

often confined at this season. They keep the bowels loose, and the appetite in uniform good condition. We have never had the slightest case of illness among animals fed on moths.

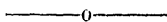
The carrot is the best of roots for horses; fed a peck a day with other food, they aid digestion, and keep them in good flesh. We think a diet of hay, oats, and carrots, half en half of the last two, is the best food we have ever tried for horses. They work as well as when fed with hay and oats. Carrots are also admirable for milch cows and for young stock. They increase the richness of the milk, without adding any unpleasant flavor. This objection is brought against a diet of turnips, and for this reason they should be fed to other animals—oxen, fat-lings, and young cattle. The sugar beet is more nutritious than the ruta baga or the mangel wurtzel, but does not yield so large crops. The mangel gives the largest crops to the acre, sometimes reaching forty tons. Its keeping qualities are excellent, and it should come in for feeding in the Spring months.

These roots economize land, and should receive a large share of attention from those farmers who live in the suburbs of cities and villages, where land is dear. The yield will vary from five hundred to two thousand bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the soil, and the amount of manure and labor expended upon it. With extraordinary treatment, much larger crops than these are sometimes realized. The land that produces three tons of hay to the acre, may be made to yield twenty five tons of carrots, which would have five or six times the nutritive value of the hay. In no way can a farmer get so much valuable fodder upon a given piece of land, as by root culture.

The bearing of these crops upon the compost heap, is a very important advantage. The manure voided by an animal fed on roots, is enormous in quantity, and of very good quality, though not equal to that made by feeding grain and oil-meal. If properly cared for, and mixed with much under cover, it will take but one season to make a farmer a warm advocate of root crops.

The strongest objection brought against the cultivation of these roots, is the fact that farmers have never tried them. The labor of cultivating, harvesting, and storing, is generally over-estimated, and the stereotyped farmer keeps on with his hay and grain. We greatly desire the class of our readers who own small farms, and want to make the most of them, to try roots, even if it be no more than a quarter of an acre. The great thing is to make a beginning, and to see with one's own eyes the enormous quantities of food the soil will yield in roots. Prepare the ground thoroughly, and manure as heavily as for the largest corn crop.

In all latitudes north of this, the first of this month is not too late for sowing the seed. We have for years sown a portion of our carrot seed in June, and got fine crops. The turnips may be sown still later. The beets should not be delayed. Try roots.



CULTURE OF FLAX.

Our correspondent from Orleans County, Vermont, asks us the following questions, to which we respond with pleasure.

Can flax be made a profitable crop as far north as forty-five degrees? What is the best time for sowing the seed? What soil is best for its growth? The best manner of preparing the ground? Other directions for gathering and whipping the seed, and preparing the straw for mill, &c.

The general neglect to cultivate flax in New England, would seem to be pretty good evidence that other crops are more profitable. This crop can be grown, however, in perfection, we think, in any of the New England States. It re-