that charming inconsequence which ishes so much reasoning upon this subject, some stalwart defender of that an employment which is of no t "womanly" or "feminine." He is ate. George Herbert's familiar line of the matter:

Who sweeps a room as for thy laws lakes that and the action fine." d adage, what man has done man may be paraphrased, what woman woman may do. Exceptional acts, a Patton's steering the ship, will be ent. But all the employments de-by modern invention and by the fection of machinery will be more e open to women, not, however, as but as skilled and diligent labourers.

ool in Massachusetts recommends to undred girl students a sensible school which the following are some of the First, it is to consist of single clothing so that warmth shall be be sufficiently loose not to impose upon the free and active use o les; third, the materials should be ng in colour and undistinguishern ; fourth, the design should suger than outline the figure, unless the s elastic, and should be divided into in order to be free from distrac-th, it should avoid whatever is unor that takes time and strength d be better put into work or play.
mbination undergarment of knitted
otton, or both; the skirt of pleated ed to a lining waist cut with a er the hip, and a polonaise or woven upplies all the requirements for s. If the polonaise is employed. waist may be extended so as to rea deep-pleated flounce of the wool to the length of a walking skirt, ering it lighter and cheaper.

inds of ribbons are used—the very satin ribbons for garniture and the de for sashes; there is a medium width d for belts, but these hardly count. appy thought" of clustering very is rosettes, bows, and groups of loops is, has revived that formerly highly kind of garniture, and given it a unknown before. Four hundred we been put, it is said, on one dress, may not represent the maximum, uroré has only just set in. It is nan probable, however, that it will end itself, as the violence of a storm prophecy of speedy abatement beauty. The exquisite lace patterns ics, have been transferred to elegant rose pink or wine-coloured surfaces cost-like tracery which perfectly rether arest tabrics. There are other ich are brocaded so as to represent hand embroidery of a conventiona

Ribbons,

sal Respiration.

still others in duchesse satin with

ild always breathe through the no Iways breathe through the nostrils a mouth, as the latter tends to nigs and produce infiammation of bronchial tubes. If you have altered any disease of the respiratory a laryngitis, bronchitis, catarrh, sumption or catarrhal dearness, deed by catarrh, you should at once species of the International Throat titute, who make a precisit of rainly die.
cat institution, which is daily increasing itude, now has 28 physicians and connected there with, and offices in Eng., and Montreal, P.Q. Toronto, Ont., lich., and winnipeg, Man.
ans and sufferers are invited to try the nts at the office free of charge.
unable to visit the Institute can be lily treated by letter, addressed to the onal Throat and Lung Institute, 13 square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, where French and English specialists arge.

imatic Complaints



ney Complaints

STIMONIAL oseph Edgington, Proprietor of the arket, 5444 Yonge street, Toronto. HERLAND.

ir.—It gives me pleasure to tesue worth of your cuire, "Rheumaor many months lately I have been
e sufferer from Rheumatism, for
ing quite unable to put my feet to
without assistance.
rishaw, of this citx, advised me to
seumatine." I did so, procuring
einc from Mr. James Hutty, drughis street. The result was most satTwo bottles of your preparation,
atine," has completely cured me,
e quite free from pain, and as well
Be assured I will recommend your
I my acquaintance suffering from
tism. Yours truly,
ed) JOSEPH EDGINGTON.

JOSEPH EDGINGTON.

BY ALL DRUGGISTS. EXTRACT-WILD OLERA INFANTI

At the meeting of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, held in Guelph last week, the proceedings of which appear elsewhere, Messra Jno. J. Hobson and Wun Donaldson presented their report on the result of the prize farm competition in group four, comprising the counties of Cardwell, Peet, York, Ontario, Durham, Simcoe, Muskoka, and Algoma. and Algoma. THE GOLD MEDAL

