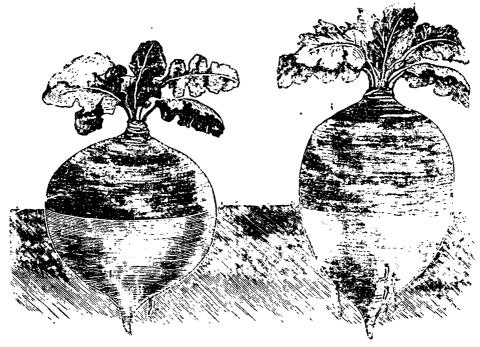number—grown by Séraphin Guévremont; they were sown on the tenth of June and harvested on the 16th of October. I must try and beat them next year, lest he grow too vain. The whole crop, whence these specimens were taken, I put to average five pounds each, *at least;* there is hardly a blank space anywhere in the field—two and a half acres—and if the calculation is correct, the bulbs on an acre should weigh forty-eight tons. To tell the honest truth, they are the finest lot I ever saw in any country. In my part of England—the S. E.—we think a good deal of eighteen or twenty tons to the acre, and even in Scotland, thirty tons are very rarely seen. And, observe, what a quantity of keep there is in them : allowing thirty-five pounds to a cow per day—full feeding—an acre would provide ten cows with that amount for two hundred and seventy days; in other words, for the whole winter. And it cannot be very difficult work. All the instruction this M. Guévremont has had, consists in replies to a few questions he asked last year in his visits (numerous

You will remark that *a crop* of 22 tons of mangels contain about 45 0/0 more nitrogen than a crop of 14 tons swedes; more than three times as much potash, four times as much soda, five times as much magnesia, three times as much phosphoric acid, six times as much chlorine, and four times as much silica, not forgetting that it is, as we saw last month, as easy to grow the twenty-two tons of the one as the fourteen tons of the other.

Lawson, in his list of seeds, gives the names of eighteen varieties of swedes. My favourite is the Bangholm purple-top; it is good in flavour, a plentiful cropper, and a first-rate keeper. In the Southern counties of England we never eat swedes—they are harsh and stringy,—but white-turnips we have at table all the year, round almost. In fact, until I went to Glasgow in 1846, I had never seen a yellow turnip or a swede cooked, and I can't say I care for them now. But a quickly grown white turnip, from the Sorel sands, well drained after boiling, and properly mashed with cream, pep-

LAING'S SWEDE TURNIP.

SHAMROCK SWEDE TURNIP.

enough) to my root crops. Of course, he has considerable powers of observation, and a retentive memory, which will serve him well next year, when he intends to embark in farming on a far more extensive scale.

According to Warrington, the constituents of swedes and mangels, taken from different soils, are as follows :

	Water.	Albuminoids.	Fat.	Soluble carbhydrate.	Fibre.	Ash.
Mangels..	88 5	1.2	0.1	8.2	1.0	1.0
Swedes ..	89.3	1.5	0.2	7.3	1.1	0.6

It should be observed that the influence of high manuring is naturally to increase the luxuriance of a crop, and a luxuriant crop always contains more water than one in les active growth Very large mangels, for instance, often contain as much as 94 0/0 of water.

A crop of twenty-two tons of mangels and another of 14 tons of swede contain, respectively, in pounds .

	Total pure ash.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Phos. acid.	Chlorine.	Silica.
Mangels.	690	147	14.0	262.5	140.6	53.3	46.9	49.1	90.4	25.6
Swedes..	238	102	17.8	79.7	32.0	42 4	9.2	21.7	15.1	6 7

per and salt, is one of the most delicately flavoured vegetables I know. Unless quickly grown, it is uneatable. When placed in the root-cellar, turnips, carrots, and beetroot, should be covered up with sand, if you want them to taste fresh. By the bye, the *caveaus*—sunken cellars in the sand, out of doors, in which the people here keep their roots, preserve potatoes in far better order than do the cellars under the houses; they taste like freshly dug ones even as late as April.

According to Sinclair, 1728 grains of *large* swedes contain 110 grain of nutritive matter, whereas *small* ones only yield 99 grains; a good reason, if true, why the farmer should try to raise the largest-sized swedes. But the fact is that the calculation is only correct within limits; a large swede, grown with a great dose of nitrogen is watery, and a small one, grown on poor land with a small dose of manure, is stringy and worthless. *The* crop is a thickly set one of moderate sized bulbs.

The following calculation will give some idea as to the yield that should be derived from a properly cultivated acre