

subject as much as I do his noble animals, Alp and Hedwig.
Wolverhampton, April 14. R. BOND MOORE.

THE BIRLING CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR.—It has been suggested to me that if there is anything new to be stated about the Birling specific I should state it; but I have nothing to add to my former communications.

As to your own editorial remarks concerning the sort of proof required, I will only observe that the Birling specific has been taken under such circumstances as afford you and others the opportunity of verifying the cases stated. If you take no steps to do so, it is not my fault, certainly, that the question remains just where it was three years ago, when I circulated a selection of cases, twelve in number, the most remarkable of which, be it remembered, was taken from your own columns of June 14, 1856. The *onus probandi* in this case is yours, beyond all doubt. The account given is vouched for by initials signed at the end, and it is probable the informant was known to the editor of THE FIELD at that time. That one case alone, if only true, is decisive. I ask you to take some steps to satisfy the public on this point—viz., if the case of sixteen out of twenty dogs (No. 11 on my printed paper) is a myth or not; for if twenty dogs are infected with madness in the same kennel, and only those four which were kept without the medicine die, while the sixteen who took it all live, few reasonable men will deny the efficacy of the remedy.

Another case on my paper (No. 10) among horses still admits of clearing up to the satisfaction of the public. This case happened some years ago in the stable of G. R. Smith, Esq., of Seladon Park, Croydon, a gentleman of the highest respectability, now living.

So far as I am concerned, my own individual efforts not having led to a settlement of the question, I have determined to forward to the Rev. J. C. Maodona, for the use of the National Dog Club, the papers and letters (rather numerous, containing divers recipes forwarded to me from all parts of the country) which I consider may best elucidate the subject.

Whatever may be the result of the inquiry, I shall be quite satisfied. So far, my conviction is decided and unshaken, that the Birling recipe is a reliable one; and I should expect that among its ingredients medical science would discover the real specific against hydrophobia. But, if otherwise, those who believe in it must console themselves as best they can.

ED. V. BLTON, Vicar of Birling.
[In reply to the above, we may state first that we have no means of verifying the general statements made as to this reputed specific; and, secondly, that the particular one inserted in THE FIELD fourteen years ago is no more within our knowledge than in that of our correspondent. No one connected with this paper has any means of arriving at the name of the writer, the original letter having been long since destroyed.—Ed.]

THE CONVEXITY OF WATER.

SIR.—Your correspondent Mr Hearder, in last week's number, has simply made a mistake. It is pitiful to find persons so much more anxious to perpetuate an error than to seek to be corrected. I have said hundreds of times in my lectures that where water is stationary, and the surface still and smooth, a telescope will enable us to see an object at a distance utterly incompatible with the doctrine of rotundity, and that the Eddystone would be as easily seen from the beach as from any higher position, if the telescope were powerful, the water still, and the object sufficiently illuminated; but that the undulations in the water would modify the appearance, and diminish the proportion visible to the observer. It is a fact well known to sea-going people, that the greater the "swell" of the ocean, the less the distance which can be seen from a given altitude. In the case referred to by Mr Hearder, another great mistake has been made. He says, "the surface of the sea was rippled by a slight breeze, which did not produce waves sufficient to prevent the observers from standing within a distance of three feet from the water." This is true as regards the water in Plymouth Bay; but it was owing to the influence of the celebrated breakwater, which extends for nearly a mile across the entrance. Beyond the breakwater the sea was in a very disturbed condition; the waves were large and high, and the light-house was less visible than it would have been under other circumstances. If Mr Hearder, and other gentlemen of the same school of philosophy, will only take the trouble to be correct before they speak or write, they will find that they have much to yield, and a great deal yet to learn.
213, Marylebone-road, London. PARALLAX.

SIR.—I should hardly have thought it worth while to answer Mr Carpenter's letter in your last had you not invited me to do so, as the question of my verbal accuracy is one quite beside the main issue.

In Mr Carpenter's "Objections," 8, 9, and 10 (see FIELD, March 26), he speaks of there being "a rise" shown from the point of observation to the central signal, and argues that, if so, the point of observation must be in a depression or "circular concavity." Here then "a rise" is used in the surveyor's sense of "rise above the level of the point of observation," and I replied that I had not used the word "rise" (of course meaning in the same sense) in connection with these experiments. It is, therefore, quite beside the question for Mr Carpenter to quote me as saying that the middle signal would be seen "rising" above the others. His own diagrams show that it did so; but at the same time it "fell" below the point of observation (as every surveyor will tell him) by its being seen below the cross hair in the level telescope, allowing of course for the inverted image.

