

Veterinary.

DISINFECTANTS -Subscriber, Toronto. Alum as a disinfectant of liquid manure, though good, is far inferior to chloride of lime with sulphuric acid, but better than either the sulphate of magnesia or the sulphate of iron Between it and slacked lime there is little to choose, and carbolic acid -disinfecting powder -is slightly better than either.

CHESTNUT PLANTING. Sow the seed where it is to remain, about twenty feet apart, or even nearer, as the young plants may be thinned out afterwards. Cultivate carefully for two years, and, by the third, the chestnuts will be found to have made a fair growth. The nuts, as soon as gathered, must be mixed with damp sand, earth, or muck, as they will not grow at all if allowed to become dry in the shells.

SILVERTHORN -Subscriber, Innisfil -Silverthorn is the Eleagnus Portifolius of botanists. It has no thorns proper, but its small twigs become sharp and hard, and increase in number each year, so that in a few years the hedge becomes a somewhat formidable barrier to domestic animals. It seeds freely and early. It may be said both of it and the barberry, that they are not large growers; but when the soil is very rich and moist they attain a sufficient size to turn most ordinary depredators. They bear pruning well, but do not require much of it.

LEAKING CISTERNS-R. McCallum, Kingston.-When, as you state, the pressure from without is sufficient to force the hard water through the joinings into the cistern, the probability is that no amount of patching will make a satisfactory job. A single crack, or even several, are occasionally stopped by calking, but in a case of general leakage this expedient is usually either impracticable, or, when accomplished, utterly useless, as the operation will likely have to be repeated indefinitely. The only certain and satisfactory remedy is to remove the cistern; slightly enlarge the cavity it occupied, and, on replacing it, pack under the bottom and round the sides with cement. This plan is on the assumption that the cistern is comparatively new and sound. If old, or much decayed, a new cistern is of course the only alternative, treated as we have stated, or made a size smaller than the old one, and placed inside, the space between the two being packed with clay or cement as before.

OFFENSIVE SINK -Rustic, Cayuga. -The odor you complain of does not perhaps arise from the sink itself, but from the pipe connecting it with the drain. If the pipe is a straight one such odors are certain to find their way upwards whilst the tube is empty. The difficulty is readily overcome by bending the pipe, a short distance from its connection with the sink, into the form of the letter S, the left hand side being prolonged upwards, forming that portion of the pipe above the curve, and the right hand side extending downwards, representing the portion between the curve and the drain. It will be seen at once that, from the moment the curve is first filled a certain portion of whatever fluid passes down always remains there, thus preventing the passage of any gases upwards. If the curve is sufficiently large to hold a goodly volume of fluid, and care be taken that both pipe and cistern are kept clean and free from solid accumulation, there is little danger of offensive odors from this source

Miscellaneous.

WATERPROOF BLACKING.-Dissolve an ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of gum paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely waterproof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50c. for a small bottle. By making it yourself, a dollar will buy materials for a gallon.

KEEPING COOKED MEAT.-During hot or sultry weather it frequently happens to the ladies, from some unforeseen circumstance, that large quantities of cooked meats, prepared for a party that did not come off, perhaps remain on hand, which, for want of knowledge how to preserve, are measurably lost. Such should be potted. Cut the meat

from the bone and chop fine, and season high with salt, pepper, cloves and cinnamon. Moisten with vinegar, wine, brandy, cider, or Worcestershire sauce, or melted butter according to the kind of meat or to suit your own taste. Then pound it tight into a stone jar and cover over the top with about a quarter of an inch of melted butter. It will keep months and always afford a ready and excellent dish for the tea table.

