

packed in the manner here described, and in no other way, as we believe more than one-half the complaints that arise about the unfertility of eggs, can be traced to no other cause than the careless, bungling and improper manner in which they are packed and shipped.

**FRENCH MODE OF PRESERVING EGGS.**—Dissolve four ounces of bees-wax in eight ounces of warm olive oil, in this put the tip of the finger and anoint the egg all round. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell, and the pores filled up by the wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs after two years will be as good as if fresh laid.

**HOW TO TRAP CROWS.**—Crows are the enemies of poultry. They prey only on young chickens and eggs, however. The quickest and surest trap for crows is to place a steel trap in the shallow water of a pond, so that the jaws, when open, are just under the water. On the treadle place a small tuft of grass or moss, making a miniature island, then cut a small stick with three branches, forking in such a manner as to support an egg on them; stick this about six or eight inches from the trap, lay a little moss, grass, or leaves over it, and place the egg on the forks, so it will appear as if floating on the water, cover the remainder of the trap lightly with grass, so as to hide it from sight. To obtain the egg the crow will light on the *Island*, and find, too late, he is caught.

## Dogs.

### POINTER AND SETTER.

The breaking of young dogs may be begun when they are four or five months old to a certain extent. They may be taught to "charge" and obey a trifle, but it must be done so discreetly that it were almost better left alone. Nevertheless, they should be taught a little, one by one, taking care never to cow them. Down charging must be taught them in a room or any convenient place. Put them into the pro-

per position, hind legs under the body, nose on the ground between their fore-paws. Retaining them so with one hand on their head, your feet one on each side their hind quarters, with the other hand pat and encourage them. Do not persist at this early age more than a few minutes at a time, and after it is over, play with and fondle them. At this time also teach them to fetch and carry; to know their names—Recollect that any name ending in O, as "Ponto," "Cato," &c., is bad. The only word ending in O, ought to be "Toho," often abbreviated in "ho." This objection will be evident to any person who reflects for a moment, and a dog will answer to any other short two syllable word equally as well. These two lessons, and answering to the whistle, are about all that can or should be taught them at this age.

### RANGING.

Nine months, or better, twelve, is soon enough to enter into the serious part of breaking. This is more to be effected by kind determination than by brute force. Avoid the use of the whip. Indeed, it never ought to be seen, except in real shooting, instead of which we should use a cord about five or ten yards long. Fasten one end round the dog's neck, the other to a peg firmly staked in the ground; before doing this, however, your young dogs should, along with a high ranging dog, be taken out into a field where there is no game, and suffered to run at large without control until they are practised in ranging. Too much stress cannot be laid on this point, as on this first step in a great measure depends the future ranging propensities of the dog. Where a youngster sees the old one galloping about as hard as he can, he soon takes the hint and follows. After a few days, the old one may be left behind, when the pups will gallop about equally as well. These lessons should never be too long as to time, else the effect is lost. Another good plan also is to accustom them to follow you on horseback at a good rate. They will learn by this to gallop, not to trot, than which nothing is more disgusting in a dog. When you have your pup well "confirmed in ranging," take the cord, as above directed, peg him down. Probably he will attempt to follow you as you leave him, in which case the cord will check him with more