

they should be put into longitudinal heaps on the surface, or a little below it, gradually drawing in the sides to the slope of an ordinary roof. A moderate covering of straw, with a little earth to keep it firm, will be sufficient till the severe weather of winter begins, when the heap will require a thickness of some dozen or fifteen inches of straw or leaves when pressed, with a covering of earth somewhat thicker. But it should be carefully borne in mind that Swedish turnips are unlike potatoes or mangel-wurzel, and will endure a moderate amount of frost without any serious injury. Indeed more Swedes probably are injured and sometimes destroyed, from too much protection than from too little. The great point is to keep them sufficiently dry and warm, to exclude severe frost and at the same time prevent fermentation. If turnips are put into too warm places or in large heaps, without the means of evaporation, they will be sure to ferment and rot; which result will often happen in a too close root-house and in large heaps in the open air, when too closely confined. Hence the preservation of roots through the winter months requires a watchful attention. In preserving in heaps out of doors, apertures or chimnies, should be left every few yards, extending from the bottom to the top filled loosely with straw; the tops of them should always be left open except in extremely cold weather, when a board or sod may be placed over them for a few days. These apertures which keep the mass cool, and thus prevent fermentation and, allow moisture to evaporate, are the safety valves of the farmer's turnip heap. In cellars or root-houses the windows or doors should be partially left open in milder weather, and thus secure the same ends.

These remarks, in a modified form, perhaps, will apply to the preservation of root crops in general: only in case of potatoes and mangels, the smallest degree of frost must be shut out, if possible, and consequently they require a greater thickness of external covering than Swedes. We put into a heap in the field the end of last October, some potatoes, (cups), which came out in May in as good condition as when lifted, with scarcely a bud vegetating, and which, after being put into a cool, dry cellar, were quite fit for the table to near the end of August. Where large quantities of parsnips are grown, it is a good plan to leave a portion in the ground all winter and they can be taken up quite fresh in the spring. All stagnant, surface water should be prevented, and a little loose litter spread over the bed will be advantageous.

By giving a little more attention than is usually done to the preservation of root crops, the cutting of straw, which is this year both good in quality and abundant in quantity, and the feeding with bran and grain, the deficiency in the hay crop may, in a great degree, be compensated, and our horses and cattle carried through the approaching winter, in comparative comfort and good condition.

Correspondence.

THE LAKE DISTRICT OF ENGLAND, AND THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, August 9th, 1859.

To the Editors of the *Agriculturist*,—

I was much delighted with my trip into the north, particularly with the scenery at the English Lakes. It far surpassed in grandeur anything I had previously seen, in fact I may say imagined. It is impossible to give any one anything like a correct idea by description.... I shall send a few views by mother which I purchased at Keswick. I