

As to the culture of Carrots, the same details may be pursued. There is scarcely a shade of difference. The variety called the Orange is the best for field culture.

PREPARING CORN FOR SEED.—Last year, Dr. Chamberlain, of this place, made some practical experiments with chloride of lime, and although he claimed nothing more than the application of a well known principle, he demonstrated the fact that nearly half the time might be saved in germinating the seed by the use of chloride of lime.

Not satisfied with the success of last year, the doctor is again in the field of experiment. In his office he has four boxes; in the first is corn planted without soaking, and the seed not germinated; in the second, the seed was soaked in warm water, which has just commenced to germinate; in the third is seed soaked in a solution of chloride of lime, and green blades are just peeping from the ground; in the fourth is seed soaked in a solution of chloride of lime and copperas, in equal parts, and the blades are now nearly three inches above the ground. All the seeds were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and taken from the same ear. The boxes have all had an equal share of heat and light, neither allowed any advantage over the other.

This experiment should attract the attention of farmers. We conclude from four to six weeks may be saved by the use of chloride of lime and copperas, which is a matter of no ordinary moment when we reflect that a delay in the germination of the seed of two weeks frequently place the crop within the reach of the frost in the fall. Another fact of some importance may also be mentioned: The copperas used in soaking will prevent the birds, squirrels, worms, &c., from eating the seed.

Dr. Chamberlain assures us that one pound of chloride of lime and one pound of copperas in water, will soak enough seed for twenty acres. The cost will not be over twenty-five cents. Every farmer could afford to make the experiment even if he should fail to derive any benefit from it. [Prairie (Ill.) Farmer.]

TO COOK SHAD.—With iron the shad should never come in contact. A piece of planed plank two feet long and one foot wide, with a skewer to impale the fish upon it, are all the culinary implements required. A fire of glowing coals, in front of which the shad is planked, gives you a shad cooked as shad should be.

REGULARITY IN MILKING.—Mr. O. E. Hannum, a very successful dairyman of Portage Co., Ohio, a native of Berkshire, Mass., names the points of his management as follows: Good cows, good feed, good milking, good care and management of the milk. He puts "good milking" in italics, and remarks: Each cow should have a steady milker, be milked as fast as possible, and all the milk drawn. I am satisfied that there is a loss of one-third in many dairies, by the lazy, haphazard way in which cows are milked. I have known persons sit down in the milking-yard and go through with some long yarn, and be from ten to twenty minutes milking one cow, when it should be done in less than five."

A SPECIFIC FOR THE ONION MAGGOT.—As soon as there are any appearances of the maggot, remove the dirt from the bulbs of your onions, and the invaders will take French leave, or some feathered prowler will nab them for a breakfast.

This prevents as well as cures. The onion is tenacious of life, and removing the earth from contact with the bulb does not prevent the growth or perfection of the plant, as the fibrous roots are amply sufficient for its complete development.