properly prepared. I put in some of almost all kinds, and I find carrots answer well for a change. But with me the sugar beet is superior to all others. My way of feeding is simple. When the cattle are housed they are kept constantly furnished with good hay, have roots three times a day, with an occasional change to corn or cut feed. I find great benefit from currying my cows; indeed, it seems to me as necessary to curry a cow as a horse, and if any one will make an experiment as I did on two oxen, it will remove every doubt. They were both put up at the same time, fed precisely alike, and the treatment throughout for each was similar in every respect, except in the use of the curry comb, and the ox on which it was used was in reality, as well as in appearance, six per cent. better than his fellow. The cause of this must be apparent to every reflecting mind.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

ROOT CROP.
FARMERS ATTEND.

The scarcity and dearness of beef cattle seem to offer a fit occasion for us to urge upon our agricultural friends the propriety of putting in a few acres of roots, in addition to their usual crops, for the purpose of feeding their cattle, as every plan which can be adopted of saving the grain crops should be an object with them, provided that in so doing they can affect a saving of time, labor and money. Now as we believe all this can be done by the plan we are about to urge, we trust it may be favorably considered, and carried out, so far at least as to make a fair experiment of its utility. From various experiments made, it has been reduced to a certainty that one thousand bushels of mangel wurtzel or sugarbeet can be raised on an acre of well manured land, and this number of bushels will not be considered large when we state, that it will only require that these roots should weigh three pounds each to give us this quantity, and that they have been raised to weigh 22 pounds. For milch cows they are peculiarly well adapted, [especially the Sugar Beet] and if given out to them in the quantity of half a bushel a day, in two meals, say night and morning, in addition to their usual quantity of hay or fodder, will, during the winter and spring months, add seventy-five per cent. to their product in milk and butter, besides greatly increasing the richness and flavor of both. A half a bushel a day from the 1st of December till the first of May, a period of 150 days —will at the rate of a thousand bushels to the acre carry 13 cows well over the whole period of time named, and leave them at the date named in excellent condition. As to the mode of keeping beets, no other care is necessary than is usually given to the preservation of potatoes or turnips. In proof of this we have sugar beets now, this 19th day of April, that have been kept in a dry cellar, unprotected by covering of any kind, that are now as sound as the day they were taken out of the earth, having preserved unimpaired all those qualities which render them a delicious table beet. Having stated the capacity of an acre, and shown as we trust conclusively, that it is competent to be made produce enough to sustain 13 cows from the first of December until the first of May, we would ask, to what else could an acre of land be appropriated that would do as much? *We know of no crop that would prove as profitable, and, therefore, urge the propriety of a trial upon every farmer and planter. They may be planted from the present period throughout all May, and with proper manuring and culture will produce what we have stated.*

In fattening beef cattle, if given in the quantity of a bushel a day, divided into four meals with the usual quantity of hay or fodder, they will prove eminently efficient, and save a vast quantity of corn. Should their [illegible] could not raise four times as many cattle for the butchers as he now does, as one acre in such culture will give him the material for fattening seven head.

THE SEASON—IMPORTANCE OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Editor,—So far the season has been remarkably fine, and every thing around us looks smiling, and gives ample promise to recompense most abundantly the well directed labors of the persevering and industrious husbandman. But it invites not to repose. The farmer must bestir himself, for at this season, when so much depends upon the proper economy of time, and the judicious application of labor, he has no leisure hours. A multitude of matters require prompt attention, and the most minute cannot be overlooked with safety. System is as necessary in the management of the affairs of a farm as of those in the state—and neither can be properly and honestly managed without it. One of the great aids in the good work of system, and the farmer will assuredly find it so, is the keeping of a memorandum book, in which every thing done or to be done should be punctually and carefully noted. Follow this plan rigidly and it will not only prove satisfactory, but absolutely and highly profitable. But I would not have my brother farmers stop at a memorandum book—they need a regular set of books, in which all their daily transactions shall be entered. I began this system late in life—I see my error now; but am determined to tax my punctuality now and hereafter for my past neglect. I keep a regular daily journal and ledger; into which all my transactions are carefully noted, all my expenses, sales, &c. I have an account opened with each field—stock, swine, sheep &c., if I purchase or sell, plough, plant, reap—all is regularly entered, and that on *the very day.* I may hereafter send you a transcript of a page or two of my books. At all events, I hope the subject will not be permitted to slumber, but that keep accounts!—*keep accounts*!! KEEP ACCOUNTS!!! will be rung in the ears of our farmers until they all commence the good work in real earnest.

