

growing and most vigorous and healthy-looking plant should be left wherever possible. If a miss or blank occurs of 18 inches or more, it is often well to leave two roots close together at either end and make as much use of the space as possible. Transplanting is sometimes practised but is not always successful. With a little practice, the man who is willing to pay attention to his work will seldom find it necessary to do any hand work, unless the field is very dirty. A clean, firm cross stroke between small clumps where a root is to be left, then a careful, rapid manœuvring of the hoe to clear away the weeds and the other small mangels or beets surrounding, or adjacent to, the favoured one, will be found a practicable and, after a little experience, even a rapid and easy operation. The man should stand sideways between the rows, facing the row on which he is working. When so placed, he can work to better advantage, pushing and pulling from the favoured root with the sharpened ends of the hoe, and cutting between with the usual edge.

### Later Cultivation.

The roots should be kept free from weeds all summer and, in addition, should be cultivated at frequent intervals to keep the soil in good shape and conserve moisture.

### Time to Harvest.

The roots should be harvested before any very heavy frosts come to injure them. Unlike turnips, mangels, sugar mangels and sugar beets do not grow much after cold weather comes, and they are also more or less injured by anything over 5 or 6 degrees of frost.

### HARVESTING.

The actual harvesting involves several distinct operations. The root must be pulled from the ground. This, not infrequently, requires the exercise of considerable strength and, in the case of sugar mangels, and more especially sugar beets, it is quite often necessary to loosen the soil with a plough to facilitate the work. After pulling, the leaves must be removed. The quickest and best way to do this is to twist them off with the hand. A man may advantageously pull two rows at a time, throwing the roots in a row to either right or left of him as the case may be, but throwing them so that on the return rows, the roots therefrom may be thrown to join those from the first two, making what grew in four rows standing, lie together in one row of pulled roots. This arrangement will leave room for a cart or wagon to pass along and be loaded from both sides.

### HOUSING.

The hauling in should be done on dry days if possible, so as to enable the loaders to knock the roots fairly free of soil. Throwing the roots into a wagon and then throwing them out again at the root house on to a slide with slatted bottom will usually insure their going in fairly clean, a condition very necessary to their keeping well.

### THE ROOT HOUSE.

The root house should be well ventilated and well drained. Light is not necessary. Local conditions will have to do very materially with the method of constructing and the material used. Stone or cement walls will prove most satisfactory. Care should be taken to see that roots may be easily put in and easily taken out.