The Fun of the Thing.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

Upon my sole I've walked so much,
Since horses have been hoarse,
I feel like some pedestrian tramp
In trudging on the course.

I've worn my boots to sandals, and
The sand's all in my feet;
My calves won't work, if often do,
For horses on the street.

Such "pilgrim's progress" as this is
Makes each man "bunion" hate;
And though a strict teetotaler,
He's corned in spite of fate.

Forgotten now is horsemanship,
And driving a lost art;
Hotels can't furnish carriages—
They've nothing but the *carts*.

The price of leather's going up
At a most fearful rate,
And every cow hides quivering,
Lest shafts should be her fate.

No car 'oss now will carry us,
Urged on by driver's whacks;
Oh! for the wings Icarus had,
Although they went by wax.

Then let us hope that horses may
Be freed from present woes,
And running on their feet again,
Instead of at the nose.

O, WHERE CAN HE BE?

AS SUNG BY THE LIBERALS.

O, where, O, where is Horace G.?
O, where, O, where can he be?
O, where, O, where is the old white hat?
And where is B. Gratz B.?

O, where, O, where is C. Sumner?
O, where, O, where can he be?
O, where, O, where is Andrew G.?
And where is Reuben E.?

O, where, O, where is John Palmer?
O, where, O, where is he?
O, where, O, where has C. Schurz gone?
And where is Lyman T.?

A "Settin'" Lot of Boys.

Old farmer Gruff was one morning tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples, which he was endeavoring to get up the cellar stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of his boys to lend a helping hand, but in vain. When he had, after an infinite amount of sweating and tugging, accomplished the task, and just when they were not needed, of course the "boys" made their appearance. "Where have you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know, that you could not hear me call?" inquired the farmer in an angry tone, and addressing the eldest. "Out in the work-shop, settin' the saw," replied the youth. "And you, Dick?" "Out in the barn, settin' the hen." "And you, sir?" "Up in granny's room, settin' the clock." "And you, young man?" "Up in the garret, settin' the trap." And now, Master Fred., where was you, and what was you settin' asked the old farmer of his youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper being somewhat softened by this amusing category of answers; "come, let's hear!" "Out on the door step, settin' still," replied the young hopeful.

He Believed.

The spirit of the gentleman (who, by the way, had been somewhat severe in matters of discipline) was called up, and held some conversation with the boy. But the messages were not at all convincing, and the youth would not believe that his father had anything to do with them.

"Well, said the medium, "what can your father do to remove your doubts?"

"If he will perform some act which is characteristic of him, and without any direction as to what it shall be, I shall believe in it."

"Very well," said the medium; "we wait some manifestations from the spirit-land."

This was no sooner said than (as the story goes) a table walked up to the youth, and, without ceremony, kicked him out of the room.

"Hold on!—stop him!" cried the terrified young convert; "that's the old man! I believe in rappings!"

The hero has never since had a desire to stir up the old gentleman.

"BUTTAH, SAH!"—An amusing colloquy came off at a supper table on board of one of our Mississippi steamboats, between a Chicago exquisite, reeking with oil and colongne, who was cursing the waiters, assuming consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan seated by his side, dressed in homespun. Turning to the vulgar friend, the former pointed with his jewelled finger, and said: "Buttah, sah!" "Yes, I see it is," replied Jonathan. "Buttah, sah, I say," fiercely repeated the dandy. "Yes, sir; I know it—very good, and a first rate article." "Buttah, I tell you!" thundered the dandy in still louder tones, as if he would annihilate him. "Well, gosh all Jerusalem, what of it" now yelled the down-easter, getting dis dander up in turn. "You don't think I took it for lard, did you? You must be an everlasting fool, and, drat you, if you don't shut up your jaw, I'll butter my fists and cram them down your infernal throat. If you dont hush up, I'll get mad; do you hear?"

ONCE upon a time, in one of the South American Republics, the minister of war requested the minister of the navy to place the navy of the republic, consisting of one schooner, at the disposal of the troops, so that they might have transportation to seat of war. The minister of the navy sent a courier to where the schooner was, with the necessary order. The Lord High Admiral wrote back:

"Your Excellency—It is impossible. You must be aware that this is a schooner of sixty tons. There is not room for three hundred men in her."

The stern old salt in the navy office wrote back:

"Impossible—nonsense. Make room. Heave the tons everboard and bring the soldiers."

