

They that for the beverage come,  
Find an earthly heaven at home;  
See, O see it scattered from  
Pole to pole.

What can make us sick and poor?  
Sots can tell.

What brings plenty to the door?  
Water will.

Drink, O drink it merrily,  
'Twill a glorious pleasure be,  
Leaving all thy stores to thee,  
Growing still.

What brings vice and guilt below?  
Strong drink brings.

What makes streams of virtue flow?  
Crystal springs.

Stay no longer at your wine,  
But partake the gift divine;  
Then you may in virtue shine,  
Queens and kings.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### BRIEF HINTS FOR AUGUST.

The pressure of work which farmers are obliged to attend to through haying and harvesting, often causes them to neglect the extirpation of weeds at this time, when they are about going to seed. This should be carefully avoided.

After the second hoeing of corn, the weeds among the crop, of which there always spring up more or less, are suffered to have undisturbed possession, and the ground becomes completely seeded with them by another year. A little seasonable labor would prevent this evil. We observed a piece of ground which was kept clear of weeds last year, and another which was but imperfectly cleared of them; the consequence was, that the crop this season (field beet) which grew on the latter piece, was literally hid with a dense growth of weeds, while the other was comparatively free.

Canada thistles, must in no instance whatever be allowed to ripen their seed.

Thistles, mulleins, burdocks, &c, in pastures and fence corners must be destroyed without fail.

Root crops, as ruta, baga, and mangel wurtzel, are liable to be too much neglected after one or two hoeings; they should be kept all the season perfectly clear from weeds, and the benefit they derive from this, and from stirring the earth around them, amply repays the expense of the labor.

With a little pains, it is as cheap to raise a good crop, as a crop of noxious weeds; and seed now selected should be therefore as perfectly freed from foul stuff as possible. If clean wheat is always sowed, we may expect on clean ground, a clean crop; but land will become more and more infested with weeds so long as we sow the seeds with the grain.

Chess being almost universally the worst weed among wheat, no pains should be spared to separate it. It may be done by means of brine, first made strong, and then weakened till the wheat will just sink in it, when the chess, being lighter, floats, and is skimmed from the surface. A basket should be used, to let the brine run off the more freely. The wheat should then be spread on a barn floor, two or three inches thick, and about one fifteenth part of air slacked lime sifted over it and well stirred. This assists the drying, and destroys the smut.

A good fanning mill will clear most of the chess from wheat by passing it through a few times.

No seed wheat should be considered clean, until by repeatedly spreading handfuls of it on a table, no chess can be found. There is not much of what is termed *very clean* seed that will endure this test.

Underdraining should be performed during the dry season, and those farmers who have wet spots of ground in cultivated fields should no longer delay this simple mode of rendering such land productive. Open drains should never be made but to carry off surface water. No drain for any other purpose should be much less than three feet deep, but an open one this depth must be nine feet

wide to prevent the banks sliding, and this is an enormous waste of land. But a covered drain occupies no ground. The expense of digging, from this cause is also much greater in case of open drains.

Covered drains may be filled with stone or brush. The stone may be laid so as to leave a small open channel at bottom; or if they are quite small, and the quantity of water passing off not large, such channel is not necessary. Brush drains are filled by placing the branches of trees, freshly cut and with the leaves on, in a sloping direction in the ditch, the leaves upwards, and then covering them with earth. The spaces between the branches below allows the water to flow off. This method of filling is best in sandy ground where stones are scarce.

In cutting off underground channels of water, particularly those which ooze out of the surface of sloping ground, by means of covered drains, the mode of operating should be adapted to circumstances. The common error is to cut in at the wet spot; whereas, the proper place is a little *above*, before the current reaches the surface. The judgment and close examination alone can direct the proper course and situation for the drain in such cases.

Horses often suffer from slobbering during the latter part of summer, especially when they feed in succulent pastures. The best remedy is dryer food.

Fruit trees are frequently injured in collecting the fruit, by reaching ladders against the branches, and thus bruizing the bark. Apricots, plums and peaches, often suffer much in this way. The remedy is to have self-supporting ladders, constructed like a com-ladder, with either one or two expanding legs of equal length, which serve to support it without any other prop.

Budding or inoculating should be performed while the stocks are growing most rapidly, or while the cambium or the mucilaginous substance under the bark is in the greatest abundance. This cements the inserted buds and makes them adhere the better to the wood. Cherries and plums should be budded immediately, but peaches may be deferred three or four weeks later, if necessary. The general rule is, budding may be performed successfully at any time when the bark peels freely.

If the stocks are turfy, if the bark is carefully cut and raised so as not to injure the cambium; if the buds are cut smoothly off the shoot so that they may be applied closely to the wood of the stock; if the bandages are bound so evenly that they may just maintain this close contact between the bud and stock; and if they are carefully removed as soon as they begin to indent the growing stock, there can be little doubt of success in budding.

### MODES OF PREPARING FOOD FOR CATTLE, &c.

1. Mix coarse straw and similar coarse materials with about one third the quantity of hay, sprinkle over it a small quantity of brine, pass the whole through a cutting machine, and feed it out in deep troughs, and none of it will be wasted by being trodden under foot. A very large quantity may be prepared at a time if found convenient to do so.

2. Fill a large tight box with any desired quantity of chopped cornstalks, and with about one twenty-fifth part their bulk of coarsely ground meal mixed equally through them. Let steam pass into them from a boiler for an hour, and they will then form a most nutritious and palatable food for cattle, especially for mitch cows. Or the meal may be boiled with a large quantity of water, and then poured while boiling hot upon the chopped food without steaming. In both cases a small quantity of salt should be sprinkled over them.

Every means of saving hay is of vital importance to the farmer for it is far more pleasant to be able to sell hay at ten or fifteen dollars a ton, than to purchase it at that price to keep alive a herd of starving cattle.—*Cultivator.*

## EDUCATION.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

*The importance of Music as a branch of Common School Education, by G. W. LUCAS.*

That the talent of Music is as universal as the power of Speech, there can be no reasonable doubt.

All our natural powers and perceptions, so susceptible of improvement in youth, without early cultivation, become dormant and inflexible in adult age. The reason why so many do not sing, is the neglect of music in their earlier days, and not the want of