new and interesting questions, among the most important of which was What constituted, in the eye of the law, a kiss? The plaintiff set up the further plea that there was a difference between active and passive kisses; that Miss Waters had wormined to give a contain number of kieses. promised to give a certain number of kisses-not merely to allow him to take them-and that giving kisses was an act which required the use of the lips. The case was the subject of considerable controversy in the press and elsewhere, but the writer, unfortunately, has never been able to discover the result of the legal proceedings which were instituted, and has concluded that a compromise of some sort must, as was at one time expected, have been brought about.

Stylish Hosiery,

An enormous amount of bright-checked, striped, and figured hosiery has been thrown on the market at seemingly cheap rates, which many have purchased, although they which many have purchased, although they considered the colours and patterns too pro-nounced, because the quality was good for the price, and they consoled themselves with thinking that showy hosiery was tolerated and even fashionable. But, alas ! these cheap and durable styles have all light grounds, and are vulgarized by pink, and reds, and blues, and olives in large checks, which would appear well enough if put on a ground of the same colour but darker shade, but on a light, unbleached, ground are simply unwearable, for the fancy ground are simply unwearable, for the fancy styles and mixed colours are rapidly going out, and only the fine plain shades are now used by people whose taste is authority, the very dark shades being used for day wear, the evening shades to match toilets only. Nothing can surpass for beauty the plain, best-quality silk hose in the exquisite shades of dark, raspberry red, garnet, wine-colour, crushed strawberry, bronze, and the black which is so fashionable. The clock at the sides is the only ornament, and even in Paris they cost 15 francs the pair (\$2.) The insertion of lace into silk stockings is of very questionable wisdom. If anything could add an additional charm it is fine lines of embroidery lengthwise upon the front of the foot, and this often forms an exquisite ornamentation upon handsome silk hosiery. Above the ankle round lines are more bec ing to the upper leg, but they should not As a rule, amount to more than a border. however, the fine dark, solid shades of colour cannot be improved upon, and they are as desirable in French thread and cotton as in silk. For children they are indispensable their stockings being so much exposed, and there is no better test of social position nowadays than the colour and quality of the hosiery of the children of a family. and a Fred

STRANGE FANCY OF A LUNATIC.

He Imagines Himself a Cat, and Consorts with Feline

any

On Saturday night Deputy Sheriff Frank Motiatt, of Oakland, arrived at Stockton, Cal., with an insame patient whose case is one of the most extraordinary on re-cord. The crazy man, Roger Williams, is about twenty-eight years of age, tall, and of extremely slender build. He is the grad of an Eastern college of high repute, and before his reason was overthrown he was recugnized among his associates as a man of fine mind and vigorous intellect. He was employed in a professional capacity in San Francisco for some time AT ONE PERIOD STUDYING HARD

for a doctor's diploma. He had several thousand dollars when he arrived in San Francisco from the East, but his failing he was put to great expense in travelling to health resorts and paying for medical advice and medicine, so that his means were rapidly absorbed. Feeling unequal to steady work in the city, and knowing that with a diminished income he could not purchase the medical assistance he needed, he concluded to study his own disease and prescribe for him-self. It was with this view that he entered the service of a physician of the lower city. The application proving too severe, he left his place, and feeling that country air and outdoor work would be the best tonic for his shattered system, he went to work on a farm in the vicinity of Livermore. For a time he seemed to im-prove, but after three or four moaths he gave evidences of pulmonary disease, and there was also a wasting away of blood and tissue that left him almost a skeleton. Among his fellow-workers on the farm was young man of about his own age, who had served an apprenticeship with a doctor. They became warm friends, and in their conversations it was it was suggested that Williams ubmit to an experiment in transfusion of blood, in hope that he would gain strength by it. The instruments were secured, but no one could be found who was willing to be and bled in behalf of Roger, and after some delay with it was decided to USE THE BLOOD OF AN ANIMAL.

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.

EXHIBITORS AND JUDGES.

two months. Bales of Craickshank Bulls. A late letter from Messrs. D. Cookson & Sons, Downey, I.a., who bought the imported Oruickshank bulls Leybourn (of the Lovely tribe) and Violet's Emperor (of the Violet tribe) from Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont, in February last, states that, having got all their females in calf, both bulls have been sold—Leybourn to Mr. Wilsou, of Tracer, Tama Co., I.a., and Violet's Emperor to A. P. Purdy, of Iows City, I.a. Mr. Cook-soma, and requested Mr. Davidson to import a bull and two females of that family. This where have been sectral applications for there, "Mr. Cokson sees them; although there have been sectral applications for them," Mr. C. has bought a great many there insactions have been satisfactory to both parties.—Breeders' Gazette. A correspondent asking information regarding the "distinctive characteristics" of buggy, carriage, and roadster horses brings to mind the many disputes that have so frebuently taken place at fall fairs with the mode of entering horses as well as with the ubsequent awards of judges. The custom that has largely prevailed in the past, and doubtless will continue for some time, is to allow the judges great discretionary powers, and decide what is a carriage or a roadster horse. On the other hand, exhibitors have also been allowed a great deal of latitude, many not being slow to take advantage of it, and they have entered their horses in the most accommodating classes, the chief aim

A Dangerous Insect,

and secured fancy prices for them, the average being \$3,725. The highest price paid for a cow was \$7,525; the lowest, \$1,775, and the bighest for a bull was \$4,600, the lowest being \$1,025. Lord Bective purchased the nighest-priced cow, which is due to calve in two months.

most accommodating classes, the cuter aim being to capture prizes irrespective of honest competition. The object of agricultural so-cieties in offering prizes is not to throw sums of money into the hands of any person, but to induce a spirit of rivalry between exhibitors, and thus lead to immediate the spirit of the second second second second agriculture she and stock anony aging ex-A Dangerous Insect. Secretary Sims, of the Kausas State Board of Agriculture, gives in his crop report for May an account of an insect which is a fre-queut cause of death not only to animals but sometimes also to human beings. The insect bears the name of screw-fly, and the larvæ are called screw-worms. The parent insect will deposit its eggs, often to the number of one or two hundred, upon any fresh scratch or sors on eattle caused by thorns, barbs of wire fences, or the goring of sharp horns, and occasionally in the nose of human beings. Several cases are cited where hundreds of these screw-worms have con-sumed the fleshy portions of the nose and face of their unfortunate victims, causing the most severe pain, and ending in death. Stockmen in Kansas and Texas have learned to watch their cattle and apply kerosene or between exhibitors, and thus lead to improving strains of stock, encouraging ex-beriments in agriculture, and rewarding the ingennity or industry of those who make a study of agricultural machinery. The ap-parent looseness in the management of fairs should not be solely attributed to judges or officials, as exhibitors are largely to blame, and as long as they take advantage of every point favourable to their exhibits just so long will fault-finding and bickerings exist.

