

easy, she does not admit of the least waste in all its parts. She carries out with the nicest precision, the salutary injunction, "gather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost." Hence what is not available in one part of her operations is applicable to another; and so in her grand concerns each fills a "part of the stupendous whole." To imitate and assist her in carrying this law into effect, is a part of the service of the farmer, and in proportion as he does his duty, will his labors be rewarded. But if he is remiss, if he allows his soils to remain sterile, or suffers them to become exhausted—if he allows his manures to waste their richness on the atmosphere, or suffers them to be injudiciously applied on his lands—if he suffers anything to waste uselessly away, which with due care might benefit his soil, leanness will set a landmark to his possessions, which his neighbor will not try to remove; famine will enter his premises, and horrors most likely seize upon his mind. W. B.

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 the 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, the 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.

—N. B. *Agriculturist*, 1841.

HOW TO MAKE A COW MILK RIGHT.—A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* says—"I was conversing some thirty years ago with an old gentleman, an intelligent farmer, respecting cows milking too hard or too easy, I don't recollect which, but he said I might as well have cows milk right, as to have them milk too hard, or have them shed their milk; and he told me how to do it, and I have practised from it ever since, when occasion

required, with good success, and without any injury to the cow.

Make a plug of lead about two inches long, as big as you can introduce into the teat, and about three-fourths of an inch from the end make it a little smaller, what I call a neck, and then it will not be likely to fall out. But my method is to tie a string round the big end of the plug, and to tie it to the hair on her bag, then if it falls out you will not lose it: put this plug in every day for about three days, after milking, to each teat, and it cures the young cow. I don't know how it will operate on old ones. If your cow sheds her milk, tie a piece of large woollen yarn round her teat, near the end, every time you milk her for a few days sufficiently tight to retain the milk, and your cow will milk right. You must be careful not to tie the yarn too tight, if you do, it will sometimes make her teats sore.

THE EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS OF SKILFUL AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, stated in the annexed extract from a report in the *Tribune of the proceedings of a meeting of the Farmer's Club* this week—should stimulate to like efforts elsewhere.

We remember to have been much struck at the recent exhibition at Niblo's under the auspices of the American Institute, with the remarkably fine specimens of cereal grains and of garden vegetables from the farm of Mr. Pell, and can now understand their marked superiority.

Mr. Meigs stated that Mr. Pell, of Ulster county, made a statement at the repository relative to his experimental farming, from which it appeared that he found benefit from the use of oyster-shell lime—using 300 bushels per acre. That in addition he had employed 52 bushels of charcoal per acre. That on this charcoal dressing he obtained last summer 78 bushels and 24 quarts of wheat per acre. That he had 20,000 apple trees in full bearing. That in dry weather he had applied lime freely at the roots—found that this preserved the verdure and growth when the neighbourhood was much injured by drought. That he had cut wheat two or three weeks sooner than his neighbors; and when the root of the straw began to turn brown and when by the pressure of finger and thumb on the grain, its milk would fly out. That this wheat weighed 64 pounds per bushels. That he sold it for seed at one dollar when ordinary wheat was 7s.—that he cut clover and housed it on the same day—sprinkling about a bushel of salt over every load. That this clover retained its green colour and was preferred by cattle to that saved the old way. That he dipped a sponge in ammonia and applied it to the worm nests on his trees and banished them completely. That he has sent four thousand barrels of apples to market, many of which go to London and there sell for nine dollars per barrel. That he employed a man from Vermont to engraft 10,000 apple trees for 150 dollars.—That this man brought a company of men of whom two sawed off the proper limbs, two more made the proper incisions (two of them) in the branch, two more inserted the grafts, two more applied a compost of wax, tallow and rosin. That out of the 20,000 grafts not one failed.

LIME WATER TO KILL WORMS.—To six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand for a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more lime water is then sprinkled on them.