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London, Thursday, March 13.

**STREET MAKING.**

A Detroit aldermanic delegation recently made an extended investigation into the wearing qualities of the various kinds of pavement in use on the streets of progressive western cities, and the result of its labors is given as follows: Asphalt, doubtless; brick, possible; good-bye wood. The several systems each have their partisans who laud that which they believe in and denounce the others. A good deal depends upon how pavements are laid. In some parts of the country asphalt is a success; but in London, where many of the sidewalks are of that material, experience has proved it wanting in lasting qualities, but probably this is to be attributed to improper foundations. At any rate, the cause of the condition of many of the sidewalks is worthy of investigation. In the British metropolis, where they have been discussing the different systems from a sanitary, humanitarian and economical points of view, the Lancet has reached the conclusion that wood-paving, when carefully laid on a sufficient concrete foundation, is the most desirable. The asphalt is the cause of a much greater number of accidents to horses, and these attended with serious results; and as regards sanitary objections, it does not appear to be free from more than them wood paving. The latter affords a firmer footing for horses, although by no means so firm as macadam, and if properly watered and swept appears to be as free from objection on sanitary grounds as the others. Macadam has a considerable advantage in the way of foothold, but in wet weather is very objectionable from the amount of mud; in dry weather it is more obnoxious than the other two, and if this is obviated by watering it is apt to degenerate into a muddy condition. Blocks of granite are perhaps less liable to objection in some respects, but they are also very slippery when dry, and the noise caused by traffic on them is very distressing. For the present, too, wood-paving is the least expensive, though it may not always remain so.

**CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS.**

THE ADVERTISER recently discussed at some length the report of a sub-committee of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on the question of certain contagious diseases in cattle and their communicability to man, having special reference to tuberculosis or consumption. The matter is worthy of further notice. The sub-committee was composed, with one exception, of medical men, and among them were Dr. J. H. Wilson, of East Elgin, Dr. Roome, of West Middlesex, and Dr. McDonald, of Huron. Their report was based in part upon information received from medical practitioners, farmers and veterinary surgeons to whom circulars of inquiry had been addressed, besides information procured from the report of a departmental committee on the subject in England, from the report of a special committee in Maine and from a bulletin on the subject prepared by the Hatch Experimental Station of Massachusetts.

From the reports of medical practitioners the committee was led to believe that from 10 to 15 per cent. of cases of disease and premature death might be prevented by judicious sanitary measures; that consumption is contagious and infectious, being promoted by impure air and water, unhealthy diet, decaying animal and vegetable matter, bad drainage, general want of cleanliness, etc.; and that it may be transmitted to the human system by the medium of impure milk and meat, although few had met with cases in their own experience where the disease had been so communicated. The farmers were unable to give much definite information on the subject, but the belief was expressed that as cattle of improved breeds being more valuable are confined to stables, where there is greater lack of cleanliness and pure air, they are in consequence more delicate than animals living much of the time in the fields and are more liable to disease. The veterinary surgeons reported occasional cases of tuberculosis in cattle, which they ascribed to bad ventilation in stables and unsuitable food, and they asserted generally that tuberculosis is hereditary; they also considered that the highest-bred cattle are more susceptible and less hardy than the common cattle. From these and the other sources of information mentioned the sub-committee reached the following conclusions:

The sub-committee, from the foregoing evidence uncontradicted, and decidedly of opinion that the disease known as tuberculosis exists to a much greater extent than has been generally recognized. In the United Kingdom and in Europe preventive legislation has been most strongly urged. The very reference of the inquiry into the disease to a departmental committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain shows how serious the danger is considered and the necessity for steps to arrest its increase. Although it is deemed almost impracticable to attempt to eradicate it, and legislation pointing to the isolation and destruction of herds with compensation to the owners, is advised and contemplated.

In the State of Maine this action was actually taken in the case of the herd of cattle owned by ne State, at the State College Farm at Orono, and every effort has been used to have the

cattle, especially bulls, that were sold from this herd in past years, and all their progeny, destroyed. Mr. Butcher's bill for further prompt action is another evidence of the danger to which it is considered both the cattle and the population are exposed by permitting tuberculosis to go unchecked.

