A REMARKABLE STORY OF THE SEA.

The following is an authentic account of a shipwreck in the Southern ocean a few years ago, which was made known to the world by means of an albatross, that brought the news to Australia.

In the southern part of the Indian ocean, about a thousand miles south of Madagascar, and quite out of the usual path of ocean sailing, there lies a small group of four barren, rocky islands, called the Crozet islands. They lie some distance west of Kerguelen islands, and are chiefly known to navigators who sail in that direction to hunt whales, seals, and sea elephants. Their latitude is between forty-six and forty-seven degrees south. On these remote islands a crew of thirteen sailors were wrecked early in August, 18—, and the means by which the fact of this shipwreck was made known were, to say the least, remarkable. September 22, 18—, a dead albatross was found upon the beach at Free Mantie, South Australia, with a piece of tin tied around its neck, and bearing the words in French: "Thirteen shipwrecked men took refuge upon Crozet Islands, August 4, 18—." Over two thousand miles of ocean had this bird of tireless wing borne the message of disaster, only to perish exhausted at the close of its flight. A dispatch was immediately sent by the governor of South Australia to the French government telling of the finding of the albatross and its message. It was at once conjectured that the shipwrecked sailors were the officers and crew of the brig Tamaris, which had left France for New Caledonia early in the spring of 18—, since which time no word had been received from her. The French and British governments, therefore, straightway ordered that searching vessels should be sent out to rescue the unfortunate sailors whose situation had been thus wonderfully made known to the civilized world. The French transport M——— was soon on its way to the Crozat Islands, and touched first at the small island Cochous. Unhapily no human beings were found there, though it was plain that the island had been recently occupied. They found traces of recent campfires, biscuit boxes, and other articles scattered around. A heap of stones had been piled up to attract attention, and on top of it a sheet of paper was fastened, on which the following communition had been written with a led pencil in French: "The iron ship Tamaris, of Bordeaux, with thirteen men in the crew, went ashore on this island of Cochous during a heavy fog. Some time afterwards she got clear and floated away, but three hours later she filled and sank. The crew escaped to the island in two small boats, taking with them 100 kilograms of biscuit. The crew has lived on Cochous Island nine months, and their food being now exhausted, they are about to set sail for Possession island, Sept. 30, 18—."

Possession island is also one of the Crozet Islands, and is eighty miles from Cochous. The M——— at once went to that island, but found on it no traces whatever of the shipwrecked men. They visited all the islands in those waters without result, and it became evident that the unfortunate crew had been lost in the perilous passage by the boat to Possession Island. It is supposed that they attempted to go to the other island believing that their chances of rescue would be better there. Of course the two hundred and fifty pounds of biscuits which they took ashore was not sufficient to keep them from starving during their nine months stay there, and they must have eked out their food resources as others wrecked upon the barren Southern ocean islands have done, by eating penguin flesh and eggs and fish. Had their patience held out a few weeks longer, it is not probable that they would have starved, and all might have been saved. They little dreamed that eight days before they left the desolate island rock, on which they had lived so forlornly, the bird to whom they had intrusted their brief message had finished his wonderful flight, told the world of their calamity, and set two nations to work to rescue them from their dire distress.

THE TOAD THE FRIEND OF THE FARMER.

Many people view with disgust and loathing this rough, uncouth, leathery coated little creature with his distented stomach and squat, ungraceful form, yet their aversion is totally without reason. The toad is not venomous or harmful neither can he be utterly ugly with his singular clear and brilliant eyes An old superstition says: "The toad has a jewel in his head." If he has, it must be the gleam of the jewel that flashes through his eyes and lights up his otherwise unattractive countenance.

However this may be, the toad is a jewel in himself from an economic point of view. The farmer has no better friend or ally in his warefare against injurious insects. The toad comes forth mostly at night when such insects as cutworms are abroad. When I am working in the garden and inadvertently disturb a toad I always feel like begging his pardon, for, however queer it may seem to some, I like toads. In this Dakotaland they are very abundant and I notice that insects are proportionately few. I never have intentionally injured one of these useful little creatures and I never will, and only through accidents have I had opportunities to examine the contents of their stomachs. When following the breaking plow I have often been a reluctant spectator of the last sad tragedy in the lives of some of these beneficent little creatures. They love to burrow down in the earth to just about the depth that the plowshare takes, and they are sliced into by the plow. On these occasions when examining the contents of their stomachs, I have been surprised at the amount they could hold. I have also noted the prevalence of injurious species of insects, such as leaf beetle cutworms grubs and their larvaes.

A few days ago as another victim passed under the plow, I took pains to note the contents of its stomach. This consisted of four large cutworms two bean-beetles, seventeen small leaf beetles, eight small manure-beetles, three flies, soveral larvae and about a teaspoonful of the small aromatic yellow ants. This was only a medium-sized toad, and now, just think how many such meals he had taken in his life, then think of his millions of relatives, and the meals they had eaten in their lives. Now that you remember that in their pollywog state toads clear out myriads of larvae from stagnant water and do much toward lessening the great musquito pest, and you may imagine the vast quantity of injurious insect material they have destroyed.

