The New York police detectives are searchng for one young girl who has fled from home, and have just captured another in a Bowery concert saloon. An old detective was asked if many complaints of this kind reached headquarters. "Yes," he answered, "a great many, but not so many as there might be." This was puzzling, and an explanation was asked. "Many young girls of poor and dissipated parents drift was from sipated parents drift away from them with-out ever being enquired after. Where do they go? Usually from poverty, which they have long endured, to the shame they have become familiar with by contact with the dis-solute whom they have grown to envy. The parents know well enough what the girl's disappearance means, and either do not search for her or do so only to demand help from her. In such cases they do not ask or desire police interference." "And of those recaptured and reclaimed?" "Well, we either never hear of them again, or very soon the same old story is repeated to us." As a rule, etectives are inclined to take the darkest views of life, and it is to be hoped this one vas no exceptional character.

Living and Loving. A gay little maiden with glad brown eyes, Sings 'neath the blossoming bough; Up in the apple tree Robin replies suilding his nest I trow.

What is life? What is love? sang the maiden

what is life?

Robin, O Robin trilling up there.

What will you answer now?

Never was maiden so happy as she.

Never did birdie sing sweeter than he,

And never did oracle truer word give;

What is living but loving—to love is to live?

Gold and Silver Braid. Gold, silver, and mixed braids still continue the most fashionable trimming for walking ostumes, and also for the more dressy toil ettes for atternoon wear. The skirts of these dresses are frequently ornamented with per-pendicular rows of broad braid placed between the wide box-plaits, the tunics and bodices utlined with several rows of narrow width. Imagine a gown of two shades of "clover" tinted vicuna of finest texture, which is trimmed in this way with excellent effect.
The broad silver braid on the skirt has a pattern of bright silver in relief on a dull grou he narrow braids on the tunic and very short basque bodice are closely set, but of alternate bright and dull silver. The tunic, gathered in festooned paniers, shows here and there a lining of velvet of a dark shade; a few loops and ends of velvet among the folds at the back of the skirt, the ends of which are cut in long points and edged with narrow braids. A lovely dinner dress has a pain skirt of crimson velvet, cut in deep battlements at the edge, and trimmed with fillings of ficelle lace, which fall over a plaiting of salmon satin. The velvet is appliqué over with large roses of chenille in exquisite shades of salmon pink, outlined in gold thread. The tunic, of crimson flowered procade, is untrimmed, and the pointed odice is simply finished round the and elbow sleeves with frillings of lace as on the skirt. A cluster of shaded feathers form in epaulette on the left shoulder.

## HEREDITARY DRUNKENNESS.

The Effects of Liquor Transmitted to Your Children's Children. The following extract is from a lecture

ecently delivered by Dr. Willard Parker: The tendency of like to beget like is The tendency of like to beget like is stamped upon the whole organic world. In the vegetable kingdom, peculiarities in species are produced and propagated by the observance of certain conditions. The hereditary traits of animals are transmitted with wonderful accuracy, and the preservation of various breeds of domestic animals, and their improvement even, is based upon the principle of heredity. In the human race, family of heredity. In the human race, family traits of character and peculiarities of form feature, complexion, and temperament, a since the fibre of the man, his natural vigour, and the constitution of his nervous system determine his intellectual grasp and character, we find, upon examination, that mental ability runs in families. An exceedingly interesting and able work by an English author, Francis Galton, on "Hereditary Genius." was issued by a New York publishing house a few years ago, in which he various professions are classified, and the family relationship of many of the prominent members examined. It is there shown, among other things, that ability for the in restigation and decision of judicial questions was decidedly hereditary, and that many of the most eminent judges were grand-fathers, sons, and grandsons. This, however, is physiological heredity. There is a diseased heredity in which there is a still more marked tendency to the transmission of diseased conditions. Thus, as is generally well known, consumptive parents beget consumptive children, and the taint of certain specific diseases is sure to place its mark somewhere upon the constitution of offspring for several generations.

But of all agents, alcohol is the most potent in establishing a heredity that exhibits itself in the destruction of mind and body. Its maign influence was observed by the ancients long before the production of whiskey or brandy, or other distilled liquors, and when ermented liquors or wines only were known. Aristotle says, "Drunken women oring forth children like unto themselves, and Plutarch remarks, "One drunkard pevets another." Lycurgus made drunkenness in women infamous by exhibitions, and Romnlus made it punishable with death, because the habit was regarded as leading to immorality which would compromise the family integrity. But although the broad features of alcoholism were appreciated by the ancients, later and more exact investigations have