THE GOLD MEDAL,
was awarded to Mr. Simpson Rennie's farm,
lots 29 and 30, in the Gore of Scarboro', lying
so the north-west end of the Canada road,
3½ miles south of Unionville, and 15 miles
north of Toronto. The judges state as follows:—It contains 102½ acres, of which six
acres are woodland. It is bounded on two
nides by the public road, and is also divided
by another road running east and west,
nutting off 24 acres on the south-side, inshuding the six acres of bush. The soil is a
strong clay loam, with a clay subsoil,
and before Mr. Rennie carried out a
somplete system of drainage, was what
would be terined a wet farm. An accurate
map of the drains has been made showing
the exact position of each, thus enabling Mr.
Rennie at any time to locate the exact position of any drain in case of a stoppage.
There have been 3,200 rods of drains laid.
Tile has been used in all cases, and the work There have been 3,200 rode of drains laid. Tile has been used in all cases, and the work has been so thoroughly well done that, although our inspection was made at a time when, if there had been anything faulty, it would have been reachly seen, yet after the most careful examination not a wet spot was to be found on the farm. There are three area distance within in the same distance within in the same distance within in the same distance. open ditches which, in the aggregate, amount to 128 rods, but these are anavoidable owing to 128 rods, but these are unavoidable owing to the large body of water which passes down them in the wet season. We were forcibly struck, when on this and some other well drained farms in the same section, the close relation there is between drainage and successful agriculture. There is many a farmer in Canada, after hard years of toll, who has now money lent out, and is drawing his dividends, who would be thousands of dollare richer if the money had been spent years ago in draining his own farm. Perhaps, after all, the loss sustained by the excessive rains of this season may result in good, if it will teach farmers that the one great improvement of all now required in one great improvement of all now required in Canadian farming is a system of thorough about the issues, father, that is they are principally straight and according to the principally straight and fence, a comploating that the harder as a control time of the principally straight and fence having been imported and shaded at the axes time and the principally straight and fence having been imported and shaded at the axes time and the world. He axes all the habite of the fence having been imported and shaded at the axes time and the world. He axes all the habite of the fence having been imported and shaded at the axes time and the world. The saverage of the different control of the principal part around control the grounds, the principal part around control to the grounds and the principal part around control to the grounds and the principal part around control to the grounds and the principal part around control to the grounds and the part arounds and the part arounds around the ground control to the grounds and the part arounds around the ground control to the grounds and the part arounds around the ground control to the grounds and the part arounds around the ground control to the grounds around the ground control to the grounds around the ground of the grounds and the ground control to the grounds and the ground control to the grounds and the grounds around the ground of the grounds and the grounds around the ground control to the grounds and the grounds around the ground control to the ground of the grounds around the ground control to the ground control t tile draining. Not much requires to be said about the tences, farther than that they are principally straight rail fences, exceptionally well put up. All the fences around the grounds adjacent to the homestead are board possumes. The ionescentic forms intope childs of the general abpearance. The ionescent of forms intope child and remarks and sow on the trenshy-drilled and remarks and sow of the trenshy-drilled and the child of the company of the sere. He willing the company of the sere. He willings there is a root-house 30 feet by 30, with about stairs up to each stable. This carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if possible. The carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if possible. The carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if possible. The carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if possible. The carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if possible. The carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if possible. The carrying up-stairs, however, should always be avoided if the company of the second and well-drained land, but first-class till Jago Califo. They are kept in the stable summer and wrater, Mr. Remis thinking will pat in, and st our second visit we found it had make good progress. The potatesc however, were affected with the rot, and the well as mangide we have a first grows regarded the property of the property of the potation of the property of the p

ONTARIO'S PRIZE FARMS

awarding of the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals.

MODES OF FARM CULTIVATION.

At the meeting of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, held in Guelph last

ming in the straw yard. Most of the fodder grown is consumed on the farm, and most of the grain grown is sold and that of a cheaper quality bought for feeding. It may be remarked that the barley grown in this and some of the adjoining townships is much above the average in quality. A number of pigs are also fattened. A statement of the produce grown on the farm and also what was done in 1832 in the way of feeding will give a good idea of what the farm produces and the way in which it is used, as well as the profits of the system:

Received Amount

Wheat... 10 350 \$1 19
Barley... 181 993 75
Oats... 151 920 50
Peas... 6 125 72
Corn... 13 250 35
Mangolds 21 2,000 10
Carrots... 11 250 10
Potatoes... 1 100 80 Tons. Per ton. 35 \$14 00 Hay.. 22

Total....

Cost of 8 young cattle which ran in straw

When sold brought.

The PIRST SILVER MEDAL.

