

dered, or cat hammed animals, are only found where mules are bred, and it is simply on account of the equine family being tainted. It is a certainty, beyond all question, that one euro will effect the produce of a mare for life, or in fact as regards any animal, or even man, therefore it is not reasonable that a host of mares might be spoiled by mule breeding, and future generations entirely affected? This principle might well be more considered, for, on the score of convenience, a lot of foals are bred every year by chance stallions, often enough by two-year-olds just before they are castrated, and it is not much thought of if some little wretch of a pony stallion has his services called into requisition. Now, supposing the conviction became more widely spread, that either a bit of bad judgment or a mishap would spoil a mare as a breeder for life, would not breeders think more about good stallions, and thereby breed better stock than they do now? It is almost singular that such thoughts have not entered into the heads of all breeders before; for in England as regards foxhounds, it has been a rule of over fifty years' standing that if a bitch gets loose, and becomes the consort of a cur, her produce through that connection are not only destroyed, but she is never bred from again. With them too in breeding dogs of all sorts the same rule is strictly adhered to, and in such a way that I believe that if a bitch was sold for breeding, and a discovery of the sort was subsequently made, an action at law would hold good on the ordinary custom of the country. Muddling sires might to a certain extent, injure a mare in comparative degrees. So considering the great and increasing value of horses, it behoves breeders of every description of horse to study the subject with the deepest concern.—X. Y. Z., in Chicago Field.

HYDROPHOBIA.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE.

Mr. Burt True was bitten by a rabid dog last May. The dog had bitten several dogs and was killed. Young True was bitten in the centre of the inside of the right hand. Being in the country at the time, it was some twelve hours before he reached a surgeon, who canterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The wound healed, and remained so until two or three weeks since, when it became irritated and broke out again. Soon the first marked symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves. Convulsions, "barking like a dog," frothing at the mouth, and making strenuous efforts to bite everything that came near. During these convulsions, the patient would seize a pillow from the bed in his teeth, and shake and rend it with all the seeming ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself, the sight of which threw him into the most terrible convulsions, at these times requiring the united strength of five men to keep him under subjection; in fact, every symptom of hydrophobia made itself conspicuous. The patient was attacked on Friday evening, Jan. 19th. On Saturday night his physician, Dr. Axford, reached him, and was at once convinced of the terrible nature of the disease. Having had a case similar some seven or eight years since, where the patient recovered under his treatment, and has remained well ever since, after consulting the physician present, Dr. McCull, it was decided to place the patient under the same treatment which had been successful in the former case, which for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this disease, we here give as follows.—The injection under the skin, of large doses of morphia, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful anti-spasmodic. About one grain of the sulphate of morphia was injected under the skin once in four hours, and half a drachm of powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally. The effect was to produce sleep in half an hour, which lasted about an hour and a half, until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday at ten o'clock, when that also ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is to all appearance quite well. In addition to the above treatment small quantities of chloroform were inhaled at times, and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in a woollen blanket wrung out of a warm solution of ammonia, 18 to 20 grains to the ounce. This was the treatment which checked this fearful malady, and which Dr. Axford, for the sake of humanity, is anxious should be published to the world, and thoroughly tested.—Flint (Mich.) Cor. Detroit Tribune.

are in addition to the white fish breeding establishment at Sandwich, on the Detroit River. With regard to the latter, it may be interesting to know that last autumn there were no less than 30,000,000 eggs laid down, all of which turned out well. With the facilities and improvements intended to be added to this establishment, it is anticipated that from six to one hundred millions of eggs will be laid down next autumn. Under the present arrangements 80,000,000 can be produced at the same cost as 7,000,000. It is to be hoped that the department will this year take such precautions as will effectually check the wholesale and illegal poaching practised by the Americans on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence front. They net, spear, and use all kinds of engines for the destruction of fish, with the greatest impunity. One night last summer about thirty jack-lights were counted within thirty miles of Prescott. The American side appears to be fished out, for a fishing light is scarcely, if ever, seen there. This is hard times for Canadian sportsmen.—Ottawa Citizen.

GAME IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A gentleman in San Francisco recently received a letter from a brother in Wellington, New Zealand, from which we make the following extracts:

"There are plenty of quail here, originally imported along with other game birds. Larks are numerous, sparrows increasing, while pheasants and deer are abundant in many parts of the colony. Rabbits are a perfect curse, and increase in numbers with astonishing rapidity. It has become quite a problem what shall be done with them, as they eat most of the grass that should sustain cattle and sheep. I traveled lately with the Hon. Mr. Fox (formerly Premier of the Government), who told me that one run-owner in the South estimates that he is out of pocket £5,000 per annum, owing to these pests. Another run-owner in the Wairapa (Wellington Province), keeps two men solely for the purpose of shooting rabbits, of which they each destroy about one hundred per diem, equal to 60,000 per annum, and yet there is no perceptible difference in the number. *Apropos* of animal life, Mr. Fox mentioned a curious incursion on the runs of two brothers in Australia. These gentlemen lived hundreds of miles apart, and I understand the misfortunes here recounted occurred within a short time of each other. One brother had an incursion of myriads of kangaroos, which came close around his house, so that a man could not make for it without actually jostling the brutes. One had only to step out of the front door and blaze away at them, and knock them over *ad libitum*, or even club them. The other brother had an incursion of opossums, fierce, ravenous, and in a mighty multitude, which swarmed round his house and terrified his servants so that they all left it. The doors and windows were constantly closed against the brutes. At night, poisoned milk would be placed outside, and in the morning hundreds of dead opossums would fringe the pail. Yet the horde remained for a period of nearly three months, and, as you may well suppose, were very destructive."

