

some tendency to keep the bugs from eating them, but are not altogether effectual preventatives.

Several years ago we made trial of water, in which hen dung had been soaked until the water fermented, for keeping off bugs from vines. An old hog-trough was carried to the place, two or three shovels full of clean manure from the hen-roost thrown into it, with three or four gallons of water. It soon fermented and the odour from it was very offensive. A half pint of this liquid was poured on each hill each alternate day. It kept off the bugs almost entirely, and made the vines grow astonishingly. They were melons, and produced the heaviest crop we ever saw.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

INDIAN CORN.—It is an error to plant seed from States further South. In a cold season only, the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up the surface keeps the soil in health; for when it lies in a hard bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and, if suffered to grow, may be called garden sins.

The hand and the hoe are instruments for eradicating weeds; yet if there is room between the rows for the spade, it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them, they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five tons of hay. Enrich the land, and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty acres by halves.

In dry pastures, dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more frequently near the surface of a hill than in a vale. Rain is cash to a farmer.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer, and with a sharp instrument; they will bleed freely and die.

Sow clover deep; it secures it against the drought.

Never plough in bad weather when the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe.

When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that, on twisting it, no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no further circulation of juices to the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage, is attended with loss.

Accounts should be kept, detailing the expenses and produce of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but let it first be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; and remember, that "whatsoever a man soweth, that he shall also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an expensive house, nor erecting an extensive barn, till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site for a dwelling house. Build sufficiently from your barn and stock-yard to avoid accidents by fire.

Keep notes of all remarkable occurrences on your farm. Recording even your errors will be a benefit.

Good fences make good neighbours.

Experiments are highly commendable, but do not become an habitual experimenter.

The depredations of birds are fully compensated by the services they render in preying upon insects.—*Western Indiana Farmer.*

News.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the queen of Spain, by firing at her in the street. She was not injured.

In Portugal, the insurrection had been so far successful that the rebels have possession of two entire provinces, and the ministry had applied to the British admiral to protect her majesty, in case of their reaching Lisbon.

Food riots on the continent of Europe still continued.

Tea is now cultivated to a large extent in India.

The Board of Trade of Quebec, which had sent during the last winter a petition to the authorities of the post-office in England, praying a reduction on the enormous postage of letters and news-

papers in this province, have received an answer, informing them that the subject is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's government.

Early in 1848, there will be sixteen steamships regularly plying between New York and Europe, by which means a weekly communication will be kept up with England, France, and other countries in the old world, independently of the Boston line of Cunard steamers.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MAY.—The amount of the calls on English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign railways for the month of May is as follows: English calls, £1,638,366; Irish, £190,500; Scotch, £431,750; foreign, £442,000; making a total of £2,702,616.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.—The net total amount of the Customs' Duties received during the year 1846, at the various ports of England was, £16,686,689 against £16,523,750 in 1845. The net total amount of the duties received in Scotland, £1,711,231 against £1,474,673 in 1845 and the net amount in Ireland, £2,269,054, against £2,091,740 in 1845.

MALT.—It appears from a Parliamentary return just printed, that the quantity of bushels of malt, on which duty was paid, from the 10th of October 1845, to the 1st of June, 1846, amounted to 13,512,024 bushels, and the duty received to £1,318,600. The quantity on which duty has been charged since that period amounts to 27,922,962 bushels.

THE FAMINE AT FRANKFORT.—The house of Rothschild has undertaken to pay the bakers in this town, the sum of six kreutz upon every loaf, so that the poor may be all supplied, but even then a famine is apprehended.

OLDENBURG.—The Government has interdicted the distillation of brandy from corn and potatoes, from the 8th of May to the 15th of August this year, and a penalty of fifty dollars.

The remittances of the labouring Irish to their friends in Ireland, from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during January, February, and March 1847, are stated to have amounted to little short of 1,000,000 dollars, being at the rate of about £200,000 sterling per annum.

ONE THIRD OF MANKIND.—We are still on the threshold of an empire whose territory is nearly as large as Europe, with a population equal in numbers to one-third of mankind; and we have no intercourse whatever with the extensive and populous kingdom of Japan, Corea, Cochin China, and Siam, which contain about one hundred millions of civilized inhabitants.—*Mongomery Martin's China.*

An African king has sent the Queen of Spain, whom he styles his sister, a curious letter, and he requests her to send him a sugar-loaf-shaped hat, with a long red feather; a surcoat with long skirts, a cane with a gold head as large as an orange, and trousers with a gold band. The Queen has determined to furnish him all he asks, and also a scarlet mantle, with gold embroidery on its collar.

George II, being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious King's Speech, replied, that he hoped the punishment would be of the mildest kind, because he had read both, and as far as he "understood" either of them, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

THE VACANT BADGE OF THE TURTLE.—The Earl of Elgin has had the Green Riband vacant by the death of the Duke of Argyll.

THE SCARCITY.—The following order was issued on Wednesday by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Her Majesty, taking into consideration the present high and increasing price of provisions, and especially of all kinds of bread and flour, has been graciously pleased to command that from the date of this order, no description of flour except seconds shall be used for any purpose in her Majesty's household; and that the daily allowance of bread shall be restricted to one lb. per head of every person dieted in the Palace. By Her Majesty's command."
—*Forrester, Board of Green Cloth May 12, 1847.*

EFFECTS OF LIVING ON ONE KIND OF FOOD.—About sixty men labourers on the railways in the course of formation in the country are at present lying in the Royal Infirmary, suffering from scurvy, which has been induced, we understand, by making coffee and buttered bread their sole article of diet.

REFUGE FOR THE OPPRESSED UNDER THE FLAG OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—A coloured colony exists in Canada of 15,000 self-emancipated slaves. All made their escape from different slaveholding States, at different periods and by different processes; some had resided there for about fifteen years, but the majority for a shorter