

HEALTH

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Hydrophobia is comparatively rare in this country, but it is a preventable disease, and should have no existence whatever. It is even less prevalent in England and Germany, where a more rigid supervision is exercised over the domestic animals.

Dogs and cats are the most commonly affected. When one realizes that every pet dog or cat is a possible menace to the health of the household, both in its liability to acquire hydrophobia and as a carrier of other forms of infection, it is astonishing that the harboring of these animals is so little regulated. But hydrophobia is perpetuated to a greater degree by the homeless cur that infest the streets, and the extermination of these ought by all means to be insisted upon. As a further precaution, any dog or cat that becomes ill should be confined in comfortable quarters until it has fully recovered. Muzzling is, to say the least, an unjust punishment of the dog.

The mad dog is not always a savage animal, running wildly through the streets. For the first few days, at least, it may appear abnormally affectionate in its desire to lick the hands and face of its master; but it soon becomes dull and skulking, or restless and constantly moving, walking or running with its head low, often growling or snarling, and barking without occasion. Sometimes it is "dumb" from inability to open its mouth. It generally refuses food and drink, and acts as if there were an obstruction in its throat. No examination of such an animal should be made with the hands, for its saliva is virulent.

When a person has been bitten, the wound should be cleansed and cauterized as soon as possible with carbolic acid or other powerful antiseptic. It must not be closed or covered with a plaster. Wounds of the hands and face are particularly dangerous, because these parts are not protected by clothing, by which the virus may be removed as the teeth of the animal pass through.

The animal that inflicted the injury should not be killed immediately; it should be confined and its condition watched. The disease is often relieved by the dangerous effects of fear, and often spares him many months of anxiety.

But if examination by a competent physician reveals the fact that the animal was indeed rabid, then the person who has been bitten should by no means rest content with having had his wounds cauterized. He should go at the earliest possible moment to the nearest city where the Pasteur treatment can be administered, and submit himself to it.

This treatment takes upward of three weeks. It is the only known safeguard against the appearance of hydrophobia in a patient who has been bitten by a rabid animal, and its success depends upon the promptness with which it is begun. If applied before the symptoms appear, it is almost certain to prevent the development of the disease; but if, on the other hand, the beginning of treatment is postponed until after the period of incubation is over, neither that nor anything else can save the patient's life.—Youth's Companion.

COMMON REMEDIES.

Our grand parents were told that in every locality might be found that which would prove effective for the diseases of that country. The people of to-day are slowly awakening to the realization of these inexpensive home remedies. We wonder how many know that many of these remedies are sold by druggists under a different name.

Some one asks for a remedy for catarrh in the head. Much relief may be obtained by using a nasal douche, twice a day, of warm water with a little salt and sweet milk added. Afterward snuff pure olive oil into the nostrils. The douche cleanses and the oil heals, which may prove effective in some cases. Have known of one bad case of catarrh that was cured by smoking mullein leaves. The smoke must be forced through the nostrils, and has a tendency to heal and dry those passages leading to the lungs. Mullein is a plant that grows wild and resembles the tobacco leaf in color, shape and growth. Another bad case of phthisis yielded to a tea made from mullein seed, when the patient was pronounced beyond any relief. The best of all can be made from the mullein blossoms. If the blossoms are gathered and put into a bottle and hung in the sun they will in time become oil, which is very healing. They may be fried in fresh butter, and the liquid strained into boxes ready for use when cold.

After filling up a fortune many a man can see where the honesty of other men was good policy—for him.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A telephone system is soon to be established in Enniskillen.

During the past month there was a considerable increase in linen yarn exports of the country.

It has been decided unanimously to confer the freedom of the city of Belfast upon Sir Robert Hart.

In the Belfast Custody Court it was recently stated that Belfast was the most honest city in the United Kingdom.

A further reduction of hours of work in the various spinning mills of Belfast has recently come into operation.

Three armored cruisers, the Drake, Devonshire and Carnarvon, recently dropped anchor for a short time in Belfast Lough, Bangor Bay.

While entering his home at Athenry, a man who had refused to give up a small holding he had purchased was shot at and seriously injured.

Mrs. Margaret Cleary was recently remanded at Claremorris Pet; Scission Court on the charge of murdering her husband, Thomas Cleary at Mayfield.