LET THE OLD MAN IN.—A good story is told of a widow in a neighboring town. Her husband died far away from home, and it took so long for his remains to reach New York, that his relic had quite recovered from her grief and was giving a large lunch party when they finally arrived. A wagon drove up the door, and a long box was handed out. Curiosity ran high among the ladies at the window, and with one accord they exclaimed:

"Why, Mrs. Jones, what can that be?"

Up went Mrs. Jones's eye-glasses, and after a glance she cooly said:

"Why, it must be Jones's come home. Charley run down and open the door for your father!"

WHEN you make a sidewalk, you want to get it very narrow and very high, something like the shape of an egg. Then when any one slips on it, a leg will go off at each side, and he will be split through to the chin, and die without a struggle, and his wife can get the insurance, and marry a man who will go into business and make an assignment. On any other walk a man will fall and cripple himself, and live on, for years after his wife is dead, and then die and leave the insurance money to his mother.

SHUT your eyes and listen mit me. Vell, de first night I open de store, I counts de monies and finds it nix right—von dollar vas gone. Vell, de next night I count him, and dere be tree dollar gone; and vat does yer tink I does den?"

"I can't say—what?"

"Vy, I did not count him any more, and he comes out shoost right ever since."

A HINT TO BACHELORS.—A lady named Mary Ann Eldridge had occasion to send a note to a gentleman, and put two r's in her first name in the signature thus—"Marry Ann Eldridge." The man was a bachelor, and consequently took the hint—married Ann Eldridge.

A POOR sailor, wrecked on an unknown coast, wandered about in momentary apprehension of being seized by savages, when he suddenly came in sight of a gallows. "Ah," said he, "thank God I'm in a civilized country."

"MR. SPEAKER," said a member of the Jamaica Legislature, discussing a bill for the regulation of the timber trade," "I know these timber merchants to be most egregious rascals, as I was in the timber line myself twelve years."

"OH, Grandma!" cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheated the hens so nicely just now; I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn, and eat them up as fast as they could!"

THE Titusville Herald's society notes describe a belle who "attracts much attention since she got in her new teeth. She sings divinely, and when vocalizing always puts her teeth on the piano."

IT'S forty years, my old friend John, since we were boys together." "Is it? Well, don't speak so loud; there's that young widow in the next room!"

A CHICAGOAN has patented a new process of petrifacation, by which means Indians can be transformed into tobacco signs as fast as they die.

THE following advertisement was in an eastern paper recently: "Wanted by a boy, a situation in an eating-house. He is used to the business."

IT is said that in London "a child is born every five minutes." It must be a little unpleasant to the children to have the process repeated so often.

A CHOP for breakfast—hash.

For the Farmer.

THE PREVAILING DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

BY A. T. WILSON, V. S.

In compliance with the suggestions of several gentlemen of Clarke County, I respectfully offer, *pro bono publico*, some hints for their guidance relative to the influenza at present prevailing to such an alarming extent in many parts of the country. Having been a practitioner of veterinary medicine and surgery ever since the year 1828, enables me to speak of the present epizootic as an old friend with somewhat of a new face.

In England the disease used to be known by the terms of epidemic catarrh and horse distemper; in America, more especially in the Eastern States, the terms pink eye and horse ail, were and are quite common. Of late the term influenza has been adopted by most writers on the subject, and, generally speaking, by the profession at large. Those who wish to go a little further into eytmology can adopt the nomenclature of the *Gazette*, hippopthinophlegmotobleumecalastalagamus, which I think ought to be quite satisfactory.

Since the advent of the disease in Canada, it has sometimes been really amusing, on reading in the daily papers of all the various and astounding cures, which have been performed under all forms and varieties of treatment; some the most opposite, and guaranteed by the highest and lowest authorities, from the commanders of cavalary in the United States army, and ranging down through canal, express, and street car companies, until we come to our own George, the drayman, besides all the disinterested allusions to Snook's patent compound food, and of the absolute necessity of using Spooney's infallible liniment and Skinnem's wonderful disinfectant. Truly we are a wonderful and progressive people.

