

heads; all of these but one must be pinched off. If more than one head should be left, the roots will be scragged, and not produce so well. When this operation shall have been performed, run your plough through the rows, turning a furrow from the plants, and returning it again, so as not to cover them. When the plants are from 4 to 6 inches high, thin them out so as to stand about 8 or 12 inches apart in the rows. After thinning them out, run the cultivator through the rows, near to the plants, but not touching them; let hoemen follow to remove the weeds and grass between the plants. Repeat these operations twice, at intervals of two or three weeks, as the condition of the ground may require, and all the cultivation necessary will have been performed.

When we first commenced the cultivation of these roots, we dropt the seed from the mouth of a bottle—but afterwards bought a cheap drilling machine, which greatly facilitated the operation, and lessened the cost of planting.

Both of these roots are excellent to fatten stock with or as food for milch cows—while the latter is among the best of table beets. After the leaves have attained their growth, they may be pulled every two weeks without injury to the root, care being taken not to remove the crown leaves. The leaves are excellent food for milch cows, and highly secretive of milk, and tend greatly to increase the quantity, and improve the quality of the butter. Soak the seed 6 hours in hot water, and dry in Ashes or Plaster. Quantity of seed per acre, 3 lbs.

Parsnips.—This excellent and justly appreciated table root, has been too long neglected in field culture. It is easily grown, makes a highly nutritious food for milch cows and swine, and is, withal, very productive.

The Soil, its preparation, and the manure should be the same as for beets.

The ground being prepared and rolled, lay off your drills 2 feet apart, 2 inches deep, then drop your seed 3 or 4 in. apart and cover. When this is done, pass the roller over the rows, or compress the earth with the back of your hoe. If you have the proper kind of drill, you may make the drill drop the seed and cover, by the same operation, and thus save, both in time and expense.

Preparation of the Seed.—Pour water over them, heated to nearly boiling heat—let them soak six hours, drain off the water and dry them in plaster or ashes, when they should be drilled in.

Culture.—When the plants have come up, and have attained 4 inches in height, plough between the rows, throwing the furrow from the plants, and back again, taking care not to cover them, let persons with hoes follow to relieve such plants as may be accidentally covered, and cut up the weeds between them.

When the plants are 6 inches high, thin them out so as to stand 8 inches apart—then give them a working with the cultivator and hoes. Repeat this thrice in the season, at intervals of two weeks apart, and your crop will have been made.

Quantity of Seed per Acre, 1½ lbs.

Carrots.—There are two kinds of Carrots adapted to field culture—the white and the orange. The soil adapted to them, the manure and preparation and culture of the soil, are precisely the same as in the case of Parsnips, with this difference—the white Carrots, when thinned out, should stand 6 inches apart—the orange ones 4 inches.

The following estimate of the cost of cultivating an acre of carrots, as well as the value of the products, made by Mr. C. B. Stuart, of Rochester, New York, will throw light upon the value of the crop:

His carrot crop averaged 600 bushels to the acre. On some portions of his muck soil (manure with cow manure and leached ashes,) they were in many instances 14 and 15 inches in circumference, 27 and 30 inches long, and produced at the rate 1200 bushels to the acre. They were drilled in by machine, in drills 1 foot apart, and the carrots thinned to 1 every 4 or 6 inches in the drills. They were weeded by hand at the cost of \$5 an acre, for three times weeding, and pulled and topped for 2 cts. a bushel ready for the cellar. 30 bushels was about a day's work for each of the laborers.

His carrot crop cost him

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| Per acre for ploughing and preparing land, | \$5 00 |
| “ for seeding, including seed..... | 4 00 |
| “ for pulling and covering..... | 12.00 |
| “ for interest on land..... | 4.00 |
| “ for weeding..... | 5.00 |
| | <hr/> 30 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

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|---|---------------|
| 600 bushels of carrots, at 20 cts per bush. | 120.00 |
| Deduct cost of cultivation, &c..... | 38.00 |
| | <hr/> \$90 00 |

The cost of the cultivation was necessarily enhanced by the width of the rows being too narrow to admit of any other than hand cultivation. Had the width been sufficient to admit of the cultivator, the cost of culture would have been much lessened, while we do not think the product would have been decreased.

Carrot seed should be rubbed between the palms of the hands, before being soaked, preparatory to sowing.”