

The Household.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

Dr Buisson, says the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease, and to have applied it with complete success in many cases. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine rabies, the doctor imprudently wiped his hands with a handkerchief impregnated with her saliva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and, confident in his own curative system, the doctor merely washed the part with water. However, he was fully aware of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterwards:—"Believing that the malady would not declare itself until the fortieth day, and having numerous patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy—that is to say, vapour baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I felt all at once a pain in the throat, and a still greater one in the eyes. My body seemed so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or that, if I threw myself out of a window, I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared able to count each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept continually forming in the mouth. Any movement of air inflicted great pain on me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects; I had a continual desire to run and bite, not human beings, but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in the throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes, any one suffering under hydrophobia can always drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative and not curative, I took a vapour bath, not with the intention of cure, but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of 52° centigrade (93° 3' 5" Fahrenheit), all the symptoms disappeared, as if by magic, and since then I have never felt anything more of them. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad animals, and I have not lost a single case." When a person has been bitten by a mad dog he must, for seven successive days, take a vapour bath *à la Russe*, as it is called, of 57° to 63°. This is the preventive remedy. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapour bath, rapidly increased to 37° centigrade, then slowly to 63°; the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete. Dr. Buisson mentions several other very curious facts. An American had been bitten by a rattlesnake about eight leagues away from home. Wishing to die in the bosom of his family he ran the greater part of the way home, and going to bed perspired profusely, and the wound healed as any simple cut. The bite of the tarantula is cured by the exercise of dancing, the free perspiration dissipating the virus. If a young child be vaccinated, and then be made to take a vapour bath, the vaccine does not take.

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A husband as willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in his neighbour's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make her own home happy.

How to TEACH CANARIES.—Canaries may be taught to sing entire tunes by means of a flageolet or bird organ, in the following manner:—"In ten or twelve days, when he begins to feed himself, or sooner if he begins to slug, let his cage be covered with a thin linen cloth eight days, then take the instrument and play one tune five or six times a day for fifteen days, then remove the linen cloth and substitute a green or red one of a thick material. He must remain covered up in this way until he is perfect in the air you wish him to learn. During this time it is best to put in his feed at night, that his attention be not divided. The organ should be sweet toned, as they copy with exactness. Some learn in two, and others in six months. This makes a bird a great favourite, and, of course, valuable.—*Skilful Housewife's Book*.

THE LAUNDRY AND WASH-HOUSE.—Perfection in this branch of housewifery does not contribute as much to sensual enjoyment as skill in the management of culinary concerns. Granting that the vulnerable point of good will lies in the stomach, it follows that the censorious friend or fastidious husband, will be less severe if the table linen is not snowy white and smooth, than if the same quality were wanting in the breakfast rolls or cakes. Yet the fame and gratitude springing from our contributions to appetite, are circumscribed to the circle of our intimate friends, while the merits or demerits of our laundries are carried as an advertisement on our husbands' bosoms, flaunted in every crowd wherein our daughters spread their

crinoline, and flutter out of every window in our houses like auction flags, challenging notice; therefore, to the ambitious housewife, success in the laundry is an ultimatum. WASH-HOUSE.—Even in the smallest establishments, this house cannot be comfortably dispensed with, and we verily believe that one-half the dirt and discontent that mars the happiness of many homes, is traceable to the abominable habit of washing in the kitchen. It is too much for woman-nature to look upon heaps of foul linen, sloppy floors, and all the abominations of wash-day, and not feel disgusted at its close association with her table preliminaries. And yet she is a thrice-blessed woman if the finale is not in her own particular chamber. According to the usages of many parts of our country, she does well if her own sanctum is not turned into a pandemonium of rough dry clothes, sweating maids, thermometer at blood heat, and momentary risk of making woful wreck of your matchless baby's face, by coming in contact with a hot iron. We think there are few wives, after a little experience, who would not convert one of the double parlours and its rosewood furniture into a snug wash-house and suitable implements for this indispensable labour. Husbands would probably demur, for they know little of the discomforts of wash-day.—*North British Agriculturist*.

TREATMENT OF GOLD FISH.—A globe will ever be the most popular domicile for these fish; we shall give a few directions respecting how they should be treated in it. When purchasing a globe, procure as wide-mouthed a one as possible, and subsequently let it never be more than three-parts full of water. By these means you will secure as much air as possible for the fish under the circumstances. Keep the globe also in the most airy part of the room, never letting it be in the sun or near fire. Change the water daily, and handle the fish tenderly when doing so. Some persons when changing use a small net, some the hand—we cannot say which is best, but would advise our readers to use that which they may find the handiest. Never give the fish any food; all they require when in a globe is plenty of fresh air and fresh water—they will derive sufficient nutriment from the animalculæ contained in the water. Numbers of people kill their gold fish by giving them bread. Now, we do not deny that bread is good for gold fish, and that they will eat it, but the uneaten crumbs immediately get sour and deteriorate the water, to the great injury of the fish.

