ROOT CULTURE.

Most farmers who have made a fair experiment in raising roots and feeding them to stock, are in favor of providing this valuable food for their ani-By roots they can be kept in a more healthy mals. condition than on hay and grain, young cattle can be kept in a more thriving state, they are an excellent and cheap food for fattening stock, and cows fed liberally on good roots, give about as much as rich milk as when fed on grass in summer. And, besides, roots being a valuable kind of food, they produce far more value to the acre than either grain or grass, in some cases two, three or four times as much .- Many who have made experiments say that one bushel of oats and one of carrots, are worth as much for a horse as two bushels of oats; and the same land that would yield 50 bushels of oats would yield 500 of carrots, or 10 for 1.

Then the comparative yield of roots being far superior to grain or hay, the great object is to raise rocts with little expense, which may be done with proper management. Some years ago when oc-cupying a large garden in raising seeds and making experiments on nu terous varieties of vegetables, we found the labour of weeding very great indeed, and we endeavoured to discover some way to save this labor, and we first made experiments on a few beds, with a spade, where it was not convenient to plough, and afterwards by ploughing, harrowing, &c., and we found that we saved more than half the labor in weeding-in some cases two-thirds, and the increased crop, in consequence of frequently stirring the soil, and thoroughly mixing the manure, more than paid all the expenses of these operations.

We gave our method at the State House, on the subject of root culture, but it may be proper to repeat it now for the benefit of many new subscribers, and on some points we wish to be more full, than in that report. In the fall prepare your land by removing stones and other obstructions, then apply the manure and plough deep. If the land be not thus prepared in the fall, then do it as early as possible in the spring, after the earth is dry enough to work. The fall is the better time, and the manure will not waste by evaporation, nor leach down so far but that it will be found by tap-rooted plants, such as beets, carrots, and parsnips. If this labour cannot be done in the fall, the sooner

Having prepared the land in the fall or spring, as soon as the weeds get started, plough again, or go over the ground with a harrow or cultivator, as most convenient, or perform the operation that will be most beneficial in thoroughly pulverizing the soil, destroying the weeds that have started, and bringing to the surface a fresh lot of earth that hours, and clovers from 8 to 10, but not more; for, another lot of weeds may start. Pursue this plan, being billobate they are apt to swell too much and every eight or ten days, or as often as the weeds get started, till the time of sowing, which may be a week or ten days later than when seeds are sown without preparation, as they will not only start soon, but grow fast from the fine tilth, and he less liable to suffer from drought, which sometimes destroys tender plants.

Prepare hard, slowly-vegetating seeds, such as sets, carrots, and parsnips, as follows: Turn on heets, carrots, and parsnips, as follows: the seeds, water as hot as can be borne by the hand, and let them set near the fire or in the sun, where potash-strong, numerous in stems, (some having it is warm, and soak two days. Then drain off the not less that 53) and not so tall as either the prewater, and cover the seeds with a moist cloth or parations for the sulphate or muriate of annonia. paper and keep them in a moderately warm place, several days longer, or till some of them begin to Society.]

sprout .- During this time keep the cloth moist, and if the seeds begin to dry sprinkle them with warm water, so to keep them damp.

When the seeds are thus prepared rub them in plaster, or sifted ashes, and they will separate so as to be sowed conveniently, even in most any kind of machine.—The ground should be freshly prepared for the seeds, then the plants will come up very quick and may be hoed before the weeds anpear, and with one-fourth the labour that is usually necessary; and as a much less number of weeds will come up under this system of cultivation, and as the plants will be larger than the weeds, they may be easily destroyed and kept down the whole season. The soil will be so light that what weeds appear may be pulled up with half the labor that is necessary in a soil that is settled down and baked hard, as is often the case in the common course of cultivation.

Farmers, try this system, and when you begin in season and follow it properly, you will raise your roots with half the labour now required, and do away with the principle objection to root culture. With this management we have observed that we could weed a larger piece in the usual time that we worked before breakfast, than we would in a whole day, on the system usually pursued in rais-ing roots. In commencing at this time so much labor will not be saved as would have been, had a beginning been made last fall, or the first of April, had the season been favourable; but there is yet a chance to gain much in this way, as carrots, beets, &c., thus prepared will be in time when sowed from the 20th to the last of May. This method of cultivation will apply to all plants that require much attention in weeding .- Boston Cultivator.

EFFECTS OF SOAKING SEEDS IN CHEMICAL Solutions.-I steeped various seeds in subhate. nitrate, and muriate of ammonia, in nitrate of soda and potash, and in a combination of these, and in all all cases the results where highly favourable. For example, seeds of wheat steeped in sulphate of ammonia, on the 5th of July, had, by the 10th of August, the last day of the show, tillered into nine, ten, and eleven stems of nearly equal vigor; while seeds of the same sample, unprepared and in the spring the better; by all means attend to it illered into more than two, three, and four stems. In April, if possible, if not the first of May. sown at the same time, in the same soil, had not from eight to twelve measures of water. The time of steeping varied from 50 to 94 hours, at a temperature of about 60 deg. Fahrenheit. I found, however, that barley does not succeed so well if steeped beyond 69 hours. Ryc grass and other gramineous seeds, do with steeping from 16 to 20 burst. The very superior specimens of tall oats, averaging 160 grains on each stem, and eight available stems from each seed, were prepared from sulpliate of ammonia. The specimens of barley were prepared from nitrate of ammonia; they had an average of 10 available stems, and each stem about 34 grains to the car. The other specimens of oats which were next the most prolific, were from muriate of ammonia, and the promiscuous specimens of oats were from nitrates of soda and [Mr. Campbell in the Transactions of the Highland