A report from Buncrana states that swarms of caterpillars are appearing in the gardens there, stripping the fruit trees entirely of leaves, and attacking the berries.

At Mullingar Quarter Sessions, the local council sought to evict some laborers from their cottages because they worked for a man who had fallen under the ban of the United Irish League.

A revenue cutter on the Irish coast seized a Dutch sailing vessel, on which were found 3,577 pounds of tobacco, 50 pounds of cigars, and \$1,020 in Irish banknotes bearing the names of Cork traders.

Ald. R. J. Shilleady, a County Down man and a former assistant overseer with the Bessbrook Spinning Co., has just been elected mayor of Warwick, Australia.

James Moore, a respected young farmer of Calcestown, County Kildare, died recently in terrible agony owing to having eaten a lozenge taken out of one of his pockets in which he had placed some arsenic he had bought to exterminate rats.

Bansha Castle, the Irish residence of General Sir William Butler, which has been visited by burglars, is picturesquely situated in the county of Tipperary, in that Aberlone Glen in which the famous "Shamus O'Brien" took refuge on his escape from the gallows.

A wedding party on its way home from Middletown to Derrynose, near Keady, recently, were pitched over a ditch as a result of the horse attached to a cart on which they were driving taking head and capsizing the vehicle. The occupants escaped without serious injury.

SOLDEIRS UNEXPECTED ALLY.

How a Mohammedan came to the Rescue of a British Regiment.

Sir D. C. Drury Lowe, who recently died, a veteran of Crimea, the Mutiny, the Zulu and Egyptian wars, was one of the leaders of the forced march to Cairo, which made its way sixty-five miles across the desert and consummated the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. A curious incident is told of this campaign. The story illustrates the absolute and superstitious devotion of the Arabs to their religion. Arabi Pasha had concentrated his forces near the English camp. The British soldiers were a queer looking set in their rough, loose jackets, dusty and muddy, their growing beards, their dirty belts and helmets; but the strictest discipline was maintained. The men were steady, cheerful, patient to endure the scanty food, filthy water and the heat and dust.

A canal ran close to their line of entrenchments, from which they got their water. Arabi damned this canal and cut a deep drain by which he intended to let out the water into the valley and so make it impossible for the British to get their supply.

A few days before the final battle the British engineers were astonished to find the water in the canal rising. The tendency before had been a rapid decrease from consumption and evaporation. As every one knew the canal was damaged, they supposed the only solution of the mystery was that the rising of the Nile had filled the canal above the level of the dam and that the water was pouring over it. The increase was availed of at once; the lock was opened and the level of the water raised.

The true solution of this increase of water never entered the European mind. Later it was discovered. Arabi Pasha had cut the dam. A dervish, or holy man, much venerated, had come to the camp. He had heard of the building of the dam and pronounced it contrary to the faith. He declared that although the British soldiers were infidel dogs

they were still God's creatures and should not be made to suffer and that the divine blessing could be expected only if the water were set free. Arabi was a devout Moslem, and he instantly complied with the dervish's decision.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

Danish Expert says it can be Done in Fifteen Minutes.

When I was a life-saver, says Rolf Wisby, I started to teach swimming on a system based on what I had learned as a cadet in the Royal Danish navy. Eliminating the conventional rules, and simply working on the basic laws of nature, any person can learn to swim in fifteen minutes.

This is my method: You are my pupil now, and we are standing on the beach facing the sea. First of all, the ocean is your friend. It wants to carry you if you will but give it a chance. If you want to live in the water you must lie down to your work; you must straighten out your body full length. Look at the fishes. Have you ever seen a fish making a knot of itself? The water will not support you if you tie yourself into a knot.

Lie down on your back here on the sand; straighten your body like an arrow; raise your chin as high as possible. In this position the ocean will float any human body almost any length of time. Why? Because every square inch of your body surface is "spread" upon the water, so to speak, giving it a chance to support you properly. Your head weighs about twenty-five pounds. Now, the minute you raise your head—and every beginner does that instinctively to see where he is—you go down. You are simply trying to break a natural law that refuses to be broken. As soon as you raise that twenty-five pound lump of bone from contact with the water, how can you expect the water to carry it?

