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 2017  
 D. 1. P. 84. M<sup>r</sup> Middlemore about three Miles from Grantham has cultivated large quantities of Cabbages for feeding Sheep, Bulls, &c. and after an experience of four years notwithstanding his Soil is light red sand, finds them more advantageous than Turnips. The sorts he has planted are the Turnips, the Battersea, and the Winter green, the otherwise called the Great Scotch. The first have rose to 5 lb weight, the second to 10 or 12 lb and the last to 14 lb. The bailiff prefers the last as the Cattle like it best and it lasts longer good in the Spring. It has been reserved for the Sheep in ~~the Spring~~ it stands the sharpest frosts. The seeds of these sorts are sown in the beginning of March, and when four inches high, pricked out into a well dug bed. About Midsummer they are transplanted into the field in rows four feet asunder and one foot or eighteen inches from plant to plant. If the weather holds dry, they are watered with a Water Cart and at a small expence. Six thousand are generally allotted to an Acre; they horse hoe them according as the weeds rise. The turnip cabbage seed costs 3 or 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per lb. and the pricking out the plants of either sort is a thousand, and as much the transplanting them into the field: a man sets 1000. or 1500. in a day, a gardner 3000. if the weight of each Cabbage is only 6 lb. the amount is ten tons per acre which is a most valuable crop.

D. 1. P. 102. M<sup>r</sup> Lyster near Banbury has cultivated the Scotch Cabbages as food for Cattle four years; he prefers the large Scotch Cabbage, he has raised them frequently to 6 lb. an 20 lb weight. He generally applies to feeding both the Dry and Milch Cows, <sup>and sheep as also</sup> rearing of young Cattle. He has this year two acres of them planted in rows four feet asunder and two feet from plant to plant. M<sup>r</sup> Lyster has the seed sown the latter end of January or beginning of February, and plants them out the middle of June but

but if the Weather comes wet sooner by a fortnight or three Weeks, he never omits making use of it. The number set on an Acre is 6240. and six Men plant an Acre in a day; the mean produce about 10. lb per Cabbage, which is a very considerable produce of above 27. tons per Acre; but M<sup>r</sup>. Lyster's Clerk says Cabbages are not so substantial a food as Turnips, as Cattle require many more Acres of them than of the latter. In October they begin to burst and by Christmas must be all fed off.

V.1. P.110. M<sup>r</sup>. Wharton near Doncaster had three or four Acres of Cabbages very large and fine for their age; they had not been planted above six Weeks and their leaves almost met; the rows were three feet asunder and the plants two between each; but this distance was evidently too small, as the horse hoe must be shut out long before the wetness of the Winter would render it necessary to stop. The plantation was very clean from Weeds, having been hand hoed once or twice. M<sup>r</sup>. Wharton has cultivated Cabbages several Years and found them good for all sorts of Cattle. two Acres will feed three large Beasts; they will last late in the Spring, even to the time of turning out to grass.

V.1. P.116. M<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Tucker near Kotherham has planted Cabbages three or four years. he has three Acres of light sandy loam in many places not above six or seven inches and in others eight or nine deep before the rag stone appears, under which lies a quarry of building Stone; and may be ploughed soon after rain throughout the Winter. It bore Wheat last year, was manured for the Cabbages in the same manner as is usual for Turnips, about 10. loads of rich rotten dung per Acre. The Wheat stubble was turned up in the Autumn, and a part of the field on which seven rows of the plants stand, had four ploughings more.

more before the Cabbages were set; the rest received five and six more.

The seed from which those seven rows were planted, was sown the 16<sup>th</sup> of August, pricked out of the seed bed the middle of October, and transplanted into the field the last Week in May, the weather being dry they were watered till rooted, scarce any gaps in the whole field. The seed for the rest of the field sown in the spring, some of which were transplanted into the field directly from the seed bed, and no difference seems to appear in them from those that had been pricked out. Mr. Tucker prefers the best transplantations; but owns those from the seed bed root sooner, and with less watering than the others. All the seed for the whole field did not exceed half a pound, was sown on three or four perches in the garden, and produced plants enough for ten acres of land.

