering to the root-fibres as possible. Make a hole with a short dibble (a sharpened handle of an old spade is handy enough) not thicker than one's finger; having dropped the plant carefully in, press the earth *very firmly* all round it. Never mind the inferior plants; you ought to have plenty without them, as 40 cents worth of seed will plant a large amount of land; only be careful not to knock them about. Two men or a man and a sensible boy to lay down the plants for the planter, ought to set an acre in three days. The best distance is 12 inches apart for cabbages; and 9 or 10 inches for kohlrabi. Dull, showery weather is the best; but, on heavy soil, the work must stop the moment the land feels *sticky*. The horse-hoe should go to work as soon as the plants have recovered from their removal, and should be kept on as long as the whiplight-tree does not injure them. One thorough hand hoeing should

be enough, as the land ought to have been sufficiently cleaned during the preparation.

As for sheltering the young cabbages, that will be found quite unnecessary, if these instructions are attended to. Where land is in a rough, lumpy state, shade may be wanted; but I see, every summer, all round Montreal, thousands of plants set out in a broiling sun, and they recover and grow all right. I have planted as many as 6,000 myself and never had any trouble. I always used my finger as a dibble; but then I don't mind hurting myself: it makes a smaller hole, and does not lose time in putting down, and taking up.

I have not had much experience in growing kohlrabi here, so I do not like to mention anything about the probable crop, except that, judging from the yield of a small space, I should expect more, on heavy land, than from any crop of swedes.



As for cabbages, the yield is enormous. If we consider that, at 27 inches by 12 inches, there are 19,320 plants on an acre; and allow only 5 lbs. per cabbage (a very moderate one will weigh, leaves and all, 10 lbs.) we see, at once, that the gross weight will be 96,600 lbs. now, allowing 25 lbs. as a good ration per diem for a cow, here we have, on one acre, 784 days keep for one cow, or, in rough numbers, a whole winter supply of hearty, succulent food for 4 cows. And food, too, that occupies no cellar room; no mean recommendation. The storing of cabbages is simple enough, let them stand until the cold weather is well advanced, draw them out of the ground, and turn them, head downwards, in rows of a dozen wide, then, on this lowest row, pile another lot 8 wide, and again another 4 wide, throwing earth all round the outside.

If the leaves are left on, the hearts and all will keep sound: they may freeze if snow does not fall, but throwing into a tub of cold water will soon thaw them. A couple of poles stuck in the ground will mark the site of the store, and render it easy of access in case it should be covered with snow. By no means use straw; it is sure to rot them.

The best sort of cabbage, both for table and for cattle, is the St. Denis. There is no better keeper and it grows with a firm,

compact head and a short stem. On heavy land the double-mould board plough may with advantage be passed between the rows after the last horse hoeing. We give a sketch of a simple horse-hoe, very light, but perfectly effective, except where there are large stones. It will be observed that the first hoe *itches* slightly, to give it a better entrance into the ground. The side hoes have a peculiar curve for which I must take credit to myself: its object is to pare down the sides of the drills so that the plants are left standing on a space about 3 inches wide; the rest of the drill being levelled, well broken, and mixed. This implement can be made in wood and iron by any country tradesman; it should not cost more than \$7 00, including the wheel; and less, if an old plough beam and bridle be used. An engraving of Smith's horse-hoe is appended. The wheels shift to any required width. Fig 2 represents the hoes used for roots, *on the flat*, at 18 inches between the rows, hoeing three rows at a time, the horse, of course walking in the middle row. Price, in London, England £6. The steerage acts independently of the horse, and the implement is very good and simple. In 1853 I hoed with it 83 acres of wheat, 24 of barley, and 14 of oats, the seed was put in with a Woburn *steerage* drill, and the hoe fitted the drill exactly. In this way 8 or 9 acres may be done a day; but unless the drill is