PARIS GREEN.

Stockmen in Kanaas and Texas have learned to watch their cattle and apply kerosene or "citrine cintment," or other insecticides, to any soratches they may find upon their cattle, for the purpose of destroying the ergs or young maggots before serious damage has been accomplished. Dr. S. W. Williston, of New Haven, Ct., a special student of this order of insects, informs the secretary that the server. If is found from the Argentine Republic to Canada. This preparation is so frequently recommeeded for the destruction of field, garden, and orchard pests that it is no wender we often hear of accidents occurring, and valuable animals losing their lives by coming in contact with it. It is not a rare occurrence to hear of children being sacrificed by the careleesness of their parents, Republic to Canada and for these reasons the greatest possible care should be exercised while using

Green Corn for Pigs.

In the summer and early fall feeding of pigs, we have found sweet corn one of the best and most convenient kinds of fodder. it or when putting it aside until again required. Observation has shown that a too frequent use of Paris green is as injurious to Pork is made to the best advantage by put-Pork is made to the best advantage by put-ting the pigs, as soon as they are weaned from the sow and have learned to eat milk and meal, into the pen, and keeping them there under full feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good breed of swine there is no difficulty in making March pigs weigh from 250 to 300 pounds at eight or nine months old. With plenty of Indian meal and skimmed milk they will grow ra-pidly until the corn is large enough for cutthe potato plant as are the ravages of the beetle ; and the New England Farmer, while advocating the use of the preparation, pointed out recently where several fine fields of potatoes had been almost ruined by the careessness or ignorance of the person who, in attempting to remove one evil inflicted a greater. The *Former* recommends the pow-der being applied dry, but first mixed with very fine plaster of Paris, in the proportion of one part in weight of the poison to one hundred parts of the plaster, which it claims completely cleans the plants of meal and skimmed milk they will grow ra-pidly until the corn is large enough for cut-ting. About the first of August this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the greatest relish after the ears have been plucked. It is an excellent appetizer, helps the digestion of more solid food, and pro-motes the thrift of the animals. Field corn may not be cuite on puttions but go batter daims completely cleans the plants of bugs. It is only necessary to have the poison remain on the leaves two days to destroy all that partake of it. Later hatchings may require subsequent applica-tions. As the insects are found upon the may not be quite so nutritious, but no better use can be made of that, after the ears are in tenderest leaves, those which grew last, there is no necessity for dusting over the whole of a milk, than to cut and feed it to fattening swine. It costs much less to make pork in large hill of vines, but a little poison shaken into the central portions of the stems will be quite as effectual. If one has a large field to treat, it would be well to cover the mouth and nose with a thin cloth wet in cold water Apples for Cows.

while doing the work, and special caution should be taken against getting a particle of the dust into any flesh wounds or sores on the hands, lieet, or face. Professor Cook has found by experiment that the poisonous effects of Paris green on vegetation are en-tirely destroyed after a rain, and in food of weeks after the driest weather, as willight be now on cabbages after they begin to head, and with great caution at any prevous time, lest some anould be hidden in the folds of the leaves, and fatalities ensue. while doing the work, and special caution Economy may sometimes run wild, when it is a very costly substitute for the tame article. It runs wild when one "saves at the ticle. It runs wild when one "saves at the spigot and waates at the bung." It is this kind of economy which makes the cow do such scavenging work as the gethering of allow wormy apples in crohards or, the rothers mugdfalls. We do not want any swerms into ours, however willingly others may take their milk thus flavoured. To put the cow to this business is to put "filth" into the milk. There is nothing in an unrice worm apple There is nothing in an unripe, wormy apple

reasonable

nat can add a particle to the

turned so that the other side

quickly.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883.

monis from the atmosphere through their leaves, may it not be the most profitable way to use plaster to scatter it over the leaves of plants while they are damp? Dr. Darlington, of Chester county, Pa., who is a very close observer, says that he has proved the above to be the best method of using plaster.

to be the heat method of using plaster. Potatoes will ripen rapidly this month, the sooner they are dig after the vines are dead and the potato ripe the better. All they gain in size after that, if they gain at all, is a dam-age to them, and if they are well dried and put in a dry place (which should also be a cool place, if possible) the better they will keep. It is ofton a good time to sell the sur-plus crop before they are put into the cellar. The shrinkage in weight and loss by decay ofton equalizes the difference between the fall price and the winter price.—American Culti-vator.

eator. Smut in corn will now be making its ap-pearance. It will help very much to repress this damaging parasite, if farmers, and espe-cially dairymen, would cut out every infected stalk they may find, and see that they are all burned. If this is done before the smut ma-tures, and the spores, or black, or rather brown, powder escapes, the remedy will be much more effective. Smut is a poison to

brown, powder escapes, or black, or rather brown, powder escapes, the remedy will be much more effective. Smut is a poison to cattle, and causes disease and gangrene of the bones and tissues, but it may be wholly era-dicated from the fields if precautions are taken.—N. Y. Dairy. Director Sturtsvant concludes from experi-ments at the Geneva station that orchard grass is worthy of a place in a mixture of pasture seeding; the same of tall meadow oat grass : fesoue grass appears to possess little usefulness in presence of our better, warieties; tall fesoue has value for pasture; meadow foxtail is of use for early pasture; "timothy seems only to be grown successfully by itself in rotation with wheat upon our rich soils;" June grass is able to withstand severe drought, on account of its deep-rooting habit; "as a matter of common observation, the non-tafting species have ever been more popular for the purpose of cultivation than those which form tussocks."—New England Farmer,

