

## Catalogues and Manuals Received.

AN INTERESTING MANUAL on the culture of strawberries and raspberries has reached us from E. P. Roe, New York. The work is exhaustive and valuable.

BAILEY & MUIR'S Short-horn Reporter for January and February, 1876, is full as usual, and contains a large amount of general information about stock.

PAUL BUTZ'S (New Castle, Penn.) descriptive catalogue has reached us. It is a good number, mostly devoted to hot-house, green-house, and bedding plants, evergreens and shrubs.

WE ARE indebted to Mr. E. W. Buswell, Treasurer, for "Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society" for 1875—a volume of over 200 pages of most useful and interesting information on the subjects of which it treats.

M. W. DUNHAM'S (Illinois) catalogue of Norman Percheron Horses in very nicely illustrated and well got up generally. It contains a history of this celebrated French horse.

THE ORANGE JUDD COMPANY issue a very interesting little book "An Egg Farm" on the management of poultry in large numbers, by H. H. Stoddard. It is neatly got up and valuable as a book of reference.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

The following new Granges have been constituted since our last issue:—

412. WAINFLEET.—J. H. Overheld, Master, Marshville, Ont.; Charles Priestman, Secretary, Marshville.  
 413. WILLIS CRAFT.—David Robb, Master, Willis Craft, Francis Graham, Secretary, Paisley.  
 414. ALMA.—Henry Yercx, Master, Little Britain; John Connell, Secretary, Little Britain.  
 415. STAR OF HOPE.—A. Marchell, Master, Ayt; Minnie Hullman, Secretary, Roseville.  
 416. FAIRVIEW.—Abram Stevens, Master, Black Bank; Andrew Sirm, Secretary, Black Bank.  
 417. LAVENDER.—Peter McHaffie, Master, Lavender, W. D. Anderson, Secretary, Lavender.  
 418. WHEATLAND.—George Elliot, Master, Woodbridge; George F. Wallace, Secretary, Woodbridge.  
 419. ERANOSA CENTRE.—Alexander McQueen, Master, Rockwood; D. McCaig, Secretary, Everton.  
 420. QUINZE.—John A. Sjoener, Master, Rednersville; W. G. Stafford, Secretary, Rednersville.  
 421. OWEN SOUND.—Wm. Meclauds, Jr., Master, Owen Sound, Alex. Bell, Secretary, Owen Sound.  
 422. KILSYTH.—Wm. Brien, Master, Kilsyth; R. A. Stark, Secretary, Kilsyth.  
 423. HONEYWOOD.—Wm. Tuplin, Master, Honeywood, D. C. Lamont, Secretary, Honeywood.  
 424. STAR.—Edward Dawson, Master, Bowmanville; T. Smale, Secretary, Bowmanville.  
 425. NIAGARA.—Alex. Servos, Master, Niagara; Wm. Shearer, Secretary, Niagara.  
 426. SHETLAND.—Thomas Wilson, Master, Shetland; Thomas Bell, Secretary, Shetland.  
 427. MCGILLIVRAY.—John Robinson, Master, Alisa Craig, William Wright, Secretary, West McGillivray.  
 428. FARMERS' HOME.—D. McFarlane, Master, Kinlough; Jacob Nichols, Secretary, Kinlough.  
 429. HURON.—John Smith, Master, Pine River; Wm. Montgomery, Secretary, Pine River.  
 430. PINE RIVER.—George Blair, Master, Surgan; John Wilson, Secretary, Pine River.  
 431. REACH.—John Tipp, Master, Port Perry; Albert Orchard, Secretary, Port Perry.  
 432. ALTONA.—Hiram Kester, Master, Glasgow, A. D. Spears, Secretary, Altona.  
 433. EARLTON.—John Buckingham, Master, Foversham; John Douglas, Secretary, Foversham.  
 434. STAYNER.—John McColman, Master, Stayner; John Brown, Secretary, Stayner.  
 435. IAVINE.—John Hunter, Master, Alma; Robert Cromar, Secretary, Salem.  
 436. TORONTO.—John Holy, Master, Arlington, David Nichel, Secretary, Alliston.  
 437. KINO.—James Bomiar, Master, Coventry; W. J. Peatson, Secretary, Lloydtown.  
 438. CEDAR GROVE.—J. Durand, Master, Dorchester Station; G. Patterson, Secretary, Thirnesford.  
 439. CLEAR CREEK.—Ellis Foster, Master, Port Royal; Ansley Becker, Secretary, Clear Creek.  
 440. PORT ROWAN.—R. Richardson, Master, Port Rowan; William Franklin, Secretary, Port Rowan.  
 441. VANATTER.—James Dowling, Master, Orangeville; Joseph Simpson, Secretary, Vanatter.  
 442. WALDEMAR.—Robert Philp, Master, Waldemar; J. Lomas, Secretary, Waldemar.  
 443. HORNINGS MILLS.—Robert McGhee, Master, Hornings Mills, John Polley, Secretary, Hornings Mills.  
 444. TRUE BLUE.—Thomas Gallagher, Master, Perm P. O.; Thomas Hipprick, Secretary, Perm P. O.  
 445. CORNWALL CENTRE.—George J. Dixon, Master, Milleroches; R. Milroy, Secretary, Milleroches.  
 446. MILVERTON.—Henry Doering, Master, Milverton; Samuel Whaley, Secretary, Milverton.  
 447. COLUMBUS.—Samuel Beall, Master, Columbus; James Burns, Secretary, Columbus.  
 448. UNION.—F. Hathaway, Master, Union; James Davidson, Secretary, Union.  
 449. PRINCE WILLIAM.—E. D. Estabrooks, Master, Lower Prince William, N.B.; Geo. Ingraham, Secretary, Lower Prince William, N.B.  
 450. ASHWORTH.—William Thompson, Master, Uxbridge; J. D. Bagshaw, Secretary, Uxbridge.  
 451. ZEPHYR.—L. Weller, Master, Zephyr; C. Weller, Secretary, Zephyr.  
 452. WILFRID.—George Hart, Master, Wilfrid; S. R. Way, Secretary, Wilfrid.  
 453. SOUTH ELDERALIE.—J. McIntyre, Master, Paisley; S. Ballachey, Secretary, Paisley.  
 454. CHISLHURST.—Thomas Gilgan, Master, Chislhurst; James Connor, Secretary, Chislhurst.  
 455. CARLTON.—T. W. Longstaff, Master, Woodstock, N.B.; H. B. Smith, Secretary, Woodstock, N.B.  
 456. OAKLEIGH.—George Oliver, Master, Galt; A. J. Goodall, Secretary, Galt.  
 457. ROB ROY.—William Bristow, Master, Rob Roy; George Bristow, Secretary, Rob Roy.

