

ler. It is not desirable to plant carrots on ridges, but on the flat they are less fangy, and, of course, more valuable.

**Preparation of Seed.**—This is of more importance than is generally given to it. The seed should be mixed with earth, coal ashes, sand, or like material. Bone-dust, rape-cake, or some of the new manufactured manures might with advantage be substituted, the object being to separate the seeds for drilling, while at the same time by a slight moistening they may be made to vegetate. This mixture, with a few grains of barley or white mustard thrown in, to mark the rows by its early growth, may be made, and regulated according to the quantity which the drill is known best to deposit: it is of no consequence as to the quantity of the mixture, providing the whole is evenly mixed: it is merely drilling in so much manure with the seed to promote its more rapid growth. From three to five pounds of seed are requisite for an acre.

**Drilling.**—This may be very satisfactorily done by any good manure-drill capable of drilling-in mangold wurzel seeds, or turnips; or, if only a small mixture, say two or three bushels, is made, the common corn drill will do very well. The distance between the rows should be about twelve to fourteen inches, and the depth about one inch. If the land is dry and season unpropitious, it is best to roll or slightly harrow in; but if rain is likely to fall, it is best to leave the drills open. The months of April and May are best for sowing.

**After-culture.**—This mainly consists of weeding, hoeing, and singling. These should all be done by hand and as often as required. The first hoeing should be between the rows, and to take place as soon as the rows are discoverable; the next should be when the plants are sufficiently high to allow the hoe to be struck across the rows, so as to leave the healthy plants about six inches apart along the rows, sooner a little wider than less, as it is proved that a reasonable width apart gives the greater yield and finer roots. The weeding and singling should soon follow, and when probably, if the land has been nicely managed, another hoeing in the month of June or early in July may complete the culture. Wide drilling and horse-hoeing are not applicable to the carrot crop. The young plant is of too tender growth, and requires careful nursing and continuous attention.

**Storing.**—This is an expensive process, and is the great objection to carrot cultivation. It begins in October, and it can only be properly done by digging up the roots either with a three-pronged fork or other tool: they must then be gathered into carts, and led to the grave, and piled up as described for mangold wurzel or potatoes. Carrots are more subject to take heat than most other roots, and will require greater care in storing: the heaps or graves must not be too large, or raised too high, nor

covered down too thickly. They should have ventilating holes in the grave as long as the season will allow. The tops should be carefully cut off above the crown before digging, and taken to stock for immediate consumption. Burrows, in his communications to the Board of Agriculture, says—“The carrots keep best in the ground, nor can the severest frosts do them any material injury.” He prefers to let them remain in the ground till March, when they are taken up in dry weather, and stored as above.

**Application.**—The carrot abounds in nutritive matter, and does not require any process beyond cleaning to prepare it for food for cattle, horses, &c.; no steaming, no boiling. It is the most valuable of all roots for horses, and is proved to fatten cattle faster, and even cheaper, than turnips. The proper allowance of carrots for a horse is from 50 to 70 lbs. per day. All stock thrive well upon them. Cattle, sheep, and pigs fatten faster upon them than any other roots. If grown for sale, it is very valuable, making from £3 10s to £4 per ton in the London market.

#### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

We learn from our contemporary *La Minerve*, with much satisfaction, that the Government, within the last few days, on the requisition of T. Boutillier, Esq., the Inspector of the Agencies of the Lands and Woods of the Crown, has issued a warrant for the sum of £10,000, to be employed in the opening of roads in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Morin is determined to neglect no means of favouring the colonization of the Townships. He caused last year several explorations to be made; and we are informed that this year that work will be continued. Thanks to the vigilance of the Hon. Mr. Morin, and the active and intelligent co-operation which he has recently obtained, important information respecting the quality of the land in various parts of the Townships, has been acquired. In the course of June these labours will be renewed, and in full activity.

This will be a favourable moment for Canadians to visit the lands contiguous to the different lines of road which it is proposed to open. It is to be hoped that the Rev. Curés will induce any of their parishioners disposed to emigrate to other lands, to turn their steps in the direction of these new lands. If due attention be paid to the rapid rise of fixed property in the Province, in consequence of the immense public works which are now in progress, it will be seen that the lands which colonists may now acquire from the Government for one shilling and sixpence per acre, will be worth, in a few years, as many dollars as they are now worth *sons*. It is for those who are able to comprehend and judge of the future, to counsel others less enlightened. We may fairly count on the services of the clergy on this subject as in other

cases. It will be remembered that in the district of Quebec, it is the clergy who have placed themselves at the head of the colonization; and it is they who have offered to direct gratuitously the works which the Government desires to have commenced in the Townships. Both in our own district and in the district of Three Rivers, members of the clergy have set on foot the movement in favor of emigration into the Townships. The organization of the Department of the Lands and Woods of the Crown is now on an excellent footing; and the most exacting cannot fail to be satisfied with the works now about to be undertaken to open the Townships to cultivation.—*Montreal Pilot*.

#### THE TOMATO.

To many persons there is something unpleasant, not to say disgusting, in the flavor of this excellent fruit. It has, however, long been used for culinary purposes in various countries of Europe, and has of late years, been extensively cultivated and become a general favorite in this country. Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties. He declares:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession.
2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.
3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article.
4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.
5. That persons removing from the East or North to the South or West, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.
6. That citizens in ordinary life should make use of it either raw, cooked or in the form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most faithful article in the *Materia Alimentaria*.

Professor Rasnesque, of France, says:—“It is everywhere deemed a very healthful vegetable, and an invaluable article of food.”

Dunglison says: “It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom.”

A writer in the *Farmer's Register* says: “It has been tried by several persons with decided success. They were afflicted