Cause of Rust in Wheat.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, after stating that the yields of the wheat fields of Western New York will be seriously diminished by rust, and that it is worse on low, mucky soils deficient in mineral, says :--"To some extent, I believe that mineral fer-tilizers are a specific accimate met. It is not tilizers are a specific against rust. It is not clear to me just why this should be. 1 re-member well that where stumps have been A correspondent of the Country Gentleman burned out, the straw of any grain following will be bright and the grain plump. The question has suggested itself to me whether the potash getting into the circulating say may not obstruct its flow and thus prevent the flushing of all the tender new growth with more sap than the plant can properly make available? There is un-doubtedly an excess of sap taken into the circulation during warm, wet weather. The fact that barnyard flustress decrease it, shows that there is a lack of something in the sap of some kinds of plants that is not found in others. Ashes and salt are both said by practical farmers to have the effect of making the straw of grain bright. Yet both attract moisture, which it might be supposed would increase the evil. Gypsun also attracts mois-ture, and to this fact is popularly ascribed its others. Ashes and sait are both said by practical farmers to have the effect of making the traw of grain bright. Yet both attracts moisture, which it might be supposed would look for power; and so it is to give to a conditionation of the supersective and to this fact is popularly asceled to the there and to this fact is popularly asceled to the there and to this fact is popularly asceled to the there and to this facts is popularly asceled to the there and to this facts is populated to the supter attracts to a upset the tota to auggest the tota to auggest the tota and not at face and to the fact fact is populated for power is the other one-third, and too often this is with the other one-third, and too often this is assorting and the best of hay and fact faring wither.
We are the ast the sent these one recommended for partial sources any by is to cost of the tree and is first in grain and blight in the pear are bight. Is it nots failing below all one trained and the best of hay and fader during witter.
The best of milk-predicting making and the best of hay and fader during witter.
The fast of the supterse with partial sources in the losses can receive it?
The best of milk-predicting milk roots, grain as three with and the best of hay and fader during witter.
The best of milk predicting find. Commend is growing are wasked by the heads falling below and the to best of hay and fader during witter.
The maily case enjoid on a bout as soon as the lasses on the same to be soon as the same trans. The prediction was again as three with a state a the tota and have.
The best of milk-predicting find. Commend is growing witter, and may are tips, and large portions of the organ and the best of hay and fader during witter.
The best of the same trans and blight in the pear are bight. Is in not so the same and the best of hay and fader during witter.
The best of milk-predicting fader during witter.</li

it is possible to rupture some of the milk glands or the passage by attempting to force out the milk faster than the size of the orifice will allow. Milk steadily, and try to keep the flow as nearly continuous as possible. While stripping out the last drop do not put out strength enough to squeeze the juice out of an apple.

but of an apple. Salt is an absolute mecassity for stock of all minds in summer. Coys at pasture take in with the grass 80 to 90 per cent of water. When fed. on hay or grain of course contains in the form of hay or grain of course contains more salt than 10 to 90 per cent. In the form of immature grass, And so it is that in the summer time cown argumore eager for salt than in the writer. Salt stars great aid to digestion and therefore necessarily conducive to health. Health is indispensable for a full product of mik and butter. Salt, then, must be sup-simply as a luxury which may be supplied or with benefit. Regularity in its use is quite as indispensable as its is dequate supply, -.N.Y.

-----Cleanliness in the Dairy.

er, master of ceremonies, amid yells and cheers, ANNOUNCED THE MATCH, SULLIVAN V. SLADE.

Cleanliness in the Dairs. It is a matter of primary importance that all persons engaged in the preparation of hu-man food should, in the most careful and thorough manner, study and practise the most perfect cleanliness. This is especially true in duct, both in value and healthfulness, as well as in appearance, and this is most especially true in regard to butter. The best butter comes from the most intel-ligent and observing operators. Simplify always a valuable coastituent in the qualifica-tions and "make up" of the operatives in any industry, but it is indispensable in the fice art of butter making. Innocent con-sumers are often made the victims of filby and unwholesome practices simply became the operatives in the dairy have not intell-gence enough to distinguish between what is and what is not filty and detrimental, or, if they have the ability, they neglect to use it. ANNOUNCED THE MATCH, SULLIVAN V. SLADE. Sullivan appeared stirred in a white under-shirt, flesh-coloured tights, white stockings, and black gaiters. Following came Slade, much the heavier-looking man, and his movements were much more awkward than those of the Boston champion. The Maori had on a white undershirt, white tights, and black gaiters, with low white socks. They took seats in opposite corners of the ring. A number of sporting friends and backers clustered around Sullivan. Jem Mace was at the back of Slade. Jack Davis was chosen time-keeper, and Barney Aaron referees. Pop Whittaker stated that there was to be no wrestling, and the contestants would obey at once when the referee told them to break. Time was then called, and the men approached and shopk hands. Both had removed their undershirts. Sullivan's flesh looked hard and firm. Slade's had a soft ap-pearance. Slade's face wore an anxious apthey have the ability, they neglect to use it. Thus dairymen frequently do unwittingly what they would scorn and most seducusly avoid if they had a clearer appreciation of the

consequences their conduct involves. - No tional Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

pearance. Slade's face wore an anxious ap-pearance, while Sullivan looked contented. After cautious sparring for a faw seconds Sullivan delivered the first blow SQUARELY ON SLADE'S COUNTENANCE, following it by another on the neck, driving him into a corner. A storm of cheers greeted this performance. The men after this clinched, and rained blows indiscriminately at each other, on head, face, neck, and body. At the word of the referee they separated, and after a brief period of cautious sparing Sulli-van sprang in on the Maori, raining blows on him in quick succession, driving the latter backwards until Slade received a blow that staggered him, and he dropped upon his back on the platform. Springing up, the Maori and Sullivan cleached, but the former broke away, and ran with his back to

SULLIVAN V. SLADE. The Maori Knocked Out in the Third Round.