There are records of the disease appearing in the epizootic form more than a hundred years ago. All the old writers speak of it, in their own quaint way, but, coming down to our own times, I shall cite the late Dr. Geo. H. Dodd, who says: In 1856 the disease spread considerably in Massachusetts. And remarks: In some localities it spreads after the manner of epizootic or sporadic affection, appearing here and there, in localities with greater or less intensity, sometimes singling out half a dozen horses out of a stable of twenty; at other times, and perhaps in a continuous atmospheric locality, it runs through a whole stable. He describes the symptoms of the disease, which are the same in every particular with the present visitation, together with its terminations in typhus or dropsy. He says, like an honest and a sensible man, that there is no cure-all for the disease, but recommends good care and cleanliness, and the judicious use of appropriate remedies and cautions against bleeding and the use of catharics and other depletive measures. Ten years later, in 1866, the present Professor A. S. Copeman, of New York, whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, being both a scholar and a man of large experience, addressed the class at the New York Veterinary College as follows, on the subject of the influenza:

Definition.—Is a specific febrile disease, invariable in its essential characteristics, frequently prevailing as an epizootic, attended with lassitude and prostration to an extreme degree; chills and great sensibility to cold over the surface of the skin. The eyes injected and tending to fill with tears, the nostrils discharging an acrid fluid, cough prevails, with yellow expectoration, sometimes attended with giddiness or lethargy. Fever attends this disorder, sometimes slight and sometimes severe, and of a type belonging in diffegent epizootics and localities.

Pathology.—A specific poison is believed to be absorbed and to infect the blood when, after a given period of latency, it causes great general depression—extreme debility—together with fever. The specific actons of this poison are on the mucuous membranes, especially that of the eyes, (hence the familiar name pink eye,) of the nose and of the bronchi, in a small number of the fauces, causing sore throat, and in a still smaller ratio on the substance of the lungs and of the pleura, causing inflammation of these organs. In many instaueces the disorder terminates in great flatulence in the bowels—diarrhea. These different pathological phenomena vary in frequency and complexity in different seasons and places.

In most cases when the poison is of sufficient intensity to produce fever, its type is sometimes remittent; its usual duration is one, two, or three weeks, when it terminates in an abundant sweat, and which not infrequently leaves a great debility behind it.

I will pass over what Prof. Copeman says of the symptoms, and complications of the disease; for although of the highest importance of the profession, it might be thought dry reading for the general public, and it should be borne in mind that there are scarcely two cases precisely alike, and it frequently happens that horses are from two to three months before they are quite recovered. This is my own experience, and as the disease has spread into this part of the country, the following rules may be observed with benefit:

1. Let your stable be kept clean and free from bad smells, and generally speaking a good white-washing is the best of all disinfectants.

2. Keep your horse comfortably warm by either one or two blankets if necessary; let him have plenty of fresh air, but not from a hole right before his head but from ventilation two or three feet above his head if possible; a loose box or place where he can be by himself untied, is much the best.

3. Have a bucket of water placed in his manger, or tie it so that he can reach it conveniently and help himself when he pleases. This is of great importance when his throat is sore, and he is almost unable to stoop his head. The water should be renewed three times a day.

4. Take eight or ten pounds of nice, sweet hay, lay it down on a clean place, sprinkle it with water slightly salted, say a handful of salt to a bucket of water. This hay can be given in small quantities at suitable intervals.

5. Procure a peck of flax seed, take one quart of the same and six quarts of oats, boil them together in about three gallons of water over a slow fire for four or five hours, then set away in a tub to cool; take two quarts of this mixture and two quarts of bran, and it will form a most excellent feed. This should also be fed in a bucket, or at least offered, but if not eaten soon should be removed, as nothing is more likely to prevent eating in a sick animal than food uncalled for. This food, when given warm, can be medicated if necessary, and as such is of great value when there is a discharge from the nose.

6. The horse's food can be varied occasionally by a little boiled corn, or sliced apples, or sliced potatoes, or, better still, carrots, if he can be coaxed to eat them. Some powdered charcoal may be placed within his reach, and he may probably lick it with advantage.

7. Should your horse appear to have the disease in a mild form, a little walking exercise, daily, will be better than to remain quiet in the stable.

It is probable that as much as fifty per cent. of horses attacked may recover by this simple mode of proceeding, without any medicine whatever. In other cases, however, complications may arise, which we can not foresee, and which will require the aid of a qualified physician. Should the disease run on the typhoid stage or to hydrothorax, and the animal refuse to lie down, with marked opening and shutting of the nostrils, and should dropsical swellings appear between the forelegs, and extending more or less backward on the abdomen, with cold ears and legs, and partial patches of sweat, it is to be feared that he has passed into the valley of the shadow of death.

THE EPIZOOTIC AND GOATS.—A New York correspondent writes: "One of my friends has kept his horse sound through all the epidemic by feeding boiled potatoes and meal, as hot as it could be endured, and also by keeping a goat in the stable. This animal is vary valuable as a preventive of equine disease, and it would be well if this fact were more generally known. The very effluvia of the goat, unpleasant and even disgusting to humanity, it said to protect the horse from many of the diseases to which this animal is subject." Whether this story is true or not, the experiment would cost little, and should be remembered.

