

proceeding from the seed itself, the former from the stem; it is the *coronal* roots that support the stem during its tender youth, acting like the *stays* of the rigging in a ship, or the gye-ropes of a flag-staff. When wheat is sown and covered in very slightly, both sets of roots, after germination, will be found huddled-up together, and, as will be easily seen, the great services of the *coronal* roots will be undischarged.

Pasture.—Mr. Macpherson, of Lancaster, states, in a letter to the Editor of *Farming*, that "one acre of first-rate pasture will give 5,000 pounds of milk, and will therefore produce 40 dollars' worth of milk at a cost of 15 dollars." Now, we are well acquainted with some of the finest pastures in England, from which the well known "Glo'ster-cheese" is derived. These have been in grass from time immemorial, the tenants pay at least ten dollars an acre annual rent for them, and they would be delighted to get such a return from them. It takes three acres of this superb old grass to keep a cow throughout the year; each cow yields, on an average, 448 lbs. of cheese in the season; a calf, say, \$15.00, whey, etc., from each cow makes, say, ten dollars' worth of pork; in all:

4 cwts. of cheese at \$10.50	\$42.00
Calf	15 00
Pork	10.00
	\$67.00

Now, if we divide this sum of \$67.00 by three, the number of acres required to keep a cow, we shall find the quotient to be \$22.33: a very long way from \$40 00 an acre!

Whale oil soap.—It seems as if this very strong smelling soap is likely to prove a practical deterrent of those hideous cut-worms that vex the growers of garden vegetables, pansies, mignonette, etc.

Remounts.—Major Dent, employed by the British War Office to collect remounts for the various branches of the service, finds that the best stamp he has come across for the mounted-infantry cobs is the French-Canadian.

Harrowing grain in spring.—A writer in an exchange says that he has "doubled his wheat-crop by harrowing it in the spring! A large order;

but, deducting one-half of the increase, it is still, as Voltaire would say, "admirable."

This breaking of the crust on all soils, heavy or light, is what we have been trying to persuade people to do ever since the year 1860, but without much success, except at Chambly and Sorel.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

The "Fly."

Never have I known the turnip fly more destructive than during last month. One piece of turnip, 12 acres in extent, has now been drilled for the third time, and other fields are sadly tormented by this pin-pricking, pertinacious little foe. The mischief is quickly done, and constant watchfulness is required in order to be certain as to whether the seed has germinated and the young plants have disappeared, or whether the seed has still to come. Like all insect attacks, it is difficult to fight, and many of the entomological remedies are of such a nature as to render them inconvenient and expensive. There are, however, means for evading or combating the turnip fly, which have been already laid before readers in this column, and there are others successfully practised which do not find their way into print. The tarred board, or board on low wheels, tarred on the under side, is an old plan which was approved by the late Professor Buckman many years ago. It was never widely adopted, on account of its uncertainty of action. If the fly could be always induced to jump against the tarry surface the success would be perfect, but if he resists the temptation, or jumps downwards instead of upwards, or fails in jumping quite high enough, he escapes. I have been experimenting upon the paraffin drag, and am pleased with the result. About $\frac{1}{2}$ part paraffin to $\frac{3}{4}$ water is a suitable proportion, and by offering a small increase in pay and sending up two horses, one to rest the other, 27 acres were done in one day. The effect was very marked, as scarcely a fly was to be seen on the the following day. They appeared stupefied by the paraffin, and ceased to plague the young plants. Another piece which was threatened with extermination is now easily seen in row from end to end of the field, and will be soon fit for hoeing. This is a simple means of fighting the fly. A twelve foot rail, with any old fabric nailed on whole or in strips, is required. It resembles a