

stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs; and allowing it to reenter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow or some such substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure of twenty pounds for a child, while a pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

### Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it arouses us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion according to the degree of stagnation and the length and strength of the effort made to escape danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger, when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us, what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning: "They were as well as they ever were the day before," and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed well, to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safer side. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal.*

### Rats Made Useful.

What practical ingenuity is able to accomplish, was recently illustrated by a feat, the account of which we take from the *Popular Science Monthly*. A telegraph inspector in England recently found it necessary to overhaul a cable of wires enclosed in iron tubes. A certain length of the cable had to be taken out, and the men commenced hauling at one end without having taken the precaution to attach to the other a wire by which it might be drawn back into the tube again after inspection and repairs. The question arose how the cable was to be restored to its proper place: and here the ingenuity of the inspector was manifested. He invoked the aid of a rat-catcher, and, provided with a large rat, a ferret, and a ball of string wound on a Morse paper-drum, he repaired to the opening in the tube. The flush-boxes were opened, and the rat, with one end of the string attached to his body, was put into the pipe. He scampered away at a racing pace, dragging the twine with him until he reached the middle of the length of the pipe, and there stopped. The ferret was then put in, and off went the rat again until he sprang clear out of the next flush-box. One length of the cable was thus safe, and the same operation was commenced with the other; but the rat stopped short a few yards in the pipe and boldly awaited the approach of the ferret. A sharp combat here commenced, and it was feared that one or both of the animals would die in the pipe. But after sundry violent jerks had been given to the string, the combatants separated, the ferret returned to his master, and the rat, making for the other extremity of the pipe, carried the string right through, and so relieved the inspector of his anxiety.

### Stock Notes.

CAPT. KIDD, the well known Kentucky stock auctioneer, is seriously ill.

SHORT-HORNS FOR JAPAN.—Since the export of American stock to Japan commenced, a few years ago, it is computed that 2,000 head of Short horns have been sent from the former to the latter country.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a quite extensive sale of Shorthorns, and possibly of other valuable stock, at the Centennial Show Yard, during the exhibition of cattle, about the 1st of October.

ENGLISH SHORT-HORNS FOR CANADA.—We learn that Lord Beattie recently sold from the famous Underley herd five Short horn cows and heifers for export to Canada at high prices. The five consist of three Barringtons, a Kirklevington, and an Acorn.

THE SALE HAS BEEN MADE from the Bow Park Herd to Mr. Richard Wegglesworth, Colchester, Mich., of the Shorthorn bull Duke of Lucknow, 16858, roan, calved April 2nd, 1873, by imp. Knight of St. George, 8172, out of Rose of Lucknow by Knight of St. George, 8172.

MR. A. H. MCCOY, of Gentryville, Ind., is accumulating and breeding a fine herd of pure Berkshire swine, of the Black-hawk and Canada Prince strain. His Prince was bred by John Snell's Sons, of Canada, and his sire was sold last year to Mr. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., for \$700.

AT A MEETING of the English Short-horn Society, held at Hanover Square, London, England, on the 4th ult., several new members were elected, amongst whose names we notice those of J. A. Cochrane, Simon Beattie, John R. Craig, Richard Gibson, John Hope, and Wm. Miller, of Canada.

The *North British Agriculturist* says:—The 7th, 18th, and 20th, Bell Duchess of Plumwood, purchased by Mr. Simon Beattie, at the recent public sale of Mr. Dun, as was believed for exportation to England, have been sold by that gentleman to Albert Craig, Esq., and they will be added to the well known Kansas "Durham Park Herd." Two of the above, it will be remembered, are the get of the 20th Duke of Ardlie.

THE *Farmers' Journal* says: B. F. Vanmeter is contemplating a change in the name of his Red Roses, or more properly speaking a discontinuance of the name, since the Rose of Sharons in England are known by that title, and the recent introduction of one of Mr. Vanmeter's Red Roses (Young Marys) into the "Elmhurst" herd of Mr. Fox, necessitated some mode of distinguishing other than that usually presented by the name.

THE FOURTH DUKE OF CLARENCE arrived at Quebec lately in the Circassian, a new purchase for the Bow Park Herd. The Fourth Duke of Clarence (33598) is by Eighteenth Duke of Oxford, from Holker's Grand Duchess of Oxford Fifth, bred by Colonel Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, has been purchased by Mr. William Ashburner, for the Bow Park Company, Canada, for 2,500 guineas, from Mr. Lodge, of Yorkshire. He is a rich roan yearling, and is the highest-priced male animal that has yet crossed the Atlantic.

ABOUT THE MEANEST MAN in existence is the one who will deprive an animal of life for the sake of a grudge against its owner. There is one meaner man than he, however, and his name is Fitzgerald. For the sake of a few dollars he poisoned two noble stallions at the Detroit races to prevent them winning. The horses were George and Gilt Edge, the former valued at \$20,000, the latter at \$10,000. The parties who hired the murderer were a gang of nine well-known "sports," against whom it is believed enough evidence to secure a conviction is forthcoming.

