

out in hot-beds. Let it be remembered, as we go on, that we must wait until the bed has given its heat before sowing, and that transplanting from one bed to another must not be effected in cold weather.

Late varieties.—They are thin-sown in hot-beds, during the month of April. In places where the vegetation season is short, it is preferable to sow at the beginning of the month. Though not necessary at this time to transplant the seedlings, so as to hinder them from growing high, we well however, have to do it before setting them in place, if we want to obtain vigorous plants (1)

Soil :

Celery needs, in order to well develop and keep, a fresh soil, mellowed deep, well provided with compost or plantcously manured, and requires to be frequently and abundantly watered. Turfy lands whose acidness will have been corrected by liming and sandy-argillous soils provided with dampness are those which suit better its requirements.

The ground must be prepared in the autumn! After manure has been spread at the rate of 10 to 15 tons per acre, it is buried by ploughing, 8 to 10 inches deep. The following spring, decomposed manure or a complete fertilizer (600 to 800 lbs per acre) will be spread, or else bone powder, which will be worked into the soil by two good harrowings, one of which will be made with a disk-harrow and the other with a finishing harrow. When the soil has thus been loosened to a depth of 6 inches, we will only have to use the roller at the time of permanent plantation.

Watering will commence immediately after planting, accordingly, it will be necessary to procure the material required to do so when needed, and to make up for dampness in case of dry weather, as celery needs plenty of water.

Plantation :

Celery must be planted when the weather is damp or cloudy, or immediately prior or after a rainfall (2) but we will take care not to do so when the sun is burning-hot. Before lifting, the plants should be well watered so that they may be transplanted easily with the lump of earth adhering to the roots of each of them, thus facilitating their retaking.

As to their disposition in the open ground, it differs according to the area of the ground under cultivation, the nature of the soil and also according to varieties. Hence, three different modes of plantation:

(1) Most failures in celery culture usually come from the fact that seedlings have not been well done or followed. So the lector well be thankful to us for having paid so much importance to minor details.

(2) A few hours after a rainfall when in a light ground, but wait until it has well dried up when in a heavy soil.