

upon this grape is that which is bestowed upon it by the originator of a rival. Mr. Samuel Miller, of the Bluffton Wine Company, Mo., one of the best judges of grapes in America, and the originator of the new white grape "Martha," to whom was sent a box of the Autuchon fruit, ripened in the hill tops at Paris, says, in a letter to Mr. Arnold:—"I always considered Martha the best white native grape, but since seeing and tasteing your Autuchon, I haul down my colours. I can endorse all that is said of it in your catalogue. If it will ripen like this in Canada, and if it improves by coming here like Rogers and other Northern grapes, then it seems to me we have all that can be desired. * * * It alone is a treasure."

"CORNUCOPIA" is a seedling of Clinton, crossed with Black St. Peter's, it has large, dark green foliage, smooth above and below, not generally lobed. It is a most healthy grape, and a great bearer. Rev. W. H. Willcox, of Reading, Mass., says of it, in *Gardener's Monthly*, for December, 1867:—"Perfectly healthy, strong grower, fruit spicy, tender, good, somewhat like Clinton, but very much better." It is growing on the same terrace as Hartford, Delaware, Rogers No. 3 and 15; and most fruit growers that have seen and tasted it, prefer it to any of those varieties.

A Committee of the Paris Horticultural Society says of it:—"This is, undoubtedly, one of the best in the whole collection of Mr. Arnold's hybrid grapes; a very promising grape. Bunch large, shouldered, very compact, berry above medium size, black, with a beautiful bloom; flavour excellent, and very sprightly and pleasant; skin thin, seeds small, very little pulp, if any; seems to burst in the mouth, all juice; ripens with Concord with very vigorous growth, and matures its wood very early. A good market grape."

The editor of the *American Horticultural Annual*, for 1868, says:—"And we should add a good keeper as some specimens now before us, in December, though somewhat shrivelled from exposure, are really good."

HOW TO RAISE CARROTS.

Select a rather light piece of ground; if not rich, make it moderately so with short stable

manure, plough and harrow thoroughly, then draw shallow furrows about eighteen inches to two feet apart. If it is not desirable to cultivate with horse-power, about fifteen inches is the proper distance. The manure should be spread lightly along in the furrows. A furrow should be thrown on the manure from each side, making a ridge, and the top levelled off with a rake. Then make a slight drill in the middle of the ridge with the back of a wooden rake or a stick.

After having selected the kind of seed most desirable, sow it in the drill, covering lightly with a rake. The proper way to plant the carrot is to plough down an old sod field, as by thus doing you are not liable to be pestered with weeds, as if they had been planted in a cultivated field. They are sown for an early crop as soon as the ground is fit to work, and for a latter crop they can be sown any time until the first or middle of June.

When the plants have made their appearance, they should be cultivated between the rows, and weeded by hand thoroughly, and when they have acquired a height of two or three inches they will require thinning, and at the same time should be weeded. They should be thinned to from three to five inches apart if designed to sell in the premature state, bunched like beets or radishes; but when large, full-grown roots are the objects aimed at, they should be left from six to nine inches apart. When fully matured—which is found by the leaves turning—and desired to be kept over winter, they are taken from the ground, all the small, fibrous roots and the top taken off with a sharp knife (some prefer the neck left on, which is necessary in those intended for seed), and packed tightly together—first a layer of dry sand, and a layer of carrots, with the ends all one way; then a layer of sand, and another layer of carrots, with the tops the opposite direction; thus continue, putting them in layers, covering with dry sand four or five inches, to exclude the light and air. If put out in the field, they are made in a heap, with a coat of straw over them, being covered with earth to the depth of a foot to exclude frost. In this manner they will keep in fine condition until March.

There are several different kinds of carrots, but the following three varieties are the most desirable for general cultivation: Long Orange Carrot, the variety most generally cultivated for market and stock purposes, very productive, rather coarse flesh. It sometimes on very rich soil attains the length of two feet. Early French Short-Horn, bright orange-red colour, much shorter than the Long Orange, being of a half-long shape, tender and delicate, and much esteemed for the table at any season of the year.

White Belgian, or large white, the most productive as well as the largest kind, very coarse, much used as a food for stock, but not regarded as so nutritious as the other varieties. The Long Surry, the Red and Yellow Altringham