To CLEAN METALLIC ARTICLES. -Gilt metallic articles To CLEAN MFTALLIC ARTICLES.—Gilt metallic articles may be cleaned by rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush, dipped in a solution of half an ounce of potash, or one ounce of soda; or, still better, of half an ounce of borax, in sixteen ounces of water, and drying with a soft linen rag. Their lustre may be improved in special cases by warming them slightly and then rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush.

THE IDEA THAT the number of acres in crops indicates the farmer's income must be abandoned, and the number of bushels per acre must be booked for instead. There is of hushels per acre must be locked for instead. There is certainly less profit in ploughing fifty acres, to raise one thousand bushels of grain, than in ploughing but twenty-live to grow the same amount, and trusting to good seasons for fair crops will not be thought of by the improved farmer. A rich and well-cultivated soil will usually make fair returns in what we call bad or unfavorable seasons. What the farmer on a poor soil would call a good season seldom comes.—Rural Home.

FATAL DISTEMPER AMONG Does—The Hamilton Transsays: A well known dog fancier informs us that a distemper resembling the epizotic is committing ravages among dogs in this city, and that some very valuable animals have died. He himself has buried four theroughbred imported setters, thus sustaining considerable loss. Two veterinary surgeons pronounced the distemper to be contagous and fatal, owing to the choking up of the breathing tubes and lungs with matter. The disease commences with a cold and runs its course in a day or two, few or no cases recovering, if remedial measures are delived. It is recommended that as soon as a dog loses the brightness of his eyes, refuses to cat, and looks ill, he should be given a small dose (say half a teaspoonful) of sweet nitre in milk, because this medicine has been found to be good in check-FATAL DISTEMPER AMONG DOGS -The Hamilton Traces because this medicine has been found to be good in check made endcavors to protect their pets from the contagion

THE LETTER OF "Amateur," St. John, New Brunswick, theh, with the accompanying communication about drain-ic, is published in another column, demands a tematk or wo. If the idea intended to be conveyed is the prontablewo. If the idea intended to be conveyed is the prontableess of drainage, we very much fear that the figures quoted
will have a contrary effect. That the result was a profit
in the special case instanced may be quite true. The crops
raised, however, were special ones too, and came more
within the sphere of the market gaids ner than that of the
eneral farmer. The figures are in fut far too high to
armsh anything like reliable enterta of the co-t-ofgeneral
maning. The wages paid, \$2.50 per day, are high. The
cepth of drain, 4 ft., is very rarely advisable. The disince between drains, only 24 ft., is quite unusual; and
the tiles used, 5 inch, are considerably larger than those
enerally employed for similar purposes. As a rule, land che tiles used, 5 inch, are considerably larger than those enerally employed for similar purposes. As a rule, land it for farming may be drained quite sufficiently for all practical purposes at a cost of from \$15 to \$25 per acre. The work has been done at these figures and may be again.

DIGESTION.—The Sanitary Record says: 1. Food for the supply of the daily wants of the system is most rapidly and thoroughly digested when taken culy in the div, ere the nervous and secretive forces are exhausted by tod. 2 he nervous and secretive forces are exhausted by tol. Rapid digestion in the early part of the day contributes to the immediate demands of motion and innervation. 3 Food for the repair of the continuous wear and tear of the tissues is in less immediate request; the completeness of its solutions of more importance than the rapidity, and it is best solutions of more importance than the rapidity, and it is best taken toward the evening, when an opportunity is afforded for its leisurely absorption during sleep. 4. The duration of digestion bears a proportion to the quantity of food taten. 5. In youth the digestion is quicker and the stomach sooner emptied than in grown-up persons. 6. Rest before meals makes the digestion more complete. Exertion immediately afterwards deranges it. 7. Sleep retards digestion, but makes it more complete. 8. Alcohol retards digestion and renders it also incomplete. 9. Percent processing of min retards digestion, and may retards digestion, and may retard sligestion, and may retard sligestion, and may retard sligestion, and may retard sligestion, and may Parnest pre-occupation of mind retards digestion, and may even quite annul it. 10. Water quickens digestion, and encourages the absorption of fatty and saccharme matters, but its effect on the complete solution of albumen is doubtful.

