

Methods of prevention and remedies.

Spraying onion plants with offensive compositions is a good way of preventing infestation. Paraffin emulsion is as good a compound as any for this purpose. It maybe made by thoroughly mixing 3 pints of paraffin and 1-2 lb. of soft soap with one gallon of boiling water. Mixing may be done by passing the composition through a hand pump once or twice; 6 gallons of water should be added to dilute it sufficiently, so as not to burn the onion leaves. When the onion leaves are young and very tender 7 or 8 gallons should be added. It may be applied on small plots of onions with a Knapsack machine. The spray should be dense and in the form of mist. This operation should be performed early in the season, when the onion plants have established their leaves.

Spraying must be repeated, probably twice or thrice, especially if heavy showers fall after the process.

When onion plants in a field or garden are noticed to droop and wither, all such plants should be taken up and burned, or deeply buried. They must be taken up by means of the little three pronged fork used in market-gardens, or some other handy tool, so that every particle of bulb and leaf is removed.

Wherever it is possible, onions should not be grown again, for at least one season, on land where this crop has been infested, as the pupae remain in the ground during the winter. All pieces of bulbs should be got off infested land, as pupae occasionally remain in the bulbs. If it is necessary to take two successive crops of onions on infested land, the ground should be dug very deeply, two spits deep, and well limed, or gas-limed.

Kainit, broadcasted on land cropped with onions, at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre, has been found to be of great use. The action of kainit, as a preventive of some kinds of insect attack in larval form, has been often noticed, though it is rather difficult to define the form or nature of its action. In the case of the onion maggots it would appear that kainit prevents

their progress from one onion to another, either by the shape of its crystals or by its pungent odour. It is not the stimulus that it gives to plants which makes them grow away from the maggots, as kainit is not a forcing manure. Kainit, if used for this purpose, should be finely powdered and, after it has been broadcasted on the land, should be very lightly hoed in. Nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of 1 1-2 to 2 cwt. per acre should be put on infested land in order to stimulate the plants, and make them grow away from the enemy. A mixture of lime and soot, 1 bushel of soot to 2 bushels of lime, dusted over the infected plants, has also been found to be efficacious.

The Dairy.

A GLIMPSE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN WILTSHIRE.

It is evident, from the reports of the last few years of the progress of the Dairy Industry in England, that before long the increased production of fine dairy produce in that country, will assume large proportions. The manner in which all the latest ideas are being accepted and put into every day practice by the dairy farmers, augurs well for the quality of product which will be placed on the market.

My brother-in-law, writing from West Tytherton, Wilts, England, says: "We have many such butter factories as you seem to have, but the factory our milk goes to is the "Anglo-Swiss Butter and Condensed Milk Co."

It is a very large affair and they take almost all the milk for a radius of eight miles.

Sending to a factory of this sort we are bound to supply a certain quantity of milk summer and winter. They bind us to supply not less than two-thirds, on any day, of the highest quantity supplied on any day during the year. This is not very easy to do, as you know, we cannot always be sure of bringing our cows into use just when we want them. The prices we