WHEAT GRAINS IN THE BUSHEL.-An agricultural writer who seems to know, avers, that in one bushel of good plump wheat there are about 600,000 grains, and in an acre of ground there are 6,272,640 square inches. A bushel of seed in an acre, if all should grow, would thus give one plant to every ten square inches or less, which would bring them within about three inches of each other. At this small distance apart it is clear there cannot be any vigorous growth nor any tillering, and only the weakest growth of straw. At one foot apart each way, or with only 43,560 plants to an acre, which would require only a little more than two quarts of seed per acre, there would not be any more room than a vigorous, healthy wheat plant would require in a fertile soil.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS-Dr Mann lately showed, at the Science Conference at South Kensington, how unimportant is the form of lightning conductors, whether rods, ropes, or pipes; and that the real desideratum was that they should be of sufficient size to afford an unobstructed path for the passage of the electric fluid. He insisted on the necessity of a goodly number of points, and above all upon the indispensability of large earth contact, and saying that a lightning discharge passing through a large rod with an ample earth contact is only a gentle stream of low tension; but that if the size of the rod or the area of its contact with the earth is diminished, the tension is increased, and the fluid has a dangerous tendency to discharge itself laterally by chance outlets.-Scientific American.

STEEL HORSE SHOES.-One of the latest improvements, in which the farmer is personally interested, is the manufacture of horse shoes out of Bessemer steel. The manufacturers claim the steel shoes will last three times as long as the iron ones; that they are lighter, and consequently easier on the horse; that when bought by weight you can get twenty-five per cent. more shoes than when buying iron ones; that they can be had for seven cents a pound-a little more than for common iron shoes. The steel shoes seem to be highly recommended by those who have tried them, and they are opposed only by a few blacksmiths. As yet they are manufactured only by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, of Cleveland Ohio, but we hope soon to hear that the Pennsylvania Steel Company and other similar Bessemer steel companies have taken hold of them. If they are what is claimed, farmers are ready to use them at once.

IVY ON DWELLINGS.-Florists are beginning to appreciate more fully than they used to do the value of ivy for a variety of purposes. Connoisseurs, too, have begun to collect, study, and classify the many varieties. Few plants do better in confined spaces and dirty atmosphere than the free growing roots of ivies. In fact, the ivy is one of the most accommodating plants. The spread of the branches, if fully extended, would be about ten metres (between thirty-two and thirty-three feet), but they are trained in an arching manner so as to leave an opening about seven metres (about twenty-three feet) in diameter. The branches are well furnished with leaves, and, as the plant is grown in a tub, it can be removed from place to place, as may be required, and may be made to serve as a most agreeable summer house. The facility of transport is still further increased by the fact that the branches are trained over wires, which can be folded up umbrella fashion.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Officers of Dominion Grange.

- Master, S. W. Hill, Blageville, Ont.
Overseer, Stephen White, Charming Cross, Ont.
Lecturer, E. H. Hillborne, Uxbridge, Ont.
Steward, Levi R. Whitman, Knowlton, Quebec
Asst Steward, Charles McGibbon, Douglas, New Brunswick.
Chaplain, James Manning, Schomberg, Ont.
Treasurer, J. P. Bull, Downsview, Ont.
Secretary, W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill, Ont.
Gatekeeper, J. A. Dickson, Central Ontario, N.S.
Caretaker, Mrs. J. Trull, Ottawa, Ont.
Banquet, Miss E. J. Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.
Flora, Mrs. Lussoc, Norwich, Ont.
Lady Ass't Steward, Mrs. J. T. Gould, Foley, Ont.

Executive Committee.

James Daly, Newburgh, A. Gifford, Meaford, A. J. Hughes, Sharon; Wm. Coles, Coles Corners, Charles Drury, Barrie.

Auditing Committee.

Luther Cheyne, Brampton, Ont., H. S. Lussoc, Norwich, Ont. Thirty-three Division Granges represented, 110 delegates present

New Granges since Last Issue.

- 529. HEReward.-John Cowan, Master, Hereward; William Hamilton, Secretary, Hereward.
530. ABINGDON.-William Jackson, Master, Abingdon; L. Williams, Secretary, Abingdon.
32. NORTH BRUCE.-John Diggar, Master, Burgoyne, Alfred Sholl, Secretary, Burgoyne.
33. HALDIMAND.-Henry Jvey, Master, Jarvis, Jesse Forster, Secretary, Rainham Centre.

Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N.B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

- JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Pres. of Conference,
JOHN McMURRAY, Ex-Pres. of Conference,
WM. SARGENT, JOHN A. MOSELY,
STEPHEN F. HESTIS, RICHD W. WENDALL,
ALEX. W. NICHOLSON, GRANSWICK JOST,
ROWLAND MORTON, JOHN JOHNSON,
JOHN W. HOWIE.

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