

phosphate, or three hundred of bone-dust will not be wasted on an acre of them; sown broadcast and harrowed in before the seed.

Charlock-spraying.—At the Yorkshire Agricultural College, a large meeting of farmers of the county attended a demonstration of the new method of destroying wild mustard by spraying with sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper. The crop was oats and the charlock was very high and strong. The results shall, if received in time, be given in our next. (Not settled yet).

Dairy-implements.—Our friend Mr. Lister, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, has been exhibiting his new turbine separator at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, at Maidstone, Kent.

The weather in England has not been propitious to the growth of crops. The cold returned in the week ending June 17th, just as the wheat was earing. The hay-crop is light; swedes have been re-sown in many places, owing to the first lot having been eaten by the fly; mangels are not thriving, and pastures are short, which is not to be wondered at after the absence of rain for more than four weeks.

The fly.—The turnip-fly (*haltica nemorum*) is rather a beetle than a fly. The best cure for it is a spraying with a solution of 4 lbs. soft soap, 4 gallons of paraffine, and 40 gallons of water, but this is too costly for general use. In some parts of this country, Sorel for instance, we have never seen any damage done by the fly; whereas, in the neighbourhood of Joliette we never succeeded in getting a plant to stand, though we tried sowing at varying periods from the middle of May to the middle of July, year after year for four years.

The better the land is prepared—that is, pulverised—for the seed, the better chance have the young plants to grow out of the fly's way. Sow thickly—3½ lbs. of swedes and 3 lbs. of white turnip seed to the acre, at 24 inches between the rows. Frequent horse-hoeing disturbs the fly and must be beneficial.

Price of meat, etc. in London.—

Milch cows	£15 to £23 a head
Scotch fat beasts, 720 lbs. to 760 lbs. (carcase)	\$1.20 per 8 lbs.
Fat cows98 “ “
Southdown sheep, 60 lbs. to 64 lbs. (carcase)	1.36 “ “
Lincolns	1.20 “ “
Fat down lambs	1.50 “ “
Ewes96 “ “

Wool still keeps very low in price. Downs, 15 cts.; Kents, 12 cts.; half-bred, 13 cts. a pound.

Hay; best meadow-hay, \$20.16 best clover-hay, \$23.40 per load of 36 trusses weighing each 56 lbs. = 2,016 lbs.

(A large margin between \$23.40 and \$4.00! the price of clover-hay here last winter; but then the farmers near London know how to make hay of both kinds—thus: the meadow-hay is pulled about half a dozen times a day; the clover is allowed to make itself, with one turn after the mower, cocked, and carried to the stock from the cock *with the leaf on*.)

Hams and bacon are low in price on account of excessive shipments from Denmark.

Butter is rather dearer, at 94s. per 112 lbs. for best Irish creamery, and English Cheddar cheese (new) is worth 60s. for the finest quality.

Sheep-shearing machine.—Papers speak very highly of the “Barton-Gillette” machine at work. A pedal-machine, worked by one man with two shearing appliances. One advantage is the adaptation of one of the fittings as a grindstone for the sheers.

THE DARBY DIGGER.

The Darby Digger has been completely transformed. It is now a triangular implement attached to an ordinary 8 h. p. traction engine, supported on its own wheels, by means of which it adapts itself to irregularities in the surface of the soil. In place of the old digging forks there are disc cultivators which have a screwing as well as a rotary motion, enabling them to enter the hardest land, which they pulverise thoroughly. The implement digs 11 ft. 6 in. in width, and from 2 in. to 10 in. in depth. It can be constructed by lengthening the shanks of the screw diggers, so as