The hereditary influence of alcohol manifests itself in various ways. It transmits an appetite for strong drink to the children, and these are likely to have that form of drunk neness which may be termed paroxysmal; that is, they will go for a considerable without indulging, placing restraint upon themselves, but at last all the barriers of selfcontrol give way ; they yield to the irresis-tible appetite, and then their indulgence is ex-The drunkard by inheritance is a nore helpless slave than his progenitor, and the children that he begets are more helpless still, unless on the mother's side there is engrafted upon them unrainted stock. But its hereditary influence is not confined

to the propagation of drunsards. It produces insanity, idiocy, epilepsy, and other affections of the brain and nervous system, not only in the transgressor himself, but in his children, and these will transmit predis position to any of these diseases. Pritchard and Esquirol, two great authorities upon the subject, attribute half of the cases of insanity England to he use of alcohol. Dr. Benjamir Rush believed that one-third of the cases of nsanity in this country were caused by intemperance, and this was long before its hereditary potency was adequately appreciated. Dr. S. G. Howe attributed one-half of the cases of idiocy in the State of Massachusetts to intemperance, and he is sustained in his opinion by the most reliable authorities. Dr. Howe states that there were seven idiots in one family where both parents were drunkards. One-half of the idiots in England are of drunken parentage, and the same is true of Sweden, and probably of most European countries. It is said that in St. Petersburg most of the idiots come from drunken parents. When alcoholism does not produce insanity, idiocy, or epilepsy, it weakens the conscience, impairs the will, and weakens the conscience, impairs the will, and makes the individual the creature of impulse makes the individual the creature of impulsa-and not of reason. Dr. Carpenter regards it as more potent in weakening the will and arousing the more violent passions than any other agent, and thinks it not improbable that the habitual use of alcoholic beverages, which are produced in such great quantities in civilized countries, has been one great

cause of the hereditary tendency to ins

## AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

POTATO STALK WEEVIL.

The possible destruction of the potato crop by an insect which destroys the stalks of the plant is not confined to Canada, as numerous complaints are made by farmers in the United States, where the weevil is committing almost as great ravages as in Canada. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Radnor, Pa., who has paid close atten-

from Radnor, Pa., who has paid close attention to the ruin the insect is working, gives the result of his observations as foll ws:—

"It has been noticed that the vines have become dried and dead a little too quickly. The five acres which I had planted have the appearance they should have three weeks later. I am taking out the crop, and if the prices were good I should be abundantly satisfied with the investment, for the potatoes are excremely fine in size, smooth and clean in appearance, and the quantity of saleable tulers large in proportion to the seed, and very few smaller ones. My suspicions and very few smaller ones. My suspicions are not aroused so much therefore about the present crop as about the future. I tear a new pest has come, which next year may be new pest has come, which next year may be worse than the potato bug. The vines, with scarcely an exception, are punotured by a bug or worm, near the ground, and on slitting up the vine, it is found that the centre pith has been consumed. The worm is snugly easconced in a nest or bed which it has made at the end of its burrow. The cavity below it is filled with its 'borings,' and though it is of small size (not more than an eighth of an inch in length) yet its plumpness and the evidence of its working show it to be a monster in industry as well as appetite. The ones I send you are as well as appetite. The ones I send you are of two kinds—the grub full and complete and the other with the hind part exactly like the grub, but with its front part, nearly its half, dark in colour, oug-like, and armed with quite formidable mandibles or antennæ (I cannot distinguish with the naked eye). The latter kind appears to be in the transition state between the bug that has bored its way into the vine and the worm that it would become in a few days. It was the only one of the kind I discovered in opening a dozen or more vines : but I am satisfied that it was the insect that made the entrance, for the worm is so tender as not to stand the slightest pressure, and nence could have no out-door entrance. If this pest is to remain among us, and begin its devastations early in the season, I am afraid we shall sigh for the happy times when a little Paris green would free the potato from its worst enemy, for what preventive can save the crop from a fee whose presence is only known when it has killed the

The editor, after examining the specimens sent by his correspondent, said it was the potato stalk weevil in the papal and perfect torms, and added it was quite common in the Middle and Western States. The female deposits a single egg in each potato stalk, in a slit previously formed with her shout or beak. The larva bores into the heart of the stalk and thence always works downward toward the root. It becomes a papa within the stalk, and emerges in the image or perfect form about the last of August. Riley advises burning affected vines, roots and all, as soon as the insect's work in noticed.

## LIVE STOCK.

Crystallized carbolic acid dissolved and fed to hogs with bran slop is found by Nebraska farmers a sure cure for the hog cholera. It has been tried several years and with uniform suco s. The pure article resembles camphon

Among the recent importations of Clydes-Among the recent importations of dydes-dales is a lot comprising eleven stallions and aix mares, brought out by Robert and James McKay, of Oxford county, and John Daiglish, of Glasgow, Scotland. They are on exhi-bition here, and will also be shown at Guelph. A new disease has appeared among the hogs n ar Madison, Wis., which is proving very fatal. The affected animals first refuse to rst seek for water, and

soon die of fever. Though there are some of the ymptoms of hoz cholera, good judges say it is an entirely different disease. Some excellent thoroughbred stock, the property of E. W. Chambers, will be sold by auction at Springvale farm, East Oxford, on the 21st inst. The animals consist of Short-horns, Cotswold and Lincoln sheep, Berkshire pigs, etc., catalogues and pedigrees of which will be furnished on application to which will be furnished on Mr. Chambers, Woodstock.

