

With mangels, when the brown seed clusters are cut with a knife and show a scaly surface it is time to harvest. With swede-seed, begin to harvest when the lower pods are getting brown on the outside and the upper ones have attained a yellowish colour. Under commercial conditions it will be necessary to cut the seed stalks, tie in loose sheaves, and leave in open stacks until dry enough to draw to the barn. Here they should be threshed as soon as possible with an ordinary grain-threshing mill. The seed is cleaned with a fanning-mill and sieves. It must be then spread out in thin layers and shuffled daily until quite dry.

PROFITS IN ROOT-SEED GROWING.

The following figures were submitted to us by Professor W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.A. The cost of growing, harvesting, and lifting for market, not including the rent of land, manure, etc., would be as follows:—

	Cost of Growing.	Yield.
Turnip	1½ to 3 cents per lb.	1,000 to 4,000 lb. per acre.
Beet	2 to 4 ..	1,000 to 3,000 ..
Carrot	3 to 6 ..	800 to 2,000 ..

To be successful, the root-seed grower must study not only cultural conditions, but he must also study types of roots, for if he selects good roots the standard of root-seed is going to be raised very materially in this Province. Under favourable conditions, root-seed production on a commercial scale will be profitable. However, the average person will be wise to plant out enough roots to supply his own needs at least. By so doing the tendency will be to produce a strain particularly adapted to his own needs.

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