# CATCHING A DEER BY THE TAIL

Mr. Fowler, of Mazenna, relates to us an incident that occurred out in his neighbor-hood the other day, which betrays pluck, chance, luck, and that a tail hold has again proven its excellence as a hold. A young man named Albert Bright-a neighbor of Mr. Fowler's—was sauntering along the bank of the romantic Zumbro a few days ago, and, in the absence of a gan, he was enjoying a little hunt with an old Colt's revolver and a hatchet, which he had slung in that a belt. Upon turning a bend in the stream, he saw a short distance in advance of him two deers standing on the eage of the stream. He quietly crept up and, taking careful aim, He quietly crept up and, taking careful aim, he fired, wounding the largest of the two somewhere in the leg. At the crack of the old pistol the deer made a spring for deep water, and young Bright in the flush of excitement—his first case of genuine "buck fover"—made a leap into the stream in pursuit of his prize. Strange as it may seem, he reached the plunging animal, grasped hold of its tail, and hung on for deer life and about this stage of the proceedings the ball opened and the fun commenced. The deer, more frightened than hurt, now com deer, more frightened than hurt, now com menced a frantic voyage of discovery—trying to discover what style of rearing and plung ing was best calculated to liberate its narra tive from the firm grasp of young Bright. It swam into deep water and into shallow water, across the stream, up the stream and down the stream, but to no purpose. Bright could sometimes touch bottom and sometimes he couldn't. but he held on all the same. The deer tried to kick him off, but being in the water the force of its kicking did not avail much. After towing young Bright all over the stream and down about a quarter of a mile, the deer seemed to resolve on a new style of factics. It every little higher all the way. All I have to say, try it while made a frantic effort to turn about an I Shoot your rifle at measured distances from combat its fee with its front feet and horns. 90 to 150 yards, sighted precisely as you and the young man had to do some tall would to shoot a squirrel's head at 20 paces, and the young man had to do some tall "swimming around the circle" to circumvent its d sims. After it had tried this reveatedly, Mr. Bright struck an idea that he thought might win, which was that as soon as he struck bottom again where he could get good footing he would court this turning-around action of the deer and kill the animal with his little hatchet. So, as they went sailing along through a deep channel, he succeeded in getting his hatchet out of his belt, and they soon struck a bar, where both found good footing. The deer no sooner touched bottom than it made a turn on him again, and Bright, letting up on the tail, allowed it to turn and "come for him," and as it did so he delivered it a well poised blow that "laid it out." After getting his breath that "laid it out." After getting his breath a little, he dragged his fine prize ashore, and went home to charge his clothes and get a team to take it home. This beats all the deer hunting we have had to record lately, and young Bright can justly claim the cham-pion's belt until some fellow actually catches a deer in his hat.—Lake City Leader.

### SHOOTING ON THE RUN WITH THE RIFLE.

It is gratifying to see the increasing interest in field sports, and none more so than that lately taken in the development of rifle shooting, and especially on moving marks of all sport with rifle or gun there is nothing to compare with the intense sstisfaction of overhauling an old buck on the keen jump with a single ball. It is something to think over, chuckle over and dream over. Iu no branch of shooting is there more demand for an accurate eye, a cool and clear brain, unrufiled nervee and cautious calculation. iThe number of rifle shots, even among good hunters, who can shoot on the run are exceedingly scarce. Many never even fire at a moving deer. Many more fire, but never draw blood. Deeming it the duty of every sportsman to contribute to the advancement of everything belonging to the common cause. I propose to give a few practical hints for acquiring this valuable art. Of course no directions can supply the place of practice; nevertheless there are some inflexible principles s\* the bottom of it, which it has cost me many a deer to learn, which may save others much time, patience and game (to say nothing of ejaculations, curiosity or otherwise), if they will bear them carefully it mind. The first is, that an aim that is accurate enough to hit nine quail out of ten with a shot-gun is not accurate enough to hit one deer out of ten with a rifle, except by accushot-gun is not accurate enough to hit one One day when they were passing a butcher the horse was nowerless to availow. He deer out of ten with a rifle, except by acci- shop a savage bull 'og rushed out unexpectives was then offered water, which threw him dent. The most important thing is therefore edly, surprised the Newfoundland, and before into consultance and he died in great again.

of his previous jumps. Such shots are always uncertain, and a miss is nothing disways tucertain, and a miss is nothing dis-creditable to the most accomplished shot. Still, a cool head, with caution, will make wonderful shots in this way. If a deer is running with very low jumps no calculation need be made for his rise and fall, although, as a general rule, it is expedient.

