that when it drops will fall into the water. Of course this was a remedy that could only be adopted in certain situations. Mr. Dennison and one or two other gentlemen thought that the advantage of this plan consisted in the fact, that the plums as they fall are carried away by the water; if the fallen plums are carefully gathered and destroyed, a good crop may be obtained in the ensuing year. The fine kinds of plums are most likely to be attacked.

Mr. Grey said that in the best nurseries of England plum trees are frequently washed with soapsuds and sulphur, which has the effect of destroying insects of all kinds. He thought that sulphur was not used so much as it ought to be, on all kinds of fruit trees. Plum trees that blossom regularly and bear little or no fruit, may be rendered productive by boring in them a tube two or three inches deep, filling it with sulphur and stopping it up.

Mr. Fleming said the ravages of the curculio could not be so prevented. The insect flies to the tree, and the only way to keep it off would be to fumigate the air. In answer to a question, he said he would cultivate the ground under cherry trees to the highest possible degree. In regard to apple trees, he was not in favour of root grafting; his opinion was of sowing the seed and transplanting into rows, and after the trees have been growing two years then to bud them. When the tree is first taken up the tap root is cut, and at the next transplanting there will be a mass of fibrous roots which will ensure a vigorous growth.

Professor Croft, R. L. Dennison, Mr. Fisher, and other members joined in the conversation, which lasted for some time. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Leslie for his paper, and it was announced that Mr. Dennison would read a paper at the next meeting, on "The Horse."

Caked Udder—Arnica.—Under this caption in the *Country Gentleman* of the 12th inst., the tincture of arnica was spoken of as having proved highly efficacious in a case of this kind, and doubtless it might prove so often in similar cases, as well as in bruises and injuries unattended with flesh wounds. It may be prepared by digesting for four days, two ounces of the flowers of Leopard's bane (Arnica montana) in a pint of alcohol, and filtering the solution. This preparation has long been in use among German practitioners, for a variety of affections, and is used both eternally and externally; from its efficacy in bruises, &c., it has received the title of *panacea lapsorum*. Preparations under the name of arnica have entered largely into the prescriptions of homœopathic practitioners; but if we are to understand that their practice is restricted to the use of infinitesimal doses, the instance in consideration would seem to have been entirely without any such limits.

Probably most of the liniments in common use for the human species, would prove efficacious if applied to domestic animals. Among these we may mention the compound tincture of soap, (liquid opodeldoc) which may be used in cases where a liniment is required, either alone or combined, when there is much pain, with a third or an equal quantity of tincture of *aconite root*, or with the same quantity of laudanum, or of tincture of arnica. The compound tincture of soap may be also usefully combined with one-fourth the quantity of oil of origanon, or oil of cedar, or with aqua ammonia, and used as a liniment.

These substances can usually be obtained of any apothecary. B. *Providence, R. I.*

Measuring Hay.—The editor of the *New Jersey Farmer* gives his rule, based on a large experience, for measuring hay. He formerly weighed his hay. But repeated trials taught him that this was unnecessary. Take a mow which has lain through the winter, and ascertain its amount in cubic feet, (multiplying its width by its depth, and that product by its length,) and then divide by 700, and the quotient gives the number of tons. The upper third takes 800 feet to the ton; the lower, 600 feet, making the mean 700 feet. If the mow is only five or six feet deep, however, it takes an average of 800 feet to the ton.

Great Britain keeps 35,000,000 sheep on 77,000,0000 acres, and France the same number on 132,000,000. Great Britain slaughters 10,000,000 sheep, averaging 80 pounds of neat meat, yearly, and France only 8,000,000, averaging but 40 pounds. The average return of an English sheep farm is fully six times greater than that of a French one.