from starting in the business of market gardening without previous training and experience. The work will be found useful to beginners and amateurs.

Carrots.

Those who have light loamy or sandy soil may enjoy the comfort and luxury of this vegetable. It is not only wholesome in itself and nutritious, but an excellent promoter of digestion.

To grow the carrot in perfection, the soil should be well worked and thoroughly pulverized, and well supplied with perfectly rotten manure. The seed should be sown about an inch deep, in drills one foot apart, as early as the ground can be nicely worked. An ounce of seed is enough for one hundred feet of drill. After the plants appear they will require thinning out to about four inches apart. They will grow better if frequently hoed, and the weeds never allowed to appear.

The Early French Short Horn is the best variety by far for table use It comes to maturity early, and is sweeter than any other sort. The root terminates abruptly, not tapering gradually to a point as the ordinary long carrots, and on this account can be grown in a more shallow soil. It will keep also all the winter, if taken up in a dry day, the tops cut off about an inch from the crown, and the roots packed in earth or sand in the cellar or root-house.

The Altringham is next in quality to the Early French Short Horn. It is shaped like the ordinary long-rooted kinds, and requires a deep soil.

If any of our readers have not been in the habit of supplying their table with carrots, we earnestly recommend them to try the kind first mentioned. Boiled with meat or cooked in soup, it is a most excellent vegetable.

Cabbage Worms

To the Editor.

SIR — Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me of an effectual remedy for the ravages of a small white maggot which attacks the roots of cabbage plants and onions, destroying almost the entire crop of the latter? For several years I have not been able to raise onions to any extent, for although they grew well until the bulbs were pretty well grown, they were afterwards destroyed by the pest above described.

ENQUIRER.

Nottawasaga, March 15, 1871.

REPLY.—Mr Peter Henderson, in his "Gardening for Profit," says that soil abounding in lime is free from these insects and that he has endeavoured to bring up deficient soils, by heavy dressings of lime but found that this answered only temporarily, and was too expensive. But he made an experiment with bone dust, which was very satisfactory. He had a lot of about half an acre, which he manured, the one half with stable manure at the rate of seventy-five tons to the acre, the other half with bone dust, at the rate of one ton to the acre. The bone dust was sown on the ground after ploughing, and then thoroughly harrowed in. The half acre was planted with early Wakefield cabbage. During the early part of the season no difference in the two parts of the cabbage bed was perceptible, but as soon as the first hot days in June came, that part which had been manured with stable manure wilted down, showing a well defined dividing line, and on pulling up the wilted plants he found the pest mentioned by our correspondent had been at work upon his cabbage plants, while not a single wilted plant was to be found in that part of the bed which had been manured with bone-dust. From this experiment Mr. Henderson concludes that this insect cannot exist to any injurious extent in a soil impregnated with lime, and that we have a preventive in the free use of bone dust.

Having every confidence in these statements made by Mr. Henderson we advise "Enquirer" to procure some bone-dust, which he can for about twenty-five dollars per ton, and use it freely as a manure for the ground where he grows his cabbage and onions this year, and send the results of his experiment to the CANADA FARMER.

Grape Queries

To the Editor.

SIR —Will you be kind enough to inform me what is the best mode of planting grape roots the proper time, and what varieties are best adapted to this section of the country?

Is it a good policy to plant strawberries with the grape roots? What is the proper time of planting strawberries, and how many to the acre?

J. E. C.

County of York.

REPLY.—A very good method of planting grape-vines is described in the CANADA FARMER for 1871, page 105. They may be planted any time after the fall of the leaf, and before the buds burst in spring, and when the ground is in a condition to be worked. In the report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for 1869, page 31, it is stated that in the region in which you reside, the Delaware, Clinton, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Allen's Hybrid and Adirondac, ripen their fruit every season. The Delaware is mentioned as never having been attacked by mildew or insects, and that in Scarboro' there is a small vineyard of about four hundred vines, chiefly Delaware. We should expect that Barry, Brant, Clinton, Concord, Creveling, Delaware, Eumelan, Hartford Prolific, Israella, Lindley, Massasoit, Sherman and Wilder would all ripen in your section and do well.

One crop of strawberries might be grown among the grape vines, but not more. They should be planted in spring, in rows not nearer to the grape-vines than three feet, and about one foot apart in the row. If the grape vines are planted in rows twelve feet apart, there will be room for three rows of strawberry plants between each two rows of grape vines, with a space of three feet between the rows. If it is not desired to cultivate with a horse, the rows of strawberry plants may be two feet apart, which will admit of four rows, leaving a space of three feet between the strawberry plants and the grape-vines on each side.

To Make a Hotbed.

When I pass a Canadian homestead, and observe a neat, tidy, and flourishing garden, I generally presume that the owner thereof is a well-to-do farmer. A garden is to a thrifty man a source of great pleasure. A humble cottage with a tidy garden generally contains a neater family than a gorgeous mansion surrounded by briers and thorns.

In order, however, to possess an early kitchen garden, a hotbed is a necessity This can be made with but little trouble The only expense is in the purchase of a sash.

Make a frame six feet long by four feet wide; let the one end be two feet in height, and the other end one foot Along the top of the long sides, about an inch from the upper edges, nail two cleats. This frame may be made of one inch boards. Glaze the sash and fit it upon these cleats, thus forming an inclined plane, which, when the bed is completed and the frame permanently arranged, should be made to face the south-east. In this manner the rays of the morning and noonday sun fall directly upon the growing plants.

To make the bed, draw well-rotted horse manure and pile it in a square heap, about three feet deep, and of sufficient dimensions to admit of the frame being placed securely upon the top. Within the frame, cover the manure heap with about six inches of rich earth. Put on your sash and leave it until the fermentation of the heap causes the earth to become warm. When this is effected, large dewdrops will form upon the inside of the glass. If the fermentation is not very active, cover the sash with boards, so as to prevent all radiation of heat from the pile. The frame may be kept still warmer by banking up the outside to the top with manure.

When the earth has become thoroughly warmed the bed is ready for sowing. To sow with the finger, draw drills about half-an-inch deep, take the seed of cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, peppers, &c., between