

of swedes : drills 27 apart and 10 inches between the plants, would give an area of 270 square inches to each bulb, or 23,232 bulbs to the acre. If each swede weighs at maturity only three pounds, the acre must yield 69,696 or 35 tons! How very far short of anything like this we fall. Why is it? Either we are careless about the setting out, or our swedes are very small.

Manures for swedes.—M. Ville's formula for manure for the root is, per acre :

Superphosphate of lime... ..	528 lbs.	\$6.00
Nitrate of potash (saltpetre)... ..	176 "	9.00
Calcic sulphate (plaster).....	352 "	0 65
	1,056 "	15.65

As to this, I would remark that the quantity of superphosphate is excessive; that a cheaper form of both nitrogen and potash is obtainable, and that, as a general rule, the calcic sulphate is necessary. My recipe is :

224 lbs. Superphosphate.....	\$3.00
112 lbs. Sulphate of ammonia.....	4.00
100 lb. Kainit	1.00
	8.00

Mind, I don't say that kainit is necessary. On the contrary, where land is properly farmed there will be no need of potash in any form; but on worn out sandy land I think it would be well to use a small dose of it. This recipe is meant to be used when no dung is applied; but the best treatment in my opinion is to give a half-dressing of farmyard manure and two hundred of superphosphate an acre. Unless the land wanted lime very badly I should not bother myself with plaster for this crop, but keep it for the clover, on which it is sure to pay. There is a good deal of sulphate of lime in the superphosphate. When half-dressings of dung are given, the superphosphate starts the young germ into active life and the dung carries the growth on to maturity.

I need not repeat the long story of the preparation of land for roots, as it was all told last month. The treatment is just the same as for mangels.

Quantity of seed per acre.—If the seed is good—it should always be tested—three pounds will be sufficient for an acre.

Time of sowing.—From the 20th of May to the 1st of July. For crop and quality, the first week in June will be found the best season.

The fly.—This beast, *haltica nemorum*, or turnip beetle, is a pretty dangerous enemy. In some parts of the province he does what he likes, and swedes and turnips are hopelessly surrendered to him. The only advice I can give on the subject is to cultivate the land thoroughly; to manure it well; and to sow plenty of seed; then, the young plant stands a chance of getting away rapidly and escaping from this annoying little fiend. I have succeeded in expelling the torment with a dressing of flour of brimstone and wood-ashes; but if a shower falls and washes the stuff off the leaves, the dose must be repeated. In places like Chambly, where the culture of the swede seems almost impossible, I should advise making the first sowing early, and in event of its failure trying again up to July 1st, or even, if the land is very well prepared, as late as the 10th of that month. I hear something about carbolic acid as a terror to this pest, but the reports want confirmation.

Last words : pull down the drills when singling; pull them down level.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Carp culture—The carp culture of Central France is a form of industry which merits a great deal more attention and imitation than it has hitherto obtained. In the highlands of that districts there are ponds of all sizes, many of them large enough to be called lakes, but to the country people they are one and all "étangs" and nothing more. They are stocked with carp, and once every three years a great fishing takes place. All the able-bodied men of the country-side are engaged for a certain day in October to meet at one of the ponds; that on the highest level being taken first. The sluices of the pond are opened three days previously, and the water allowed to run slowly off, leaving the bed of deep mud which seems to be one of the necessaries of carp existence. When there is only a narrow rill of water left trickling down the middle of the pond, the fishing begins. On all sides, the carp lie floundering about, panting and gasping on the surface of the mud. The number and size of the fish is extraordinary; I have seen many weighing from 3½ lbs. to 6 lbs. a piece. In Sussex, too, in my own neighbourhood, are many ponds of the same sort, copied in fact, when laid out, from those in Auvergne, from which have been taken carp of the weight of even 30 lbs. As soon as the fishing is over in one pond, the sluices are closed, and the pond allowed to fill gradually, while the fishermen betake themselves to any other pond that is to be fished that year, according to the date of their re-stocking. When the emptied ponds are full again, the breeding-pond is drawn upon to supply young fish. This breeding-pond is never drained dry of water, but, when young fish are wanted, the breeding-pond is netted, and after the desired number of young is obtained, the old ones are returned to their home to breed undisturbed, while the young ones are transferred to the fishing ponds for their allotted space of three years. A systematic style of management, far superior to our happy-go-lucky English method, or rather want of method. At Chislehurst, Kent, there is an attempt to carry out a regular plan of carp-raising. There are four ponds, one above the other, viz a breeding-pond, a nursery pond and two feeding ponds, but, unfortunately, the soil is hostile to the growth of fish—a sandy gravel-bed with lime in abundance which soon covers the weeds with an incrustation—and the largest carp I ever saw taken only weighed 1½ lb., and was as bony as a sucker. I fancy these ponds were made after a plan extracted from an old French book called "La maison rustique," mentioned, if my memory serves me, by dear old *Isaak Walton*.

In another part of this number of the Journal will be found a letter from Mr. Baird, of Pennsylvania, U. S., recommending the introduction of carp-culture into Canada. Wherever cold springs abound, as in the neighbourhood of Compton and Coaticoke, the breeding of trout would, I believe, pay better than rearing carp. But in black or clayey soils, the latter fish would be better than nothing. After all said and done, as long as we can get fresh haddock for 7 cents a pound, and pickerel, black bass, &c., for 10 cents a pound, I do not think we need bother ourselves about breeding fish of the carp sort

Shearing heavy in lamb ewes.—A writer in one of the American agricultural papers recommends the shearing of ewes kept for early lamb-breeding about a fortnight before their time. If there is any desire felt by the proprietor of such to have a nice lot of dead lambs, I should strongly advise the adoption of this plan.

Seed wheat per acre.—My friend Mr. Lunan gives as a reason for sowing what I presume to call an inordinate quan-