

REAPING MACHINES.

Among the new machines being exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Manchester, is a new reversible combined reaping and mowing machine, invented and manufactured by Harkes of Thamesford. This machine will cut either to the right or left, according as the crop lies, performing its work in a most beautiful manner. It has a double toothed knife. The Beverley Wagon Co. has a two horse double self acting swathe delivering machine, by which a crop can be cut in any desired direction, and performs its work well. An American Mowing Machine is invented by Cullman & Miller, and exhibited by Bingham & Bickerton of Berwick. This is adjustable to any quality of land; the finger can be raised or lowered or altered, if one wheel gets into a furrow, and can be thrown over the machine without being put out of gear. This mower is provided with a seat capable of being regulated, and the seat forms a cover for the machine. A similar implement is also constructed as a combined reaper and mower. The reaper trials at Manchester, have not been altogether satisfactory, and public opinion does not, so far, point to any award in favor of any particular exhibitor; in fact, more especially during the earlier part of the week, the arrangements have been by no means well carried out. The implement stewards appear to be utterly helpless, and the crowd did just as they pleased—went where they liked and when they liked.—MARK LANE EXPRESS.

UNDERDRAINING.—Mr. John Williams, of Southwold, contributes his experience in underdraining as follows. — After describing the character of the soil—a stiff clay, impervious to water—and detailing his grave difficulties in managing it, he goes on to say:

"There is but one remedy; but thank fortune one remedy was sufficient, and that was to get rid of the surplus water which seemed to be the cause of so many evils. I commenced underdraining; laid upwards of three quarters of a mile of tile the first season at a venture. They were principally two and a half inch tile, but we also laid a few of the two inch and a few four inch. The result, as witnessed at the harvesting and threshing of the first crop on the underdrained ground, so far exceeded my most sanguine expectations that I have since continued the drains in other fields and do not intend to stop until the whole farm is dealt with in a similar manner. The largest drain at present in operation on my farm consists of two six inch tiles, placed side by side, with a four inch above them. I expect, as soon as possible, to put in a drain with three rows of six inch tiles, which will be the outlet of all the others. The following are examples of

the result of my experience in underdraining, in regard to yield of grain. The ordinary yield of wheat on my farm was formerly from fifteen to seventeen bushels per acre, so that on a field of sixteen acres I might expect two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat. The first year after I commenced draining I harvested from sixteen acres four hundred bushels of wheat, being an increase of one hundred and fifty bushels on former crops. The value of this amount of grain more than exceeded the total cost of draining the field, and, as we have reason to expect better crops from the said field in future than it formerly yielded, the profit resulting from draining this field must be immense. It is a well known fact that many fields have suffered to great extent from the great quantity of rain that has fallen during the present season. My peas were sown this year on a field which was all underdrained a few months ago, with the exception of one small corner, containing about half an acre.—The peas on this half acre are now almost totally spoiled by wet, and the few that remain are of a pale, yellow, sickly color, and will hardly return as much as the seed sown in the spring, while those on the drained land are exceedingly thrifty and well loaded, not a sickly vine appearing on ten acres. Now, with regard to durability of underdrains, all I shall say is that there is no fear of them wearing out in a man's lifetime, but they seem to get better year after year; and the satisfaction obtained from walking on dry ground, instead of wading through water and mud each spring and fall, is certainly very great.



LADIES' SEMINARY.

This city is now becoming celebrated for its colleges. The above engraving represents the latest erection, and a handsome edifice it is. It is for the education of ladies. Besides this there is the Huron College for ministers, the Collegiate Institute for other professions, and the Commercial College for general business.

In one of the German States, there are 74 bee-hives on an average on every square mile. This is more than a hive for every ten acres. Suppose we had a hive to ten acres on our farms—would we care if white sugar is 12 cents a pound?

HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

This month is the time to prepare ground intended for planting. Drain by all means where it is intended to plant fruit trees; and if it can be managed, subsoil also, thus putting your ground into the best possible condition to withstand either vicissitudes of weather, extreme drought, or excessive wet.

Whenever the fall rains arrive, say early in October, plant. Do not wait for the leaves to fall, but cut away the shoots that bear them, woods, leaves and all—the trees should be severely pruned at any rate. Sow seeds of all the different kinds of perennials, if not done last month. Sown now, they will flower next season.

Whenever Dutch bulbs can be obtained, they should be planted at once. Well rotted cow manure, dug with a soil neither too dry or too wet, is found to be the best for them, especially where there is an admixture of sharp sand. Plant about four inches below the surface, and put a little sand about the roots when planting.

Cuttings of all the soft, wooded, budding plants, intended for in-doors in winter, can now be struck by putting them into a bed of sharp sand soil, (river sand is the best) covered with a sash or hand glass, and placed in a shady place, or the glass white washed.

ALEX. PONTEY.

"Make way! make way, good people! I'm exceedingly cramped for space!" This was the exclamation of a poor worm, that had a whole field to himself, and acres to spare; but he wished the impression to go abroad, that he was ten times as large as he seemed to be. There are many people in this world who act just like this poor worm.

Extract from P. Lawson's account of Cocksfoot Grass. Mr. Lawson, Seedman

to the Royal Agl. Society of Scotland:—"Cocksfoot Grass—*DACTYLIS GLOMERATA*—Called in America, Orchard Grass. Sheep remarkably fond of it. Grows well in moist places, and where shaded by trees.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES.

L. B.—The Franconian Raspberry we think will suit you—later than the Blackberries. Mr. G. Leslie, of Toronto, has a very fine lot. The plants are very vigorous and very prolific, yielding far more profit than strawberries. They sell at 25 cts. per quart in Toronto, being very large and fine, and surpassing all the new kinds of raspberries; and he spares no expense to try plants. We can supply you with the plants, either this fall or in the spring, which you may prefer.