It is not uncommon to find some cats suchle the young of other animals. Indeed, we know an instance of a bitch of other animals. Indeed, we know an instance of a bitch and cat exchanging their produce, and bestowing maternal affection on each other's young. But in this case there was no disparity in size between the mothers. In the Central Park Museum, New York, are two young lion cubs nursed by a terrier. They are four or five weeks old, a pair, lion and lioness, fine healthy little creatures, and are nearly old enough to be shewn to the public. They are the progeny of the pair of beasts known as Lincoln and Jeany in the Museum. But the mother being from some cause unable to nurse them, they were at once given to a large terrier whose puppies were taken away, and who plays the part of a foster-mother. She seems, indeed, as fond of the cubs as if they were her own offspring, and covers them with caresses, though they are really as big as she is. It is a curious fact, says the Scientific American, "that lions reared in captivity are not as gentle as those captured and tamed. The parents of these cubs, which were caught when wild and tained, are very tractable, while some of the other lions which were born and brought up in the Museum are sullen and ferocious."

COOKING BY COLD .- It is a curious fact, not generally known, that the action of intense cold on organic substances is similar to that of a high degree of heat, and that, when subjected to a very low temperature, meat can be brought to a condition similar to its state when cooked by brought to a condition similar to its state when cooked by actual warmth. Quite recently a Hungarian chemist Dr. von Sawiezewsky, who, it appears, has investigated all the various ways suggested for preserving meat (by chemicals, cooking by heat and hermetically scaling, etc.,) and has found points of objection to all, has attempted the preparation of the material by subjecting it in a perfectly fresh state to a temperature of 33 degrees below zero, Fah., and scaling it afterwards in tins. The results obtained have been highly satisfactory: the meat on hemography of the proposed from state to a temperature of 33 degrees below zero, Fah., and scaling it afterwards in tins. The results obtained have been highly satisfactory; the meat on being removed from the caus appears, in point of smell and color, as fresh as it just taken from the butcher's stall. Although partially cooked, and thus requiring less fuel to complete its preparation for the table, it is entirely without the taste of meat which has been partially subjected to any heating process, and may be roasted, boiled, or otherwise treated, the same as it it were fresh. A commission amount of lay the first as it it were fresh. A commission appointed by the German Governments has lately conducted a series of careful and successful experiments upon the process; and as imal test two correctes of the German may, being about to circumnavigate the globe, have been supplied with a large stock. An extensive factory is bring erected in Hungary for its manufacture.

Since the Altheron "Vivioction" in another column was in type, the report of a Royal Commission on the subject has reached us, and shows that the practice is, on the whole to be discountenanced. To the question whether the practice of subjecting living animals to experiment can be altogether prohibited, the Commissioners reply in the negative, on the ground that prohibition would either the control of the living animals. the assistance of a veterinary surgeon should be secured, investigators and students to foreign countries; and it would be well if owners of dogs here this in mind and further, that on the testimony of the most eminent authorin there, that on the testimony of the most enument authorities the results of the experiments are so important, and are so beneficial both to man and animals, that the rutility far outwighs the exils which attend them. The Commissioners sav—"The opinion that experiments ought not to be prohibited has been supported by reasoning which it is not easy to confute." The report admits the necessity of experiments (under anæstheties) for some on the purposes of the modical school, but that the osciolation the purposes of the modical school, but that the osciolation of the Commissioners recommend the enactment of a law by which experiments upon living animals, whether torongmal research or demonstration, should be placed under the control of the Secretary of State, who should have power to grant he uses to persons, and, when satisfied of the propriety of doing so, to withdraw them. The supplementary report of Mr. Hutton contains the recommendation that dogs and cats should be specially exempted from the liability of other animals to be experimented upon

Letter from Rev. John McMurray.

JAMES L. FELLOWS, ESQ.

JAMES I. PELIOWS, 1880.

Diagnostic I have recently heard from an invalid of the great benefit derived from your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and having in many other instances marked the most bencheral results from its use, I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulnes, to a

benign Providence.
I have used it considerably myself, and, at interval during several years past given it to some members of my

family.

I have also recommended it to others, and invariably

I have also recommended it to others, and invariant found it to be of essential benefit in those complaints for which it is especially recommended.

In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, JOHN McMURRAY, Methodist Minister Newport, N.S.

EPIS'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the line properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack, wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk.—Each packet is labelled.—"JAMPS EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Lamden Town, London."

Manufacture of Cocoa.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, and manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

A WATER-PROOF PAINT .- Hydraulic coment mixed with oil is recommended as a paint for concrete brick walls. The same is a good water-proof paint for roofs and walls. walls of cisterns.

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