

and that it is deposited in a climate where little or no rain falls. If I could avail myself of a side-hill for this building as shown in the elevation, so much the better, if not, I would excavate three or four feet and carry the foundation walls up four or five more so as to give height for a waggon to be backed into the pile for hauling out. I would use as little long straw for bedding as might be consistent with comfort and cleanliness, and keep as large a stock (housed from the beginning of November to the end of April) as the remainder would feed when cut up with hay and oaten straw, &c., so as to get the greatest possible quantity, and of a better quality than if too much long straw were mixed with it; in fact, if I could command the labor I would cut up the bedding too.

Having thus avoided all waste of food, all exposure of stock to inclement weather, and all waste in the manufacture of the manure, without any extravagant or unremunerative outlay, it merely remains to beware of the *wasteful use* of the manure, and here I hope to lessen rather than increase the expense of the present very general system. Presupposing then, that keeping a good stock and having a good proportion of land in grass, I should always have my farm in tolerably good heart, I would have as little naked summer fallow as possible, and instead of hauling my manure in the summer or harvest of the year, I would do this in the fall after the wheat was sown, and then taking a little more time and pains than customary, I would spread and plough it in acre for acre as it came out; in this land I would sow peas or vetches, or such crop as should not exhaust the land, and should come off early enough to prepare for wheat, and I am much mistaken if after all this, I should not get as good a crop of wheat as the man who ploughed in the dry little heaps before alluded to.

Having already, sir, taken up too much of your valuable space, I will only repeat in conclusion, that your opinion and that of others, better informed on the above important topics than myself, cannot fail to be of great benefit to many of your readers, and although these are questions that have been mooted over and over again in your paper, they cannot be too often brought forward while the practice is so lamentably bad as it is at present.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, are as necessary to success in the study of agriculture, as in the doctrines of religion.

Wishing you every prosperity in your useful labors during the present year,

I remain, sir, your obedient serv't,

W. R. FORSTER.

CATERPILLARS ON FRUIT TREES.—A Correspondent of the Rural N. Yorker gives the following:—"I had quite a number of fruit trees last season which were attacked very severely by caterpillars, and I got rid of them in the following manner:—I removed all the caterpillars from the trees, with a brush, or whatever was most convenient, killing as many as possible by stepping upon them, and then with a swab put on a band or ring of tar, just below the limbs. I then kept watch of the trees, and in a short time the caterpillars that remained undestroyed upon the ground, began to ascend them, but upon coming to the tar were compelled to stop. They soon collected in large numbers upon the bodies of the trees, when they were easily destroyed."