

into a state of fermentation. This is particularly the case with the Swedish turnips, which is often injured, and sometimes destroyed, by being too closely kept. Roots, like fruit, are the longest and best preserved in a uniform temperature, only a few degrees above the freezing point, in a dry situation, and in great measure beyond the influence of light, and artificial warmth. Turnips, mangels, cabbage, &c., intended for spring use had better be stored out of doors, in such places as are dry, and most convenient.

The best form, perhaps, of a store out of doors is that of the roof of a house, say ten or twelve feet wide, and about four feet high. It should be thickly thatched with straw, or covered with leaves, with as much earth outside as will keep out the frost. Mangels and potatoes will require during severe weather a thick covering of both, as the least access of frost to them will be sure to occasion decay. But Swedish turnips and cabbage, which are capable of enduring a greater degree of cold, without material injury, should be more lightly covered; and in constructing the store it will be well to leave apertures filled loosely with straw, to allow of the escape of vapour by evaporation, and by keeping the mass cooler, thereby prevent rotting, so commonly occasioned by fermentation. Much loss is commonly experienced from keeping roots too close and warm, particularly the Swedish turnip, which will do out of doors, except in the severest weather with a small amount of covering; and the same remark will apply to the cabbage and parsnip. In storing roots for keeping through winter, great care should be taken that they are not cut or bruised in pulling or cleaning. Mangels in particular should be carefully handled, leaving on a portion of the top, for when the crown is injured they will be sure to decay. Turnips also keep best when not tailed, and the tops cut off an inch or two from the crown.

A final examination should now be given to the wheat fields, and where any stagnant water is found, it should, if possible, be conducted away by deepening old furrows, or making new ones. Much relief may often be given to winter wheat by a little extra attention and pains in this way; and the advantages will be apparent during the season of growth, and particularly at harvest. The mouths of all underdrains should now be examined, and when needed, freed from all obstructions, that no impediments may exist to

prevent their immediate operation when winter breaks up, and the rains of early spring set in.

Agricultural Education.

In another column we insert a communication on the subject of Agricultural Education, from a young man residing in the County of Simsbury, and ask for it the earnest consideration of our readers. The writer was brought up on a farm but without any special instruction in the science of his pursuit. Being desirous of understanding something of the scientific basis which all correct and improved practice rests on, he was induced to take the course laid down in his letters; and having succeeded in taking two scholarships in this department of the University, he may fairly be considered a competent judge of those matters which he recommends to others.

In order to obtain a scholarship or diploma in agriculture, it is necessary for the student to pursue that course of study, and undergo examinations, as are prescribed by the University. The lectures in the College are so arranged as to meet these objects, comprising first and second year's course. It may, perhaps be desirable to state that young men may enter the College as "occasional students," in agriculture, without being subjected, should they desire, to any examination either at the commencement or termination of the lectures. Students have also the privilege of attending other classes; such as Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, &c., on the same condition by paying a small fee; and it would be possible for any young man of ordinary ability to desire to excel, to attend one or two winters in this way, without being greatly benefited or improved. A student matriculated in the University in Agriculture, has the privilege of attending the classes in the College without charge for fees whatever, and is eligible to compete for prizes and scholarships; and we hope to see a larger number of youth from different parts of the country entering the ranks of competitors for these honors. There is no reason why the sons of farmers should not receive themselves of literary and scientific advantages provided by the State, and specially adapted to their wants, equally with those of other classes. We published in this Journal, (vol. 10, p.