The first annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America takes place in New York on Oct. 22-26, inclusive, when \$11,000 will be given in prizes. The object of the association is to promote the improvement of breeds of all-classes of horses, and by offering handsome prizes stimulate and encourage breeders and owners in all parts of the world to compete. Entries close

Mr. R. Stratton, the successful English feeder of Shorthorns, says :- "My receipt for feeding fat stock for the Christmas shows first, breed them right (and therein lies the pith of the secret). How this is to be accomplished everyone must determine for himself, but having gained the first essential point, best linseed cake, mixed bean or pea, and oatmeal, in equal quantities up to six pounds of each, with roots and hay, will be pounds of each, with roots and nay, will be found equal to anything. I have never used

Nature gave the hog natural liberty. He went wheresoever he pleased in search of food, drink, shelter, and pleasure. There-fore we should restrain him of his natural liberty as little as possible. The common practice is to shut hogs up in small peus. Nothing can be more likely to produce disease. Farmers still believe that a hog cannot be properly fattened in a ten-acre lot. This ought to have passed away with the old belief that a hog could not be properly fat-tened before it was two years of age. As now bred hogs are not disposed to take too much exercise. The best place to fatten a herd of hogs for market is in a ten-acre clover field. The worst place is in a small pen, which will soon become inexpressibly foul.

A few weeks ago we published an item taken from the Farmers' Advocate, which stated that thirty-five lambs had recently died on the Ontario Experimental farm, Guelph, from tapeworm. Processor Brown, of the Agricultural College, writes in reference to the above as follows:—"Guelph, Sept. 10.—Sir,—The statement in the Farmers' Advocate as to the avistance of the Farmers' Advocate as to the existence of disease among the Ontario Experimental of tapeworm was effectually cured nearly three months ago. Allow me this in THE MAIL, and oblige the farmers of Ontario." We cheerfully set Prof. Brown straight in this matter, and congratulate him upon getting the disease removed so readily.

Fall Care of Stock. In the fall of the year there is more danger of stock being neglected than most farmers think. The transition from the warm nights of stock being neglected than most farmers think. The transition from the warm nights to the cool, and from the succulent grasses of the warmer mont is to the fall herbage, has quite an effect on the condition of stock. In permanent pastures the grass is dried up and gone, and only on second growth clover and grassy stubble fields can any kind of properfield be obtained. Hence between the autumn grass and the commencement of winter or stall-feeding, stock are liable to suffer from a too scant diet. When this is the case, stock commence in the face of a hard winter in poorheart, and they consequently never gain up, and there is a consequent oss. We are fully of the opinion that the neglect of proper management of stock in the fall is of more importance than any other season of the year. When the pastures are getting bare every farmer should have a ro ation of soiling, and when the cold nights come, especially in the case of milch cows, they should be put in a comfortable

Footrot is the greatest drawback breeders of Merino sheep have to contend with in many sections of the country. Although easily cured, it is almost impossible to eradicate it entirely from large flocks on account of its rapidly-spreading nature. Though claimed to be contagous, sheep will live in the same flock from lambhood to age and never contract the disease, and it is astonishing how a sheep with footror, will hold its ing how a sheep with foot-rot will hold its condition, while on its knees some of the time when feeding in pasture, and raise a good lamb and produce a heavy and fine fleece, although troublesome and pitiable to behold.

A sheep never was known to die of footrot.

sire respectfully to remind you that the Tor-onto convention will afford us all an opportun-

ity of paying a well-earned tribute to the memory of our honoured dead—Samuel Wag-ner, Moses Quinby, Adam Grimm, Richard Calvin and others, who did so much to ele-

vate American Apiculture to its present high

Weak Colonies. Weak colonies should not be tolerated

the apiary at this season of the year. If neglect or other causes have made weak

onies, get rid of them as soon as possible

either by strengthening from stronger colo-nies or by doubling up. If the latter plan is followed, do the work at once to give them a

chance to prepare for winter. In tavourable localities, strong colonies will gather large quantities of fall honey, but weak colonies will not do so well proportionately. In doubling up the poorest queen should be removed, and the work had best be done while honey is still coming in. The bees are more peaceable, and there is less liability of disturbance by robbers.—Indiana Farmer,

Preparing Bees for Winter.

In the American Agriculturies for Septem

ber, Prof. Cook writes thus:—
The apiarist should prepare his bees for

THE DAIRY.

Up to the end of July Canada exported \$2,500,000 worth of cheese, or 400,000 boxes. The exports show an increase by 99,000 boxes over the highest figures for any corresponding period last year. Canadian cheese is highly prized in England. The majority of buyers cannot distinguish it from the best Cheshire cheese.

Valencey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, owner

Valencey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, owner of the Jersey cow Mary Ann, whose former records in milk-giving have been referred to, has completed his three months' trial, which shows that in 93 days she produced 311 lbs. 13 ozs. of butter. All through the test she was fed but twice daily, her feed consisting of ground cats, cut clover, and green fooder.

of ground cats, cut clover, and green fodder.

It is a good plan to burn sulphur in cellars where milk is kept, especially if they are damp. The sulphurous acid evolved destroys the mildew, which, if not checked, will injure the flavour of cream and butter. In many damp cellars the mildew wastes the cream so that the butter product is eriously decreased, besides the injury to quality.

The well-known fact that a cow will give

more milk and make more butter on a bright, sunshiny day than during one of a dull, dark

character is a strong argument in favour of having our winter stables so arranged that the animals get the benefit of plenty of sun-shine. If possible, have the cows on the south side of the barn, and provide plenty of

windows.

