

there is a general apparent improvement in the symptoms, appetite and countenance of the horse, but he still seems unwilling to lie down, he seems frightened if his head is suddenly raised, the coat continues staring, there is a yellowish discharge from the nose, days or weeks may pass on, when at length the horse shivers, the former symptoms return, and he now quickly dies, owing to dropsy, or a large accumulation of water in both sides of the chest, destroying the animal by suffocation. Inflammation of the lungs, when not quickly cured at the beginning is very apt in protracted cases to injure the animal, causing thick wind, chronic cough, roaring and broken wind.

Treatment in our next.

(To be Continued.)

COMMUNICATION.

(For the New-Brunswick Agriculturist.)

For several years past I have observed the grass in pasture and meadow lands filled with a frothy matter resembling spittle. This has abounded in such quantities, that it has moistened my feet through my shoes; as much so as if the grass had been wet with rain. Upon examination I found that this froth on the blade of grass contained several small grasshoppers; that it was their nest and protection, and that if they were removed from it when small, and before they were fitted by nature to leave it, they soon died. Every person who has seen the ravages of grasshoppers upon grass and many other vegetable growths during summer, must be aware of the destruction they cause; therefore we should endeavour to prevent the mischief by the destruction of the cause of it. I will, therefore, suggest a very simple contrivance, which I have found successful in a

small way; and as the frothy matter prevails early in the season, and before the grass has attained any height to prevent the use of the means proposed, they may be put in practice with ease and certainty. In short, sweep the grass land infested with the grasshopper, with a coarse brushwood broom, constructed for the purpose. The twigs of such a brush being from 16 to 20 inches in length, might be fastened in a frame-work resembling a harrow, made large enough to be drawn by a horse—which in a few hours, with a boy and such a brushwood harrow, would pass over acres of grass land and destroy this insect upon it. Indeed, for want of a better broom, some brushwood of dried thorn, or the like, drawn by a horse, would answer the purpose.

The eggs of these insects, I suspect, are deposited during the preceding Fall, by little white moths, which abound at that season in such places. Those who have time and curiosity for such investigations, would do well to take a sod of grass upon which the eggs are deposited in the fall, and preserve it, that they might watch the development of the insect, from the egg to the grasshopper.

A FRIEND TO FARMERS.

WE hope to gratify our readers next month with a description of fruit trees and the cultivation of them in Nova Scotia, by the Hon. C. R. Prescott, a gentleman to whom Horticulture in our Provinces is indebted, for his zeal in the cultivation of fruit trees, in which he has spared neither exertion nor expense, and who has always manifested a praiseworthy readiness to propagate his own knowledge and experience, and to supply the farmer and gardener with scions for engrafting from his valuable collections.