

*The Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip* should also be sown by the 20th of this month, later may answer, but if sown late, the turnip-fly is almost certain to destroy the plants in their early growth. In a country like this, where manual labor bears so disproportioned a price to the value of the produce, machinery instead of hand labor should be employed in the cultivation of the crop that requires much labor, especially in that of root culture. In view of this point, all roots crops should if possible, be drilled and cleaned with cultivators and the various other species of horse-hoes that are applicable for the different kinds of root crops. As the cultivation of this plant is practiced upon an extremely small scale, and as there is no probability that a material increase will take place so long as the price of butcher's meat is so very low, we shall confine our remarks upon this topic to a few points which may be of some use to the practical farmer. We advise every farmer in the province to plant at least a half an acre of Swedes. The ground should be well prepared, by frequent ploughings, harrowings, and a liberal manuring. The seed should be drilled in rows at the rate of one pound and a half per acre, which should be soaked in train oil a few hours, and subsequently dried or rolled in sulphur. The crop should be hand or horse-hoed, as often as may be required, to destroy every species of weeds. The rows should be twenty two inches, and the plants in the rows about twelve inches asunder. By early sowing and careful management, 300 bushels may be raised upon two roods; these stored, and regularly fed in the spring months to the cows, calves, and ewes, will produce proof positive of the correctness of those hurried hints. No crop cleans the ground better, or is more

suitable for a fallow crop than turnips. Spring wheat and clover are almost certain crops, when followed in close succession after a well cultivated crop of turnips. There is but little art of getting a good crop of turnips in Canada; the main points are to prepare the ground in a suitable manner, sow early, and force the crop into a vigorous growth by using stimulating manures and practicing a thorough system of clean culture; any farmer may do all this at least upon a small scale, and we doubt not but that the cultivation of this important root will be greatly increased when more experience is had by the Canadian farmers.

*Carrots.*—The soil which is the best adapted to carrots, is a loose sandy loam. No root crop for field culture pays better than the largest and best varieties of carrots; and it appears strange that so little attention should have been paid to the cultivation of this root as winter food for horses and cows. The ground should be prepared for carrots in a similar manner as has been recommended for turnips, with this difference, that it cannot be ploughed too deep. The most successful carrot growers in Europe, plough to the depth of twenty-two inches. The seed should be sown or dibbled in drills, at the rate of five pounds per acre, by the tenth of this month, and earlier if possible. The seed of the carrot is so extremely light, and clings so closely together, that it is with great difficulty that it is sown. To obviate this, they should be mixed with sand, and as they are remarkably slow to vegetate, it is advisable to pour a quantity of the drainings of the barnyard upon the sand and seed, which should be allowed to remain in a damp state for three or four days, and then the seed may be more equally distributed among the land and they would germi-