

them on one side, and the stem is strong enough to allow us to haul up the roots by it afterwards.

This method of culture requires a good deal of labour, but the return is more than enough to recompense the farmer.

When we consider the large amount of nutritive matter contained in this root, and its general application to all the living things on a farm, its culture cannot be too strongly recommended, besides it is relished by all animals, especially by working horses, to whom it may be given instead of oats.

I have dwelt particularly on the culture of carrot, because the same method applies to the culture of all the root crops, which can be advantageously grown in this climate, such as Parsnips, Beets, Mangels and Turnips.

Parsnips will grow in a close soil, almost in clay, and do not require cellars since they remain uninjured all winter in the ground. In this case you will have them in the spring, affording a new and succulent food, at a time when it is most necessary. Every animal will eat parsnips with relish, and cows fed upon them yield a very rich milk.

Beets and Mangels have the same value as a crop, and as food for milk cattle, but I do not consider them to be so good for fattening cattle.

[In spring, all the manure made during the past winter should be carted to the field, placed in a heap, and twice turned, all bones should be gathered and broken up with a hammer, all coal and wood ashes, scrapings of sewers, the dung from the fowl house, and the contents of the privy, should be collected and made into a compost, with dry loam or bog earth.

The above manure may be used for that portion of the field devoted to cabbages, potatoes, and turnips. It should be put in the bottom of the drill on which the above are to be planted or sown.

When the ground is properly ploughed and harrowed, and a sufficient quantity of sound seed sown,—say, at least, four pounds to the acre,—the Turnip crop is as certain as any other.

The sowing of turnip seed should be commenced early in June, and may be continued up to 20th July. If the fly takes the first sowing, a second will be likely to succeed.

The turnips when well up, and getting strong, should be thinned out to a foot apart, and the hoe and cultivator passed through them at least twice before they meet in the drills.]

If the land is too heavy for root crops, beans and green peas will suit for No. 1, taking care to sow them in drills, and to prepare the land as above described for root crops.

If it be thought absolutely necessary to summer fallow,—that is, to plough without sowing,—which only happens when the soil is so hard and heavy that it cannot be pulverized in any other way, you ought not to spread the manure on the land in the preceding fall; but plough the land and ridge and furrow it with as much care as for a crop. You need not touch it again before the month of June: when you must plough it again, and harrow it, so as to render it even, and destroy the roots of the weeds. You may then draw the furrows in a straight line, giving them a uniform breadth, and so as to facilitate drainage. About the middle of July you must plough it again, and sow it with plenty of buckwheat. At the end of September, plough it again, having previously spread it with dung. In this case the buckwheat is ploughed under with the manure, and serves greatly to increase the latter. The land thus prepared, ought to be sown with wheat in the ensuing spring, and you may add a little timothy and clover. A bushel of timothy will suffice for four or five acres, and three or four pounds of clover to each acre.

By following the method above described, you will have in the end of the year 1851, quadrupled, or more than quadrupled, the fertility of the soil.

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