A great difficulty in teaching those who have made butter for many years how to improve the quality of their product lies in convincing them that they do not already make as good butter as the best. It is not much safer to point out to a worse failed.

safer to point out to a woman faults in her

safer to point out to a woman name in her butter than it would be to speak ill of her children. Even in these regions where farmers are sending milk to the creameries, they do it "because it sares so much hard

work in the house," and not because they think the butter made there is better than

could be made at home. But each dairy-woman will acknowledge the creamery but-

ter to be better than that her neighbour used

to make.

cheese.

A blind man who has had experience in this disease can detect its presence by the smell, which is very offensive, and flies blow the diseased feet and maggots are the result. When the the sheep lies down the foot comes in a neact with the point of the shoulder and the maggets spread from the foot to the sheep's body; these rapidly spread, and death results from this cause and not from ootrot, strictly speaking, for any cause that would produce maggots would bring the same result; and let it is frequently said that thousands of sheep have died of footrot. Some writers claim that footrot is consti-tutional, and works in the blood and cannot be cured without internal treatment. If so, a flock of sheep badly infected would not be worth pottering with, and might as well be slaughtered at once. Thousands of sheep have been cured of the disease by an application externally of the proper remedy, and would never c ntract it again if kept away rom diseased sheep. This proves conclusively that footrot is not a constitutional disease, and requires local treatment only. Merinos are by nature more subject to foot-

ot than other breeds, while well-kept flocks

are entirely exempt from tacks, which are a greater drawback on all the coarse-wool breeds than footrot is on the Merinos. Any

considerable number of the coarse breeds herded together, and having poor care, soon

L. H. Bailey picks off the wormy apples in his or chard by means of a curved knife or look fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, seldom drop until the worms have left them, and the popular notion that the hogs in devouring the fallen apples are also exterminating the worms is a mistake.

Prof. Cook, of Michigan, recommends the destroying of all birds' nests in apple orchards, as they are good hiding-places for app'e-worms and other insects. He also ades putting wire screens on cellar windows to prevent the escape of codling moths, which hatch out in warm days in fall and spring from apples stored in the cellar.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in Guelph, on Tuesday evening, September 25th, 1883, at half-past seven o'clock, in the City hall. The directors' meeting will be held in the judges' room on the fair grounds on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. E. L. Sturtevant says he found strong to

bacco water a remedy for the cabbage flea beetle. Hallica striolata, the little black bug or flea which is so destructive to young plants of turnip, raddish and cabbage. The decoction must be made strong. The tobacco water is of no avail with the striped bug or cucumber beetle. Corncobs dipped in coal tar or in turpentine and keresene seemed to drive away a large proportion of the beetles. It is a false notion that hogs destroy many larvæ of the codling moth by eating windfall apples. The worms usually leave the apple before it falls. If not, they almost immediately quit it after it strikes the ground. Let anyone cut open a hundred wormy wind-falls, and he will find worms in but few of them. The only sure way to feed the larvæ hogs is to pick off the wormy apples by means of an edged hook secured to a long light pole. If windfalls are fed to hogs they should be given as soon as possible after they fail

If one has a considerable apple orchard do s not pay to run to the nursery every spring for a few trees to fill vacancies. The trees should be raised at home. Select a rick, well-drained soil near the garden or the buildings as a place to be given entirely to the growth of apple and pear trees. It may be only a strip along a fence or an odd corner in the word or some field. in the yard or some field. Each fall save seeds from a few of the best sorts of apples, and plant them. Seeds usually do well if planted in the fall. As stocks for top grafting Northern Spy and Golden Russet are recommended.

Harvesting Apples,

Nearly every grower has a way of his own to harvest apples. Many of these methods are neither expeditious nor profitable. A good crop of fruit is often half wasted through lack of good management im picking, packing, and storing. It is, of course, an upprofitable practice to knock or snake off fruit. some claim that milking three times a day makes the milk richer, as if left longer in the bag the fat is absorbed into the system, to become tallow.

as to the condition of the cattle of Canada. The following certificate will satisfy all parties that our cattle are free from disease:

"LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

yard or stable, and not allowed to rest on the cold damp grass. This has a baneful affect, and causes more harm than anything dear the stable putting shock in combridge and shock in the stable putting shock in combridge and the stable putting shock in combridge and the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily, the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement yard or shed, and both it librarily the stable part they being made comfortable the stable for all their stock, let them have a statement when the stable part they being made comfortable the stable stable part they being made comfortable the stable part they being made comfortable the stable part they being made comfortable the stable part they are said of the state of the stable part they being made comfortable the stable part they are said of the state of the stable part they being made comfortable the stable part they are said they received the stable part they are said to stable part they are stable part they are said to stable part they are stable pa milk in it waiting until after dinner for the boss to take it to the pigs. And then, most likely, he forgets to take it back to the house, and the dog finds it and licks it pretty clean, and the dog finds it and licks it pretty clean, and when milking time comes it is hunted up and washed for the evening's milking. Now, a wooden pail won't stand that kind of treatment. A tin pail may be used so, and if it is thoroughly well washed and scalded it can be made clean again; but no dairyman should ever use a milk pail for any other purpose than to milk in. If one prefers to have a wooden pail, it may be made passably useful by giving it two coats of shellac varnish and never using it to put soursell in his to the first standard to the same transfer of the sa discard all wooden utensils in the dairy and use only metal ones. I like the idea of nickel-plated or tinned copper ones, and perhaps in time we will learn to find these are the best, and that the heat are the character in the and and that the best are the cheapest in the end.