I have domesticated and colonized toads in my cellar and garden, and always felt amply repaid by the decrease in the numbers of the insects. It makes little difference to to the toad whether his meal be of cabbage-worms, mosquitoes, or beanbeetles—down they go, and as he rubs his throat with one "hand" he winks his off eye and is ready for more.

HYDROPHOBIA A RARE DISEASE.

First of all, then, we undertake to show that genuine hydrophobia is one of the rarest of all the diseases by which humanity is afflicted, and we might begin by saying rabies, the canine disease from which hydrophobia is supposed to be contracted, is also one of the rarest diseases of the dog. Medical men of eminence have not hesitated to say that there is no such disease; that no microbe of hydrophobia has been found; and that what we call the microbe of hydrophobia is found even in the healthy dog, and therefore can give no assurance in diagnosis. In a paper read before the American Neurological Association, at Philadelphia, Dr. Irving C. Rosse, F. R. G. S., did not hesitate to speak of hydrophia as a purely imaginary disease, with no more reality to rest upon than the imaginary witchcraft which was punished with death in New England not so very long ago. Dr. Rosse said that during many years of travel he had made diligent inquiry of the oldest practitioners of cases of hydrophobia which had fallen under their observation. Many of them told him they had never seen a case, and the result of his own experence and inquiry had been "about as fruitless as the search for well authenticated instances of shark bites," which he had spent years in investigating. Dr. Rosse stated many facts confirmatory of his own experience. In Asia Minor and in Constantinople, where pariah dogs abound, one never hears of hydrophobia. It is unknown in Japan and Korea, where there are more dogs than in any other country. In Germany it is seldom heard of; not a case has been reported in Berlin in many years. In London, with five and a half million inhabitants, only one case was reported in 1892, and of the eight thousand stray dogs which were captured not one showed symptoms of rabies. "The statistics of New York for 35 years (says Dr. Rosse) show nine years in which no death occured, and two successive years in which there was not one." This statement, however, fails far short of what Dr. Rosse might have said. During the thirty years of the existence of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, there has been no single well-established case either of rabies or of hydrophobia. This experience of our society, which makes it a point to look into all reports of rabies and hydrophobia, is confirmed by the experience of most eminent physicans. Dr. Landon Carter Gray publicly stated before the New York Academy of Medicine that "there was not a neurologist in New York who had seen a case in his practice." Dr. Birdsall said that he had never seen a case of rabies, but that he had seen cases of stimulated hydroph a from fright excited by the bite or scratch of a dog. Dr. H. P. Loomis said that "of 20,000 necropsis at Belevue Hospital, eight cases of aleged hydrophobia showed no gross pathological lesion." Dr. Charles W. Dulles of Philadelphia, examined seventy-eight cases of supposed hydrophobia and pronounced the great majority of them to be utterly incredible and wholly spurious; and it is a remarkable fact that no one has yet claimed the large award offered by various kennel clubs and by several physicians to any-one producing a well-authenticated case of hydrophobia in man or beast.

The estimated sum of money that has left Grant county during the last year for bicycles is $4500. This sum would give a bicycle to about every 20th voter. And this the land of the cayuse horse, too, says Grauty County News.

The oder of sweet peas, according to a contributor to the Medical Record, is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of a sick room, though it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient.

THE AMERICANS INVADE ENGLAND.

The latest addition to the system of undergound railways in London will probably rank as the most important of all these lines before it has been very long in operation. It will be known as the Central London Railway, and, starting from the busy Liverpool Street Station in the City, it will run by way of Holborn and Oxford Street, along the northern side of Hyde Park to Shepherd's Bush, a distance of six miles and a half through the busyest part of London. The road will be about sixty-five feet below street level, and will be carried in two separate and parallel tunnels—a similar plan to that adopted in the Southwark underground railway in the same city. Each station will be served by two elevators and two stairways.

The new undertaking will have especial interest for this country, from the fact that the electrical equipment of the road itself and of the extensive system of elevators by which it will be served will be furnished by American firms.

The third rail equipment will be put in by the representatives in England of the General Electrical Company—the British Thomson-Houston Company. It will be similar in its general outlines to that which was employed by the General Electric Company on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway.

The conductor will consist of an insulated third rail, placed on the ties between the main rails. The service will differ from that on the New Haven line, however, in that the trains will be hauled by separate electric locomotives, whose general appearance will conform to the well known heavy locomotives which are being used in the Belltine tunnel, at Baltimore. On the New Haven line, it will be remembered, the motor cars have full accommodations for passengers. The change is made to accommodate the reduced clearance of the tunnels. Equally interesting will be the extensive elevator equipment. There will be forty-nine in all, and they will be of the well known double drum Sprague type. Their capacity will be 100 passengers per trip, or a load of about 15,000 pounds.

It is very gratifying to note that the whole of the electrical equipment of such an important work in the capital city of the world has been secured by two American firms, and the fact is a direct tribute to the high character of electrical work in this country.—Scientific American.

