

We quite agree with him that the "salivary discharge which accompanies the act of manducation" may be sufficient to produce the morbid growth, and laterly destroy the turnip. In fact the discharges by the insect have an effect by no means dissimilar on the turnip roots to that the sting of a bee or bite of a snake has on the animal system. The inoculation of the poisonous matter first produces swellings, which afterwards undergo further corruption and decay. The only practicable way that appears at present of remedying or rather preventing these maladies is the thorough cultivation of the soil and the proper application of suitable manures; and to allow the same crop to occur on the same land only at sufficiently long intervals. The careful selection of *pure and healthy seed* is alone of indispensable importance. Indeed it is to a want of attention to this indispensable condition that much of the failure in all farm crops is to be attributed. Impure or inferior seed of any description of crop would be dear a t.

Management of Pigs when Fattening.

This should be commenced or preceded by a moderately good feeding, so as to get the pig in good store condition. To give a *poor* pig strong fattening food must, for a time, be attended by loss. The system is unaccustomed to rich food, and cannot appropriate it, because it has no fat cells ready to receive it. These would be produced by food of moderately good quality, after which the pig might have stronger food, and would be able to make good use of it. When meal is given to pigs for the purpose of fattening them, its *liberal* use is most economical. It should be supplied three times daily at *regular* intervals, and should be given as a thick paste. The feeder should give them as much, at each meal, as they will eat, and, should any remain in the trough, it should be shut off from the pigs by a movable flap, in which case they receive it with their next meal;—but the careful feeder will soon know what they can manage to consume, and regulate the quantity accordingly.

After feeding pigs they should be kept as quiet as possible, for the more they sleep the more progress they will make. It is a sure sign that they are not paying when fattening pigs are

seen uneasy and wandering about the sty;—the sooner they are made lazy, the sooner they begin to pay. Our improved breeds have great aptitude for fattening, but this tendency is regulated by the same principles that operate in all other stock. The Suffolk and improved Berkshire may now be considered among the most popular breeds in Canada as well as in Britain, coming early to maturity, and possessing great fattening properties. It should always be borne in mind in the management of swine that warmth, cleanliness, and regular feeding are, under all circumstances, essential to profitable success.

Canadian Flour.

[We insert from the *Globe* the following communication on the importance of giving greater encouragement to Flour at our Provincial Exhibitions, and recommend the suggestions it contains to the consideration of the Board of Agriculture.—Ed.]

SIR,—Canada West, by reason of its situation its agricultural products, and its extensive water power, seems to be peculiarly adapted to the operations of the merchant miller. From the country communications by water and railways are such, that our productions can with ease be transported to any other part of the world in search of remunerative markets. Wheat, our principal crop, is easily raised, and is of a *knowledge good quality*; while the water-power is not only beyond calculation in amount, but is dispersed over the entire surface in such a manner as to give to the remotest corners the "mill privileges."

Against this array of circumstances in the miller's favour, there exist certain disadvantages which in various ways have hitherto been the means of rendering their business very precarious and in the main unremunerative. The Reciprocity Treaty, which put independence within the reach of every good farmer in the country, altered the position of the miller incalculably for the worse. Again, the building of railways through the interior has so raised the value of wheat in remote districts, that in various localities some mill properties have consequently become almost valueless.

But while the miller suffers from a course of public events that can not by any means be averted, he may in most instances improve his plans and method of manufacture so as to make profitable use of his still numerous advantages.

It is of immense importance that so prominent a branch of Canadian manufactures—that of flouring should receive the attention