

pleasure. As soon as the weeds appear, you draw this harrow between the rows, so as to bring the soil as close as possible to the young carrots, but without touching or covering them. This process will keep the plants sufficiently clean until the time for thinning them and leaving them four or five inches apart from one another; soon afterwards you may plough between the rows thus harrowed and raised. These operations do good to the plant by permitting air and moisture to have access, and by facilitating evaporation. My plan for gathering the carrots in autumn is to pass the plough along the right side of the plants as close as possible, without injuring them: this frees 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 upon the culture of the 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, Mangolds and Turnips.

• Parsnips will grow in a close soil, almost in clay, and do not require cellars since they will 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 Mangolds 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.

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