Another principle more often forgetten than any other, is to make your sights the principal object of your eye never lose sight of either of them. Get your eye on them the first thing, and mind it don't get off under any circumstances. Reverse the shot gun style and make your sight of the first importance and the game next. Of course it is easy to say "Keep cool!" But recollect that you must do so. Any attempt at haste, any attempt at snap shooting (except under rare circumstances, such as a deer so close by that another jump will take him out of sight, any attempt to get in a clost cheek of week. any attempt to get in a shot ahead of your companions, is almost certain to be fatal to success. Remember that hurry will do you no good, and it is botter to let your door get 50 or 60 yards further off if you can't get your sight on the right place or catch his jump than to try a quick or careless shot.
It is highly important for his, as well as

in fact, for any game showing, to know the

point blank range of your rifle. Practically there is a point to which all rifles shoot lavel. For several yards boyond this the drop of the ball may be diregarded. But you should know just what that distance is. The ign rance that prevails on this point, even among good hunters, is amazing. I have yet to meet the first man who owns a Ballard Remington or Maynard who is not ready to swear that it will "hold up" 200 yards. They think because it shoots higher at 300 yards and over than the old muzzle-loaders with round balls that therefore it holds up that the say the say try if until you learn its exact drop. If yo can get one of the ponderous long range bolts furnished for the Maynard or Remington furnished for the Maynard or Remington sporting rifles, within 25 inches of a 4-inch mark at 130 yards, I wish you would stud me the recipe. I cannot do it with 77 grams of the best powder. I greatly prefer, if the calibre is large eronch, a round ball or a very short, light, conical one. Round balls work well from a breech-loader, if patched with wet band-note paper around them and cutting off the ends with a sharp knife when dry. Or put a heavy leather wad on the powder, pour tallow on top, put in a ball dry. Or put a heavy leather wad on the powder, pour tallow on top. put in a ball that just fits the cartridge, and pour tallow on it to fill up the space around it. The round or light conical ball will travel much higher between 90 and 150 or 175 yards than the long range bolt, on account of its greater initial velocity; and if of respectable size the round ball will make a better hole than a round ball will make a better hole than a slug on account of its flatt ning more. The Winchester bullet is a good model if it were only about 50 calibre, and had a decent charge of powder behind it. At all events give me for running shooting the greatest point blank range and highest in tial veloc-The back eight should also be quite flat on top so that you can have full view of your game when shooting ahead of it. The importance of shooting on the run is very great

Out of 21 deer I have killed this year, 14 were killed in this way, and of these 14 there were at least 10 that I could not otherwise have got at all, as my health does not allow me to resort to some of my former methods of getting a shot at a deer that I have once started. Any one finding anything in this at variance with their experience will confr a favor on me as well as on the fraternity, by communicating it through the Rod and Gue. I can only say that I have learned than the communication of the them by experience, and found them to work well, and if some kind triend could have told me them at the outset of my deer hunting I should have got many score of deer where I got not even a hair. T. S. VAN DYKE, in ROD AND GUN.

# BOVINE SAGACITY.

A gentleman of Portland had a cow and Newfoundland dog, who were on good terms enough but there had never been exhibited any special friendship between them. The boy that drove the cow to and from pasturo overy day was always accompanied by the dog, so that the cow no doubt came to consider the dog as one of the family.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS STORING GRAIN.

A suit of considerable interest in grain buyors and farmers was heard at the last sitting of the Division Court of Port Perry The plaintiff, Saunders, sued the defendant Christian for 171 bushels of barley at 80 cents. The defendant had credited him with that quantity at 55 cents. The rain was delivered in August, 1875, before the barley season opened, and a receipt given containing the words "price set when settled for."
Barley ranged in price from 80 cents at its close. The defendant offered the plaints! the market price which he refused to take, saying he would not sell under a dollar. was shown it was not customary or reason able to keep over barley until the next season.

His honor Judge Dartnell, in giving judge ment, remarked that the conduct of many farmers in holding back their produce for a rise, while in debt to the merchant, was unfair and dishonest. It clogged the wheels of business and was in a very large measure the cause of "hard times." He had known of wealthy farmers, with money in the bank, and barns full of grain, actually ask mor-chants not to press for their account in order that they might speculate for a rise. What and this plaintiff done in this 1 istance? Ho had, in effect, bet his 171 bushels of barley that the price would be a \$1 per bushel. He has bet and lost. Judgement was given for the defendant.