MANY OF OUR READERS will recollect the grand appearance made by the old 17th Duke of Airdrie at the sale in Toronto last December, when he was purchased of Messrs. Craig by Messrs. Ayres and McIntock, of Kentucky. We are sorry to announce the death of this magnificent Duke. He dropped dead in the pasture one day lately, having shown no previous symptoms of sickness. The 17th Duke of Airdrie was ten years old, and up to the day of death had always been a strong, vigorous and healthy animal. He was got by Royal Oxford out of 4th Duchess of Airdrie by Fordham Duke.

SHEEP STATISTICS.—According to the most reliable authority, the present number of sheep in the United States is about 37,000,000, yielding an annual clip of wool of about 150,000,000 pounds. The number of sheep slaughtered for mutton yearly is about 7,000,000. The capital invested in sheep and sheep husbandry in the United States is over \$250,000,000. The annual product of these sheep is about \$90,000,000. This is not a large exhibit for a country of the size and population of the United States. Brazil has, in number, 70,000,000 sheep. The total number of sheep in the British Islands is 34,500,000. England is the greatest sheep-producing country in the world in proportion to its cultivated land. The Spanish proverb, "The hoof of the sheep is gold," is true with the British, for they receive annually from their sheep the sum of \$150,000,000.—A. E. PERKINS

MESSRS. JOHN SNELL'S SONS, Edmonton, Canada, received June 1st, a consignment of Berkshires from Heber Humfrey, of Shrivensham, England, including the famous boar Sir Dorchester Carliff, winner of a silver cup as sweepstakes, and five first prizes at leading shows in England, including the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Cardiff, 1872, and the Bath and West of England Society's Show at Dorchester, the same year. Also a young boar, Lord Swinborough, by Duke of Swinton; and two very choice sows, Duchess of Swinton and Lady Hillside, both of which were in farrow when they came out, and have produced fine litters since—the former having been served by Competition, a son of Hightown and Ulster, the latter by Lineal Baronet, a son of Sir Dorchester Carliff, and Sweet Seventeen's Sister by Longrange.

THE END OF THAT ungainly animal, the Texas steer, is near at hand. Soon his long horns and angular frame will no longer be seen. The Short horn is fast supplanting him. Thousands of bulls of improved blood have been taken not only into Texas, but into Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, and other places where the Texas cow was the only available stock with which to start an improved herd. After the young stock become old enough to breed, the Texan cattle are marketed, and we are now "running the emptyings," so to speak, of the Texans. Even the Indians are improving Cherokee stock in the same manner. In two or three years more the main bulk of the cattle will be Short-horn grades, and a great and steady demand will be made upon Eastern herds for bulls for breeding. Not for fancy stock, but for equally good but less fashionable, pure Short-horns. The present outlook is altogether in favour of stock-raising as the most profitable branch of farming, both in the East and West; and it is certain that there is no other that is less exhaustive to the soil.

### Clydesdales for Canada.

(*North British Agriculturist*)

Yesterday a valuable lot of Clydesdale mares left the Clyde, per the steamship Canadian, for the Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bow Park, Ontario, Canada. Along with the valuable Shorthorns which are intended to improve the immense herd already existing there, it has been thought advisable to raise a stud of powerful work horses. To accomplish this end a few of the best bred and finest looking animals that have appeared in the showyard this season have been bought. In the first place, we notice a brown two-year-old filly bought from Mr. Alexander Buchanan, Garscadden Mains. She is by Crown Prince out of Jean, a mare of great substance, belonging to Mr. Buchanan. The sire of Crown Prince was Lochfergus Champion.

In the showyard the filly had a successful career, winning among other prizes, the first as a yearling at Dumbarton, and third at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow. As a two-year-old she was first at the Glasgow spring show, and second at the Glasgow Farmers' show in the beginning of May. Darling, a three-year-old filly, bought from Mr. James Picken, is also a very fine mare, with remarkable action, and showing power. This spring she was second at Ayr to the now famous Kelso mare, and third at the Glasgow Agricultural Show, beating at both places many of the best mares in Scotland. She was bred by Mr. Galbraith, Croy, Cunningham.

Another three-year-old, Rosy, comes from Mr. Picken also. This is one of the best mares of the lot. By Campsie 3d, out of Nancy, a mare got by Lord Clyde, this animal possesses great substance and power. Although only shown twice at local shows with a successful result, she looks like making a grand show mare.

Another two-year-old, bred by Mr. Lawrence Drew, of Merryton, makes the fourth of the lot. This is also a neat, well coupled mare, with good feet and legs, the result of having such a sire as the famous Prince of Wales, whom we saw at Merryton a few days ago as fresh and youthful looking as a three-year-old. This remarkable horse is in splendid condition, being worked several hours daily, and Mr. Drew assures us that he has never served mares as satisfactorily as this season.

The fifth and last of the shipment is a strong-boned, gaunt mare from Campbelltown, who stood first as a yearling and second as a two-year-old at the Campbelltown shows. It is to be hoped that the above horses, as well as others intended to follow, will get safely to their destination, and that their exportation may direct more attention to the breeding of such valuable animals both in Scotland and elsewhere. They were selected and shipped by Mr. John Clay, Junr., Kerchester, Kelso.