The fallacies in the remainder of Mr Carpenter's letter have been so ably refuted (by anticipation) by your correspondent Mr J. Tanner, that I need say no more about them. I would ask Mr Carpenter, however, to state, for the information of your readers, whether the universally-accepted and only known method of deciding whether three distant points are in a straight line is true or false. That method is to place the eye (whether aided by a telescope or not) at or behind one of the extreme points, and see whether the other two or all three coincide, the nearer hiding or covering the more distant. If so, they are in a straight line. Every carpenter who looks along the edge of a floor board, every surveyor who runs his base lines across the country, every builder who sets out a long wall, uses this method. Does Mr Carpenter say they are all wrong, and that every line thus set out is a crooked or curved line? If

good inch deal boards. There should be about two inches space left open along the back, guarded by some iron hoop along the edge to prevent the dogs from gnawing away the wood; this allows the kennels to be washed out occasionally.—KANGAROO.

—Fresupposing that the dogs go aboard in good health, I do not think "Eustrop's" friend will have much trouble till he approaches the warm latitudes, when he ought to be careful that the dogs have no salt meat given to them, and that their water dish is kept constantly replenished. If they can possibly be allowed to run loose, I would let them do so; if not, then they might be exercised daily before sunrise and after sunset. The kennel (I have known them do well in barrels) should be placed as near amidships as possible, and its length "fore and aft." In the tropics a piece might be taken off the closed end, so as to allow the air to draw through. A few aperient and anodyne mixtures might be taken, but the dogs ought to be entitled to medicine from the ship's chest, by virtue of their being passengers. On landing, especially if the weather be very hot, the dogs ought to be led at exercise till all desire to do a gallop is taken out of them, for, after the confinement of a long voyage, a race is apt to prove a dangerous indulgence.—UM-KLAGAAS, F.S.—Of course, a bath on deck will almost suggest itself.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PAWN.—You have overlooked the fact that Black at move 3 could take the Queen with Queen's pawn.
DARVON.—We do not, in Problem XIV., see a mate in the way you propose.

THE NORTH AND WEST GERMAN CHESS LEAGUES.

The following games were of those played for the prizes at the Hamburg and Barmen Congress:

GAME XXV.

Between Messrs E. Schallopp and J. Minckwitz. (Zena's Gambit declined.)
BLACK. WHITE.
Mr Schallopp. Mr Minckwitz.
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 3rd
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd
7. P to Q R 5th B to Q R 2nd
8. B to Q Kt 5th P takes P
9. P to Q Kt 5, K Kt to K 2nd taking P
10. P to Q 4th P takes P
11. Kt takes P B to Q 2nd
12. Kt takes Kt Kt takes Kt
13. B to Q Kt 2nd Castles
14. K to R sq Q to K Kt 4th
The prudence of this *seris* is very questionable.
15. P to K 5th
An error. He should have played his Kt to Q B 3rd; and then, although a Pawn

GAME XXVI.

PLAYED on the same occasion between Messrs Zukertort and Minckwitz. (Spanish Opening.)
WHITE. BLACK.
Mr Zukertort. Mr Minckwitz.
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
6. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B
7. P to K R 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K Kt 2nd
9. B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
10. B to K 3rd Castles
11. Q to Q 2nd K to R 2nd
12. P to K Kt 4th P to Q 4th
13. B to Q B 5th B to K sq
14. Castles (Q R) P to Q R 4th
Up to this point the moves are identical with those in a game played in the same tourney between Messrs Andersen and Minckwitz.
15. K R to Kt sq
There is some discrepancy in the order of the moves here between the report furnished by Mr Zukertort and that supplied by Mr Minckwitz. The former makes White play K. K. to Q Kt sq.
16. B to Q R 3rd Kt to Q Kt 3rd
17. P to K R 4th B to K 3rd
18. P to K R 5th P to K Kt 4th
19. K to Kt sq P to Q R 5th
20. Kt to K R 2nd Kt to Q 2nd
21. P to K B 3rd Q to Q Kt sq
22. K to R sq Q to Q Kt 3rd
23. Kt to K 2nd Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
24. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
25. R to K sq B takes P (ch)
26. P takes R Q takes P (ch) and wins.
27. R to K Kt 2nd
If he had played,
28. Kt to Q 2nd, then Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
29. Kt from Q 2nd Kt P takes Kt
30. R to K Kt 2nd B takes P (ch)
31. P takes R Q takes P (ch) and wins.
32. Kt to Q R 2nd P takes Kt
33. Kt takes Kt R takes Kt
34. Q to Q B 2nd Q to Q 5th
35. R to Q 4th R to Q 4th
And White surrenders.