Father Labells here stated that he was per-fectly aware of the condition of the limb be-fore the miracle, and could vouch for the au-thenticity of all Miss Dorion had related re-NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The long expected boxing match, Sullivan v. Slade, came off this evening. Slade was knocked out in the third round. Between 10,000 and 12,000 garding her being brought to the church and as to the spiritual workings described by her in the process of her cure. He knew her per-sonally well, and she would shrink from an

this evening. Slade was knocked out in the third round. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people were present. About 110 police offi-cers preserved order in the gardee, and many more stood around the entrances. No sitting room could be had at eight o'clock, and standing room was at a premum. The platform was erected in the middle of the building. It was 24 feet square. The scenepts, it was tooght, would be \$16, 000, of which the Maori gets 40 per cent. The general opinion arong sporting men in the garden was that Sullivan would be the victor, though some thought which sha Slade would give him more trouble than any of his previous antagonists. Bets were made off to 1 in Sullivan's favour, and 3 to 1 that he would knock the Maori out in 2 rounds. The programme opeled with a mill between Jack Davis, of Birmingham, and Nixy, of Liverpool. This was followed by a spirited bout between Fiddler Neary and Boh Mike Mulvey, Jimmy Keily and Jerry Mur phy, and Tom Allen and Jas. Murray, fol-lowed. Among the spectators were police justices, eity court and civil justices, sena-tors, actors, and politicians. When the minor bouts were concluded, Pop Whitta-ker, master of ceremonies, amid yells and ohsers,

ing, and perfectly cured. He left his crutche

BRAVE TOM THUMB.

Plucky Deeds of the Little Man.

sented to Tom Thumb when he was shown to the court at Windsor. This he prized very highly, as well as a number of other elegant things which were given him by the nobility ond gentry of Great Britain. On one occa-sion the knowledge that he kept these articles in his house evented the underwind

HAD THE COOURAGE OF & GIANT,

ousy at work on a safe constructed in the

"Stop that," he said quickly, "or here's a

bullet for each of you." The men turned round in alarm, and al-

most laughed to see the diminutive figure that stood a few feet off. One of them threatened

"If you make a step toward me I fire," said Tom, and they saw a revolver in each of

DROPPED A GOLD SIGNET BING.

"You're a plucky little fellow," exclaimed

in stature.

his little hands.

Rev. C. H. Shortt, B.A., of Woodbridge, has gone to England on a holiday trip. Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew hurch, is spending his vacation in the North Vest. Rev. James Crawford, a supernume Mechodist minister at McKellar, died r cently.

The first surpliced male choir in Vermont. is said, has just been organized in St. Paul's church, Burlington.

The Methodist Conference in Newfoundland has agreed to send to England for ten young men as candidates for the ministry. "Talk to her," said he, "as if you were talking to your own mother." The clergy-men left him alone to his devotions for some moments, when the child came to him walk-The vote of the quarterly conferences of the M. E. Church on the basis of union is re-

ported. In favour of basis, 123; against, 19 ties, 7. Rev. John Greathead, who for about thirty

New, John Greathead, who for about thirty years has been a Wesleyan missionary in Demerara, has cast in his lot with the Church of England in that colony. Knox church, Scarboro', St. Andrew's church, Scarboro', and St. John's church, Markham, have subscribed \$2,000 to the en-dowment fund of Knox College. Tom Thumb was a brave little man. Tom Thumb was a brave little man. He had lots of presents ih his pretty house in one of the prestnest of the New England towns, and some of these presents were most valuable. There was a snuff-box from Brince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, pre-

Rev. E. C. Wilson, late of the diocese of Wellington, New Zealand, has been appointed curate of Otonabee, in the diocese of Toronto. He has taken up his residence at Ashburn-

Rev. Jacob Stephenson, M.A., has with-drawn from the English Wesleyan Church in consequence of the course pursued by the last Wesleyan Conference respecting the baptismal service.

in his house excited the undisguised envy of a party of burglars, who thought they would have an easy job with the small family. Tom was awakened at dead of night to the know-Hon. and Rev. J. P. Hodge, temporarily in charge of All Saint's church, Collingwood, in the diocese of Toronto, died suddenly a few days ago. He had long suffered from-Was awasened at dead of night to the know-ledge that burglars were in the lower rooms. His wife begged him to let them complete their work, on the plea that his life was more valuable than all the gold and silver in the world. But the little man, who, though small heart disease.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a union camp meeting near Scarboro' Junction, on the Midland railway, commencing on September 19th. Several committees are at work arranging the details. went to his bureau drawer, took out two handsomely chased revolvers—one was a gift from the Crown Prince of Prussia—and crept down to the parlour, where he saw two men

The Lord Bishop of Niagara has appointed the Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., rector of St. Thomas' church, Hamilton, a cauon of the di-ocese of Niagara, in the place of Rev. Canon Discussion of the state of Rev. Canon Dixon, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Guelph.

Rev. Wm. J. Smyth, Ph.D., rector of the First Presbyterian church, New Carlisie, Ohio, has resigned his charge to accept the principalship of the Demill Ladies' College, Oshawa, Ont. Dr. Smyth was formerly pas-tor of St. Andrew's church, Quaker hill, Ux-bridge. Ont. bridge, Ont.

Emperor William has issued a decree order-ing that the 10th and 11th days of next November be observed as the 400th anniver-sary of the birth of Martin Luther. In the decree the Emperor says :-- "I pray that God may listen to the supplications in which I and all evangelists unite, that the celebra-tion be productive of lasting benefit to our Evangelical church."

"You're a plucky little fellow," exclaimed the other burglar, "and, by —, I'll have nothing to do with this." Then, addressing Tom: "If we go, will you keep quiet?" "Leave my house," said Tom." At this moment Mrs. Stratton, who had come down and saw the scene. screamed aloud. The two burglars thought no more about it, but made a rush and scrambled out of the window. In the flight one of them In New York city there are 489 churches, DROPPED A COLD STONET RING, which Tom was ever after proud to show as a memento of his encounter with burglars. He was never after molested. Tom was very fond of sailing. Once he had the tiller, and was eximming along the Sound with a party of friends. A four-year old boy who was playing about the deck fell into the water. The mother screamed. "Hold the tiller and bring her around." with accommodations for 75,000 persons The amount expended for ministers' salarie

Feeding Cows for Milk. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives his views on the above subject as fol-lows:—To the milk producer the quantity of milk each cow produces is an important item, and how he shall obtain the result is the quantity for the part of the construction

RELICIOUS.