—Correspondent N. Y. Dairy.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper's Prompt Action at Siverpool. He Saves Canada from Being Scheduled. OTTAWA, Sept. 10. - Letters and despatches have been received giving full particulars of the cattle affair in Liverpool, England, to which I made reference some days ago. One correspondent writes from Liverpool as fol-

The apiarist should prepare his bees for winter as soon as the frost makes all farther gathering of honey impossible. Examination will show whether there is sufficient honey atored to winter the bees. If the frames, just as they are taken from the hives, containing bees, heney, and comb, weigh 30 pounds in the aggregate, then there is enough honey. If not, good thick honey, or thick syrup, made by dissolving granulated sugar, should be fed at once, so that all cells may be capped over before the cold days of October check the labours of the hive. It is best that the honey be so abundant in the frames that we Sir Charles was here, and had a turn at "Sir Charles was here, and had a turn at the cattle disease. We kept him in the slaughter-house among the blood and muck from 10 a.m. till late at night. We succeeded, however, in saving the trade, for a healthier lot of cattle were never snipped. Sir Charles worked like a steam engine, and the cattle men think a great deal of him."

breeds than footrot is on the Merinos. Any considerable number of the boarse breeds herded together, and having poor care, soon become a prey to the ravenous ticks, which will use up a flock of sheep much quicker than footrot.—N.Y. Tribune.

Late cabbages are often attacked by a little green worm, which ruins the leaves disastrously. This insect is the cabbage tineid or cabbage-leaf roller. The following remedies may be applied:—Plaster with turpentine mixed in; whale-oil soap solution or time.

Mr. A. M. Purdy has whitewashed his fruit trees for thirty years, and closely observed the cresh the conditions to stress, as "mere book."

L. H. Bailey picks off the wormy apples in his orchard by means of a curved knife or ook fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, selden drop until the worms have the fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, selden drop until the worms have the fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, selden drop until the worms have the fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples in lock fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples in lock fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, selden drop until the worms have is desirable to cut small holes the size of a thimble through the combs, an inch or two above the centre. Cover above the bees with sacks of dry sawdust, which should be long enough to reach over the division-boards and to the bottom of the hive. These protect the bees from the extremes of heat and cold, and promote healthfulness. Thus prepared, the bees to be wintered in chaff hives on their aummer stands will need no further care until the aucceeding April. If the bees are placed in the cellar, they need not be touched again until just before winter comes, when they are to be taken in.

shaughter of all the canadian cattle which had arrived by the Oregon, the Nepigon, and the Augerhead, all those cattle having been placed by the inspector in the same category, and that the result would be extremely disastrous to the Canadian cattle trade. Spending the greater part of Monday night in mastering as thoroughly as he could the whole subject by the study of the documents referred to, he on Tuesday morning waited on Prof. Duguid, gave him the secretary's letter, and discussed the subject with him. He then proceeded with the professor to the Canadian cattle lairage, where a number of parties interested had assembled, including half a dozen "vets." The inspector at first refused to select half a dozen of what he considered the worst cases, but his unwillingness was overcome by Sir Charles threatening to enter a formal protest against his proceedings, and to bring the matter under the notice of the Privy Council. The result was that some of the cattle were alaughtered and appointed to a most SLAUGHTER OF ALL THE CANADIAN CATTLE

slaughtered and submitted to a most CAREFUL POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. Previously to being slaughtered the tem-perature of the cattle was tested by the ther-mometer, and found to be normal. The exination of the blood by the microscope was entirely satisfactory. The weight and condition of the spleen, the condition of the fourth stomach and intestines, all resulted in indi-cating that the cattle were entirely free from

Even this did not satisfy the inspector, Even this did not satisfy the inspector, who was exceedingly unwilling to have the decision at which he had arrived and the action he had taken overruled. Sir Charles immediately returned to London, arriving there at midnight on Tuesday, and the next morning saw Mr. Peel, who, after a full discussion of the whole question, stated that he was exceedingly glad Sir Charles had been able to go to Liverpool, and that an order would be immediately given for the prompt release of all the Canadian cattle. The result has been to not only to not only

REMOVE THE IMPUTATION OF DISEASE from Canadian cattle, but to conduce greatly to much greater caution in the future on the part of the officials in dealing with a question so important to our interests.