DISEASES OF YOUNG CALVES AND FOALS.

The treatment of new-born calves and foals are practically the same, with the exception of a few minor details as regards the diet of the mother. Should the weather be stormy and cold, mother and young should be kept in a roomy, well ventilated stall, with an abundance of clean, dry straw, and some hay in a corner to nibble. When circumstances will permit, the mother will always care for her young during the first few hours of its life, but even while the young are but a few days old, some fatal malady may overtake them.

The more common diseases of calves and foalds are jaundice, constipation, colic, diarrhea, and arthristis, or inflammation of the joints.

Jaundice is usually due to obstruction to the discharge of bile. This is seen in folds, but not in calves It causes the animal great distress The mucous membcrane become saffron colored.

Constipation and general unthriftiness are common to both calves and foals. A mild dose of castor oil will often permantly correct this disorder but if there is a tendency to recurrence, three drop doses of nitromuratic acid may be given in water two or three times a day. In young animals, as in adults, constipation may be said to be a sympton of some disorder rather than a disese in itself It may be due to the fact that the mother's milk is too rich, that it lacks nutriment, or that the young ingests too great quantities. If the mother's milk be too rich, change her diet to part green food. Allow a greater quanity of grass, carrots parsnip, potatoes, or ground oats. Give her some exercise, but do not allow her young to suck while she is heated. Hard fecal matter may be found in the rectum of the animals only a few hours old. To remove it, use injections of warm water and castor oil; then, if presentin quantities, relieve the animal by gentle manipulations.

Colic is the result of fermentation of the food stuff in the bowels, and very young animals quickly succumb to it, if not relieved. The symptons bloating and great distress. A laxative should be given to carry off the curdled milk as quickly as possible. Castor oil or olive oil are always the best laxatives to give a young animal as they are quite certain, and are reasonably safe when pure. If the pain be intense, paregoric may be given in small, repeated doses. Heat should be applied to the abdomen, and the bowels should be regulated by doses of bicarbonate of soda and sub-nitrate of bismuth, and by changing the mother's diet.

Diarrhea, like constipation, is also a symptom of di-order rather than an actual disease, and it is usual an effort of nature to carry off some effete material from the alimentary canal. It is true that the discharge may be readily stopped; but it is equally true that it is nearly always fatal to stop it. The causes are too much milk, milk of improper quality, suckling after a protracted absence from the mother, impure drinking water, the mother ingesting too much grain, exposure to great heat, or to cold or stormy weather. In such cases, it is always wise to give a dose of castor oil and then to send for a competant veterinarian. To change the mother's diet, regulate the nursing of the young animal, and to administer cautious doses of some antiseptic, is often all that is necessary, following the treatment with tonics, of which cod-liver oil is decidedly the best.

Arthritis is an inflammation of the lining membranes of the joints. The principal symptom noticed early in the disease, is a stiffness and difficulty in moving, which may be general, may be confined to one or two of the joints, or to all of the articulations of one limb. This symptom is followed by great dullness and a manifest desire to lie down. After a short time the limb begin to swell, and the swellings are hot and painful to the touch. The progress of the disease is sometimes very rapid, the animal dying in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, but it usually extends over a longer period of time, sometimes lasting from twenty to thirty days. The animal may have several intermittent chills, followed by fever. Later in the disease the swellings become larger and more painful, until a soft spot may be felt on the surface This is the begining of suppuration, and should it occur to any extent, it is more merciful to destroy the animal; for even should it recover, its joints will remain stiff. The bowels must be kept open, either by repeated injections, or by repeated doses of castor oil. Salicylic acid may be administered and poultices may be applied to the affected joints; but if the disease is protracted and does not respond to treatment, it is far more merciful to destroy the little victim.

A peculiar habit of the curculio that is so destructive to plums and prunes has been discovered, however which enables the farmer, with a little labor, to capture it. When a limb is jarred, the curculios roll up and drop to the ground, feigning death. If not disturbed in the grass, however, they very quickly recover their normal activity and return to their work. By spreading white sheets under the trees and by jarring the limbs with a long pole, the farmer can very easily collect a crop of the insects and burn them. To avoid doing injury to the trees, the poles are shod with a piece of rubber, which can strike against the limbs and not cut the bark.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT whereas the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, did on June 21, 1897 duly make and enter an order authorizing and directing me as administrator of the estate of

Walter S. Lyon

deseased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate at private sale, Now, therefore notice is hereby given that from and after July 26 18.7, I will proceed to sell at private sale the following-described real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: The northeast ¼ of section 35, township 2 south, in Washington County Oregon, containing 160 acres. Terms of sale, cash in hand at the time of sale.

G. W. MARSH.
Administrator of the estate of Walter S. Lyon, deceased.

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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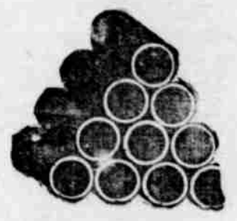

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