A SWORD SWALLOWER.

With a view to allaying scepticism, M. Benedetti, the sword swallower, gave a private seance in London recently to some members of the medical profession. The London World says:

Since thirteen years of age, it seems, this gentleman has been fighting Nature with the sword until he has pushed the stomach down into the groin, thus elongating the oesophagus to an unnatural extent. As a rule he prefers taking food before the exhibition begins, as it makes the internal sheath more agreeable to the reception of cold steel, and protects the coats of the stomach from being pierced with the sword's point. A physician who was present told me he distinctly felt the sword recede as it was withdrawn from the stomach lying quite in the groin. The M.D.s present found his throat a great deal inflamed, and gave him a gargle. Frank Buckland, who was instrumental in bringing about the private interview, intends publishing an article on the subject, from an anatomical point of view, in next week's *Land and Water*.

a most useful device to increase the speed of the trotter, giving him the proper action without weighing him down. They cause a slow trotter to move free, thus getting over the ground quicker, and in the same ratio enable a fast trotter to lower his record. The device is attached to the bridle rein, giving it the proper elasticity, so that the horse feels no fear of the bit hurting his mouth, he quickly notices the radical change, and it inspires him with every confidence to exert all his powers of locomotion. They are peculiarly fitted for teaching a green horse, and he can learn his lesson in one quarter of the time formerly wasted, provided the accelerators are attached. It is also a check to breaking propensities, and, in a sharp trot, a horse will hold himself steadier by far with this attachment than with the regular reins. It acts, again, as a preventive of interfering. All the above advantages have been satisfactorily tested by prominent drivers, using them over the fastest trotters. They are sold at the low price of \$5, and are forwarded by mail to any address, post-paid. All communications should be sent to above address, as no agents are employed.

A STORY TELLER.

An Irish Manxman has turned up at a Boston restaurant in the humble capacity of a waiter. A guest who has been served with a small lobster: "Do you call that a lobster, Mike?" "Faix, I believe they do be callin' them lobsters here, sur. We call 'em crabs at home." "Oh," said the diner, "you have lobsters in Ireland?" "Is it lobsters? Begorra, the creek is full of 'em. Many a time I seen 'em when I lepped over the stramas." "How long do lobsters grow in Ireland?" "Well, said Mike, thoughtfully, "to spake widin bounds, sur, I'd say a matter of five or six feet." "What? Five or six feet? How do they get around in those creeks?" "Bedad, sur, the creeks in Ireland are fifty or sixty feet wide," said the imperturbable Mike. "But," asked the guest, "you said you had seen them when you were leaping over the streams, and lobsters here live in the sea." "Sure, I did, sur, we're powerful leppers in Ireland. As for the say, sur, I've seen it red with 'em." "But, look here, my fine fellow," said the guest, thinking he had cornered Mike at last, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled." "Don't I know that?" said Mike, "but there are bilin' springs in the ould counthry, and they swim through 'em, and come out all ready fur ye to crack open and ate 'em."

AN EPISCOPAL DEFENSE OF THEATRES

The Bishop of Melbourne writes a long letter to the Melbourne papers defending theatrical amusements. He says: "It is sometimes asked for instance, whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, that it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess tournament or a spelling-bee. In his circumstances it is unlikely that he would, but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people, and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket and to require grave divines either to join in their sport or condemn it." The Bishop concludes by saying that he desires "to do something to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & Co., Portland and Maine; 318-ly

changed into a convivial meeting. One day a remarkable transformation took place. He became as nervous and timid as he had been reckless and daring. He never mounted a horse again, refused to take the reins when he went out driving, and always warned his daughter to be cautious. This change, I was told by one of his most intimate friends, was due to a dream. The dream was to the effect that the devil suddenly appeared with a number of mirrors, which he held one by one before the Count, and in which Sander saw the danger he had run in each of his exploits. Mirror after mirror was held before him till the sweat poured from his brow, and the last glass was reached. But instead of showing him this or that devil put it back with a leer and said, "This is the last one, this has yet to come." At this moment the Count awoke and vowed he would never mount a horse again. And he did not.

NEW TARGET NO. 1.

