

LOWER CANADA.

B. Pomroy, Esquire,

J. C. Taché,

J. O. A. Turgeon, "

E. O. Casgrain, "

WILLIAM HUTTON,

Secretary.

Correspondence.

CULTURE OF CARROTS.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 9th 1860.

SIR,—Through your very excellent paper, I wish to get information on a subject that many of your readers, as well as myself, are deeply interested in. Eight years ago, I sowed a piece of ground with carrot seed, the ground having been well manured the year before. I gathered from that piece of ground at the rate of 1000 bushels per acre. I have sowed with carrot seed the same piece of land regularly for eight years, after manuring lightly annually, and every year I have found a decrease in the crop, and the last year, on two acres of land, instead of having 2000 bushels of carrots, according to the proportion I had eight years ago, I only had 750 bushels. Now, I am well convinced from the foregoing, that the carrot has extracted from the soil, some ingredient that is necessary for the production of that root, and I have no doubt, whatever, there is manure of some kind, which by applying to the soil, would render that equally productive for the carrot, as it was eight years ago.—Probably some of your numerous readers could give some information on this subject, which I think is a very important one.

Yours truly,
JOHN GIBSON.

[We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers, with reference to the above enquiry, and to receive similar statements of results of particular modes of cropping, whether of grain or roots, that have come within their observation or experience.—Our correspondent says that he manured lightly every year, but from the progressive diminution of the crop, it is evident

that he failed to restore to the soil, in their due proportions, what his repeated crops had taken out of it. We would suggest the desirableness of growing carrots, or any other crop, less frequently on the same soil. And as carrots, and roots generally, require the land to be well and deeply cultivated, as well as manured, it would be far more advantageous to bring fresh land under this kind of tillage as frequently as possible; thereby obtaining a two-fold advantage: a larger crop annually, and the mechanical as well chemical improvement of a much greater area of the farm. This mode would pay better in the long run than to incur the risk and expense of getting specific manures; the action of which is not often fully understood, and is frequently more or less uncertain. Carrots require not only a rich and deeply cultivated soil, of a lightish character, but it is often injurious to the healthy growth of the roots to manure with a large quantity of partially decomposed substances, just previous to sowing; thereby causing them to be what come is called forked, and less nutritious. Better take carrots after a former crop of a different kind, that had been well manured or to use such substances as farm yard dung, that have become thoroughly decomposed, so that they will perfectly incorporate or mix with the soil.—Eds.]

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY—
FARM IMPROVEMENTS, THE
"AGRICULTURIST;" &c.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

SIR,—As an agriculturist I am deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of farmers in Canada, and I hope to see the day when Canadian farming will be an honor to the noble country in which we live, and a pattern worthy of imitation by agriculturists generally over the entire continent.

It is obvious to every person, travelling in almost any part of Western Canada,