458. ARTEXSIA CENTRE.—George Briskin, Master, Floeherton; Wm. Wilcock, Secretary, Floeherton.

## Division Granges.

27. HURON.—John Whitfield, Master, Grey, Ont.; Alex. Stewart, Secretary, Grey, Ont.  
 28. NORFOLK.—Isaac Austin, Master, Port Dover; E. C. Carpenter, Secretary, Shmcoo.

## Miscellaneous.

THE CANADA FARMER is one of the best monthlies among our exchanges, and merits, as we trust it receives, a large patronage.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE SIGNATURES of "Sarawak" to an article on Hedges, and of "Publicola" to another on Parsnips, were inadvertently omitted in our last number.

A SMALL ITEM in our March number about the use of sunflower seeds for horse fodder, should have been credited to the *Essex Farmer*, not the *Maryland Farmer*.

THE FARMERS of Kentucky profess to prognosticate foul and fair weather from the breast bone of a yearling goose, — a striking instance of old geese pinning their faith to younger ones.

A SUBSCRIPTION of two thousand dollars has been guaranteed by the Ontario men towards their display at the Centennial, and a space of fourteen hundred feet has been reserved for their special use.

J. R. STUYVESANT has resigned his position as Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and is succeeded by J. D. W. French, of North Andover, Mass., to whom all communications in future should be addressed.

THE *American Agriculturist* illustrates in its last issue an appliance upon which to fasten fowls for "operating" purposes, *a la* dissecting tables. The best appliance of the kind we have ever known was a hot platter, and the best instrument a good sharp carving knife.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* claims the paternity of an article on "Shoeing Horses" which we last month credited to the *Livestock Journal*. The mistake lies not with us but with the *Journal*, for there it appeared in its proper department as original.

ANTIDOTE FOR PARIS GREEN.—Any one, says Prof. Riley, who uses Paris Green, should keep its antidote, the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, by him. A few spoonfuls, taken after even a bad case of poisoning with Paris Green or arsenic, is a perfect remedy.

THE FOREIGN DEAD MEAT SUPPLY OF BRITAIN.—Mr. Howard, a reliable English authority, states in a communication to the *North British Agriculturist*, that the proportion of dead meat received in Britain from abroad, is about 11 per cent. of all the meat consumed in the country.

THE PRICKLY COMFREY.—This new forage plant, the origin, nature, properties, and mode of cultivation of which, together with an illustration, were published in our volume for 1875, page 83, is, we are glad to learn, being introduced on this side the ocean. The results will be looked forward to with great interest. Certainly if the plant proves nearly as profitable as its advocates claim, it will be a great boon to farmers everywhere.

HORSE RACING.—The Newark (O.) *Banner* recently published the following item—a sad commentary on the way some fairs are run: "Our agricultural society is in debt about \$1,500, and can't pay its premiums and other expenses without borrowing money; but what of that? They built a big 'amphitheater,' had lots of horse races, and the Lord only knows how much whiskey was sold and drunk on the ground during the fair. Horse-racing and whisky won't win with farmers, generally."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The scholastic term for the present year begins on the 18th inst. What the attendance is likely to be we have not yet heard, but, judging from the completeness of the staff and general arrangements, we should judge that a large number of students will avail themselves of the course. The curriculum embraces all the essential and accessory branches of agriculture, chemistry, tillage and cultivation, stock-breeding, veterinary surgery, English, &c., &c., and the theory thus taught will be supplemented by its practical application on the grounds.