The following letters will show how the prompt action of Canada's representatives is regarded by those directly interested. Messrs. Finn, Main & Montgomery write to Sir Charles:—"We have learned from Mr. Doyle that he has received a telegram from you intimating that the eastle ex-Ontario and

How much is skimmed milk worth for feed How much is skimmed milk worth for feeding purposes? This is an important question in butter making districts, and quite often the possible use of skimmed milk determines the profit or loss of the dairy. With young, growing pigs, an addition of the skimmed milk from a cow in full flow of milk for each and the skimmed milk from a cow in full flow of milk for each in all beautham graying with your little. you intimating that the cattle ex-Ontario and Lake Nepigon are released. Permit us to express our sense of the importance of your visit to Liverpool at a critical juncture in the cattle trade of Canada. Your presence at the examination by half a dozen veterinary milk from a cow in tall how or milk for each pig will keep them growing with very little corn. It is quite as well, however, to have two or three pigs to every cow, and supplement the feed with a greater proportion of surgeons gave an importance to the enquiry which it would not otherwise have had. We grain. For the amount that they will eat no kind of stock will make so profitable use of have to express our personal obligations for THE PROMPT MEASURES YOU TOOK,

kind of stock will make so profitable use of milk as laying hens.

A two thousand dollar Jersey cow owned in Baluimore, Md., has just earned the reputation of being the best sutter producing cow in the United States, having, in a seven dayatest, given 327 pounds of milk, which made 25 pounds 2½ ounces of butter, being one pound of butter from a little less than thirteen pounds, or six and a half quarts of milk, Bome Jersey own have made a pound of butter from a smaller quantity of milk, but they did not give near as many quarts per day. The above was a yield of about 23 quarts per and for the personal inconvenience and fatigue you sustained in carrying the matter through with the Privy Council."

Messrs. Allan Bros. write:—"We are very much interested for the sake of our Glasgow line in the maintenance of the present regula-tions affecting the conveyance of cattle from Canada to this country. We therefore beg to points 2½ ounces of butter, being one pound of butter from a little less than thirteen pounds, or six and a half quarts of milk. Some Jersey cows have made a pound of butter from a smaller quantity of milk, but they did not give near as many quarts per day. The above was a yield of about 23 quarts per day. The cow was milked at intervals of eight hours, which probably increased the ake of our Grasgow line in the maintenance of the present regulations affecting the conveyance of cattle from Canada to this country. We therefore beg to express our thanks to you for the very valuable assistance rendered by you in the difficulty uniform, which consists solely of a cap, at the Chinese soldiers, who may soon face the French troops, have one fighting advantage over the latter. They wear a light, and possibly of about 23 quarts per day. The cow was milked at intervals of eight hours, which probably increased the amount of milk, and possibly of butter, as generally may preserve their souls in peace.

"LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.

"We the undersigned veterinary surgeons, fellows and members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, hereby certify that we have examined the under mentioned lots of Canadian castle standing, first, in the Canadian lairs at Huskisson's dock, Liverpool, and stated to have been conveyed in the Ontario; and, second, in No. 4 ahed, Wallesay's lair, or Lake Nepigon. About fifty of the said castle were inspected by us after slaughtering, and these as well as the remaining living ones were found to be

The Recommodation in All Departments and the second contactors of the second contactors of the Reavily Taxed.

We observed that a few of the cattle presented symptoms of disorder of the digestive organs, manifested by slightly blood-tinged feetal matter, falling of the first stomach, and a slight elevation of temperature. These symptoms were in our opinion due to the system of feeding and the sea voyage.

"W. Williams, W. Woods, Joseph Welsby, Walter Lewes."

The hasty action taken by the Privy Council officials has resulted in an expense to the

cil officials has resulted in an expense to the Imperial Government of not less than two or three thousand pounds. The character of Canadian cattle has been vindicated, however, and all the parties interested in the Canadian cattle trade have reason to be gratified with the prompt and successful effort made to aid

Nassagaweya. Mount Forest.

Lincoln.

Lindsay Lindsay Middleton 1994 Confridand
Middleton 1994 Confridand
Middleton 1994 Confridand
Middleton 1994 Confridand
Woodhouse Fort Dover
Carrick Middleton 1994
Woodhouse Staffa
Durham East Milbrook
Simcoe South Cookstow
York East Markham
Dresden

Fergus.

Middleville.

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Huntingdon, Que...Huntingdon ....Sept. 12, Nova Scotia.....Truro.....Sept. 25,Oct Yarmouth, N.S......Oct. 11, 1

Fat Stock Shows,

Cartwright ..... Nelson .....

orld's Fair.

lin's Mille

thing, as there was but a small proportion of the goods in place and the attendance of thing, as there was but a small proportion of the goods in place and the attendance of visitors was very meagre. It is beginning to be an understood thing with the public that the first and second days of our large fairs are devoted to bringing goods on to the grounds and to putting things in order, and consequently they keep away until they think that they can see all the departments to the best ad-vantage. The directors are confident that this year's Exhibition will eclipse any of its predecessors. The number of entries are far in excess of those of former years, and if there FALL FAIRS. [Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will confer a favour on The Mall, and its readers by forwarding the dates upon which their respective fall fairs will take place.] Place. Strathrey Horticultural.

Industrial Teronto.
Peterboro' North Peterboro' Dundas Morrisburg
Brackville Unionville I nion! Woodstock
Unionville Unionville Harwich Blenheim
Hay Zurich n excess of those of former years, and if there is a continuance of fine weather the attend-ance will no doubt be sufficiently large to hay
Plympton
Reach
Renfrew, South
Southern Counties
Grey, South
Leeds, South
Grenville, South
Lanark, South
Lanark, South
Walpole
Grey, North
Walpole
Glenele enable the directors to achieve their greatest triumph. The departments in which the most marked improvement in the quality and quan-tity of the exhibits will be shown are the machinery and live stock—classes which have apparently but little connection, but which, it is satisfactory to note, will be more thoroughly represented than at any former exhibition in the province. The entries of horses and cattle are in fact so numerous that the directors are somewhat doubtful whether they can find accommodation should all the animals be sentaceerding to notice.