This prize was awarded to Mr. William
Rennie, 15 miles east of Yonge street, and 15
miles from Toronto. It is lot 14, 2nd con. of
Markham, in the east riding of York, and
containing 120 acres, of which 107 are under
cultivation, the balance being woodland. The
soil, like that on most of the adjoining farms,
is clay, with a clay sub-soil, which becomes
more retenive towards the west aide of the
farm. Before it could be worked to advantage a great deal of draining was required to
be done, some portions being springy and
most of the remainder inclined to hold water
unless artificially taken off. In carrying out
his system of drainage Mr. Rennie has sought
as far as possible to do without open ditches,
there being only one on the farm, and include
this a large part of the covered drains empty.
We visited the farm frimediately after the
heavy June rains, when anything like imperfect drainage would drave been noticeable.
The fences are mostly straight rail, nicely
and evenly put up, as, might be expected on
so well appointed a farm. There are wellmade and substantial gates wherever required, and the private roads are well made.
The buildings are of frame and are very conyenient, and include a blacksmith's forge,
which has been found to be a great
time-saver in obvisting the necessity of sending some distance for trifling jobs,
there bears are fitted up for 28 cattle and 75
sheep. Extensive planting has been done in
the course of the past assaon, 1,000 Norway
survey having been imported and planted
about the recounts the rain of the extention of the samp time of the samp time of the solution of the sascistion,
or the recounts of the past assaon, 1,000 Norway
survey having been imported and planted
about the recounts the remained that the control of the samp time of the country
survey having been imported and planted
about the recovery and the remarks the mentioned,
as matters of rejoicing, the continued dress. In his op When sold brought.

Cost of 17 pigs, \$85; meal and other feeds,
\$83.

When sold brought.

of the farm, with hired help, one man for the year, one for eight months and two extra hands for two months.

THE FATHER OF FISH-CULTURE. BRONZE MEDALS.

Bronze medals are awarded to the farms of Thomas J. Black, Chinguacousy township, County Peel, 279 acres; Mr. Albert Tamblyn, in the township of Clarke, West Durham, 150 acres; Mr. William Robinson, Maple Grove, West Simcoe, 284 acres. In conclusion the judges stated that the district in which their work lay this year, generally speaking, was noted for its good farming, and that the competition was very close. The report was adopted.

The secretary then presented the medals to those of the successful competitors who were present.

ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

Annual Meeting of the Provincial Association—The President's Address. GUELPH, Sept. 26.—The annual meeting of the Arts and Agricultural Association of the Province of Ontario took place this evening in the City Hall, Mr. McKinnon, the presi-dent, in the chair.

There was a large attendance of members. The roll having been called and some other routine business disposed of

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883.

seth Green's Ideas About the Finny Tribe and Some of His Varied Experiences. Turr, Field, and Farm. "How did you ever come to devise this cheme?"

"How did you ever come to devise this scheme?"

"I have been working at it ever since I was large enough to bend a pin."

The above remark was addressed to Mr. Seth Green, the veteran fish culturist, who is known to the entire world, and his reply indicates the extent of his labours.

"When I was quite young." he continued, "I would lie on the limbs of trees that reached out over the water entire afternoons watching the movements of the fish and studying their habits. In this way I discovered many characteristics which were before unknown. I saw, as every observer must see, the destructive elements that are warring against fish, and I realized that unless something were done, the life in the afreams of this country would become extinct. To counteract this disastrous end became my life work, and I am happy to say I have seen its accomplishment."

"Were you successful on the start?"

"No, indeed. Up to that time all artificial attempts to hatch and raise fish from the spawn had failed, and I was compelled to experiment in are entirely new manner. The work was a careful and tedious one, but I finally succeeded, and to-day I am able to hatch and raise fully seventy-five per cent. of all spawn."

"Enormous! Why, that is a larger per-

I finally succeeded, and to-day I am able to hatch and raise fully seventy-five per cent. of all spawn."

"Enormous! Why, that is a larger percentage than either the vegetable or animal kingdoms produce in a natural condition."

"I know it, but we becreise the greatest care in the start, and guard the little fellows until they become able to care for themselves."

The foregoing conversation occurred at Caledonia, where the representative of this paper was paying a visit to the State fish hatcheries. It has been his privilege to report very many interesting sights within the past twenty-five years, but the view presented here exceeds in interest anything ever before attempted.

