exactly indicates the depth of rain falling in any given time. The surface of the water in the cylinder being completely covered with the float, except the mere angular space of about one-eighth of an inch, no evaporation takes place. The gauge must be occasionally emptied of the water it contains. It is sunk in the ground, within a strong box or case, to prevent injury, and to allow of its being easily taken out; the top of the gauge being left about ten or twelve inches above the ground."

PROBANGS AND TROCARS FOR CATTLE.—Professor Sewell presented to the Society further specimens of instruments of practical utility in cases of choking, or of the hove, in cattle, and favoured the council with additional directions connected with the use of each apparatus. He also presented, for the inspection of members, the model of an ox, on which was marked the exact spot where, in the case of hove, the trocar ought to be inserted through the inflated hide into the rumen or paunch, namely, a full hand's breadth below the loins, and behind the last rib, on the left side of the animal. The laterally perforated cylinder, after the stiletto had been withdrawn, might remain in its place of insertion even until the following day, if gas continued to be evolved; and on its removal, an adhesive pitch plaster might be applied over the punctured orifice. The elastic probangs presented by Professor Sewell were very useful for unchoking horses, colts, calves, or other stock, by dislodging the impeding food from the gullet, and were much preferable to the hempen ropes often used instead of probangs for that purpose.

REMARKABLE FIDELITY OF A DOG.—The following fact, evincing a most extraordinary instance of the attachment and fidelity of a dog, was related by a gentleman on whose veracity we could rely, and who had witnessed it. In the parish of St. Olave, Tooley-street, Borough, the church-yard is detached from the church, and surrounded by high buildings, so as to be inaccessible but by one large close gate. A poor tailor of this parish dying, left a small cur dog, evidently inconsolable for his loss, for he would not leave his dead master, not even for food; and whatever therefore he ate, was forced to be placed in the same room with the corpse. When the body was removed for burial this faithful attendant followed the coffin, but after the funeral, was hunted out of the church-yard by the sexton. The next day, however, he was again found there, having made his way by some unaccountable means into the enclosure, where he had dug himself a bed on the grave of his master. Once more he was driven out, and again he was found in the same situation the following day. The minister of the parish hearing of the circumstance, had him caught, taken home and fed, and he further endeavoured by every means to win the animal's affections; but they were wedded to his late master, and he took the first opportunity to escape and regain his lonely situation. With true benevolence the worthy clergyman permitted him to follow the bent of his inclinations, but to soften the rigour of his fate, he built him upon the grave a small kennel, which was replenished once a day with food and water. Two years did this example of fidelity pass in this manner, when death put an end to his griefs; and the extended philanthropy of the kind clergyman allowed his remains an asylum with his beloved master.

REMEDY FOR THE POTATOE DISEASE.

A paper appeared in the *Agricultural Bulletin*, from which we learn that a chemist, named Eusebius Griss, had been paying great attention to the disease, and has found a direct and radical remedy. This gentleman, guided by analogy, has compared the disease of this vegetable to the chlorosis which attacks the human frame; and the idea suggested itself to him whether the same remedies which improve the vitality of the blood, which restore its energy and its colour, might be advantageously resorted to in re-animating the languishing vitality and tone of the discoloured leaves. He accordingly had recourse to an application of salts and iron. He watered the plants with a solution of sulphate of iron, containing from 10 to 20 grains to a litre of water, and moistened the leaves with a lighter solution, containing only about three grains to a litre of water. This last method proved much more immediately the efficacy of the remedy than when it is done watering the plants; for in the lattter case it might be attributed to chemical re-action produced in the interior of the soil. A committee was appointed by the Royal Society to test the result of Mr. Griss's remedy. Experiments were made in various parts, some on an extended, some on a smaller scale; they were very successful in regard to the disease itself, and the committee reported that although some further trials were needed to prove facts, yet it was thought probable that this solution might likewise be found valuable in sandy soils. M. Gandry, of Paris, was induced to try the remedy on some young chlorotic peach trees; and a fortnight after, when the committee of the Horticultural Society inspected them, they had entirely recovered.