laid the hare at the master's feet. N t lat r than Friday la t the same dog was a ked by Mr. Shaw to go and keep the crows out of the p ta to field. This he did, and in about half an hour returned to the hou e with a live crow. It is supposed he concealed himself below the stems, and in this w y had caught it. We can vouch for the truth of the above. A dog of this kind would certainly be valuable, not only to sh p herds, bu to agriculturists, and we hope Ab gouris ts will preserve the breed. — *Banffshire Journal.*

SALT FOR CABBAGE.—A correspondent of the *Farmer and Gardener* tested the value of salt on cabbages, and with satisfactory results:—After planting them out, he watered them some two or three times a week with a salt water, containing about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbages grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt water given them produced loose, open heads, which were unfit for any other purpose than boiling. Rain water was given at the same time, and in the same quantities, as the salt water. He does not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbages would bear without injury, but is fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than that he used is highly beneficial.

CAMOMILE.—In the Irish *Gardener's Magazine*, it is stated not only that a decoction of the leaves of the camomile will destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of the plants dispersed through it. No green house or hot house should be without it in a green or dry state; either the stalks or flowers will answer. It is a singular fact that if a plant is drooping and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you place a plant of camomile near it.

FORKING BORDER—This is far better than digging them with a spade, as it injures less the roots of shrubs.—Indeed the fork has nearly superseded that old emblem of the Gardner's occupation—the spade. A four pronged fork for stiff soils, and a five pronged fork for sandy soils work them quite as thoroughly as the spade, and with the expenditure of much less strength from the workman.

GREAT AGE OF A HORSE.—Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* gives an account of a small black Galloway, eleven hands high, which attained to the greatest age of any horse of which we have any record. He was a resident of a small village near Haddington, in Scotland. He was foaled in 1720, and at the time of his death he 69 years old. A few weeks before his death he trotted for several hours at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and fed well on his oats and hay to the last.

GAS LIME AS A MANURE.—At the annual meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, at Burnley, this subject was discussed by several gentlemen and Mr. Baxter stated the result of some experiments he had made with gas lime, and with which he said he was perfectly satisfied. He used from three to four tons per statute acre, and has produced a capital crop of grass with it. Mr. Hunt also expressed himself in favor of the use of gas lime. He believed it was one of the cheapest means they could possibly get, of eradicating the foul herbage, and its was als the means for developing the qualities of the soil.

GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An important agricultural movement has recently taken place in Germany, in the formation of a National Agricultural Society, after the plan of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. This is a project which has long been in contemplation, enlisting the support of the leading agriculturists of Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony Prussia, and of the other German nationalities. Among the means which it proposes to make use of for the attainment of its object—the improvement of German husbandry—are the publication of a journal or periodical; holding successfully in the larger cities of the German Confederation exhibitions, or shows of agricultural stock, produce, and machinery; offering of prizes for scientific, or technical works relating to agriculture, and discussions on special agricultural topics at the extraordinary meetings of the Society. Germany has thus followed the lead of England in this important matter."

BRITISH COOKING —John Bull has yet many secrets to learn in the *ars coquinaria*. In roasting no one can equal him; and as for broiling, it is positively not understood out of these isles; but he is weak at frying; and as for stewing, it is *purely beyond his competence*. *Boiling*, what of it? Much praise cannot be awarded to British cookery on that score. Boil, indeed, we do, but much too furiously. Strange, in the land where steam engines were discovered, where the economy of fuel and the philosophy of latent heat are so well understood and applied in matters mechanical, the widest possible departure is sanctioned —nay, enjoined—in our cookery. We don't want our female cooks to understand first principles; but it is strange that none of our philosopher cooks, or cook philosophers, should ever have taken heed of the obvious fact, that, when water—in an open or tightly closed vessel—boils it can be made no hotter, however great the consumption of fuel, and however furious the boiling. If this obvious fact had been impressed upon the makers of cooking ranges, it would have influenced the construction of the latter; and gradually our female cooks—without reasoning at all which we deprecate—would have boiled with less frightful expenditure of fuel. Nor is waste of fuel alone in question. Many *culinary processes*—all the varieties of stewing, for example—are best performed at temperatures considerably