

there, and eat to their hearts' content—they may do injury, but they will never destroy the crop.

The remarks made on the natural history of the insect did credit, we said, to the speaker, and especially the paper of the Professor. He says, as to this point, that if they examine the turnip, leaves in the months of July and August, they will find the eggs deposited, which are nearly the color of the leaf itself. In ten days the larvæ or maggots, of a white color are hatched, and immediately betake themselves to the substance of the leaf, between the upper and lower skin, and then consume the cellular substance of the leaf, forming a series of net-work in it, burrowing in a mass of shapeless mazes, and wonderfully avoiding each other's course in the leaf. For sixteen days they thus proceed, doing little apparent injury indeed, and at the conclusion of this term of probation, they drop out and bury themselves about two inches in the ground, there to change into the almost motionless pupa, in which they remain about fourteen days more, and at last emerge in the perfect form. During winter it betakes itself to the crannies of bark of trees, stubble, &c., to be ready to emerge as soon as the turnip or any of its congeners make their appearance, especially the charlock or wild mustard, which is the "early spring food" for a host of these vermin; and it will often be observed that a dozen to a score of these insects are attacking a single plant in the month of April, and before any turnips could be available for its use.

The review of the remedies proposed for this pest is very sound and practicable. Snuff, assa-fœtida, &c., applied to the seed are very properly discarded. Nitrate of soda applied to the seed is spoken of with more favor. Linseed oil and sulphur applied in the same manner are spoken of, we think, also with deserved disfavor. Mechanical modes next come under review; and the ingenious one of Mr. Paul, who sows a plot decoy turnips sometime before his crop, and then catches the intruders in a net, is amongst the most ingenious, and not unworthy of notice. The painted board as a trap, against which the insects jump, and are detained by the paint is also noticed; but we fear it is but an ineffectual remedy.

The most efficient cure, however, depends on two facts—first, to keep the land as clear of charlock, &c., as possible, and then to push on the plants in their early stage with such a degree of rapidity as to overcome the attack. Hence, we hardly ever knew a soil in fine tilth, manured well with guano or dissolved bone, the turnips reasonably thick, that were totally dissolved. We must say that we have seen striking instances of a powdering of lime preventing the destruction of the plants. We one season witnessed this at Leyfield, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire. Mr. Parkinson had a field most vigorously attacked. He dusted the plant by hand with lime, two to four bushels per acre. One piece was left for experiment-sake, or from falling short of lime, unsprinkled. The crop was saved, with the ex-

ception of the few undusted rows, which were lost.

We cannot help, however, expressing our strong approval of the *prevention* noticed in the discussion before alluded to, viz., till well, keep clean, and use some stimulating manure: this with plenty of seed, will scarcely ever fail of preventing the destruction of the crop.—*Gardeners' and Farmers' Journal*.

AGRICULTURE AND IMPROVEMENTS AT PERTH—COUNTY OF LANARK.

For the Canadian Agriculturist.

The Perth Agricultural Society, has now been in existence something over 10 years, and has proved of much benefit to the surrounding Townships. Compared with its resources, it has expended liberal sums in the purchase and introduction of valuable and improved breeds of Sheep, Hogs, Horned Cattle and Horses, as well as seeds and Agricultural implements. It has been the means of gathering together the friends of the farming interest here, and of circulating a great amount of Agricultural information. As one instance of an improved state of feeling, I mention the fact, that while at first, the very common prejudice against book farming existed, so much so as to prevent the perusal of an Agricultural paper except by a very few persons, we now circulate regularly every month something like 80 copies of Agricultural papers. A spirit of enquiry has thus been created—or to use other words, the ground has been prepared—good seed has been sown, and we have every reason hereafter to expect a bountiful harvest.

The officers for the current year are—

W. Spalding, Esq. President.

Thomas Cuddie, }
John Moderwell, } Vice Presidents.
Alexander Ferguson, }

W. O. Buell, Treasurer.

Thomas Thompson, Secretary,

besides a large and active managing committee, whose names I cannot send you, not having a list by me.

A fresh premium list has been prepared for 1851—a show appointed for September next—arrangements made to pay premiums in cash on the ground—and generally speaking, the Society is in a vigorous and flourishing condition.

W. O. BUELL.

Perth, April 18th, 1851

P. S. If the projected Railroad from Montreal through this place, becomes, as there is reason to hope, a great fact,—our Farmers will be placed in a most prosperous and enviable position. We will then put in our claims to have the Provincial Exhibition at Perth.

☞ Apply your soap-suds to your grape vines and rose bushes; they will be benefited by it.