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ON PRESERVING ROOT CROPS.

It is fortunate for the Province with, perhaps, as scanty a crop of hay as ever was known, that turnips, mangel-wurzel, potatoes, carrots, &c., are more than usually abundant. With our cold, long winters, the supply of an adequate amount of good provender to cattle, is among the most serious and pressing questions that can engage the attention of the practical farmer; for without sufficient food of the right quality, together with the necessary warmth and protection it is impossible to prevent the best animals from deteriorating. In the present exigency of a very short crop of hay, much may be done to mitigate the evil by carefully husbanding the various materials of cattle food which we possess, and a little extra attention to these matters will be highly remunerative to the owners of stock.

Of all the cultivated roots the *Swedish Turnip* is the most permanent and valuable as a cattle food, abounding in highly nutritious ingredients. This root is every year becoming more extensively cultivated, and the prospect of a good remunerating crop in most part of the Province, the present season, is highly encouraging. What now principally remains is to secure the crop in the best possible condition. In this climate late sown Swedes will rapidly increase in size during the month of October, particularly if the weather be warm and moist: in England the growth extends through November, and sometimes to near Christmas. In this country people often commit the error of allowing their turnips to remain too long in the field, as the rigours of our winters make it necessary that they should be pulled, and properly secured. Turnips intended for Spring feeding ought to be removed from the ground by the beginning of November, at the latest, for any considerable degree of frost will injure them for keeping. An airy, well ventilated cellar or root-house, affords the best means of storing them, so as to allow access during the winter months. But when turnips are intended for feeding to cattle in Spring, there is no better way than to put them into heaps in the field. This operation, however, requires the exercise of judgment and care, or the object may be entirely frustrated. As soon as the bulbs have been properly tailed and topped, taking special care not to cut too closely,