In Massachusetts public attention has been directed towards the serious state of affairs by the directors of the State Agricultural College; and Professor Fernald's paper, in a most exhaustive examination, warns the community that the disease is communicable between men and animals—contagious as well as hereditary—and is conveyed by using for food the milk or meat of diseased animals, and in cases mentioned he found in public markets more than half the carcasses showed signs of disease.

We in Canada have reason to congratulate ourselves that our cattle are much more healthy; or even on the assumption (which is to a certain degree justifiable, that our farmers and medical practitioners have not had their attention especially drawn to this insidious and fatal disease is not so prevalent with us as in the mother country, or in the republic to the south of us. But we also learn that the extreme gravity of the situation is even now only partially realized in those countries, although the evidence shows the great hold it has obtained and the danger to life, health and property that is threatened. We are, therefore, of opinion that it is desirable to circulate the information we have gathered as fully and broadly as possible, both among the medical as well as the agricultural profession, in order to urge the closest scientific investigation, and that further knowledge may be acquired as to the cause and symptoms of the disease, and the means of preventing it, and the danger that will follow its continued existence among our cattle; and that the information be laid to be available for the consideration of the general committee next session, in order that such specific legislation as may be considered expedient be asked for to check the further progress of this insidious disease, and if possible, to eradicate it. Realizing also the hereditary nature of tuberculosis, we would strongly recommend, further, that inspectors of cattle at the different quarantine stations be specially cautioned to closely examine imported cattle for any latent indications of this disease, and to refuse admission to any that are affected. We are led further to the belief that our inquiries into the subject entrusted to us would have been much facilitated, and productive of a much greater amount of information, if a system of observing and recording vital statistics were established in the Dominion, and thus preventive measures might be taken against contagion in any form would be better appreciated and more satisfactorily carried out.

We do not know what action the Government has taken upon this report, or whether the subject is likely to be taken up again this session, but the importance of the inquiry cannot be doubted. It is of infinitely greater consequence to the citizens of Canada than the question of dual language, which has occupied so much of the attention of Parliament this year, and we may be allowed to express the hope that the Committee on Agriculture will continue their inquiry and make a report that will oblige the Government to take vigorous action. We incline to the opinion that enough information is already available to convince the Government that they should proceed to find a remedy for a very grave evil. It is now nearly two years ago since a convention of the most distinguished medical experts of Europe declared their emphatic opinion to be that consumption is communicable from man to man, and that it is also communicable to man through the flesh and milk of diseased cows. The conclusions of those experts were drawn from premises based on a wide range of observations; and while it is desirable that every conclusion of science should be tested by new observations we think that in this case it does seem to be a work of supererogation to pile Ossa upon Pelion and roll upon Ossa the leafy Olympus, after the manner of the fabled giants in their war with the gods. Let us have some legislation of a practical character from Ottawa instead of the interminable bickering upon races and creeds, stirred up apparently for no higher object than to divert Parliament from the clamant needs of the country.

They do these things better in the far-off State of Oregon. There a banker of the city of Portland owned a herd of 138 Jerseys, supposed to be worth \$35,000, for some of which he had paid in the East \$12,000. Nearly 100 of this herd were milk cows, and in the month of January it was discovered that several of them had tuberculosis. An inspection was made by the State veterinarian, and that officer made a report to the Domestic Animal Commission of the State. This commission promptly recommended that all the affected ones should be slaughtered and their carcasses buried or burned; that all cattle that the herd which had been exposed should be isolated and kept in strict quarantine, and should be killed within six months. "It is further ordered," the commission said, "that said owner be notified not to dispose of to other persons the milk or butter made from the milk of any of said diseased or exposed cattle." Thirty-four animals were killed in obedience to these instructions, only a few of which were diseased, and the remainder gave notice that it would commend the payment of \$2 per head for the killing of infected cattle and destruction of their carcasses, and would appraise at \$10 per head the value of those which had been exposed and must be killed within six months. This action is prompt and vigorous, and while we could hardly recommend the same extreme course being taken in Canada, we do not hesitate to say that the Oregon plan is better in the interests of the people than the simple inaction such as we have in Canada.