We have been shown to-day by Mr. James Adam the plans of a new canvas target invented by Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, of Quebec. It is without doubt by far the best one which has been invented as yet, and indeed it is doubtful if there is anything left to improve upon. First, it does away with the necessity of the butt being enclosed or covered, which is very trying on the marker on a hot day. In this one the marker has all the ventilation which the marksmen have. Second, it can be converted to a first, second or third class target in about twenty minutes. Third, it can be operated by a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, being balanced so that there is no labor worth speaking of. The frame work is made of iron, and all the parts exposed to the bullets are V shaped, so there is no danger of the bullet splashing and hurting the marker. They go through the canvas, making a small hole which cannot be mistaken by the marker, and consequently obviates any mistakes which are often on iron ones. It works as follows. The marker is sitting on his seat looking at the target, which is in front of him, with a rod or lever close to his hand. The bullet goes through the canvas and leaves a hole about half an inch in diameter. He then puts a disc on the bottom part, showing the value of the shot, and pushes the lever, which brings the target down like an awning over him, and at the same time the disc goes up in view of the marksmen and hangs a small disc in the hole the bullet makes. He then pulls the lever again and up goes the target, so the marksmen not only see the value of his shot by the first disc, but when the target goes up, sees by a small one the exact spot where his shot has struck. The next man shoots: down comes the target again, the marker putting in a disc at the bottom as before. He takes out the little disc in the first shot and pastes a small patch on the hole and puts the disc into the last hole made, and so on. They were tested last year at the Montreal matches, and although not completed, gave the competitors the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Adam has no hesitation in saying that they will be generally adopted before long, being so cheap, the iron work of one convertible into first, second or third-class only costing \$50.—Hamilton Times.

John Splan, the driver and trainer of Rarus and Calmer, and other good ones, are using the device in jogging and speeding, and intend using it in driving in the races during the coming season. Mr. Benton's circulars, which he sends free, state that the price of the accelerators will be raised to \$10 after spring opens, and we advise our readers who wish to avail themselves of the device at the present price, \$5, to do so at once. It was only with a view of introducing the device that Mr. B. put it at the low price of \$5. Splan and others who have used it testify that it is worth to them ten times the amount asked for it.

a heavy perspiration which lasted for several days. The only remedy used by the person was very few drops of water, and within a few minutes after taking a small quantity of some black cherry leaf tea. When the perspiration ceased the man again began leaving the bed and other first aid steps, and his hands were. He was attended by a remarkable diphtheria, and although it was from the inside of a barrel. Her strength astonishing. She can carry her 10 year old sister under her arm with apparent ease. The mother states that the diphtheria is not known here own strength. The station here in male was strictly true, and of course, the testimony of the whole party, and many people, is that the diphtheria can be produced from the inside of a barrel. (Ky.) Patriot.

PLUCK.

A Sacramento (Cal.) correspondent says: "A few days since a resident on the Old River side of Grand Island started in a boat across the overflowed district for Walker Landing, the distance being about ten miles from bank to bank. The farmer's setter dog when was raised in this city, and which is so strongly attached to its master that he will brave anything to follow him, the sequel will show. On the day in question he secured the dog as he supposed in the barn and rowed across to the landing. He had been there scarcely half an hour before a dark object was noticed in the water some distance out, and soon the faithful panting, exhausted and nearly dead from a three-mile swim in the churning water, was hauled to the bank. He made the trip against a strong side current, and there was neither bank, nor stump nor tree in the water on which he could rest. The faithful dog could not have held up much longer, and had to be rubbed with liquor and rolled in blankets to restore circulation. He was taken home in a boat, when it was found that he had cut the rope with his teeth at his master had left, and immediately started on his nearly fatal swim."

A SINGULAR SUIT.

A contemporary says that a Division Court case of considerable importance was decided in Milton recently. Mr. Boak sued the Glasgow Agricultural Society for \$25,000, amount of prizes awarded him for cattle, etc., at the Society's fair. The Society declared the prizes forfeited, on the ground that Mr. Boak had driven the cattle off the ground, and had slandered the judges, contrary to their rules. The following is the decision of the Judge:—"In this case I make my judgment in the nature of an award rather than a judgment, for the reason that I am of the opinion that the Association had power to make rules for its own guidance, and that the members and exhibitors were bound by such rules, and the rules sufficiently appear in the exhibition bill for 1877, and by the evidence produced on the trial, I do not think the plaintiff forfeits his prizes by interfering with his cattle; but on the other charge, of slandering the judges, I think the Directors had sufficient evidence before them to justify them in endeavoring to uphold their rules by withholding the prizes awarded to the plaintiff. I adjudge to the plaintiff \$25,000 without costs, to be paid within fifteen days."

The Lancaster magistrates are putting down a species of cruelty in vogue at pigeon shooting matches. It is a common practice just before being let loose to be shot at, have their tails plucked, with the object of making them more fleet in the wing. A butcher named Buttersley, who had charged some pigeons at a shooting match. Morecambe, was caught by the police in the act of pulling off the tails of some of the birds, and fined by the local magistrates.