

the utmost draft being only 366 lbs. The plows, both for light draft and good work being far in advance of any of the rest. The second prize for iron plows was awarded to John Gray, of Egmondville, with a draft of 441 lbs., and the third, to G. Morley, of Thorold, with a draft of 444 lbs.

The second prize for wooden plows was awarded to Jas. Walker, of Westminster, draft 377 lbs., and the third to G. Morley, Thorold.

CONCLUSION.

Of that part of the exhibition which comes under the head of Arts and Manufactures, we can say but little, the pressure of work outside preventing much notice of those articles within the building, not especially interesting to the farming community. This, however, is of less consequence, as the Board of Arts and Manufactures have now a journal of their own, in which we presume they will give full details of that portion of the exhibition under their particular control. The proceedings wound up as usual with the annual meeting of the Association, at which that distinguished agriculturist, F. W. Stone, Esq. was elected President, A. A. Burnham, Esq., of Cobourg, 1st Vice-President, and J. Johnson, Esq., of Middlesex, 2nd Vice-President, Toronto was fixed upon as the next place of meeting for the Association. The retiring President then delivered the very excellent address, which has appeared in a previous number, and to which we beg to direct the especial attention of our readers.

[The Prize List will appear in our next, fully revised and corrected.—EDITOR.]

Miscellaneous.

INFORMATION ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.—No person who has seen a case of hydrophobia can ever forget the painful scene. Of all the maladies to which human beings are exposed, this is perhaps the most mysterious, and it is surrounded with a dreadful interest. As there is a great deal of popular fallacy afloat respecting it, every item of reliable information and every gleam of light which can be thrown upon the subject deserve to be collected and placed before the public.

In the last number of *Blackwood*, there is a very profound essay on rabies, in which current ideas on this malady are shown to be not only inaccurate, but dangerously wrong. For example: it is commonly believed that rabies in dogs

is peculiar to the warm months—the “dog days”—and in July and August great precautions are taken, which no person thinks of in November and December. “But” says the writer, “the dog days have no more to do with rabies than the moon with lacy.” In the veterinary schools of France, the records kept respecting the cause of hydrophobia show that a majority of cases have occurred not in the hottest, but *coldest* months. In April, November and December, double the number of cases occurred as compared with July and August. M. du Chaillu, the late African traveller, states that the most of the West African villages are crowded with dogs, but hydrophobia is unknown to the natives. In Cyprus and Egypt, which are also very hot and dry countries, the disease is unknown, thus showing that it is not at all produced by heat or dryness of atmosphere.

It is also supposed that all mad dogs foam at the mouth, and that they run about snapping at man and beast, manifesting great ferocity. There is only one stage of rabies in dogs in which they foam at the mouth, while healthy dogs foam frequently. Gentle dogs when affected with rabies, are generally gentle to their masters, but they will then snap at other dogs; it is only the ferocious dog that shows very great fierceness when rabid. It is also a popular belief that dogs attacked with rabies are afraid of water; hence, the name *hydrophobia* (horror of water) has been given to the malady. This is a misnomer, and the popular notion respecting it is a dangerous error. A burning thirst is one of the characteristic symptoms of rabies in its earlier stages, and when a dog laps water, and plunges into it, it is no sign, as some suppose, that he has not the disease. In man, during the latter stages of the disease, there is an undefinable dread of water, and hydrophobia is not inappropriate when applied to him; but in dogs, a dread of water does not show itself in one out of fifty cases. An acquaintance of ours once pursued a mad dog which had bitten some of his hogs in the barn-yard, when it plunged into a river of considerable breadth; it was then followed in a boat, and shot a distance from the further shore. This was in the early part of December, and there was snow upon the ground at the time. The weather, as it regards heat, had nothing to do with this case, and no fears of water were shown by the animal, thus disproving the two popular notions respecting the disease.

The writer in *Blackwood* states that it is as yet undecided whether rabies now occurs spontaneously, or is only the result of direct inoculation by biting, and it is not certain that every man and animal bitten by a mad dog will take the disease; but when it is once completely developed in a man, “the physician that cures is *Death*.” Man or beast once infected with the poison is doomed to a certain and horrible death.”