BROOMS AND SWEEPINGS.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door; wet the broom in it, knock it to get out all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom again as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and sweep far at a time. The water may need to be changed once or twice if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over the carpet and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers.

THE VALUE of the peppermint crop in one county in Illinois this year, is estimated at \$500,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA sold last year \$15,000 worth of fat cattle, sheep and hogs from the Shaw farm, formerly owned by the Prince Consort.

THE AGRICULTURISTS of New Brunswick have formed a Provincial Farmers' League for the promotion of union, the extension of knowledge, and the better development of agricultural resources. R. L. McLeod has been elected President.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the District of Bedford Agricultural and Horticultural Association was held at Sweetsburg, Quebec, on the 15th and 16th ult., when practical addresses were delivered by Hon. H. A. Willard of Herkimer County, New York, Mr. Barnard of Quebec, the Chairman, Mr. Claves of Bedford, Mr. McEachran, Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, and others.

THE PARIS MUSEUM is preparing an exhibition of models of various kinds of vegetables and fruits. The exhibition is to comprise 668 varieties of eating pears, 326 of cider apples, 243 of eating apples, 80 of nuts and walnuts, 63 of gooseberries, 69 of plums, 55 of strawberries, 50 of cherries, 38 of figs, and 18 of pears for making perry. There are to be 244 varieties of vegetables, including 76 of potatoes, 25 of pumpkins, 22 of turnips, 16 of radishes, and 15 of beet-root.

TO KEEP HAMS.—There is no better way to keep hams through the summer, free from taint or insects, than by hanging them up in the smokehouse, which is of course to be kept perfectly dark. Where there is no smokehouse or dark room, sew each ham up in a canvas bag and thoroughly whitewash it. We have also kept them perfectly by rubbing into them wood ashes, packing them in barrels and covering them with ashes.

SQUARE FEET IN AN ACRE.—The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. In order to have this area the piece of land must be of such a length and breadth that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Thus an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by 1 foot broad; 21,780 feet long by 2 feet broad; 14,520 feet long by 3 feet broad; and so on. If the acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be as nearly as possible 208 feet 5 1/2 inches. The nearest you can come to an exactly square acre with an even number of feet on the side is to make it 229 feet long by 198 broad.

TO CLEAR OLD PORK BARRELS.—Old pork barrels whether tainted or sweet, should be thoroughly cleansed before being used for new pork. A very simple and effectual method is to put in a peck of strong wood ashes and a couple of pails of water, and let it stand a day or two; then scour thoroughly with a stiff corn broom. The lye will take hold of all the greasy particles with which it comes in contact, and the ashes, water and broom will, if vigorously used, leave them as sweet as new barrels. Rinse in cold water to remove all the ashes, then pour boiling water all around the sides and wash clean; now rinse again in cold water and the work is done.

A TEST FOR SHEEP-WORRYING DOGS.—The report of the district veterinary surgeons in Wurtemberg for 1874, makes us acquainted with a novel device for discovering dogs which have been worrying sheep. In February of that year a dog attacked a flock of sheep during the night, and killed 11. The shepherd reported the circumstance to Veterinary Surgeon Osterstag, who soon discovered a dog which from its general appearance and muddy condition he suspected to be the culprit. He accordingly resolved to test his suspicions by giving it an emetic; the effect of which was to bring up some flesh and an ear, corresponding to that of one of the sheep which had been partially devoured. Another dog was suspected, and to this the same test was applied, but the creature only vomited potato food. In the law court to which the case was taken the owner of the first dog had to pay for the whole of the worried sheep.—*Veterinary Journal*.

SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS.—The grindstone should not be less than two feet or eighteen inches in diameter. It should revolve to meet the tool (except when grinding very fine or delicate tools). In grinding a chisel for instance, it should be held firmly on the stone without moving, until a slight wire edge is felt on the other side, which may easily be told by passing the thumb over the opposite side to that which is being ground. When this is felt, turn the chisel over and proceed in the same manner until the wire edge is transferred to the opposite side. It should now be whetted on an oilstone, taking care not to hold the tool too upright, or it will do more harm than good. It should be whetted first on one side, then on the other until the wire edge appears off; now take a piece of deal, free from grit, and draw the edge of the tool across the grain; if it has been properly whetted the wire edge will now be properly removed. Gouges are only ground on their convex surfaces. They should be ground until a wire edge can be felt by passing the finger along the inside of the gouge. This can be removed with the oilstone and deal. While grinding gouges they should be constantly turned from right to left, or the edge will be full of notches. Tools for soft wood should have a long bevel edge to make them cut keen. About a half-inch bevel is best.—*American Cabinet-Maker*.