## A RAT STORY FROM PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg Telegraph of Monday tells the following "A banker of this city had a valuable cow, which gave a large quantity of the condition was hald in high asteum for general milk and was held in high esteem for general rood qualities. All at once the supply of laceteal fluid grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less, until the yield was scarcely worth having. The family were greatly surprised at this, as the animal was in perfect health, and in the height of her season. It was hinted that some person whose love for milk ov ceame his scruples forstealing was at the bottom of the mischief, and that, like a the. at night, he entered the stable where bossy was kept, and relieved her of the milk The hired man was accordingly instructed to watch for the thief, and his vigilance was rewarded by a most singular discovery. Just after daylight in the morning, he saw a very large rat come forth from its hiding place and going to where the cow was lying, it stood on its hind feet, with its forepaws on the cows ud ler, and applying its mouth to one of her teats, sucked its fill of milk. When it was satisfied another rodent took its place, and so on, until the supply was exhausted and the family swindled by the cuming rats out of their morning's supply of the much valued fluid. The story is well vouched for."

# HYDROPHOBIA EXTRAORDINABY.

THEFF HORSES, THREE DOGS AND A GOAT, DIE OF THE DISEASE.

Remarkable case of hydronhobia have oc curred in Brookly within the past few weeks in the the neighborhood of Baltic and Nevin streets. Mr. J. S. Loomis, who lost three valuable hores thus describes the ravages of the disease in his stables. He says:—

' About the first of November, I discover ed on the rump of my coach dog a circular sore, which appeared to anney him greatly. The wound was a complete circle, and looked as though a piece had been cut out with some sharp instrument. The dog was conas though a piece and been cut out with some sharp instrument. The dog was con-tinually liking it, and would run from place to place in a dazed and frightened manner, as though he was trying to run away from it. The idea gained credit with my hostler and drivers that he was mad, and they killed him. I also had in my stable a Newfoundland dog, which soon afterwards grew sick, and, fearing that he might have been bitten and, fearing that he him himself on the by the coach dog, I had him killed. On the his foop, and appeared sick in the same manner as the Newfoundland dog. In a few hours he bgan to grow violent and to sump nt whatever came within his reach. I had him placed in an outside stall and offered him food, which he attempt d to eat, but could not. I sent for the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Walers, of Raymond street, who attempted to administer an opinto pill, which

which developed rapidly and with great violence. I immediately had him placed in this box stall, which he had soon kicked partly to places. Fearing that he would fight his way out, I had my stables empired, and sent down word to the station house to have aman come and shoot him. Winde the messenger was gone, Dr. George h. Smith, of Joralemon street, came in, and, upon looking at the animal, pronounced a one of the worst cases of hydrophobia which had ever come under his notice. The execution | \land Canin Part | with met. to kill him, and an axe family did the work. Soon after the death of my second horse, a dog und goat belonging to Mr. Mornes, on the opposite side of Baltic street, showed symptoms of hydrophobia and were instantly killed. To what extent the malady will go I cannot forsee. In the last of my horse cases, it was known that he was button by the coach dog, the bite having been inflicted upon the nostrils. In the first two cases there was no evidence that they had been bitter. The dog had been around the stable | The bot out of which the action around the stable | The bot out of which the action around way. for several months, and was in the habit of sying around in the stalls. I suppose the horses had been nosing him and find received scratches in that way.

"There is a report current to the neighborhood that the dog had been in the habit of fighting more or less with neighboring dogs. It seems to me that the only safe way would be to kill all the dogs in the vicinity, and thus give to human life the benefit of every doubt which may exist as to danger.