After this lecture I take the pupil out into the water as far as his chest. Then I fling him on his back and tell him to do exactly as he did on the sand—chin up, body straight, no motion. Every time a wave threatens to break over him I warn him to close his mouth. In a few minutes he realizes that the ocean, which he feared, is really carrying him without the slightest effort on his part.

Now extend your arms sideways and sweep them slowly through the water until hands touch hips again. You must turn the palms so as to get a purchase on the water. Simultaneously, you must raise your knees, not out of the water, but spreading them as far apart as possible while raising them almost flush with the hips. Now give a long, striding kick so that your heels, and not your toes, get a purchase on the water. The kick propels your body forward.

When a man has learned to float and to swim on his back he has learned enough to practise on for some time. As soon as he is proficient at swimming on his back I begin to teach him the side stroke, then the English over-arm stroke, and when he has mastered these the trudgeon and the breast stroke.

BEE'S MASTER OF THE ROAD.

Farmer's Mishap that Stopped Travel on a French Highway.

A curious incident is reported from St. Prieure, near Chambéry, France, where two colonies of bees in a state of insurrection have routed everybody from the neighborhood and are still masters of the road.

The cure of a neighboring place, accompanied by a farmer, came to take possession of two beehives, which the farmer loaded on a cart drawn by two oxen. Half way home one of the hives fell off the cart and was broken up. The bees on being liberated attacked the farmer with fury and stung him so violently that the poor man fainted and fell on the road. The cure came to his rescue, but in his hurry upset the other hive, from which the bees also escaped and attacked him in turn.

Workmen from the fields round about heard the cries and rescued both men, who had to be carried to a house and attended by a doctor. Meanwhile the bees attacked the oxen and stung them so fiercely that the two beasts started on a mad pace down the road and were finally stopped by a woman, who in turn was surrounded not only by the bees of the first two hives but apparently by all the bees in the neighborhood, and had herself to be rescued by the villagers.

So savage have the bees become that the highway is still said to be in their possession and the inhabitants have to be well protected to venture out in the fields.

One way to induce a little girl to keep her hands clean is to give her a pretty ring.

The browbeating counsel does not always get the best of it. "I can teach you the law, sir, but I cannot teach you manners," thundered an enraged K.C. to a more than usually trying witness. The latter smiled slightly. "That is true," he said.

ON THE FARM

PREPARING LIVE STOCK FOR THE RING.

In the various live stock departments there is a certain class of professional exhibitors who need no instruction regarding the preparation of animals for the show ring. Some of them have certain methods of feeding and ways of handling live stock for rounding them off for exhibition purposes. It is impossible to secure a detailed description of their methods. As a rule, many breeders take their cattle direct from the pasture to the fair. A few weeks before the fair the cattle are brought in daily and kept up for a short time until they become accustomed to their feeds. In this way they are not disturbed by the sudden change when transferred from the pasture to the fair grounds stall. With plenty of good chopped hay in sacks, the exhibitor will be able to do so adjust the meal and cut feeds in sacks to the needs of the animals so that they may be kept on their proper feed and in good tone. Good alfalfa and clover well cut, makes one of the most satisfactory cut feeds.

Care should be taken not to over crowd the animals with food on the way to the fair. Frequently the appetite slackens in transportation and experience shows that it is better to keep them under, rather than overfed. The feed given them during transit should be dry rather than possessing too much succulence. It is a well known fact that some animals will not take much water when on the road hence the necessity of care in this respect. The individuals should be watched. The more nearly they can be kept and fed as they were when at home the better.

Animals should not be washed until they are thoroughly rested after their journey. The facilities for washing, include soap, brushes, buckets and plenty of fresh water. It is important that this work be pushed rapidly. Animals are taken to the fair for show purposes and the oftener they are in the show the better for the individual who shows them. After animals have been thoroughly washed, they should be groomed carefully daily, the more the better.

The character of the stalls and pens rests usually with the management. The exhibitor should be careful not to unduly expose a valuable animal to inclement weather. Frequently the stalls are open and valuable animals are subject to draughts and beating rains during heavy storms. Frequently blankets can be tucked up affording ample protection. There should be more individual exhibits of first-class pure-bred stocks from farms. Frequently of this sort takes the ribbons away from professional showmen. It is competition like this that adds interest to the live stock department of an agricultural fair.

FARM NOTES.

Timothy hay is very deficient in albuminoids, while clover is rich in them. These go to make milk and growth in the young animal, and also contain the greatest amount of fertility to be returned to the soil. Therefore, it is of double value.