> THE MAIN BUILDING. The state of affairs in the main building was very backward yesterday, and the general scene presented was one of chaos and confusion. No doubt that by the opening this afternoon the army of carpenters and exhibitors who were in possession yesterday. exhibitors who were in possession yesterday will have evolved order out of the piles of will have evolved order out of the piles of incongruous materials which lay around in heaps. The work of hanging the pictures in the art gallery was completed by noon. The collection makes a very beautiful display, and one reflecting great credit both on our professional and amateur talent. The entries exceed those of last year by over a hundred, and among the list are seventy or eighty. and among the list are seventy or eighty works that are now shown for the first time. The various manufactures and industries which are to be represented in the main building will make this portion of the Exhibition the most interesting to those of the visitors who come from among the non-agri-cultural portion of the community. The grounds present a gayer appearance than ever. The small buildings erected for

> LADIES WORK The ladies' department, which is always the chief centre of attraction for a large portion of the fair sex, is farther advanced to wards completion than many other sections of the Exhibition. The number of exhibits, too, is considerably in excess of that of any previous year, and though additional space has been allotted, there is the utmost difficulty in acyear, and though additional space has been allotted, there is the utmost difficulty in accommodating all the exhibitors. The arrangement of the exhibits is again under the direction of Mrs. Heaslip, who has so efficiently superintended this department at former exhibitions. During all of yesterday the ladies flat was thronged with tardy exhibitors, who were busy unpacking and placing their articles in their allotted places under the direction of those in charge. In the childrens class, open to girls under layears of age, there is a considerable quantity on exhibition. The management complain that many exhibitors have misconstrued what was meant to be included in class 35, which was devoted solely to "novelties," and that a good deal of confusion has been caused thereby. It was intended that entries should be made in this class only for articles which were quite novel and unique in their kind, but a good many exhibitors have entered under the head of "novelties," old time-honoured articles of apparel or household furnishing, whose sole novelty, if any, consisted in some fanciful design in shape or ornamentation. Only two or three articles are shown which can properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the state of the state of the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the state of the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties; among these way he entered to the properly claim to be novelties. Only two or three articles are shown which can properly claim to be novelties; among these may be mentioned a fancy iamp bowl, made out of a ginger jug, or some such homely kitchen vessel, and tastefully decorated and fitted with a burner and chimney, exhibited by Miss Robinson, Government house, and a very tastifully arranged collection of imitation fruit work, done in knitted yarns of various colours, by an exhibitor whose name various colours, by an exhibitor whose was not ascertained.

MACHINERY HALL The exhibit of wood and iron working ma-chinery this year will be the finest and most chinery this year will be the finest and most complete ever witnessed in the Dominion of Canada. Prominent western manufacturers are sending a most varied assortment of their machinery, and their representatives here were yesterday busily occupied in putting goods into position. Although the hall is rapidly filling up, sufficient progress has been made in putting the machinery together to render it feasible to get an adequate description. At night the hall will be illuminated by the electric light, and will present one of the most brilliant spectacles on the grounds. The power for driving the machinery will be supplied by the two large engines which were in use last year. Among the novelties this year will be a machine for making the barbed wire used for fences.

NATURAL HISTORY.

NATURAL HISTORY.

One of the most interesting departments of the Exhibition is the Natural History section, as it contains some rare specimens valuable to the mineralogist, the botanist, the zoologist, the ornithologist, and the taxidermist. The most prominent display of stuffed animals and birds is that of Mr. John McFarlane, who exhibits the collection of birds and small fur-bearing animals of Manitoba made for the Dominion Government by Mr. Nagle, for which he asks \$3,000. It includes specimens of the hawk species, sand hill cranes, kites, buzzards, bitterns, pinnated and spotted grouse, a pelican, loons, a magauza duck, blackcaps, shell-drakes, grebe, black plover, domestic fowls, and innumerable specimens of insectiverous birds of the North-West. Among the animals are a hare, a badger, a skunk, a prairie woit, a red fox, Andrewsea. Among the animals are a hare, a badger, a skunk, a prairie woit, a red fox, ermine in summer and winter coat, mink, muskrat, prairie dog, and pocket gophers. John Nairn shows a collection of sea-weed beautifully arranged in a case and upon card. The Natural History Society of To-

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

comprising pipes, weapons, totums, pottery, and cooking utensils. In one of the cases is an Indian's skull, which is declared to be over 300 years old. A peculiarity is that it axhibits marks of having been split in three places by an axe or other sharp instrument.

The Toronto Exhibition of 1883 was officially opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor - General. The eeremony took place at two o'clock, and one of its most interesting features was the presentation of an address to his Excellency by the directors of the Exhibition Association. As was expected his Excellency was accompanied by the Princess Louise and H. R. H. Prince George. Every preparation had been made to give the viceregal party a loyal reception, and there is but little doubt that this the final visit of his Excellency induced large numbers of the citizens to attend the opening m order to wish him farewell.