### FATAL GLOVE MATCH-HEART DIS CASE THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

I'non the night of the recent glove contest

bety sen Marcellus Baker and Crockett, at the Palais Royal, Boston, Mass., an agreement was entered into for another encounter of like sort between Patrick J McDermott and Daniel Davidson thoth members of the Howard Associatest, a previous meeting between whom, at Cambridge, resulted in the latter gaining the upper hand. According to the agreement, the men met at Revere liall, corner of Green and Chardon streets. on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 28 A select communy of about seventy-five persons were present. MoDermott was seconded by Dan Dwyer and Tom Mahonov, while Jimmy Gallagher and Tim McCarthy esquired for Davidson. Sol Aaron acted as referre, and kept thetime. It was a hard deter-mined contest, though more a test of paysical ondurance than ability to stand punish AN FAGIF IMPALED ON A FIICH ing hitting, as neither man was much bruised during the fifty-five minutes occupied by the battle; but both were so completely worn out that they had to be assisted to the scratch by their seconds in the last two or three of the twenty-four rounds fought. At the close of the twenty-fourth round Davidson was found to be insensible, and failing to respond to the call of time, McDermott was proclaimed the winner. The application of restoratives failed to bring Davidson back to consciousness, and at 5.25 ithe contest becau at 3.80) he expired. Upon learning of this said wing, and carried the Ling of birds home in result, McDermott at once proceeded to Start triumph. It me a med 7 ft. 5 in. from the tool 1 and gave limited up, from whence he top of its wings. The bird is able and 1 mg onto well, and the bird result is also and 1 mg vas transferred to Station 3, and looked up. Aaron, Gallagher and Mahoney were arrested as witnesses, and each bailed in \$500. The Judge of the Cruninal Court would not grant a warrant for his arrest on a charge of man slaughter, however, and on the 29th McDcr mott was discharged, as were also the others who had been taken into custedy. The reason for this action on the part of the Court was the fact that Drs. Colley and Goddard stated that they had ascertained that Davidson had proviously be in troubled with a heart affective. viously been troubled with a heart affection. Taking this into consideration, the doctors came to the conclusion that death was caused by an attack of heart disease, aggravated by his exertions in the match. The derivative of the coverage gravated by his exertions in the match. The statements of the friends of both parties, that Davidson and McDermott had always been on the most friendly terms were always been witted, and the Court considered this. Coroner Ciley impannelled jury, who eleved the body, and the inquest was adjourned till additive give and cutt. I have are till to a sum body, and the inquest was adjourned till and roude friends she drag of him along the made model with the first term of the same when the model with the first term of the model of the same when the same when the model of the same when the same while the same when the same w Monday evening, Jan 1 was to make the autopay. Dr Treadwell

# GARMENTS MADL WATERPROOF

A writer in an image pay coars the integrand for root, is appeare that if the way, speaking of war and a lithium I. Archor, who is principally in this a with configuration of values.

THE BULL FAMILY.

There's Johnsy Bull who rules the sea, With Irish Bu!', I fun celebrity. And Papal Bull, long of the Roman See. And Taurus Bull, known to astronomy. Great Ole Bull, Norway's fiddle de dee, Sious Sitting Bell, who roams the West country, Stock Jobbing Pad, whom lears dishis to

#### (MEORIAN) DECISION

J. R. Dean, AL. t. 1 1. 14, being the am out of stakes deposited in the Oaks. The conmade on the file acc, the defendant orpressing a strip of the test a mare named Camilia would not win the race, and, botting, as was asserted, above the market odds, laid Mr. Evans £16 to £4 against the mare. The offer was accepted and the 16 deposited, but Camelia ran a dead he it with a mare called Enquerrande. According with a mare called Enquerrande. According to the practice of the turf, as centended by counsel the stakes, in the event of a dead teat, should be added together, and the money equally divided. In this case, how ever, the defendant paid £6 as the bet but refused to return the stakes. The Deputyjudge, who tried the case, nonsuited the plaintiff without costs. Leave to appeal was asked, but refused. Subsequently a new trial was granted, when both plaintiff and trial was granted, when both plaintiff and def ndant were examined, as well as Mr Dickusson, an expert in racing matters, to whom, in conjunction with a Mr. Jones, the case was referred for arbitration. Witham Pickinson, in the course of his evidence, said said that he had decided that £10, had the amount of the bet, was due to the plaintil, and Mr. Jones, she other arbitrator, concurred in his decision. His honor, in giving judgment, said he had no authority to guide him in the matter It was not therefore, in point of law, but as a matter of equity, that he found for the plaintiff. The money should be returned with costs. Notice of appeal was given on the part of the defend-

A little son of Mr. R. Forguson and con-Metealte, on Samual morning, on going to the para thought there was an or ! straw stack, ha he saw feathers about He stock and went on the stock, but what was his surprise when he was confront ed by a large eagle, which priched battle with him. He accepted the challenge, and had the good fortune to run the fork through it

# AN AVENGING AMALON.

An Amazon on service can cut a pretuer | cast something | to remarked that if the ever troubled them again there would be a i coroner's inquest on the river.

I fom the feltitie of . We diff on key