COMFORTABLE BARNS.—When lumber and labor are so scarce and so high, few will think of building new barns, but they should try to make the old one comfortable. And this especially on the approach of winter. If the siding is poor, board it up on the inside of the studs, and fill up the space between with stale hay, straw or shavings. If the underpinning is loose, chink it up. If the floors of the stalls are rotten or worn thin, repair them, or pull them up and lay dirt floors before the stock break through and break their legs. Any handy farmer can profitably attend to such jobs on rainy days, with small expense except for the boards and nails.

CORN CORS AS FUEL.—The *Prairie Farmer* has been figuring some on raising corn and preparing it for the market, and decides that it is better to shell the corn than to sell it in gross, cob and all, as the practice of some farmers is. By shelling in a suitable machine and leaving the cobs whole, considerable is saved, as a ton of whole cobs is equal to a ton of coal for fuel. This is an item worthy of consideration in sections where much corn is grown and fuel is scarce, and necessarily dear in the market.

FODDER FOR MILCH COWS.—A Maine farmer, after many trials, says he gets the most milk and the best butter when he feeds his cows sweet corn, cut green and well cured in the shock.

HALL'S *Journal of Health* sanctions pork eating.

Useful and Curious.

HORSE DISEASE.

OFFICE ILL. HUMANE SOCIETY,
559, Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO, November 8, 1872.

We give below such statements regarding "The Horse Epidemic" as our experience with it leads us to believe will be beneficial to horse owners throughout the country. We would especially impress upon all, the importance of not submitting a horse to the treatment of quacks.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, Pres.

WM. H. SHARP, Sec.

SYMPTOMS.

Prostration of Strength,
Loss of Appetite,
Hot Mouth and Sore Throat,
Swallows with difficulty,
Coughs frequently,
Pulse quick, 50 to 70.
Eyes watery and red,
Discharge from nose,
Cold legs and ears,
Disposition to droop,
Looseness of bowels.

TREATMENT.

Keep the patient well blanketed in a clean airy stable, give it a steaming, by placing a peck of scalded oats into a bag, and so tying this to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled until discharged from the nostrils is of a natural color, sponge eyes and nostrils with lukewarm water several times during the day. If the throat is sore or swollen apply the following, by rubbing it well from the jaws to the chest, twice a day: Tincture of Arnica, Chloroform, Ammonia, Sweet Oil, each four ounces; mix well. If the legs are cold bandage them loosely. If the horse is taken with chills and fever, mix one ounce Tinct. of Aconite leaves with three ounces of soft water, give a teaspoonful every hour until the symptoms abate.

Feed the animal on a warm mash of oat meal gruel, give about two quarts at a time. If a bottle is used for the purpose, be sure that it is not so thin as to make its breaking liable. Instead of water give your horse hay tea, from a pail in which you have stirred in a handful each of powdered slippery elm bark and licorice root, clean the pail every time after watering. If the horse feels better, do not work it for two or three days. Absolute rest is necessary.

The morbid appearances to be seen in the post mortem examination of horses dying of this disease prove it to be a condition of inflammation, affecting the lining membrance of the passage of the nose, windpipe, and the larger bronchial tubes. Covering as it does a very extended surface by reason of the duplicatures to the spongy bones in the nose of the animals, it fully accomplishes one of its principal functions, to warm the air passing over it, thus protecting the delicate structure of the lungs from the sudden gradations of temperature.

It also secretes a bland mucous which moistens its surface and preserves more perfectly its relations as a means of communication between the external world and the delicate apparatus of the lungs, and since in the horse more than in the human subject, the respiration is confined to the nasal passage, so the integrity of the tissue is necessary to health, especially when we remember the rapid motion of the animal, and increased size, demand a much larger and more violent current of air.

The Horse Malady.

The *Science of Health* says: "If any one can understand how a human being, suffering of a bad cold, with cough, nasal discharge, pain in the chest, and soreness of the throat, should be treated, he ought to know how to manage a horse affected with the same symptoms. True, we cannot administer the warm foot-bath, the vapor bath, nor the sweating pack, so conveniently to horses, nor is it necessary. As the horse is accustomed to more simple habits, and can live without artificial heat, more simple remedial measures will answer. But any animal, when sick, can be treated hygienically, and that is all that is necessary.

