

this climate it will not do well, the winter being too severe. The Red Cabbage should be sown early in May. Savoy and late Cabbage generally may be sown from the 10th to the 25th of May, in rich ground, if free from weeds. Cabbage when young must be closely watched, or the bugs and other insects will destroy them. They should be placed in rich, deep, fresh soil, in rows about thirty inches asunder, and twenty-two from each other. The Savoy and smaller sorts may be nearer. After transplanting, they should, as soon as they are large enough, be well hoed, the dirt being hauled up to them, care being taken that the leaves and head be not covered. In the fall they should be gathered in before the severe frosts attack them, and should be stored in a dry, cool place, where they will keep well during the winter.

RHUBARB.—Rhubarb (*Rheum*), is a genus of exotic plants, comprising seven species, of which the three following are the principal: 1. Rhaponticum, a native of Thrace and Syria, and has long been cultivated in European and particularly British gardens. 2. The Rheum Undulatum is cultivated for the foot-stalks of the leaves, which are used for pies and tarts. 3. The Palmatum, or True-Officinale Rhubarb, is a native of China and the East Indies, whence its culture has been introduced into Europe, and thence to this country. It produces a thick, fleshy root, externally yellowish brown, but internally is of a bright yellow color, streaked with red veins. It grows to perfection in latitudes as far north as (56 degrees) Perthshire, in Scotland, and also it flourishes in Turkey, and various parts of Europe and the United States.

The indispensable points to the production of good roots of the Palmatum are depth and richness of soil, which must be well pulverized before the roots are set out. Beds of fine mould eighteen inches deep should be prepared; in these the young plants should be placed, ten or twelve inches apart. This should be done when the plants are from three to five inches high, at which time they will have four or five leaves. If the weather is very warm they should be shaded, and if very dry they should be watered. To the young plant water is indispensable. The beds should be kept free from weeds, and as cold weather approaches they should be covered with litter. In the spring the litter should be removed, and the plant transplanted in a freshly prepared bed, prepared like the Asparagus bed. Rhubarb makes an excellent preserve, by cutting it into small pieces; say half an inch long, and par-boiled with sugar. It is a valuable plant used in many ways.

SCORRONEA—Hispanica.—This plant has long been raised in England for culinary purposes, particularly as an ingredient in soups. Its roots are palatable and quite nourishing. In some places they boil them and eat them like carrots; in this case the rind is to be pulled off, and the root immersed in cold water for half an hour, or they will be bitter. In some parts of April they

main good during the winter. They will last from three to four years, according to the quality of the soil they grow in.

TURNIPS.

Much has been said and written on the subject of Turnips, both by farmers and writers of late, and different kinds are recommended as the best. We have received several communications on the subject of Turnips, Rutabagas, Mangel Wurtzel, &c., but however highly recommended or extensively cultivated the other varieties may be, for a culinary vegetable, a turnip for table use, there are none that can compare with the *Yellow Swedish Turnip*. This Turnip grows luxuriantly in favorable situations, having a blue leaf, tinged with purple, of a glossy, velvet-like texture, the root or bulb growing to a great size, but its texture is firm, close and fine. It will yield nearly as much as any other variety, and what constitutes its peculiar quality is, its remaining firm, sound and sweet during the whole season. As a proof of this statement, Mr. Shirley, a gentleman of known veracity, offered us yesterday a turnip of the above description, raised, we believe, in the garden of R. F. Hope, Esq., of Camden, as perfectly sound and as good as on the day when it was extracted from the earth. Were it not for the prevalent desire of something new, no doubt this variety would take the place of all others in this country, as it is productive, nutritious, and durable above all other varieties of the Turnip. We would recommend this variety to our farmers.

AUTUMNAL FLOWERS.

Among the varieties of autumnal flowers we find the following, which we recommend to our readers to cultivate. Annual plants are much more cheaply procured than any other exotic ornamental plants, and many of them are exquisitely beautiful.

Every person who has any taste for flowers should procure some of the following varieties, as they come cheaply. One hundred papers of the finest varieties can be had for five dollars, or singly for six cents.

The tri-colored *AMARANTHUS (A. tricolor)*, is a beautiful and novel plant. The colored leaves appear beautiful in their variety; standing out in prominent view. This variety requires a very rich soil, and to be well cultivated.

The long-rayed American Centaurea (*C. Americana*), makes a fine display, and is of a rich appearance.

Anagallis (indica), called Pimpernell, spreads on the ground, and for a long time produces fine blue flowers half an inch or more in diameter, with a beautiful red eye. This is a very desirable plant for a border.

An East India plant called the Scarlet Cacolia (*C. Coccinea*), is very pretty, and should never fail to have a place in the border. Though this is a tropical plant, it does well in this climate, and matures its seed in good season.

The Purple Sultan (*C. moschata*) is a hardy plant, and when it comes up late in the summer, it appears till the

four or five years without any culture or attention. The flower is purple, but sometimes runs into a white variety.

The *CRIMSON VELVET COXCOMB (Celsia Cristata)* is a plant combining rare beauty and singularity. Its beauty and excellence are in proportion to the cultivation it receives. The Cypress Vine (*I. quamoclit*), is an uncommonly beautiful variety, and requires a liberal supply of stable manure. It should be well attended.

Euphorbia Variegata is a plant of extraordinary aspect and beauty. It is from beyond the Mississippi; though it seldom produces good seeds in a northern garden.

The *RED and GOLDEN HAWKWEED*, called *Tolpis*, are very desirable plants. They require much care to be preserved.

The *PURPLE CANDYTURT (I. umbellata)*, is a beautiful thing indeed. There is also a white variety of the same genus.

The *MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis Jalapa)*, is a perennial and very beautiful plant; still it may be treated as an annual. Red and white, and red and yellow in great freshness commonly constitute the colors of its blossoms. The *M. Tongiflora* is very sweet scented, and remarkable for the length of the tube.

WANT OF SYSTEM.

One of the greatest evils which attend farming in this country is a want of system. For the most part the work of the farm is done without bestowing a thought on the system he is pursuing—the consequence is that at particular seasons of the year, the farmer finds himself surrounded by a multitude of work that must be done and requires to be done immediately, when he finds he has not the number of workmen employed which the business requires, and cannot obtain them either from scarcity or want of means—thus he strives to do twice as much with his present help as he is able; he labours diligently and hurriedly—if it is in the Spring, several crops are required to be sown at the same time; the season advances, the crops are not in, or if in at all, not in time; the early sown are up while they are preparing to sow, others neglecting to furnish soil and fencing timber in the winter, and to lay them up when the snow disappears, waiting for a more convenient season, the cattle break in, overrun the meadows and trample down the newly appearing oats, wheat or barley. The loss of time occasioned by repairing the fences,—the damage done to the field and the crops, besides the mischievous habits which his cattle and horses are forming are no small drawbacks and inconveniences to the farmer, and yet hundreds put up with it contentedly, or at least cheerfully year after year.

When Harvest time comes, this man finds that he has not a sufficient number of tools, or if he has they are worn out and unfit for the purposes intended. On a beautiful sunny day in the middle of June he is forced to quit the field and leave a half-dozen men to work or play as it ser good to them, and takes his horses and wags, and travels to some village or town from 3 to 18 miles perhaps to obtain a sythe, a fork, a rake or cradle, or some implement of husbandry, thus spending the time of a man, who in the field with his workmen two dollars a day, and his horses worth one dollar more, saying nothing of the