OBSERVATIONS ON GRASS SEEDS.

A very knowing man gave it as his opinion, "that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together." Now although the mass of noisy politicians who wish to fatten, not by making grass or corn grow, but by lugging fiercely at the public teat, may incline to controvert this opinion, yet it is presumed that the plain, honest, industrious farmers of our country, who gain a livelihood by close attention to agricultural pursuits, will think favorably of it. Being myself a believer in the opinion, has induced me to take up my pen with a view to pointing out to my friends and neighbors what may be done towards accomplishing so desirable an object.

It is now universally admitted that neither grass nor grain nor indeed any plant whatever can be produced without seed; and that whenever we wish to produce any particular plant we must sow or plant the proper seed to produce it. In sowing the seeds of the artificial grasses, it should be borne in mind that you will not have more spears or grass plants than the number of seeds sown, and not even that number, for more or less of them, from various causes, will fail to vegetate or be destroyed. If it is desired to have the plants numerous, the seeds must be thickly dispersed; it is true many seed cost more than a few, but then the object being to obtain a full crop of grass, this can only be obtained by being liberal in the application of seed: let those who wish only a very moderate return of grass sow the seed *thin, very thin,* and they will accomplish the object; they may have the plants six inches or a foot distant from each other if they are careful to put the seeds far enough apart.

Being desirous of ascertaining the number of seeds of the kinds usually sown which would fill a bushel measure, I recently caused to be accurately weighed the one-sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois of the kinds designated below; the seeds in each parcel were then carefully counted, from which it was ascertained the number of them contained in a pound, and also the number contained in a bushel, the weight of which was known. The seeds were all perfectly clean, and the best of their kind.

Timothy seed rated at 40lbs per bushel, the number of seeds contained in a bushel is, - -	60,600,220
Red clover seed (American) 60lbs per bushel, - - - - - -	24,084,480
Dutch red clover seed, imported, 60lbs per bushel, - - - - -	16,819 200
Dutch white clover seed, imported, 60lbs per bushel, - - -	3,929,600
Orchard grass seed, 12lbs per bus.	5,818,368

The imported red Dutch clover seed was considerably larger than the American, and it will be perceived that the latter contains about fifty per cent. more seeds to the bushel than the former, and consequently it would take a bushel and a half of the Dutch seed to furnish as many plants as one bushel of the American.

It has been a very general error amongst our farmers to sow grass seeds too sparingly, thereby leaving much of the ground unoccupied, or filled with weeds, which will inevitably be the case where the soil is fertile, and grass seed has been applied with a parsimonious hand. A very small share of common sense observation, and a little arithmetical calculation will correct this pernicious and impoverishing error. An acre of land contains 1810 square yards, or 43,560 square feet, or if brought to square inches, 6,272,640 spaces, each of one inch square, is equal to one acre. If clover seed is sown evenly at the rate of seven and a half pounds or the eighth of a bushel per acre, it would produce about three millions of plants, provided they generally vegetated, which would allow each plant about two square inches of space for its accommodation. But it must be recollected that there is always a considerable loss of seed occasioned by its being imperfectly ripened, from its having been heated, or by its being buried in situations unfavorable to its growth, or other causes, so that ample allowance should always be made to guard against contingencies of every kind. From the data furnished above, it will be easy to make a calculation in regard to any of the seeds enumerated, so as to operate as a guide to those who don't desire to give their grass plants more elbow room than may be necessary to promote their proper growth and expansion and the farmers' true and most permanent interest.

AGRICOLA.

FRAGMENTS.

"Gather up the Fragments that nothing be lost."

AGRICULTURE

Is the most ancient, the most honorable, and the most useful of arts; by it the whole human race are fed and clothed; and is supposed that at least three fourths of the inhabitants of the earth are directly or indirectly engaged in it.

CLOGS TO AGRICULTURE.

The greatest clogs to improvements in agriculture are indolence, ignorance, and self-conceit; wherever their influence extend, they paralyze the very earth, and produce sterility.

THE HELPED ARE HELPLESS.

There are many people in the world whom it would be in vain to assist; for the more aid they receive from others the less they exert themselves; verifying the saying, that those who are helped much are generally most helpless.