The Hessian Fly.

The Hessian Fly "is a small two-winged gnat or midge, nearly black," and was supposed to have been brought to America by the Hessian troops during the Revolution.—Volumes have been written concerning this insect, and its natural history is well understood; no discovery has been made by which it can be entirely arrested in its ravages.—In the fall of the year, and again in the spring, it deposits its eggs on the blades of the wheat, which hatch in the course of a few days—when the magots crawl to the bottom of the blades and find their nourishment in the juice of the plant. The circulation in the plant becomes thereby impeded; the blades first assume a dark green color, subsequently they turn yellow, and finally the whole plant perishes or lives out a sickly existence. The prevalence of the fly has been the means of bringing a great revolution in the culture of wheat. Before it was known it was customary to sow from one to two months earlier than can now be done with safety. By early seeding the plants acquired such strength as to enable them to till in the spring, and the consequence early harvest secured the crop from another enemy, no less formidable than the fly, namely rust. Since the introduction of the fly it has been found unsafe to sow wheat sooner than about the period of the first frost. Even then, or in cases of still later sowing, there is no certain exemption from its ravages, while the change of seed time renders it unprofitable to put any land to wheat which is not in a good state of improvement. The only compensation therefore to the farmer for the injury to his crops by the fly, and the necessity he is under of sowing late, is to place his wheat land in a condition to render it productive. He must give his wheat *not only nourishment enough* for the fly, but enough also to stimulate its growth beyond the abstraction of its juices which is caused by the fly. In favorable seasons he may then calculate on reaching a maximum degree of productiveness. But upon ordinary or poor lands, especially after corn, without the benefit of manure, the farmer is hardly ever reimbursed for his expense in seed and labor. Counting every expense less than a crop of ten bushels to the acre will not yield a sufficient profit to justify the cultivation of wheat. And yet how many farmers there are whose crops fall greatly below that average, and who still persevere in the culture from year to year. The presence of the Hessian fly should then teach the farmer an important lesson. Indeed some persons have gone so far as to say they considered it a blessing instead of a curse, from the absolute necessity by its existence of using every means to increase the productiveness of the soil. Without fully receiving this opinion it is not yet without force, and he who adopts the plan of improvement for the purpose of obviating these difficulties which nature interposes to his success, is the only intelligent farmer—the only one who deserves success even when he does not command it.

Clover—Making Hay.

Clover, when intended for hay, should be cut early. Nothing is gained by permitting it to stand. When cut in its green state and properly cured, it makes an excellent feed for horses, sheep and young stock generally; but it is greatly lessened in the value by long standing. It should be cut when in bloom, or at least, before the seed has ripened.

In England, from which country we may derive many valuable lessons in practical agriculture, clover is seldom if ever spread as with us, the more judicious farmers of that country believing it far better and more economical, on the whole to cure it in the cock than to expose it by spreading, in the wasting influences of the sun and winds. Most persons are aware that herbs, intended for medical purposes, are comparatively of little value unless cured in the shade. That the sun abstracts much of the goodness from this species of hay, when exposed for any considerable length of time, is beyond a doubt. By drying, much of the foliage, as well as the blossoms becomes detached and lost, and as this constitutes where the growth is rank, much of the most valuable part of the crop, its loss is a matter of considerable importance, and should be guarded against by all means possible to be devised.

We prefer mowing our clover when the air is clear—say from eight to eleven o'clock after the dew has disappeared, and the ground becomes warm. We then leave it in the swarth till the approach of night; when it is carefully turned, by which a fresh undried surface is presented to the night dew, and the wilted and comparatively dried portions secured by being turned under. In this condition it remains the afternoon of the next day when if the weather be fair, it is pitched into 'grass cocks," and left to make. Care, however, is essential in constructing the cocks, as when too bulky, the grass will heat and become musty; which greatly detracts from the value of hay. A "grass cock" ought never to contain more than eighty or a hundred pounds of unmade or partially wilted grass, and must not be formed too compactly or be too much consolidated by pressure as to cause a liability to ferment or *heat*. A careful and practical workman will pitch the grass into cock much better and with far greater despatch, if the crop be an average one, than it can be raked and cocked in the usual way. As soon as the hay is thoroughly made, it should be got in without spreading, and in dry weather. In the barn it should be closely packed.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CURE FOR FOUNDER.—Mix one pint of the seed of the common sunflower in the animal's food as soon as you discover symptoms of founder, and you will give immediate and certain relief. This is the best remedy known.

HORN ALL.—Pour a spoonful of boiling hot brimstone into the cavity just between the horns. It will effect a speedy and radical cure.

Farm and road Horses.

MR. EDITOR.—There is nothing like the attention bestowed upon the breeding of good farm and road horses that there should be. I mean the horse of all work, one that posesses requisite strength, combined with endurance and docility, with a walk of four miles an hour, and an easy trot over a good level road of seven miles an hour. I have occasionally seen match horses, with which one could plow two acres easily in a day, and do any kind of farm work in proportion, such as hauling manure, wood, transporting produce, &c., &c., at the same time making a handsome appearance in a buggy or carriage, performing their nine or ten miles an hour without much fatigue or fifty miles in one day, and were also easy under the saddle. Such animals, however, are rare; yet they should not be, for with proper attention bestowed upon the breeding of horses, farmers might generally as easily produce those I have described as the miserable animals that now pervade the country, and are hardly worth the cost of rearing. If one-half the attention that has been given to the rearing of the race-horse, had been devoted to the roadster, all this might have been accomplished. For stock, in place of the little piney wood studs now prevalent, and which are not much better than billy goats, we must substitute the good blooded trotting horse that is made for service.

We do not want a horse with a head as large as a flour barrel; legs as large as mill posts; a back as long as a fence rail, and thin as a shad. We want a horse about fourteen or fifteen hands high, with a small head and short back and rump; never mind if it is drooping, nor if his rib touch his hip bone, with a small lean leg, that when he lifts it you can see the frog of the foot, and when he puts the foot down, it will be past the track of the fore foot. Not short steps that you can travel in the shade of an oak tree all day. P.

Working in Drought.

Many are opposed to working corn during periods of drought, under the impression that, when thus worked it causes it to *fire*.—Now, if corn be worked in dry *weather* with the *plough*, which necessarily cuts up and tears its lateral and fibrous roots, the probability is that the blades will wither and burn up, not because the earth has been stirred, but because the plants have been unnaturally deprived of their means of supplying themselves with food and moisture from the earth, and because, by the absence of rain, their power of reaction has been suspended, and they cannot re-supply themselves with a new series of feeders. Thus believing, we hesitate not in advancing the opinion, that stirring the earth with the *cultivator* is decidedly beneficial, in even the dryest periods, as all such loosenings of the soil serve to prepare it to absorb and condense the dews, and dispense their refreshing influences to the roots of the growing plants. If the dews fell upon a *hard* surface, the sun exhales them before they can possibly do any benefit; whereas, if the surface be open and *in fine tilth*, as a necessary consequence, much will sink into the earth before the evaporating power of the sun's rays can disadvantageously operate, and thus will a moderate degree of moisture be preerved in the earth when it is most needed.

CHOLIC IN HORSES.—Disolve in a quart of pure water as much salt as will thoroughly saturate the liquid, and drench the animal thoroughly until you discover symptoms of relief. This is a simple and effectual remedy, and has been successfully applied in cases of botts.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.

It is indeed a melancholy truth that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds; yet we find hundreds, nay, thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it.

For influenza it is the best medicine in the world. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by Abel Turrell, Druggist, Montrose.