Two diseases, being the most frequent, may be pointed out as the principal ills which it is the lot of gold fish to be heirs to. Sometimes a fish seems less lively than usual, and on close inspection will have a sort of mealy look, and in a day or two this meanness will turn out to be a parasitical fungus. We have heard of several remedies for this very mysterious disease, but never found any of them of the slightest use. There is absolutely nothing for it but to take the fish, at the first appearance of the disease, and throw it away; for it will not recover, and it will infect the others, and thus destroy the whole stock. We would, however, advise the inexperienced gold-fish keeper, whenever a fish seems unhealthy, to place it by itself for a few days; he will then see whether the fungus makes its appearance—if not, the fish may recover and be returned to the globe. The other disease is apparently an affection of the air-bladder, arising from being supplied with too little air. We have found fish recover from it when removed from the globe and placed in a pond. When under the influence of this disease the fish swims sideways, and its body bent as if the back were broken, and in a short time dies. Whenever these symptoms are observed, the fish should be placed in a large tub of water, and a small stream of water allowed to drop into it; the water, through dropping, becomes more aerated, and the fish, thus receiving an abundant supply of air, will frequently recover.—*Sixpenny Magazine*.

"Wild Oats."

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen,
Then fly for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away,
Young blood, must have its course, lad,
An' every dog his day.
When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown,
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down,
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among,
God grant you find a face there
You loved when you were young.

—*McMillan's Mag.*

British Cleanings.

Lord Southesk's Tenantry and the Game Laws.

THE *Dundee Advertiser* reports a novel and interesting mode of getting rid of farmer's grievances in respect of game. The tenants of Lord Southesk having suffered from the depredations of game on the estate, remonstrated with his lordship, and, failing to obtain any compensation for the infliction, boldly determined to stop the supplies. They had estimates of the injuries done to the growing crops carefully prepared, and when they paid their rents they deducted from the total amount due the estimated amount of damages. Lord Southesk remonstrated and pointed to certain clauses in the lease of the farms. The sturdy farmers, however, paid little regard to his Lordship's arguments, and resolved that if their landlord pressed his claim, it must be in a court of law. They would not pay a sixpence more rent unless compelled. "Under these circumstances, being determined not to admit the validity of the claim for damages, and finding the farmers resolute to fight out the dispute, a really brilliant idea occurred to Lord Southesk, and he suggested it to his tenants as the basis of a settlement. He proposed that they should themselves hire the shooting over two-thirds of the estate, and thus acquire a compensation in the sport and in the bags it might yield. The farmers readily agreed to adopt this plan. In fact they are said to have been delighted at the opportunity of acquiring the right to shoot over their farms. But there remained the knotty point about the damages already suffered. Here Lord Southesk would give up nothing. He refused to admit that his tenants had any right to claim damages. He refused to acquiesce in the deductions they had taken on themselves to make. To their credit, as men of sense, the farmers withdrew from a position barely if at all tenable, paid up the remainder of their rents, and signed the new arrangement which disposes of the game question for ten years. Both parties have signed a lease, parceling out the estate for shooting purposes, and defining the rights and privileges of the farmers on one side, and the landlord on the other. The Earl lets, at a moderate rent, two-thirds of his estate to the farmers under the style and title of the "Kinross Game Association." The expense of "watchers" is divided between the two parties, but the farmers are to be at liberty to permit their "guests" to shoot game, provided that every guest so privileged has slept at the house of his friend. Thus the farmers are themselves made at once game-preservers and game-destroyers. They will no longer be able to complain if damage is done by game, because it will be their fault if the game become too numerous."

DEPOSITION OF DEW.—We learn from a British exchange, that "Mr. R. H. Allnatt, the Sussex meteorologist, has been making observations on the depositions of dew in the recent foggy nights, the result of which is a conclusion that in his neighbourhood, at all events, the amount of dew deposited in four nights was equal to a ton and a half per acre."

DOGS AND CATS.—The following appears in one of the London journals:—"Dogs and cats to board. Families going out of town can have their dogs carefully attended to at the private apartments of the Dogs' Home, Hollingsworth-st., Liverpool road, Holloway. N.B.—A scale of terms furnished on receipt of a stamped envelope. Address the Superintendent as above."

PLAGUE OF FLIES.—The following extract from the *N. B. Agriculturist* is interesting. It shows that Canada is not singular in its occasional visitations by clouds of insects:—"A heavy thunder shower fell at Hawick on the evening of Friday last, and on Saturday morning a small fly appeared in perfect clouds. For five miles around the flies were in such swarms as almost to darken the air, and it was only by keeping up a constant fanning that people could manage to make way through the masses of insect life that danced in millions along every path and roadway.—During Sunday the insect invasion was unabated, and yesterday the flies were also to be seen though in greatly reduced numbers. When seen through a microscope the insect presents a rather strange appearance. Its body is dark blue with light coloured wings. It moves on six legs, and on its head are two horns along with an organ very like an elephant's trunk, which it uses almost constantly. A few people have suffered from its bite."