7

-Swinburne.

A BABY'S DEATH. A little soul scarce fledged for earth Takes wing with heaven again for goal. Even while we hailed as fresh from birth

A little soul

Our thoughts ring sad bells that toll, Not knowing beyond this blind world's girth What things are writ in heaven's full scroll.

that perchance, ill dreams, not worth A little soul.

The Old Testament revision will probably

e published next winter or spring.

Our fruitfulness is there but death, And all things held in time's control

2.

It was here that it was proved that a lit-tle learning is a dangerous thing. At first a calf was slaughtered as the blood supply, but finally it was decided to sacrifice a cat, or a whole colony of cats. The operation was per--the formed, the blood being taken from a number of cats and injected into the veins of Wil liams. The experiment was to an extent arking successful. The man gained strength and

had hope of ultimate recovery, but soon he began to brood over the consequences of incorporating the blood of cats into own system, and so heavily did it weigh upon his mind that his friends feared for his sanity. He refused to a set go to bed, saying that he believed he the was being transformed into a cat, and preall the ferred to sleep on a rug before the fire. At night, when not asleep, he would wander about the house, jumping the garden fence until tired out, when he would climb to the les of roof and perch on the chimney. He sought the society of other cats, and at intervals unexwould try to fight with them, only succeed. ing, however, in scaring them away. when he would retire to the house until rested. He manifested the greatest terror of broom-handles and bootjacks, and at last of. s HIS MANIA SO GREW on him that he was confined until examined

for commitment to the asylum. During the examination he showed a wonderful propensity for jumping, several times running on all fours and springing over the doctors. Once he jumped through the window, taking the sash with him, and until he was put in a straight jacket could not be kept still. All the time of his antics he kept ap an ear-piercing mewing, and at the sight of dogs be-came frantic. When placed in charge of Deputy Moffatt he was tolerably quiet, but soon alter getting on the train he tried to jump through the window, and he was strapped to the seat. At the depot here he got loose and tried to escape under the platgh the orm, but was finally lodged in a place of safe keeping. It is not certain whether the cat blood set him crazy, or whether a pre-exist ing mental weakness fastened upon the incidents of transfusion to set him completely crazy.

Bow Bismarck Overfeeds Himself.

Prince Bismarck's health, the public of two continents will hear with interest, is im-proving-that is, the bad attack of indiges tion from which the great statesman is suffer-ing is passing over. As a matter of fact, we believe, the frequent indispositions of the Chancellor are due to this cause. Like many . Finci v kiss Chancellor are due to the Bismarck is prac-other hard workers, Prince Bismarck is practically a one-meal man; he does not like partem solido demere de die, and eats little till days partern social denere de de, and eats inthe the the business of the day is practically finished. Then he dines—not wisely, but a great deal too well. Not alone is it the quantity he consumes which provokes wondar. A Christ's Hospital boy out for a day's holiday could exercise assumilate with immunity the hear Hospital boy out for a day's holiday could scarcely assimilate with impunity the hazar-dous combinations of liquid and solid, sweet and savoury, which form the Chancellor's re-past. But Frince Bismarck commits an even worse offence than this against hygienic canons. His appetite is not only gigantic, but is astisfied at irregular intervals. Some-times, when he is much absorbed in affairs of state, he eats nothing to speak of for a couple of days. Then he makes up for his absti-nence by a feast of Homeric or Gargantnan proportions. Mr.

LIVE STOCK. For the same weight of dry food sheep will duce nearly twice as much manure as pigs.

The greater consumption of food by the pig counter-balances its lower rate of manure production. Horses at work in hot weather should be protected by a light fly net. It will pay for itself in a single searon in the comfort and health of the animal and in the amount of work done. No matter how highly a horse is fed he will lose flesh if exposed to the aunoyance of flies.

A Tribune correspondent says that young horses should never have shoes imposed upon them until it is well proved that they cannot do without them. He predicts that the day is not far off when some humane benefactor of his kind and horse kind will produce a breed of horses having such firm, tough feet. n addition to all other good qualities, that shoeing will be unnecessary. John E. Dorrell, of Alloway, N.J., has a

sow that had eight pigs, and notwishstanding that the sow was well fed neither she nor the pigs thrived, but continued to fall away. Mr. Dorrell was puzzled to know the cause, until at last a good sized call was discovered in the act of sucking the sow. He watched it, and saw it take each teat in rotation and suck it until it was stripped, the sow lying perfectly still all the while.

The New York Sun says that the Jersey cow was made the best in the world by the fact that "as there was about one cow to each peasant, and as he was mainly depend. the land free from weeds. ent on the product of the animal for his daily food, he took care to see that this one cow was a good one. It was a matter of life or death with the peasant, and he studied the cow's nature, and catered to her wants, and inmoured her whims, trying in all ways to

induce her to give enormous quantities of very rich milk." A steamer which reached Quebec on Satur A steamer which reached Quebec on Satur-day, brought out a lot of very valuable im-ported stock for farmers in Ontario. This stock passed through Toronto on Tuesday by express freight. Among the rest were: A car load of Norman Percheron horses for Mr. P Whellhan, registrar of South Perth; two car loads of Clydesdale horses for Mr. John Telfer, Guelph; ten or twelve head of Guerneey cattle, a pen of Shropahire sheep, and a few blood horses, for Mr. H. Walker, of Windsor; and about 70 head of Southdown ng cows when pastures fail. of Windsor ; and about 70 head of Southdown or windsor; and about 70 near or southwhite sheep, the pick of the agricultural shows in Great Britain, for Mr. Jackson, Hamilton. The whole of the stock which passed through is very fine, and in good condition, but in consequence of the stringent regula-tions in force at One has the Guerrage cattle oughly cleaned by ploughing. ins in force at Quebec the Guernsey had to be left in quarantine there for a few days. The new owners of this valuable lot

