

the Rose Bug. These two are our greatest pests; and our mode of treating them somewhat similar.

that hogs, pastured in the orchard, will prevent the ravages of the Curculio. But we do not patronize the animal, neither do we believe in "seeding down" an orchard at all, even though "seeded down with hogs;" as some one at Buffalo Convention very quaintly and sensibly advised as the only safe seeding down for an orchard. The hogs eat all the dropped fruit, and the young worm of course; and their constant rubbing against the trees—and *perhaps their odor*—frightens off the pregnant Curculio.

This insect, as well as most others, is not a great admirer of strong odors—pungent or bitter articles. And we think, that after preparing the ground in the spring, Quassia or a decoction of it, Wormwood, Rue, Tansy, or other cheap bitter; or Capsicum, or Tobacco, Whale Oil Soap, &c., spread on the ground, or applied to the tree, would certainly send them elsewhere to seek a place of deposit for their future progeny.

We have tried salt, but have seen no good effects from the application as yet. We always gather up all the fruit as it drops (a good precaution) and burn it, and yet we have plenty of the Plum Weevil left. But of one thing we are very certain, and that is, that we have diminished their numbers, and that now we have not so many as heretofore; and that our trees nearest our large grove of wild plums suffer the most, and those farthest removed, but very little. From this we infer that the colonies in the native plum groves, supply those that attack the trees near them—and that the insect is not inclined to take long flights, though he can use his wings at a pinch, as we have observed when about to pinch him.

There is one means of diminishing the Curculio, which we have practiced, and which so far as I know, may be original with us—and that is to turn the earth under the plum trees entirely over, to the depth of the large roots, just before the insect appears, which we take to be about the time the flowers first show themselves in the spring; by this method we again *bury him* deeply in the earth, about the time he should *emerge* therefrom. We finish this process by levelling the earth, and treading or ramming down very hard and smooth, and then applying salt, sulphur matches, pepper, tobacco, bitter articles, or nauseous ones—and trust that we do good thereby—at all events, we leave a clear, level surface, to spread the cloths on to catch him, and from which the marked plums can be readily gathered up.

The Grove, Ill., April, 1849.

CHEMISTRY is the key which unlocks the great laboratory of nature, and shows us how

she performs her complicated processes, and produces all her wonderful phenomena.

To Destroy the Striped Bug, &c.

To destroy striped bugs and other insects, a brood of fifteen or twenty chickens, in a small garden, will keep it free from the above named ravagers. The brood should be hatched about a week before the vines and plants come up. The hen should be secured in a coop near the centre of the garden, with spaces for the chickens to go in and out; it would do you good to be up as soon as light, and see the little busy bodies drawing the worms from the cabbage roots, or the bugs from their hiding-places among the vines. I have used the above remedy for several years with complete success.

I am wintering 160 or more fowls, and intend to raise 12 or 1500 chickens, and I reckon bugs and worms won't trouble my garden much. I find fowls the most profitable stock on a farm; my hens have laid between 19 and 20 hundred eggs (and that too without any fresh meat to feed on) since the first of December up to this date. A gentleman from Fort Edward, that was wintering 5 to 600 fowls, called, in my absence, to buy eggs for his own family use; was it not laughable? I have kept an account with my fowls, and find myself in debt to them. The more I feed, and the more pains I take to pay them, the more I get in debt; and finally, after three or four years, I find myself so involved, that I kill off my creditors, and send them to the city to be dissected. S. O. CHAFIS.
Pennsylvania Cultivator.

Parsnips.

The cultivation of the parsnip, as food for stock, has not been generally tested. It is a hardy plant, and the yield, under good cultivation, is very large. This root is sweet and nutritious, and it is doubtless one of the most valuable for stock. In the Island of Guernsey, England, this root is cultivated very extensively for all kinds of stock, and with excellent success. It would be well if this root was more cultivated among us than it is. Every mechanic who has a small garden should not neglect to plant some parsnips.

Earth the Natural Friend of Man.

The great Roman naturalist, Pliny, in one of the most beautiful passages of his elaborate history of nature, observes:—It is the earth that, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone, of all the elements around, that is never found an enemy of man. The body of waters deluge him with rains, oppress him with hail, and