heavy account he'll have to settle, the proud——"

But before the sentence was concluded the young Englishman had slackened the reins of his impatient steeds, which darted off at once, like arrows from the bow, and, to the ineffable surprise of the garrulous Isaac, the whole equipage rapidly disappeared along the road leading to the very district to which his warning had reference.

"Gone like a glance of the sun; and never a 'Thank ye' or a copeck for my trouble in scampering these weary leagues to bid him beware!" muttered the Russian, half ruefully, half resentfully. "Well, if the mad lad comes to harm, his blood, anyhow, won't lie at the door of Isaac Paulovitch. And now to make the best of my way to Wincentowka before the plunder begins; that Sobieski castle must be worth the sacking!"

Meanwhile, Edgar Marston drove on at furious speed, the sledge sweeping easily and swiftly over the hard-frozen surface of the snow and the horses bounding along the more freely for the pleasant music

HARD PRESED,

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17.30 per 1,000. 17.30 per 1,000.

The report says very tersely and forcibly, "The total number of deaths among children, under 10 years of age, during the year, was three thousand and ninety-seven, giving a percentage of 67.46 to total mortality; under 5 years, 62.71 per cent. Over one-third of the annual number of deaths occurred among children under 1 year, more than one-half under 5 years, and two-thirds under 10 years. Small-sox, measles, diphtheria, and scarletina, to which we owe the excess of mortality under 10 years, cause comparatively few deaths among children under 1 year, the excess during that period being due more especially to infantile debility and diarrheeal diseases."

Further, the report sacribes to diarrheea, dysentery, and cholera infantum, 658 deaths among children under 10 years of the body, however; and a warm bath should be used once or twice a day. An occasional dose of chalk or magnesia may be proper in some cases; but generally, bathing, pure air, and the right kind and



E COMMON AILMENTS LIVE STOCK. POISONING OF SHEEP BY DIPPING.

As each season comes round, and operation of sheep dipping is necessar put into practice, we are apprised of deataking place, in some instances few, I unhappily, in far too many, great numb

with large, fat, and heavy sheep there always a great liability to accident, a particularly among ewes that are pregnar. The necessary handling induces a greamount of excitement, and pressure on the sufficient of the sufficient

langs becomes so great that suffocation when the creature is turned on the back creature is turned on the bac

is very easily produced. To obviate the we do not see why sheep of all kinds, wh they need dipping, cannot be immersed the bath feet downwards. A thorough practical and scientific veterinarian, I Dickinson, of Boston, Lincolnshire, wh

Diskinson, of Boston, Lincolnshire, who assistants pass through the bath mathousands annually, has for some year adopted this plan. The sheep is placed a suitable cage, and by a simple lever rais and lowered in the bath, and this mean entirely obviates the casualties we have a suitable cage.

and destruction of sheep in dipping, besi suffication in handling, and the most co mon and fatal is the use of metallic p rations for the cure of scab and kil

the parasites that abound in the fleec Arsenic and corrosive sublimate are st stances which enter largely into the co-position of these dipping mixtures, and learn that a well-known, largely advertis

nostrum, which is principally compose arsenic, was used on the occasion name the commencement of this article, by whi forty animals were rendered lifeiess somewhat less than four hours.

the commencement of this article, by whi forty animals were rendered lifeless somewhat less than four hours.

Popular prejudice, fostered by emblaze ed show cards and handbills, announce that no other remedy can be used whi will destroy the parasites of the fleece; here prejudice makes a great mistal Sheep-dipping, like many other operation is too carelessly and too seldom done, as as a result, the dipper resorts to a medeally remedy, which not only kills a parasites, but also the sheep, and thus at to the annual mortality which we have much reason to deplore as already great, and more than we can afford, sides this, sheep farmers are frequently fault in turning newly-dipped sheep be to the same pastures and localities which abound in the parasites which torms them; and newly-clipped sheep are alleded to mingle with lambs without any position being taken to guard against passage of the liee, tick, &c., from one the other. Thus, the operation confint to ewes, only is but a proceeding whe favours the parasites seeking greatwarmth in the thicker and close fleece the lambs. When ewes are dipped, would be well to dip lambs also, and using a compound, that selected, should one not essentially for bleaching and cleing the wool, but for its power of attachitself to the fibres of the fleece, and the render it untenantable by the parasi. There is, however, some difficulty in choice of materials which will effect the admore so when the bath is used, as substances cannot be conveyed in a water and the selected of the second of t