of stock also returned on the Hanoverian from their trip to Great Britain, where they had spent some time in making the selection. Sales of Short-Horns, Estill & Hamilton, of Lexington, disposed of 44 animals for \$12,800, at an average of 290.90. Logan and Ingles recently disposed of 70

acre was equal to that obtained from the usual application of a mixture of bone dust, guano, lime, and wood ashes, and the differ-ence in yield of the crops that received uran as compared with these not so treated was animals in Kentucky for \$9,180, or an aver-age of \$131 per head. The Hamiltons, of Mount Sterling, sold a draft from their Kentucky herd, consisting of 30 anunals, for \$9,085, an average per head tery great.-New England Farmer. of \$302.83. A joint sale from the Kentucky herds of Robinson Bros. and Grigsby resulted in the disposal of 36 females and five males, the average for the former being \$222,22, and the inter \$214

atter \$214. J. V. Grigsby sold 16 females, four males, and two calves of the Alice Maud branch of the Bates-Craggs tribe at the following average prices per head :- Females, \$855.93; males,

than is the usual practice. Where there are wheat and cats on the same farm, they are both ready at the same time, and the prac-tice is to cut the wheat first, and if delayed from which a cow produces milk ; and judging of a cow's stom ch by a man's-and there is a asonable physiological analogy between nem-it is not probable that a mess of hard, them—it is not probable that a mess of hard, unripe, sour apples will be either aid or com-fort to the cow in her daily work. Apples are of questionable use, in any way and at any time, for a cow's fod-der. We have frequently given them to cows, and also fed the pomace from the cider mill, principally because the animals evinced a desire for them ; but always and without exception the milk has decreased in conse-quence, and 'sometimes very considerably tice is to cut the wheat first, and if delayed by rains the oats are generally dead ripe and badly crippled before harvested. As oat straw, if cut and cured when a little green, is better than hay when cut dead ripe, it is better to cut the oats before the wheat when just out of the milk or in the dough state. Cut in this condition, waiting every morning until the dew is off, and binding in small bundles, and shocking so the air can pass through the shock, the and binding in small bundles, and shocking so the air can pass through the shock, the oats will be heavy, sweet, and nutritious and the straw equal to the ordinary. But you need not go to this trouble if after all of the toil and expense of raising the crop you are so stupid as to stack the oats, so that the straw after it settles inclines inward instead of out. Very many farmers would save great expense and a world of trouble if they would let their oats rot down in the field without cutting. And if any one at threshing time this year finds the water has run to the can set it down for a fact that he is not fit for a farmer, and better quit and go at some-thing that requires no judgment or gumption. It makes no difference how rough, squatty, or ill-shaped a stack is, if only the bundles are so laid that the straw inclines out, it will be safe in months of rain. There is a noble crop of oats rapidly approaching harvest, and exception the milk has decreased in conse-quence, and sometimes very considerably. There is no doubt that at times some acid food is healthful even for a cow. One may generally have confidence, to some extent safely, in the instinct of a cow as regards the selection of her food; but we believe never in regard to the constitute of it. This is the duty of the the quantity of it. This is the duty of the feeder to regulate. But sometimes the cow's appetite is abnormal and unhealthed and theo requires to be controlled, and this con-trol is necessary in regard to devouring unripe wormy apples, as much as in regard to over-drinking water from foul puddle, which s sometimes preferred to clean water. Hogs may perhaps safely consume wormy apples which fall from the trees, but cows must not be treated as hogs are by any means.-The THE FARM Thistles and weeds among grain not only

be sate in months of rain. There is a noble crop of oats rapidly approaching harvest, and we bespeak for it an intelligent care, both in time of cutting and in stacking. The oat-meal mills find it very difficult to obtain oats which are perfectly sweet. A dozen mouldy bundles in a stack, if carelessly run through decrease the yield, but also make its curing much more difficult. Much of the loss from heating of grain would be avoided by having the machine, ruins the whole lot for making oatmeal, -Iowa Register. You cannot put your wood ashes to a worse use than to apply them to growing corn. They check the growth and turn it yellow. Use check the growth and turn it yellow. them in the potato field, working them into THE DAIRY. the ground in the early stages of cultivation. Prof. Arnold offers a caution against strain-ing after excessively large yields of butter. The Jersey cow, he says, has been overrated, because the tendency of this animal to turn all it eats into the cream-pot makes into but-ter what in some other breeds would go to As soon as crops of peas or other early vegetables are gathered, the ground should be ploughed to destroy weeds before they ripen their seeds. It will pay well to sow oats on this newly-turned soil, and harrow them in. In a few weeks they will make allow. It is, in fact, a naturally made oleo aluable green manure, or can be cut for soil-

margarine. In the milk of some Jersey cows the cream There is no use clearing weeds from culti-ated fields while fence rows on your own or forms thirty per cent., or nearly one-third of the whole balk. It is so rich in cream that eighbour's farms are foul with all manner of noxious stuff. Weeds in fence rows should the whole balk. It is so rich in crean that it is not the most healthful food for infants without dilution, though in cities there is usually a demand for Jersey milk for this purpose. For food, milk with a smaller pro-portion of fat is better. be cut at least twice in the summer, and fter doing this one year the farmer will be apt to study whether the fence might not as well be dispensed with; and the land thor-

Milking in the barnyard is an old fashion that should be abandoned. It is inconvenient and unclean. It should go with the wooden pail and the hairy butter, and never be heard of any more; gone and forgotten too. It is a wonder that any farmer would permit it, and still more a wonder that any farmers' wives or daughters would consent to it. In setting up wheat, after outting, its rapid dying out depends largely on having the bundles set squarely on their butt, and with spaces between for air to circulate. If lumped in a heap, with half of them lying down, the grain will be much longer in dry-ing out sufficiently to this to the harn. After ing out sufficiently to take to the barn. After a shower the bundles should be reset and Cows left to pick their living through the

not weather often suffer, even when the pas ture is reasonably good, rather than go out to graze during midday heats. If they are put can dry A Western farmer who tried wheat bran in a dark stable through the day, watered and as a manure for wheat, reports that the effect of an application of one ton of bran to the in a dark stable through the day, watered and given a soiling feed at noon, the animals will be much more comfortable, and their milk product will be increased. To this extent soiling should be practised by those who adore was equal to that obtained from the here to the pasturing system.