The seven rows from the Autumn sowing are much the finest, some when in perfection must amount to 30<sup>lb</sup>. the rest of the field though inferior will prove a noble crop.

The whole field is planted in rows four feet asunder, and the plants at two feet and two feet six inches from each other; consequently an acre holds about 5000. Cabbages. The plants have been twice horsehoed and appear as clean from Weeds as a garden. In the transplantation three men in half a day set 3000. plants.

He begins to cut them for use about Martinmas. He takes up three or four rows at different distances to admit a cart, and then picks such as require cutting from the whole which makes the crop last much longer than if the Cabbages were regularly drawn. The quantity which requires cutting before Christmas is not considerable, they last to the end of March or beginning of April.

The large crops of Corn he raises after this Vegetable, prove it does not exhaust the soil, though they are constantly drawn, and never fed in the field.

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V.1. P. 167. Mr. Ayer Steward to Mr. Ellerker near Hull has cultivated Cabbages these four years, he sows the large Scotch Cabbages the latter end of February, pricks them out once before they are set in the field. He never gives a whole years fallow for them, only from November till the beginning of June which is the time for planting them; he manures for them with 10. loads of yard dung. The large strong plants he sets directly from the seed beds into the field. His rows are three feet asunder and the plants two feet in the rows. he never waters them but once. One Man plants an Acre in three days. He horse hoes them once, twice or thrice, according as the weeds rise, begins to cut the end of November, and has found them last to the end of April. He generally uses them for fattening of Oxen, both for finishing the larger ones of 70, 80, and 90. Stone (14<sup>lbs</sup>) that have been fattening through the Summer, and also for the total fattening of others of 36 and 40 stone taken lean from work in November put directly to Cabbages and made fit for the Butcher by the middle of April, and he finds them to carry the beasts forward in an excellent manner. They are stalled in an house, and have a little hay every day. Doubting whether this food was sufficient for finishing a large Ox I repeated my enquiries, and he assured Me, he had sold Oxen from Cabbages at 23<sup>£</sup>. each. An Acre of good plants has compleatly fattened two beasts of 36. Stone each.

V.11. P. 96. Mr. Wilson at Ayrton in Cleveland has part of a field of Cabbages in rows four feet asunder, the plants two feet from each other, the seed was sown in September, and planted into the field in May; they have been horse hooed thrice, and weeded besides.

V.11. P. 106. Mr. Charles Turner of Kirkleatham has cultivated Cabbages from 1764. when he planted 3. rood on a piece of ground that had been full of trees  
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which were stubbed. After this it was ploughed in winter two or three times, and in the beginning of May planted in rows three feet asunder, the plants two feet from each other; they were only hand hoed but this was repeated three or four times. They were first used at Candlemas for some fat Oxen who eat them heartily, they were Scotch Cabbage.

In 1765. two Acres of good loamy Soil were planted, which had carried Oats the former Season, it was fallowed during the Winter. The Seed was sown in March, and planted out of the seed bed on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of June in rows at the same distance as the former experiment. They were twice horse hoed with a Common plough and the rows hand hoed as often. This Crop was used between Christmas and Candlemas, and chiefly in deep snow. Eighteen Oxen sitting on Turnips were put to these Cabbages on account of the Snow, they eat them better than the Turnips. On which some Cabbages were buried in the sowing-troughs under an heap of Turnips, the Oxen turned the Turnips aside without biting one, and sided the Cabbages with the utmost greediness. In spring Barley was sown, the part where the Cabbages had been planted was free from Weeds than where the Turnips had grown and yielded eight bushels per Acre more.

The same year on half an Acre of clay Land Summer and Winter fallowed, Cabbages were planted with a plough. About Midsummer a furrow was drawn, the plants laid in, and covered by the ridge of another furrow; then the Land was ploughed in the common manner, until the furrow was four feet distance from the  
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rows of plants, when it was filled in the same manner as the former, thus the work was continued till finished. Most of the plants lived, but were afterwards backward, and neithr thrrove well. They were eaten by Sheep at Martinmas.