and more so when the bath is used, as substances cannot be conveyed in a wate solution. For this reason we advocate t

more effective, although slower plan pouring, with which every sheep-farme thoroughly conversant. By this m

agents, perfectly harmless to the she but deadly poisonous to the parisites, m be used, conveying comfort to the anima effecting a more speedy cure, and prevering not only the loss of flesh, which is ne regained, but also the loss of animals the

BRAXY IN SHEEP

We gave a brief account of one of common affections of young stock, vi Black Quarter," which belongs to class of blood diseases, and we have now notice another, in the same category, confined entirely to the sheep.

In all classes of animals we find a prailing tendency to succumb to one for of disease at one period of life, and a

of disease at one period of life, and later to one of a different kind altoget Thus, young cattle are liable to bla quarter, but the conditions that product that affection give rise to other ble

that affection give rise to other ble diseases, as apoplexy of the spleen, a among pregnant animals, another form apoplexy, which we shall notice at a fut time. Likewise, in young animals, acknowledged causes of black-quarter cattle develop in sheep the affection kno as black-spauld, but older animals contr what is known as braxy.

Among the various signs which charac-ize the malady. diarrhead or obstinate of

Among the various signs which character ize the malady, diarrhea or obstinate control of the stipation form prominent features, and shill shepherd recognizes the first as braxy, the latter as dumb or water bratheauthous the stipation of the sti

convulsions more or less protracted, d Sometimes the course is slower, but rare The wool sticks or lies flat on the skin, is harsh to the touch, obstinate costive of the bowels speedily gives way to

of the bowels speedily gives way to cessive looseness, violent straining, colic; and in certain instances the caprove tedious and characterized by linging fever. Putrefaction goes on rapidly the body after death, and its evidences even present during the last few mome of life. Air is largely present in the stomach or panyed also beneath the

of life. Air is largely present in the f stomach or paunch, also beneath the s and between the muscles and membrane the body; and when liberated by the k it is frequently unbearable from the porful odour of decomposition by which impregnated. In some cases, even be death, air may be detected under the sy passing the hand over it, when a ceptible crackling will be heard.

After death a bloody froth fills nostrils and windpipe, and in the abdon a reddish coloured thin fluid is found, the organs and blood-vessels are charwith very black blood, and dark red black spots and patches may be seen u their outer side. The heart is full of ble and all the muscles of the body are dar coloured than natural.

Braxy is an affection which, like ble quarter, will pay better in prevention to

Braxy is an affection which, like bla quarter, will pay better in prevention toure. The sudden nature of the atta and rapid progress of disease admit o proper course of medical treatment, the fore it is desirable to attempt a system which the origin may be arrested. this purpose in hilly districts more she is required, by which the effects of posure will be considerably mitigated; in autumn and winter, when natural is scarce, dry or artifical kinds should

is scarce, dry or artifical kinds shoul substituted so as to prevent the anin becoming low and weak. In spring

coming low and weak. In spring miner, when food is abundant, guition is required in management; cose animals which are thriving rapi pecially after being kept low during eather, are most likely to be the vict kewise, during moonlight nights in a eaffected, as a result of over-replet during sharp frosty mornings, as ect of exposure, when the blood avily charged with highly nutrit ments. If possible, more exemple a property of the most vigo sured by suitable food of a last ture, and occasional doses of saltpuich may be given among bran or line cake, dc. Bleeding and purgation in instances, are quite called for, iden changes from poor to rich ould always be discountenanced. Wystem of growth and development

patches. It has some resemblance to the eruption of measles. Red-gum or "the hives" is generelly connected with sour stomach and some derangement of the bowels, caused by improper and excessive feeding. In some cases, it is doubtless the result of irritation of the skin from too great an amount of bed covering and clothing.