We can at least follow the good advice which Hippocrates gave more than two thousand years ago: 'If you cannot do any good, you can at least avoid doing harm.' We can refuse to bleed, withhold the drugs, and give nature a chance. The sick horse should have a clean room away from the miasms of the stable, protected from chilling winds, but with an abundant supply of fresh air.

Once a day the whole surface should be sponged with tepid water, and rubbed thoroughly dry with flannel cloths, and afterwards covered with a warm blanket. He may drink as much pure water, but not very cold, as he will; do not force or coax him to eat until he inclines to. Keep a few good carrots and apples before him constantly. They are better medicine than anything that can be found in the drug shop."

EFFECT OF CAST-IRON STOVES.—Some time ago a paper was read before the French Academy of Sciences, in which the evil consequences of using cast-iron stoves were forcibly delt with. Little, however, was the interest excited in the matter at the time, but the subject has more recently been brought forward with better success. Dr. Carret, one of the physicians to the Hotel Dieu in Chambery, plainly denounces cast-iron stoves as an absolute source of danger to those who use them, and he claims to base his denunciations upon positive facts. It appears that during an epidemic which prevailed in Savoy, Dr. Carret observed that all the inhabitants who were affected by it, used cast-iron stoves which had recently been imported into the country. On the other hand, he observed that all those who used other kinds of stoves, or adopted other modes of firing, escaped the disease. Another circumstance bearing on the same interesting question occurred in the Lyceum of Chambery, where an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out. This outbreak is regarded by Dr. Carret as having been influenced or superinduced by a large cast-iron stove in the dormitory of that establishment.

NEW THEORY OF CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Henry MacCormac, of London, in a new book, puts forth the theory that tubercular disease of the lungs is caused solely by breathing air which has already passed through the lungs of either brutes or human beings, or air that is deficient in oxygen. Assuming the quantity of air in the chest at about 230 cubic inches, and that from 20 to 30 cubic inches are changed and removed during each respiration, about ten breathings will suffice to renew or exchange the gaseous contents of the chest cavity. At each inspiration four to five per cent. of the oxygen inhaled is, or should be, replaced by about the same quantity of carbonic acid, an amount which, in a few hours, would be represented by an appreciable weight of solid carbon. If any portion of the inhaled air be prebreathed air, says Dr. MacCormac, the dead metaphoric carbon will be retained, pro rata, unoxydized, within the organism. This effete, unoxydized carbon, being retained, speedily becomes "tubercle."

THE SANITARY RELATIONS OF WATER.—Dr. Letheby, one of the highest European authorities on the sanitary relations of water, considers water of moderate hardness preferable to very soft water for domestic purposes. About six grains of carbonate of lime per gallon is desirable. He finds that the death-rate is less in cities supplied with moderately hard water than in those supplied with soft water. It is a familiar fact that it is a great advantage, in making tea or coffee, to use water of about five degrees of hardness; that is, containing about five grains of carbonate of lime or its equivalent in the gallon. The fine flavor of tea made with water possessing this quality is due to the fact that the carbonate of lime prevents the water from dissolving the astringent matter contained in the tea, without interfering with the extraction of the theine and the other desirable constituents of the leaf.

TO BUILD A CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT SMOKE.—The *Scientific American* gives the following hints to those who would "build a chimney which will not smoke:" The chief point is to make the throat not less than four inches broad and twelve long; then the chimney should be abruptly enlarged so as to double the size, and so continued for one foot or more; then it may be gradually tapered off as desired. But the inside of the chimney, throughout its whole length to the top, should be plastered very smooth with good mortar, which will harden with age. The area of a chimney should be at least half a square foot, and no flues less than sixty square inches. The best shape for a chimney is circular, or manysided, as giving less friction, (brick is the best material, as it is a non-conductor,) and the higher above the roof the better.

MILK PUNCH.—Grate six oranges and six lemons with loaf sugar; pare them very thinly; and steep the peel for a day in a bottle of rum or brandy; squeeze the oranges and lemons upon two pounds of loaf sugar, including that with the peel flavor, and pour on it four quarts of water and one of new milk, both boiling; strain the rum or brandy from the peels into the above; and run it through a jelly bag till clear, when bottle and cork it.

OIL THE NAILS.—If you wish to drive a cut nail into seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail in before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and plows this is of great advantage, for they are generally made of oak. In straightening old nails let it be done on wood, and with easy blows. If done on iron, they will be sure to break.

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SIXTH YEAR.

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Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when the ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of the ALDINE.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

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