International Chess Congress at Baden-Baden.—A grand chess meeting is appointed to be held in the July of the present year at Baden-Baden, under the direction of His Highness Prince Soudras, president; M. de Tourgenieff, vice-president; M. J. Kolisch, secretary; M. T. Welch, treasurer; and MM. le Baron Maytheny, Henry de Haber, Colonel Morgan, &c., committee. We shall give next week the provisional programme of the Congress.

Correspondence Play in Connection with the "Chess Players' Quarterly Chronicle."—Four clubs are already engaged—Birmingham v. Bristol, Sheffield v. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bradford is as yet without an opponent. The prize for the club is a £5. 5s. set, in ivory, of the "Stanton" chessmen, and one of Leubar's 22. 2s. carton-stone boards. The men are given by Mr G. O. Cutler, of Sheffield, and the board by the editors of the magazine. In the amateur chess tournament out of the sixteen competitors are already entered.

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pression is, if the dog were to be seized with hydrophobia years after-
wards, the bitten man would also go mad—like the false nose taken from
another man's skin.

And when the spark of life went out,
(i.e., of the man who supplied the skin)
Off dropped the sympathetic snout.

The only way to allay apprehension is not to destroy the biting dog,
but to shut it up and ascertain the fact whether it be suffering from
hydrophobia or not. It would then be found that, although madness in
dogs is common enough, hydrophobia is very rare indeed. O. F. W.

SIR.—On receiving last week's FIELD, being anxious to ascertain if
any more letters appeared corroborating your very equitable decision in
the late experiments on "the convexity of water," I turned at once to
"The Country House," and in so doing I came upon the Rev. J. Cum-
mings Macdonna's letter about the Birling cure of hydrophobia. I read
it, and could not help feeling a sense of deep regret that it should have
been published; for, in consequence of it, some, perhaps many, persons
will in telegraphing to Mr Nutt lose their only chance of escaping from
the disease, viz., the immediate destruction of the tissues round the wound.
You can thus imagine how pleased I was to find, later on, your very
excellent and sensible "leader" on the subject. You, Sir, truly deserve
the thanks of every subscriber for your candid protest against such
proceedings. Perhaps you will allow me to state, for the information of
some of your readers not thoroughly acquainted with this disease, a few
facts, which will, I think, not only tend to calm their fears, but also
prove to them that there is some reason at least in the treatment now so
universally adopted by medical men, immediately a patient comes to them
bitten by a rabid dog.

First, then, probably not more than 10 per cent. of persons bitten by
mad dogs have hydrophobia, even when the wound is left alone; hence,
each person who escapes after-mischief looks upon the particular treat-
ment he underwent as a specific. In the next place, providing the
injured part be destroyed completely, and immediately after the receipt
of the bite, the chances are very small indeed of further symptoms
developing themselves. To give a well-known instance, the late Mr
Yousif had a most extensive experience of this disease, and out of
upwards of 400 cases of bites from animals undoubtedly rabid, in which
solid nitrate of silver was freely applied to the surface of the wound
immediately after the receipt of the injury, he was himself bitten on
hydrophobia supervene. I should mention that he was himself bitten on
three occasions by mad dogs without suffering any further inconvenience
than the pain of his cauterized wounds. Numbers of other instances
could be added if required.

Mr Oumming Macdonna advises people to send off to Mr Nutt. I say,
By all means, but let them occupy their time whilst waiting for the reply
in going to the nearest doctor and having the bite thoroughly destroyed.
If there is a cavity formed by the tooth, fill it with the strongest nitric
acid, which not only destroys the whole surface of the wound, and being
liquid penetrates into all the interstices, but also has the advantage of
decomposing most animal poisons; or else fill the wound with some dye,
allow it time to penetrate to the bottom, and then out, and out widely,
all the stained parts out. Should they not have hydrophobia, let them ask
themselves to whom they feel most indebted—Mr Nutt or their "dear old
family doctor." In conclusion, I can assure Mr Macdonna that I too
take a deep interest in everything connected with dogs; but I also take
an interest in my profession, and in the treatment of hydrophobia as a
branch of it, and I trust he will give me "credit for sincerity of purpose"
if I fail to admire his "benevolence of intention" with reference to this
subject as much as I do his noble animals, Alp and Hedwig.
Wolverhampton, April 14. R. BOND MOORS.

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were kept without the medicine die, while the sixteen who took it all
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verifying the general statements made as to this reputed specific; and,
secondly, that the particular one inserted in THE FIELD fourteen years

so, let him prove this elementary point by experiment and diagrams, and
then found a totally new and hitherto unimagined geometry. If on the
contrary he admits that lines go out at an angle, then the straightened
rod and signal which did not so coincide when seen from the other end could
not be a straight line, or there would be two diverging straight
lines terminating in the same point, and indicating a space!