It is idle to say that there is no use in trying to get the last weed, for they will come again. It is objected that it is hopeless to try to keep weeds at bay when the seeds thereof are traversing the air and at certain seasons are coming down upon the land. A determined, persevering man is more than a match for weeds, though they come from any quarter whatever.

Has perfection been attained in the potato? Can it be found in any variety? Probably not. As a rule, we find that those varieties that are of the purest flavor are usually only moderate yielders, more subject to blight, more influenced by unique moisture and drought. On the other hand, those of great productiveness, as a general thing, are poor or only passable in quality. There has been a vast improvement in the potato in the last few years, and new varieties are constantly replacing older ones.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

After horses have been working hard and their hair is all matted down with sweat it rests them much to give them a good currying just before bed time.

After the primary swarm has emerged, after-swarms may be prevented by cutting out all but one queen cell; but in every instance be sure to see that each colony from which the swarms has emerged has a good fertile queen in it.

There are hens in some sections that are far from the sources of supply of oyster shells, yet they equal those in other localities as egg producers. Nature prompts the fowl to select the food best adapted for their purpose, and, if given a variety, they will balance the supply so necessary for the production of eggs as well as provide for their bodily wants.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Princess of Wales makes it a rule to wear none other than British made costumes.

Thirteen workmen's restaurants in London have been shut down owing to dull trade.

The duty payable on the late Duke of Devonshire's estate will amount to about \$500,000.

A fresh commission is being organized to proceed to East Africa to study sleeping sickness.

Nearly nine months after his neck was broken by a lift accident a man has died in a London hospital.

The Duchess of Albany recently unveiled a memorial to Dr. Barnardo at the Girl's Garden City, Barkingside.

A movement is on foot at Grimsby for the establishment of a regular service of steamers to St. Petersburg.

The royal yacht Osborne, which was built in 1874 at a cost of \$665,415, has been ordered to be sold out of the navy.

There are now 180,000 members of the Semi-Teetotal Association, all of which are pledged to take no intoxicant drinks except at meals.

A young married woman of Westminster, swallowed a small dose of carbolic acid and died from fright. Physicians had said she could recover.

An anonymous donor has offered to defray the whole cost—\$20,000—of erecting a new out-patients' department at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

It has been decided that in future no heating of carpets or drying of washing will be allowed on the green of Pensarn, North Wales, during the season.

In a telegram to the Secretary for India, Lord Minto, the Viceroy, states that the total number of persons now in receipt of State relief in India is 1,267,000.

Mr. J. C. Wilder, a farmer, and Salford deputy town clerk, has left \$5,000 each to the Salford Hospital and the Manchester Infirmary and Ear Hospital.

The committee of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, announce the gift of \$50,000 from the late Dr. E. R. Bickersteth, who was senior honorary surgeon of the institution.

In ten years' time Mr. John Burns predicts, there will be no motor-omnibuses in London, but a cheap universal tramway service with the penny as the maximum fare.

The Christian Endeavor Union of Great Britain and Ireland met at Nottingham. The returns from over 4,000 societies which had reported this year showed a membership exceeding 176,000.

Berthed in the West India docks is a torpedoboot catcher built by Messrs. Yarrow for the Greek Government. It is the last warship which that firm will turn out before leaving London for the Clyde.

Members of the Hungarian Agricultural Society, who are visiting this country under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, recently inspected his Majesty's farm at Windsor.

Princess Henry of Battenburg opened at Shoreditch Town Hall a bazaar which is being held with the object of raising \$40,000 to free from debt the Queen's Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green.

Mr. John C. Walker, solicitor, of Ingleton, Yorks, who died worth \$234,500, directed that a comfortable home should be provided at the expense of his estate for all his horses and dogs as long as they lived.

A HOT DISH.

Mistress—"Have you boiled the clothes, Lucille?"

New Girl—"Yes'm; how do you want em seasoned?"

HIS FALL.

Mrs. Ben Evelyn—"You don't mean to tell me you were ever a poet?"

Blasphemous—"Yes, kind lady, unfortunately I was. But wuz where me feet first went astray."

A woman is so used to pinning things that she can't understand why a man should make so much fuss about a missing button.

SHREDDED

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WHEAT