

ENEMIES OF THE FARMER.

Geese in the grass or cabbage.

Turkeys in the grain.

Poultry at seeding time.

Hawks among poultry.

Robins in fruit season.

Orioles.

Cedar-birds.

Meadow-mouse, to trees under snow.

Black Gum on cherry trees.

The Slug on fruit trees, especially the cherry.

Curculio. Jar the trees; the insects will fall on any article prepared to receive them; then crush them.

Peach Worm; attacks the young tender bark at the foot of the tree. Thrust in a probe and destroy the worm; boiling water kills it.

Borer, in the apple and quince tree: kill by a wire.

Wire Worm is annoyed by plaster and lime; but worm is disturbed by salt.

Turnip-Fly; steep the seed in train oil.

Hessian Fly.

Wheat Fly.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.—It would be an instructive as well as interesting occupation, to trace in detail the effect of this and other climatic condition upon the several plants which occur in particular regions or countries; but, after having exhausted all our ingenuity in referring their range and distribution to the influence of one or more of such causes, much, it will be apprehended, will remain unaccounted for, and an ample margin left for further speculation. It is difficult, for instance, by any such considerations to explain why all the Heaths, excepting five or six European species, come from the Cape; whilst the Epacris, a nearly allied family, are confined to Australia; why the Orange tribe is derived exclusively from China or India; why the whole of one particular division of syngenesious plants—those which are called bilabiate—proceed from South America; why so large a proportion of the Passion-flowers are natives of the New World and nearly all the Roses of the Old. The exceptions, indeed, which occur to the generality of these observations, do but enhance our perplexity. Had the whole of one family been circumscribed within certain geographical limits, it might have been surmised that there was some yet undiscovered condition in plants of similar structure indigenous in continents so disconnected from the one which harbours the greater number of species: it becomes difficult to believe that climate can have anything to do with the matter.—*Popular Geography of Plants.*

COMMON SOAP.—To make excellent soap for common use as you must have good ashes, and put them in hoppers or barrels, on a thick layer of straw, adding a half bushel of lime to a common sized hopper; wet the ashes for several days to let them rot; then run it through, and it will be strong; put it in your kettles and boil it, and fill it up for two or three days, or till you can skim up thick potash, that looks like dirty salt, then take out one-fourth of the lye and potash, and set it aside. Now get your grease, and put in the the coarsest skins of bacon, bones, &c., you have, and the lye will soon eat them up. If clear grease rises on the top, lade it off till it eats up all the bones, &c.; then, if there are any left, take a large fork and pick them out, and throw them in the other kettle of potash; then add the pure grease you dipped off, to make the soap so mild that it will not quite take the skin off your tongue; try and see if it lathers well, then stir it in an hour, and make the other kettleful in the same way, and it will be hard, so you can cut it out when cool. If you now wish to refine some, put in a pailful of brine in a clean kettle, and dissolve ten pounds or so in it, stirring it till it boils; then let it cool in the kettle, and cut it out and dry.—*Ohio Farmer.*