A writer in an exchange says that he was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onion in his milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about three o'clock. The Germantown Telegraph says that in removing hay from the field, that portion known as rakings should be allowed to reeach afternoon, and fed on hay and gave their grain as usual. The result was all he antigiknown as takings should be allowed to re-main, for two reasons—one is that it will not pay for gathering it up; the other, that it does pay, and twice over; in being scatters over the field and acting as a mulch to the exposed roots coil and moist, and will add largely to next year's yield of timothy or or-chard grass, as the case may be.

prices per head --females, \$505.93; males, \$347.50; câlves, \$4.37.50. Mr. Haiford, of Castlehill, Sherborne, Eogland, recently sold iour females and three males, of the Duchess tribe, at anotion,

ground together make an excellent grain ration. In feeding green corn folder, I would out the stalks finely and mix with it the meal and grain, and allow them to soften somewhat before feeding. Hard glazed corn-stalks for which a structure that disconcernet. stalks, fed whole, are apt to make the teetl sore, fed freely. FALL FAIRS. ecretaries of Agricultural Societies will com-fer a favour on THE MALL and its readers by forwarding the dates upon which their respec-tive fall fairs will take place.]

ard well.

Kent, West.

ONTARIO. Place Sept. 5. Sept. 11 Sept. 11 Sept. 20 St. Thomas Grey, South... Provincial ... Grey, North... Renfrew. stern London Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. sowmanvill lisonburg. Iazledean Central.. East ixon's Con anark. North... arrick. xford South. stings, West. on, South... Oct. 8, 8 Oct. 9-10 Oct. 9-10 Oct. 9-10 Oct. 9, 1 ault Ste. Man msby. Strathroy Watford

Beeton. Seaforth Brantford Chatham. .. Oct. 9, 10 .. Oct. 9, 11 .Oct. 9, 11 .Oct. 11, 12 .Oct. 15, 16 would have it all his own way. Bayfleld. LOWER PROVINCES ...St. John, N.B. .. Oct. 20 Sept. 25. Oct. NORTH-WEST. Nel Pilot Mon

Fat Stopk Shows.

A White Mountain Waitres Lizzie was her name. She taught a school and waited on the table. I felt like holding up my haud when I wanted beans, so strong had been early associations, as if to say. "Teacher, may I say something ?" Her black hair fell in the curls of lang syne, cork-screw the owners call them but there is in other the cynics call them, but there, as in other things, she was a reminiscence of thirty years ago, when curis of this form, long and separate, and sharing in every laugh and waving with every form of anima-tion, instigated the juvenile soul with draams he scarcely of macheneld like the dreams he scarcely comprehended, like the soul in the pollen straying through the air on sout in the polen straying through the air on match-making zeplyrs: toward the mystic bells of mourniul petals striking in the amor-ous wind. How many wrchins in those days felt the first instincts of love, not from the unformed hoydens around them, but from the mistress' ample charms? "Lizzie," said I, as I sat at the table end and took the bill of fare. "is it not true that infollowing around the

I sat at the table end and took the bill of fare, "is it not true that intelligence greatly increases the productive capacity of labour ?" "Forty per cent.," she recited, like one pre-pared to go up to a higher grade. "Then, Lizzie, see that you get us three bolled eggs, instead of two, and a proportionately larger piece of the beef, for, Lizzie, they do cut it mild."

Malaria from undrained Pontine marshes. near Rome, is a terror to travellers. Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual protection from the disease, and a cure for those who have become its victims. It works just as affectually in all malarial districts on this side of the sea.

site side, where he was again knocked down on the platform. Joe Goss, one of Sullivan's backers, kept up a running shout of "Hit him in the belly," "Give it him in the belly, John." Slade and Sullivan then retared to their corners. Time was not up, however, and they spaced a then retired to their corners. Time was not up, however, and they sparred a few mo-ments without result, when time was called. It was then seen that Slade's left eye was be-ginning to discolour, and to all appearance he was exhausted. Sullivan apparently was not suffering at all. Sullivan led off the third round with terrific blows square in Slade's face that staggered the latter, who then clinched with him, and after a few blows were exchanged Sullivan broke loces from his "It was said of Tom Thumb," remarked an actor yesterday, "that at the time of the Newhall house disaster in Milwankee, Tom Thumb fied with his jewellery, leaving his wire behind. This is not true. She had fainted, and when they were found towards the foot of the stairs, he was carrying her as well as he could, and would not let go when assistance arrived, so that they both were exchanged Sullivan broke loose from his opponent and showered blows all over him, Slade replying as best he could. Slade's face had a look of suffering and he struck feeble blows which appeared not to trouble Sulli-van. The latter went to work on the Maori, fought him on close oursters and blow for van. The latter went to work on the Maori, fonght him on close quarters, and blow fol-lowed blow in such quick succession that he could not stand the torrent, and again went sprawling on the platform. When he lifted his head BLOOD WAS POURING

SQUABELY ON SLADE'S COUNTENANCE,

assistance arrived, so that they both HAD TO BE CARRIED OUT TOCETHER. When he reached the street he fainted, too. But his pluck stood by him during the criti-cal period, and he saved his jewelry, too." . Tom Thumb used to eay that he would give up all the money he made to be the size of any ordinary man, and this was particu-larly the case whey he would come across so amoyed by insults levelled at himself and his wife by such people that he keept a "heeler" by him, who, on the slightest pro-vocaation, would "clean out a crowd" in guar Sullivan style. This class soon found it out, and Tom had a quiet time of it. He often spoke of his visit to England, and formed to the Queen and Prince Albert. "The Prince of Wales," he said, "was just about my size then, and seemed to take a vast interestin me. But the Queen was very kind, and seemed to be almost as much de-impression made was so good that on two other occasions we were ordered to the marked to the gueen and prince albert. Tom was too good a republicant to be almost as much de-impression made was so good that on two other occasions we were ordered to the **BLOOD WAS POURING** from his nostrils, and he appeared dazed and be-wildered as if unconscious of his surround-ings. Sullivan stood over him, and Inspector Thorn and Capt. Williams rushed on the plat-form to stop the fight. This was not necessary, as Slade evinced no disposition to resume nostilities. He was helped to the corner puffing and blowing like a porpoise. Evident-ly he could not face Sullivan for a fourth round, and his gloves were removed. Sullivan then shock him by the hand. Loud applause greeted Sullivan's victory. His friends crowded around and congratulated him. There was less excitement about the match than others in which Sullivan engaged, for Palace than others in which Sullivan engaged, for the reason it was supposed that Sullivar

MIRACULOUS FAITH CURES.