Mr O has confounded actual with apparent equi-distances in the field
of view of a telescope, between which there is no connection, as Mr
Tanquer's diagrams show. If Mr Carpenter will not try any such simple
experiment as I proposed in my last, I must decline to spend any more
time in refuting arguments founded on total ignorance alike of facts
and of geometrical principles.

The "men of common sense" to whom Mr O. so confidently appeals
are very slow in coming forward. The solitary individual he so triumph-
antly quotes against me (Mr Westlake) now confesses to an oversight,
and cruelly deserts him. Mr Haselden, in his letter to me, continually
appeals to "public opinion" as being against the fairness of your
verdict. It has, however, now clearly spoken through your wisely-
circulated columns, and, unless he can prove that letters on the other
side have been refused insertion, he would do well, as a man of honour
and of sense, to bow to its decision.
ALFRED R. WALLACE.

CONTINENTAL RESIDENCE FOR A READING PARTY.—In reply
to the further questions of "Oxononiensis," I beg to inform him—1. That the
cost of living at an hotel in Font Aven, or other small town in that part of
Brittany, would be five or six francs a day, and the living is fairly good.
2. I am not certain whether there is any pension at Font Aven; but if
"Oxononiensis" likes the place, after staying two or three days at the hotel,
he would be able to make arrangements by the month at a reduced rate.
3. As to other places in Brittany, I may mention Dinan, much frequented
by English, but not very dear yet; Dinard (sea); Gonarec, excellent trout
fishing but poor quarters; Pont Scouff, a little better; Lannion, Lorient,
Hennebont, and Morlaix; also Mortain (accessible by diligence from Vitré),
where hotel is moderately good, lodging indifferent, and both very cheap,
at the Hotel de la Poste. At all these places a knowledge of French would
be necessary to get along comfortably with the natives, but as "Oxononiensis"
will not be alone he will not be entirely dependent on them for conversation.
4. As to the Moselle, I do not know much of that district, though I have
heard of a place called Bertrich, on the Moselle, where there is trout fishing.
Information might however be obtained at Coblenz. Near the Rhine,
Alemann and Ahrweiler, accessible by carriage from Remagen or from
Bonn, are lovely spots; living, however, not quite so cheap as in Brittany.
For the Black Forest and neighbourhood of Hamer, I cannot speak with
authority, but for the former should recommend inquiries being made at
Baden.—SARCELLES.

CONVEYANCE OF DOGS TO THE ANTIPODES.—In reply to your
correspondent "Eastrop" on this subject, I am able to give him the infor-
mation he requires, having taken over twenty dogs on one voyage to South
Australia. I paid £2 each, and fed them with sago flour made into a jelly,
and flavoured with a very small quantity of greaves. But the most mis-
cous now made would be as good, I think, and more convenient. I had them in
large kennels 3ft. wide, and 6ft. long, barred in front and close top, back,
and ends; these were lashed on the spare spars on each side of the long
boat. There should be a door fastened by a padlock, and the bars lined with
galvanized wire netting, to prevent the sailors passing bones through to
the dogs, which will set them fighting—I had one fine terrier killed from
this cause. An agreement should be made with the captain, that the dogs
should have the right to run about the decks and empty themselves for
half an hour before the decks are washed in the morning; this will prevent
much ill will. I agreed for four quarts of water per day for each full-sized
dog, and two quarts for terriers. An iron trough, securely fastened inside
the front of the kennels, is necessary for giving an allowance of water about
noon in hot weather. My kennels were strongly framed, and closed in with
good inch deal boards. There should be about two inches space left open
along the back, guarded by some iron hoop along the edge to prevent the
dogs from gnawing away the wood; this allows the kennels to be washed
out occasionally.—KANGAROO.

Presupposing that the dogs go aboard in good health, I do not think
"Eastrop's" friend will have much trouble till he approaches the warm
latitudes, when he ought to be careful that the dogs have no salt meat
given to them, and that their water dish is kept constantly replenished.
If they can possibly be allowed to run loose, I would let them do so; if not,
then they might be exercised daily before sunrise and after sunset. The
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6. P to Q R 4th P to Q K 3rd
7. P to Q R 5th B to Q R 2nd
8. P to Q Kt 5th P takes P
9. B to Q Kt 5, K Kt to K 2nd
10. B takes P
BLACK. WHITE.
Mr Schallopp. Mr Minkowits.
15. The game would have been in his
favour.
16. P to K B 4th Kt takes K P
17. P takes Kt B takes P
18. R to K B 3rd P takes P
19. Q to K sq B to Q 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
21. R to K Kt 3rd Q to K B 4th
22. B takes K P