**MINOR JOTTINGS.**

Not every person knows that the sure test of genuine United States currency is to hold the bill up to the light, so that you can discern two lines running parallel across its entire length. These are a red and blue ink thread inside the paper. No counterfeiter has them, says the New York Tribune.

A CANTON, China, paper, estimates 750,000 people die every year in China by fire and flood, but it is not satisfied. "The fact is," it remarks with cold-blooded cynicism, "the great need of China is the sudden removal of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 inhabitants to make elbow-room for those who are left."

SIR HENRY PARKES, one of the leading statesmen in Australia, is the possessor of a lucky slip. It was the money he earned when he stepped ashore at Sydney half a century ago, a friendless and penniless immigrant. It was his reward for holding a horse outside a public house. He is very proud of the coin.

Mrs. KENNAN is a great help to George Kennan in his work for the oppressed people of Russia. She recopies manuscripts, reads proofs, translates Russian works, goes over the receipts from his work, and sees to their investment or deposit. Mrs. Kennan

is described as a thorough business woman, of considerable business tact, and much personal attractiveness.

The Duchess of Hamilton, besides ranking as one of the most fearless riders to hounds in Great Britain, is a keen sports-woman. Not only is she an excellent shot, but she may frequently be seen on her husband's land armed with a metal-pointed pole and followed by a few clever-looking terriers which dispose of the rats which are "bolted" by the pole of her Grace.

VITAL Statistics of Norway, recently published, show an expectation of life in that country that can hardly be paralleled in any other country. The mean duration of life is 48.33 years for males, and 51.30 years for females. In England the mean duration of life is 41.35 years for males and 44.62 years for females. In other words, a Norwegian at his birth may reasonably expect to live seven years longer than an Englishman. Bay of course an Englishman would reply to this that a short life in the tight little island is more desirable than a long life in Norway, in the spirit of the line "Better 50 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

SOME queer proposals have been sent to Mr. H. M. Stanley, especially from Vienna. Herr Zuzula, a Viennese billiard-table manufacturer, has offered the great explorer a post as his chief ivory purchaser, at a salary of 50 florins (\$5) per day, and 30 per cent. commission on his purchases. The Edison Phonograph Company is stated to have tried to tempt him with \$3,000 to speak 1,000 words into a phonograph, and to have sent him one of its latest inventions as a present. The proprietors of a museum at Vienna have offered him \$200 for the sole right of exhibiting a bust of him in wax. No wonder Mr. Stanley hesitates to come to Europe.

The form which the memorial to be erected by the parishioners of Hawarden in commemoration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will take has just been decided upon. After numerous meetings, the inhabitants have resolved that it will consist of a handsome fountain, to be erected in the center of the village opposite the main entrance to the park. It will bear medallion portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the armorial bearings of the Gladstone and Glyn families. Mr. Gladstone's family will at the same time celebrate the occasion by the erection of a new main porch to the castle. Hawarden is a pretty little village near the coast of that name, which is the home of the Grand Old Man and his family.

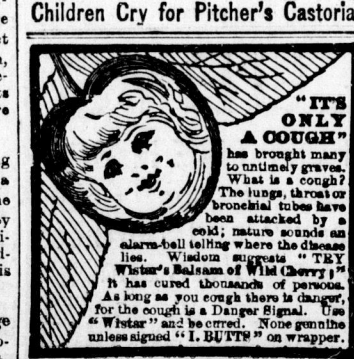
The Sanitary Plumber says that "the rustless process has demonstrated that economy can be used not only in ice pipes, but in every article where iron is used. In the past year over 2,000,000 kettles have been subjected to this process in Pittsburgh. After the iron has been treated the article is made it is put into a furnace about 34 feet high, 15 feet long and 8 feet broad. The furnace is made an oval shape, slightly. After the iron has been in the furnace for two hours and has attained almost a white heat the air that comes through the regenerators and air valves is shut securely off and the furnace is filled with steam and kept in this condition for eight hours. At short intervals a small stream of magnetic oxide is exuded of valve is opened, so as to allow an exodus of steam from the furnace, allowing fresh steam to be put into the furnace. When the articles have been ten hours in the furnace there has been accomplished the formation of magnetic oxide upon the iron surface. They are then put into an acid well, which is the last treatment.