In 1766. two acres were cultivated with Cabbages on a clay soil, an oat stubble winter fallowed. At the end of May this field was planted with the plough in the same manner as before, only a good handful of dung being laid by the Planter on the Root of every Cabbage. They were horsehoed twice, and hand weeded as of ~~ten~~. This Crop turned out very good, the average weight per Cabbage being 14. lb. yet this mode of planting not thought equal to dibbling them. They were given to fat Oxen at Martinmas, eight or nine were feeding on them, some for a fortnight, some for a month, and some nine Weeks. The fattening all of them was finished by the Cabbages, which answered the utmost expectations; beasts taken out of fine grass, fell on them with great eagerness, and carried on as well as on any other food.

In 1767. Mr. Turner had eight Acres of the large Scotch sort, and two Acres of the Rignon.

For the first the land was both Summer and Winter fallowed and planted from the seed bed the 14. of June in rows four feet asunder, and two feet from Plant to Plant, they were twice horsehoed, and hand hoed as of ~~ten~~. They were at Martinmas given to fat Oxen, Milch Cows, and fat Sheep; the leaves not  
Cabbaged

cabbages were broken off and given to Young Cattle with Straws. Two very lean Oxen and a Cow were put to them at that time, and kept on them till the beginning of March; they were then quite fat and sold to the Butcher each 80. Stone 14<sup>lb</sup>. The Cow was above half fat when she began the Cabbages, and was completed in an high degree by the beginning of March.

One of the Oxen had his Cabbages weighed to him; he eat 15. Stone or 210<sup>lb</sup> and half a Stone of hay every 24. hours.

Before the Milk Cows were put to the Cabbages, the milk of one of them was measured, and again three days after she had fed on them; the quantity was increased two quarts per day, but it tasted of the Cabbages.

The Cows in general took to them with great eagerness, and they agreed well with them. The Calves also thrived well on them. The Sheep fattened well and were sold from the Cabbages at 43<sup>s</sup>. per head to the butcher. The Young Cattle did much better on the leaves and Straws, than ever before on Hay or Straws alone.

The Anjou Cabbages were planted in a rich black loam and clay, after Oats, but on a winter fallow. The seed was sown in March, and the Plants set in the beginning of May, in rows four feet asunder, and two feet from Plant to Plant. They were horsehoed twice and as often hand hoed. They began to be used a little after Michaelmas, at three feet and an half high, by cutting the leaves and leaving the Stems. They were given to Milk Cows, who liked them at first, but the leaves withering

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in forty nights, the Cattle would not continue to eat them. The stems stood till the middle of March, but gave few sproights.

In 1768. M<sup>r</sup>. Turner's experiments on Cabbages consisted of six pieces of land. The seed was sown at twice, part the end of August, and the rest at the end of February, all the large Scotch sort.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Three Acres and an half. The soil a rich black loam, both Summer and Winter fallowed; planted the beginning of April in rows, four feet asunder, and two feet from plant to plant.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2. Three Acres. The soil clay, and black loam, on an Cat stubble, winter fallowed; planted the beginning of May in the same manner.

N<sup>o</sup>. 3. One Acre and an half. The soil a rich black loam; planted the middle of May, on a winter fallow after Oats. Rows the same.

N<sup>o</sup>. 4. Three Acres. The soil strong clay but long in tillage; planted the beginning of June, on a winter fallow, after Pease. Rows the same.

N<sup>o</sup>. 5. Five Acres and an half. The soil a light marly loam, not very rich, but limed for the Cabbages, two chaldrons per Acre, a fortnight before planting. They were set the middle of June, on a Winter fallow; two Acres and an half after Wheat, and three after Oats. Rows the same.

N<sup>o</sup>. 6. Ten Acres. The soil a strong clay, long in tillage; limed before planting, one chaldron and an half per Acre. Set the end of June, on a winter fallow, after Clover. Rows the same.

all these pieces were horse-hoed twice, and as often hand weeded.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1. One of the best Cabbages weighed with the stalks and leaves 35<sup>lb</sup>  
The loose leaves ----- 7<sup>lb</sup>  
The stalks ----- 6.

Weight of the Cabbaged part	9
Weights of the food for Cattle	26
	33.