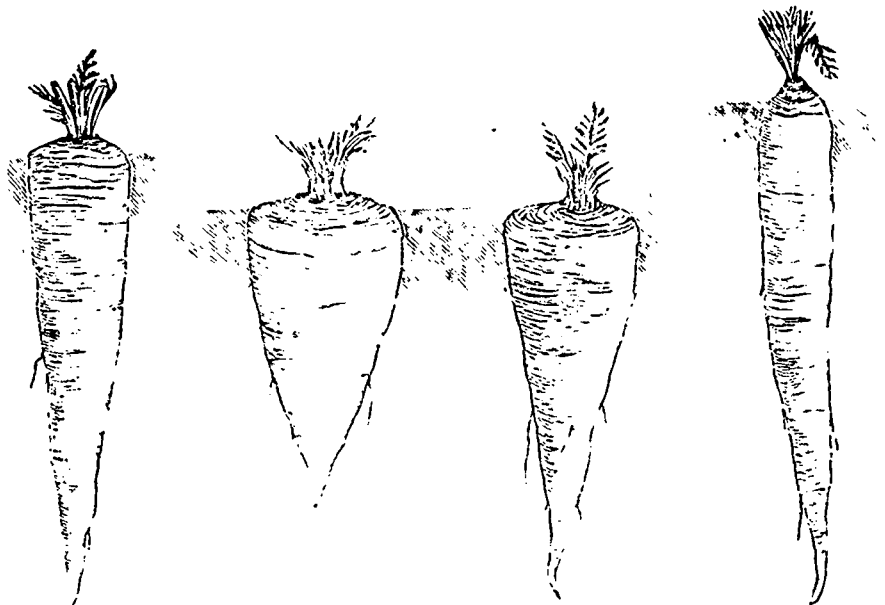


The early-horn sown in April will, on good light land, often be ready to pull by the end of June. The seed cannot be got in too early, as all carrots take a long time to germinate. After early potatoes, or after any other crop that is cleared by the 1st August, this carrot may be sown with prospects of a fair yield; indeed, I have grown two crops of early-horns in the same year, in succession, but the land was good, the season propitious, and the hoe was kept at work during the whole period of growth. That excellent pea, Bliss' American Wonder, does well in fifteen inch intervals, and when the last hoeing is to be given, a few early-horn seeds sprinkled thinly between the rows will produce carrots fit for the table after the pease are pulled; besides, they will help to smother any possible weeds. I do not care much for soups myself, but this root is absolutely necessary for their proper confection, and the above is a cheap and handy way of growing it. There is a very quick-growing, tiny carrot, smaller even than the early horn, for forcing in hot beds; but

on so fast that sufficient hands could not be got together to do the work in time; and, lastly, the yellows do with less manure than swedes. There is a small yellow turnip grown here—called the *Altringham*—for market purposes: the poorest cropper I ever saw, but the people like it, and so, I suppose it will survive.

Of these half long carrots, I think I prefer the Nantes, but there is not much choice: they are all good if grown on suitable soil. One thing I know: carrots grown in the much abused Sorel sand are as far superior to the carrots one buys in the Montreal market, as Kentish Golding hops are to the Sussex Grape hops, and I can't use a stronger comparison! It is just the same with cabbages; Sorel cabbages are the tenderest and most succulent of any I ever tasted, even in England! A good gardener, with a Montreal connection, would soon make a fortune here; lots of dung at ten cents a load, and land as cheap as dirt!

Long red carrots.—Of these the Surrey and the Altring-



Scarlet Altringham
Carrot.

Large White Short-
vosges Carrot.

Planders Large Pale
Red Carrot.

Long Red Surrey
Carrot.

as I never saw it except in France, I need not expatiate on it here.

Half long carrots.—All these sorts, the Nantes, the Stump-rooted, the Danvers, &c., are for garden purposes, and may be sown on the flat in rows fifteen inches apart in rich land, without manure, and singled out, by hand-pulling, two or three inches apart. On *very* shallow soils, near the rock, the stump-rooted carrots might be grown for cattle—for milch-cows particularly.—and would yield as well—with a much superior quality of crop—as the swede or yellow-turnips. By the bye, I cannot conceive why people grow the Yellow Aberdeen for cattle. It is the worst cropper of all the turnips: the swede, with the same cultivation and manure, yields 25% more weight of roots, and its flesh is infinitely preferable. I know the yellow is constantly grown in Scotland, and a very good reason why: swedes have to be sown early in that country; there is a great extent of land to sow with roots of some sort, and, consequently, when the season for swedes is over, the yellows—Aberdeen, Lawton hybrid, &c.—are sown, and afterward, the whites. Besides, if all swedes were sown, the hoeing, singling, &c., would come

ham—the latter is an orange-coloured carrot, if my memory serves me—are as good as any. They answer equally well for table and for cattle, but they demand, peremptorily, good deep soil and deep cultivation. I prefer the half-longs infinitely, as easier to grow, superior in flavour, and not one-tenth of the trouble to harvest. The long red carrot must be dug up with a fork, and that mode of extraction in this country, where people are not fond of digging in any fashion, is excessively expensive. The long-reds can be sown at 18 inches apart, and singled to four inches, but I do not recommend their cultivation. I have seen hardly any of them on the markets for many a year, the half-longs having almost entirely usurped their place. Near Kingston, and in other backward districts, I believe they are still grown.

Field carrots.—And now we come to the farmers' crop. The field or cattle carrot. Of this root, there are, as far as I know, only two sorts: the Orthes and the Belgian; the former a light orange-colour, growing almost entirely in the ground, and the latter white with a greenish-white top, growing from four to six inches out of the ground, and to an almost unlimited depth in the ground. This is the carrot for