In an interview recently Dr. Nansen gives some information concerning his north polar expedition. He is not at all sure that he will be able to raise the funds, and intends to apply to the Norwegian Parliament for assistance. He is confident that the route by Behring Straits and the New Siberian Islands is the right one, in spite of the fact that Capt. Long's expedition was to grief on the same route a few years ago. Should Dr. Nansen be unable to carry out his Arctic scheme, it is likely that he may be induced to take the command of the expedition to the Antarctic. Dr. Nansen's expedition, in which Baron Nordenskjöld is interesting himself. The \$25,000 which the Geographical Society of Australia has promised will be doubled from Nordenskjöld's old patron, Mr. Oscar Dickson. It is a mistake to imagine that Nordenskjöld himself will take command of the expedition; he is more than ready to let it be taken by another man, and much too hazardous and trying for a man of his years. Dr. Nansen's narrative of his expedition across Greenland is complete, but little progress has been made with the translation.

An interesting report of the Inland Revenue Department, which has recently been issued, Prof. A. McGill, of Ottawa, who has been charged with making an analysis of bakings powders for the Government, remarks referring to imperial baking powder, that "this is an excellent powder, etc. This is a very flattering testimonial considering the majority of baking powders in the market are condemned by him for being adulterated with alum and phosphate. Prof. McGill remarks, "it is entirely objectionable and ought not to be allowed a place in any well-appointed kitchen." As the cost of imperial baking powder is very little more than the numerous cheap adulterated goods referred to, consumers will find it to their advantage to use "imperial" which they can depend on as being always reliable and the best possible to be had. Yet No man can be said to have reached the higher walks of life, for when he has reached there the higher walks are supposed to be, he stops waiting and commences to ride. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

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- Men's Pants at 3 50
- Men's Pants at 3 75
- Men's Pants at 4 00
- Men's Pants to order, \$3 00
- Men's Pants to order, 3 50
- Men's Pants to order, 4 00
- Men's Pants to order, 4 50
- Men's Pants to order, 5 00
- Men's Pants to order, 5 50

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COTTAGE PU...  
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A SIX-CLUB LEAGUE

Three Canadian and Cities in the Inter

Prospects of a Six-Club League and Good

Buffalo all Right—Sched Fixed for March 25—Representatives Say—ing News of General

**BASEBALL**  
The special meeting of the national League at the Toronto place baseball prospects in coming season in a position clearly defined than they have in the past few months. The secret one, the representative who were present being rec'd draw, as "none but delegating are entitled to admission" was subsequently stated, motion to that effect passed meeting of the league 1 President T. S. Hobbs, for a week, was present, representatives of the League Secretary A. M. using Director W. J. Director Adams, Dec representative was Ald President M. B. Mills and Leadley were Detroit's meeting. M. McConnell and Messrs. son looked after Toronto's club of Saginaw-Bay City last meeting of the league represented by Mr. F. F. paperman of Bay City.

The first business before the reading of a communication from Buffalo requesting the city to the league. Mr. McConnell, who had been a view to getting the club delegates expressed the thoroughly satisfactory that city during the some of the details for its to be arranged, a committee President Mills and Messrs. Connell was appointed to soon as possible and complete.

The second matter dealing with of a suitable date meeting. As the regular Tuesday next, it was postponed until everything claspings. The only change in the clubs comp will be the withdrawal of City club. The representative of the Saginaw-Bay City was anxious enough for it could only be cooled of Saginaw that was the case. An effort that Cleveland might the Association and take International. This would very satisfactory league each side of the lakes mileage and other matter to each city. This matter of conjecture, and present constituted, and the season, consists of Saginaw-Bay City, Hamilton, side, and London, Hamilton on the Canadian side.

It was 4:20 when the meeting and at 4:30 the Toronto and Secretary W. J. were Toronto. During the evening the ADVERTISER regarding the meeting.

President Dixon, of the was seen at the close of expressed himself as greatly the turn things had taken said, "that the prospect of 1890 are very bright. The league will be composed of United States and three which will in all probability, Bay City and Saginaw, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo on Tuesday, March 25, at 4:30, at the fall through Hamilton.

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