Tuesday was called the first day of the Exhibition, but in reality it counts for nothing, as there was but a small proportion of the goods in place. The poultry-house is being prepared for its Very few entries in the dairy department have arrived. Mounted police guard the fences, on the look out for the climbers who come in that way. All the pictures in the Art gallery have been hung, and present a very creditable appearance, A great deal of honey arrived yesterday, but one of the principal exhibitors had not a can placed. A windmill has been placed near the live stock sheds and will be utilizeed in driving a feed cutter. There are thirty more entries of horses than there is stable room for. Temporary buildings will be erected.

A pheasant house will be a new feature of this year's exhibition. It will be placed near the main building on the south side, Several flyers were exercised in the horse ring yesterday. The cutries for speeding are numerous, and an exciting time is expected.

lead ores, and a miscellaneous collection of minerals, which are generally admired. Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder, of this city, shows two

INDIAN CURIOSITIES

places by an axe or other sharp instrument, all of which wounds, it is asserted, closed and healed. The Natural History Department is situated in the western end of the upper gallery in the main building.

Watchmen guard the exhibits at night.

The exhibition of live stock is expected to be so large that Mr. Christie apprehends that the accommodation will be severely taxed. Mr. Chambers, the gardener, has recovered from the shock which the recent frost gave him and his foliage plants, and was out yes-terday trimming the flower beds which weathered the cold.

The Y. M. C. A. have a tent on the grounds where religious services will be held twice a day. It is supplied with newspapers and other reading matter. A very nest drinking fountain has been erected in front of the

Some one erected a barbed wire fence ex Some one erected a parped wire tence exhibit at the eastern entrance to the agricultural implement building yesterday. A prominent exhibitor protested that if it was not forthwith removed he would take his exhibits out of the grounds. The barbed wire fence had to go.

The show of honey and aplary articles will be one of the prominent attractions of the fair. It is expected that about 80,000 pounds of honey will be sent by various exhibitors. The apiary building is having an annexe added to it which will double its former capacity. Among the exhibitors are Messra. D. A. Jones, Beeton; G. B. Jones, Brantford; Martin Ramer, Cedar Grove; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; W. C. Wells, Phillipstown; W. Goodyer, Woodstock; W. Ellis, St. Davids.

Mr. Simon Beattie, the veteran imports Mr. Simon Beattle, the veteran importer and exhibitor of blooded stock, arrived at Quebec by the Allan steamship Hanoverian on Saturday with a large importation of stock for Canada. The lot includes twenty Clydesdale stallions and mares and one thorough dale stallions and mares and one thorough-bred mare, forty-eight Galloway and three Shorthorn cattle, and eighty-four sheep, principally Shropshires. He also brought ever twenty-three Clydesdales and Cleveland bays for a stockholder in Indiana. The catthan ever. The small buildings erected for special purposes are unusually numerous this year, and there is a proportionate increase in the flags and banners flying from tower, turret, and marquee. At the rate the grounds are being engroached upon it is safe to predict that in a few years there will be very little of the greensward left to refresh the eye.



DISFIGURING Humours, Humiliating Eru tions, Itching Tortures, Servicia, Setheum, and Infantile Humours cured by the Curretura Remedies.

Cutteurs Resolvent, the new blood purifier denses the blood and perspiration of impur-ies and poisonous elements, and thus remove Cuticurs, the great Skin Cure, In allays Itching and Inflammation, clears t and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and the Hain

Cutteura Soap, an exquisite Skin Bear and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Curri is indispensable in treating Skin Dissesses, Humours, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and E Chapped, or Greasy Skin. Cutieurs Remedies, are absolutely pure and the only real Blood Purifiers and Ski Beautifiers, free from mercury, arsenia, lead kino, or any other mineral or vegetable peison

It would require this entire paper to do jus-tice to a description of the cures performed by the Carticura Resolvent internally, and Curr-cura and Curicura Soap externally.

Eczema of the paims of the hands, and of the ends of the fingers very difficult to treat, and use eily considered incurable; small patches of tetre and sait rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face. Scald Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of chicren and infants many of which since birth had been a mass of

Itching, burning and scaly tortures affled even relief from ordinary remothed and healed as by magic.

Paoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful form of skin diseases, scrotulous ulcers, old seres, as ilecharging wounds, each and all of which have seen speedily, permanently, and economical under the common of the conomical incians, hospitals, and all other remedies falled, a oven by a vast number of aworn testings our possession, which we will cheerfully o any address.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents. RESOLVENT, \$1. Sorn, 25 cents. Potter Date and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominio Send for " How to Care Skin Diseases," BEAUTY For Rough Chapped, and Grensy Skin, Black Heads, Pimples and Skin Blemishes useCuttours Soan

## 25 YEARS.

Mr. WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, writes, "I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERKY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never failing remedy for all diseases of the lungs. I would strongly recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the

same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimonial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased t have an opportunity to testify in its favour, IVe have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives se universal satisfaction." Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Ch

always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup. Influenza, Co. tion, and all Throat and Lung Com