

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 zone may be laid so as to leave a small open channel at the 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 operation 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 the summer, especially when they feed in succulent pastures. The best remedy is dryer food.

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

Budding or insculating should be performed while the stocks are growing most rapidly, or while the *cambium* or 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.—Their general rule is, budding may be performed successfully at any time when the bark peels freely.

If the stocks are thrifty; 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 stocks, there can be little doubt of success in budding.

## NEWS.

The following is a summary of intelligence by the Steamer of the 4th August.

**THE HARVEST.**—The elements continue to be an object of serious apprehension, and fears for the safety of the harvest are daily on the increase. The weather continues broken, the temperature is low, there is little sunshine, and the absence of warmth is supplied by occasional falls of rain, which in some districts have done serious, but not irreparable, injury to the growing crops. Up to the present moment the amount of injury, taken in the aggregate, has not been heavy, and with the return of fine weather, the produce of the fields would speedily ripen, and the result would equal, perhaps exceed, the yield of any recent year.—The danger is as to the future. The harvest, under any circumstances, must be late, and a late harvest is always perilous. In the meantime, the stock of grain in the country is daily dwindling away, and calculations are being made that there is not actually more than a fortnight's consumption in hand.

**SYMPTOMS OF SOUND TRADE.**—It is most satisfactory to be enabled to state—as we can do on the best authority—that for many a year the 4th of the month has not brought so many bills to maturity as were advised and presented on Friday with so few cases of dishonour. That the trade of the United Kingdom is rapidly on the increase cannot be questioned, and that the increase is of a *bona fide* and beneficial nature is a matter of certainty.—*London Observer.*

The House of Commons have moved an address to Her Majesty praying her to grant £20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fires at Quebec.

Seven foreigners have been sentenced to death charged with piracy and the murder of ten Englishmen belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Wasp*.

The Honble. Mr. McLane the newly appointed Minister from the United States, had arrived in London, invested, it is said, with full powers to settle the Oregon question.

A Bokhara worm measuring more than three feet in length has been extracted by Sir B. Brodie after eight visits, from Dr. Wolff's wrist. It was drawn out entire, by winding it round a piece of paper.

The Queen and Prince Albert were about to visit the King of Prussia, at Coblenz on the Rhine.

Several railroad accidents had occurred in England; and a collision between two Turkish Steamers in the Dardanelles, had taken place, resulting in the loss of 135 lives.

**THE JESUITS.**—The Superior of the order of Jesuits has enjoined all the houses of the Society now existing in France to dissolve themselves, to cease to admit novices, and to sell all their landed property.

**THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.**—Letters from Rome state that the health of the Pope is such as to cause very great alarm. He suffers much from a cancer in the nose, with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been latterly somewhat checked, but within the last few days has acquired fresh violence. He is now nearly eighty years of age.

**RUM CONTRACT.**—The government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum was taken on Tuesday, at the low price of 1s 7½d per gallon. The previous contract (in April) was taken at the same price, but last November 2s 2d per gallon was obtained.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—A very dreadful accident occurred near Tintern, in the county of Galway, on Wednesday se'nnight, at the house of a man named Hallinan, who had been engaged in illicit distillation. A keg of the spirits was on the floor of the house, in which there were three girls, when a man named Garvey, who was drunk, came in, and calling for a light to prove the liquor, set fire to the whole, and caused a terrible conflagration. One of the girls was burned to death; the two others were dragged out, but were much injured. Strange to say, Garvey escaped without any but very slight injuries.—*Derry Journal.*

**JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.**—This Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of 44 to 11.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND BUDDHISM.**—We are happy to find that the representations which have been made from time to time on the inpropriety and disgrace of the connexion which subsisted between our Government and Buddhist superstitions in Ceylon, have at length produced a decided result. Lord Stanley appears to have become fully alive to the ridiculous position of the Queen's representative at Kandy, when he was required to exhibit the sacred relic of Buddha's tooth to the credulous. His lordship has, therefore, sent out peremptory orders that this connexion, which served to strengthen the local superstitions, at the expense of our national character, should absolutely cease; that the chief priests should no longer