

both useful and acceptable. We shall submit what information and suggestions, we conceive to be the best and most proper.—Contributors will have it in their power to make up for our deficiencies. Between us, therefore, it is not too much to expect, that this Periodical may answer all the objects and purposes for which it has been published.

Regularity in Farming Operations.

In all farming operations, a due regard to order and regularity should be invariably observed: so that every one employed should not only know his own business well, but the proper time and season for the due performance of it. No two sorts of work or operations should be allowed to interfere or clash with each other, or to a certainty, at least one of them will be performed in a slovenly or disorderly manner. All should be as regular and systematic as if the whole business of the farm were regulated by some well adjusted machine. To be engaged in different sorts of work out of the proper season, (for there is a season for all things), particularly sowing and planting, to witness a profusion of weeds allowed to grow up, and ripen their seeds, to notice rubbish and litter scattered about during the summer, are sure indications of slovenness, if not of decided bad management. In the fall, to neglect the repairing and opening of ditches and drains where they require it—and when the work is done, having the various farming implements all properly secured and stowed away, until such time as they may be wanted again in the ensuing spring or summer—and not left to rot in the fields where they happen to be last used, or placed in gaps instead of proper fencing materials—all too plainly indicate something wrong in the system. It is extremely difficult in this country to find hired men that will pay due attention to all these matters, without the strictest personal superintendence of the farmer in every case. Farm labourers that have been constantly accustomed to work on English farms that were well managed, are of much greater value here, than any other class of workmen; but we are sorry to say, that very few of the former class come to British America.

The Turnip Fly.

After numberless trials to prevent the ravages of the turnip fly, the only way which I found at all successful is, to collect all the weeds I can on the farm, and lay them in heaps all round the field sown with turnips; on the plants coming up and showing the least appearance of being attacked by the fly, the heaps to windward are set on fire, brimstone is put on the fire, and thus the strong smoke, which is very offensive to the insect, is wafted over the crop. If this is continued till the turnips get into the rough leaf, they will be safe; but if before this the process is stopped for five or six hours together, in a fly-working day, the crop most likely will be lost; therefore I have not scrupled on a Sunday to have the fires lighted before the morning, and also before the

afternoon service. I think the smoking plan might be serviceable to protect hops from the insects which attacks them. The turnip fly commences, and ceases to commit its depredations, at such different times, in different seasons, that no one can with any degree of certainty fix the time for sowing, when the crop shall be least likely to be injured. The fly likes only the smooth seed leaf of the turnip, and if that is eaten, the plant dies. When they cannot meet the seed-leaf so they will eat holes in the rough leaf, but they cannot thus destroy the plant. When corn crops are mowed, they will then prey upon the young clover plants. No one has been able to prove where the fly is produced. Some assert that it comes out of the earth; others that it is bred in the seed. I made an experiment two years ago, which satisfied myself and those who I showed it to, that the fly comes out of neither. When my turnips were sown, I covered a piece of land with a large square of thin gauze, which I so fastened down, that no insect could creep under it. Under the gauze, the turnips were not touched by the fly; all around it, they were eaten and destroyed by it. Where the insect is generated is not known; it flies in the air like other insects, and although it may appear strange to us, it has the power to discover where is the food for it, as soon as the turnip leaf appears above the ground.—*From Hillyard's Practical Farming and Grazing.*

In Canada, grasshoppers, in very dry seasons, are most destructive to turnips, after they get into the rough leaf. Hence, between the turnip fly, and the grasshopper, turnips are an extremely uncertain crop in British America.

The most certain method to obtain a crop, is to sow on new land, and to use the ashes of earth or wood as manure, on either new or old land. This we have found to be a most certain remedy against the ravages of the turnip fly. We have also steeped the turnip seed previous to sowing, in a strong decoction of tobacco water, for twenty-four hours; and if the weather is favourable for vegetation at the time, the plants will retain so strong a taste and smell of the tobacco, for a few days after they come up, that they will be in the rough leaf before the fly will prey much upon them, and then they will be safe. The rapid growth of turnips, is of great advantage to save them from this insect, and the richer the land, the greater chance there will be of safety to the crop. From the first to the tenth of July, we have found the best time to sow turnips, if the weather does not happen to be too dry at that time. Prat soils, properly prepared, are very suitable for producing turnips in Canada. On this kind of soil, dressed with ashes, a crop is more certain than on any other land.

During a period of 21 years in England, from 1815 to 1835 both inclusive, the wheat crops was estimated to be above an average six years—below an average eight years—and an average seven years. Allowing the average to be 100—the six abundant years near 122 on an average. The eight deficient years produced 83½ on an average. It is a remarkable circumstance that the six abundant years made up exactly for the de-

ficiency of the eight scanty years. Thus a bountiful Providence provides for the wants of His creatures.

POETRY.

THE MAIDS AND MATRONS OF ENGLAND.

BY RICHARD WYNNE.

O! the maids of merry England, so beautiful and fair—
With eyes like diamonds sparkling, and richly flowing hair;
Their hearts are light and cheerful, and their spirits ever gay:
The maids of merry England, how beautiful are they!

They are like the lovely flowers in summer time that bloom,
On sportive breezes shedding their choice and sweet perfume,
Our eyes and hearts delighting with their varied array:
The maids of merry England, how beautiful are they!

They smile when we are happy: when we are sad they sigh:
When anguish wrings our bosoms, the tear they gently dry:
O! happy is the nation that owns their tender sway—
The maids of merry England, how beautiful are they!

Then ever, like true patriots, may we join both heart and hand,
To protect the lovely maidens of this our fatherland;
And that Heaven may ever bless them, we'll all devoutly pray:
The maids of merry Eng'land, how beautiful are they!

And the matrons of old England, they are a gentle race,
Adorned with every virtue, and enriched by every grace:
Our homes they render happy, our children they caress:
May God our English matrons in mercy ever bless.

They are like the ripened fruit in autumn's golden time,
All hang in rich luxuriance throughout our happy clime:
With more than angel kindness they all our cares redress:
May God our English matrons in mercy ever bless.

And o'er our land presiding, with mild and gentle sway,
We have an English matron, for whom we'll ever pray:
And round her throne we'll rally, our duty to express;
May God our English matrons, in mercy ever bless.

Then ever, like true patriots, let's join both heart and hand,
To protect the virtuous matrons of this our happy land:
And in one voice united our Maker we'll address—
May God our English matrons in mercy ever bless.

HONELY TRUTH.—A gentleman who was importuned by a sturdy beggar, answered him,—“My good man I am nearly as poor as yourself, with only the difference that what I have, I work for.”

Beggars able to work, have no excuse for such a practice in British America.