Palace." Tom was too good a republican to be over-come by the honours showered on him by yoyalty. His demeanour was not precisely bold, but confident in the extreme. He was very young at the time. The court of Eng-land was mostly made up of young people, Victoria's age being only about 25. When he went back the last time all that was changed. He did not see the Queen at all, for she would indulge in no amusements, but the Prince of Wales, then just married, in-vited Tom Thumb and his wife to Marl-borough house. Return of Filgrims from the Shrine of Ste, Anne de Beaupre-Helpless Cripples Re-stored to Health. stored to Health. MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The party of Ottawa pilgrims, numbering twelve hundred persons of all ages and seres, under the spiritual care of Mgr. Duhamel and thirty priests, resurned here to-day from a visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. They were all in an evi-dently joyful state, as they had been favoured with fine weather, and vited from Thumb and his wife to Marl-borough house. Tom Thumb was well off, but not actually rich, when he died. At one time his fortune was guite large, but it dwindled down in various speculations, and he was compelled to take the road again. When he passed away he was worth fully \$50,000, however, which was a good deal for such a small man. with fine weather, and THREE MIRACULOUS CURES

Puritan and Actress.

THREE MIRACULOUS CURES of infirm persons are reported to have taken place. One of the important cases was that of a young woman who had not walked for three years and four months, who is now thoroughly well. Her name was Lavinia Dorion, from Aylmer, near Ottawa, and she was 21 years of age. A number of years ago ahe had fallen and injured her knee, displac-ing the kneecap in such a way that she had no use of the leg: she went on crutches. It gradually became worse, and during the last three years she had to be carried on a litter. Six doctors had attended her more or less constantly, but without avail. She had long prayed to St. Anne, she snid, to relieve her prayed to St. Anne, she said, to relieve her of her misery, and had latterly presentiments that the saint had listened to her prayer. and that a visit to her sacred shrine

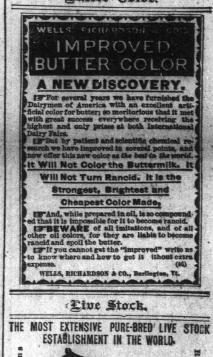
and that a visit to her sacred shrine wold see <u>HEE LIMES CURED.</u> She had done so, and was to-day as well as ever. Miss Dorion further said: ----'I was borne on to the train at Aylmer by four men. My leg was completely useless, and would swing helplessly irom side to side or twist orund. When we got to the Churoh of Si. Anne de Beaupré I was carried in and placed at the fourth railing from the altar. I had scarcely knelt a moment when a strange feel-ing came over me. It was as if a great weight had been taken suddenly off my heart. I received the sacrament and remained fracel-ing, directing my prayers to St. Anne for mearly an hour, when all at once I rose up aud walked away. I got up as instinctively as if I had never had anything the matter-in fact, when I rose from the railing I forgot that my leg had been bad, and was not fully end as the Jourd myself walking.

cost of the police, the courts, and the chari-ties, chargeable to the liquor traffic, reaches \$9,000,000. ted Tom, and in an instant he was in t water swimming towards the drowning child, whom he scon reached, and whom he held up in the water for fifteen minutes, while the people on board bunglingly tried to get the thirty-foot board around. "It was said of Tom Thumb," remarked an actor vesterday.

Rev. Charles Garrett, president of the Wesleyan Conference, retires from that high po-sition at the conference of 1883. His friends sition at the conference of 1885. His friends have made the event memorable by present-ing Mrs. Garrett with the portrait of her husband, painted in oil, which is an attreme-ly faithful likeness, 3 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet wide. Mr. Garrett has been in charge of the Mathediat mission Liverpool. and 3 feet wide. Mr. Garrett has been in charge of the Methodist mission, Ldverpool, for nine years, during which 130,000 visits have been paid by agents, 303,000 tracts have been distributed, 4,200 cottage and open-air meetings have been held, accommodation pro-vided in mission-rooms for 3,800 persons, and \$22,500 expended.

\$82,500 expended. The adherents of Christianity are numeri-cally insignificant compared with the followers of other religions in the East; but it is satis-factory to know that its inherent vitality has caused it to increase faster than all the others. Recent statistics show that out of a grand total of 254,889,516 people in India, there are 187,937,450 adherents to the various sects and castes of the Hindoos. The number of Mohammedans is 50,937,450, of Buddhists 3,418,00, and 1,862,634 native Christians, of which there are 963,058 Roman Catholics. Episcopalians are only a little over 500,000, but this number shows an increase of 86 per cent. in ten years. Thirty years ago the number of native Christians was only 102,951; but the increase since then has been rapid but the increase since then has been rapid and unbroken.

Butter Color.





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Puritan and Actress. The marriage of Viscount Garmoyle, eldest son of Earl Cairns, Disraeli's Lord Chancellor, with Miss Fortescue, a pretty and popular young actress on the London stage, has excited considerable stir in the evangelical party, of which, since the retirement of the Earl of Shaftesbury from old age, Lord Cairns is the recognized leader. It is not likely that either he or his wife, who is a daughter of the late John McNeile, a wealthy Belfast banker, and nicce of the Rev. Hugh MoNeile, the celebrated evangehcal preacher of Liverthe celebrated evangelical preacher of Liver-pool, has ever been inside a theatre. Their country places of Lindisfarme, near Bourne-mouth, and Milden, in Scotland, are seldom visited by even the leading members of the Earl's own party in concentration