"How many fish are there in those ponds, Mr. Green!"

"As we have never attempted to count them it will be impossible to say. They extend way up into the millions though. We shipped over three millions out of the ponds this year, and there seemed to be as many afterwards as before. We have nearly every variety of the trout family and many hybrids."

"You speak of hybrids, Mr. Green. What do you mean by that?"

"I have experimented for years in crossing the breed of the various fish and am still working upon it. We cross the female salmon trout with the male brook trout, and thus produce a hybrid. Then we cross the hybrid with the brook trout, which gives us three-quarter brook urout, and one-quarter salmon trout. This makes one of the finest fishes in the world. He has all the habits of the brook trout, lives in both streams and lake, develops vermillion spots on his sides,

around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but had never experienced. Anyone who has ever had a severe attack of malaria can appreciate my condition. I went to bed and remained there all

otten heard cescribed but has ever had a severe attack of malaria can appreciate my condition. I went to bed and "remained there all the spring, and if there ever was a sick man I was the one."

"It seems hardly possible. How did you come to recover so completely?"

"My brother, who had been afflicted by a severe kidney trouble and threatened with Bright's disease was completely cured by a remedy in which I have great confidence. I therefore tried the same remedy for my malaria, and am happy to say I am a well man to-day, and through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, which I believe to be one of the most valuable of medicines. Indeed, I see it is endorsed by the United States Medical College of New York, and that Dr. Gunn, dean of that institution, has written a long article concerning its value."

"Apparently so. I keep the remedy on hand all the while, though, and do not hesitate to recommend it to others."

"One question more. How many ponds of fish have you here, and how are they divided?"

"Well, we have 43 ponds, which are divided up as follows: 22 ponds of brook trout, 2 ponds of salmon trout, 4 of McCloud river or Rainbow trout, 2 ponds of gold fish, and 1 pond of Carp. Then we have what we call the centennial pend or happy family, consisting of crosses of different fish, including Kennebec salmon, Laud Locked salmon, California selmon, brook trout, aslmon trout, and hybrids. These fish range in size from minnows to 18-pounders, and in age from one and one-half months to eleven years. I forgot to say, also, that we have a hospital pond, which is entirely entry. The numerous fish exhibitions which are taking place in all parts of Europe and the unusual interest which is being minifested in this subject throughout the world all owe their origin to the process above described as originated and conducted by Seth Green. It is certainly cause for equation of the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject of the greatest merit that a remedy even with such high standing as Warner's Safe, Cure

as Seth Green.

An Orillia gentleman asked D'Alton Mo-Carthy whether the height of his ambition was to be Chief Justice or Premier of the Dominion. He replied that the deaire of his heart was to be a successful farmer.

Referring to the recent agricultural show of the Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Society, the Liverpool Post mentions the attractive Canadian exhibit. "It is a remarkable feature, "says the Post," in connection with this department, that people do not seem to inspect it with idle curiosity, but make earnest inquiries respecting the parts of the Dominion where the respective products come from. These inquiries mostly come from the farming class, which would indicate an emigrative intention. Ample indicate an emigrative intention. Ample indicates an emigrative intention. Ample indicates an emigrative intention. Ample indicates an emigrative intention. Ample information is provided for such inquirers, who may well be tempted to think about a land where the yield of grain per acre is almost incredible, and farming life free from the precariousness of the over-crowded Mother Country." A few years ago an English paper, so far from speaking in these terms, scarcely knew where Canada was, or whether it was inhabited by any one except Indians and bears.

FRUIT GROWERS.

Address of the President of the Ontario Association.

MANY EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS.

envilence. In pursuance of a time-honour-custom it now becomes my duty to present your consideration a few thoughts relating horticulture—that department which treats of uits first claiming our attention.

Truits first claiming our attention.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SUBJECT.

With fruit culture so general and fruit so much appreciated by all of you, time would be wasted in the sudaevour to prove that the cultivation of fruit is desirable. You all love fruit, and desire plenty of it. We love fruits for their beauty. How gracefully hangs a well formed cluster of golden grapes, how elegant the forms and how brilliant the tints of the appie, pear, and peach, and how delicate the bloom on the plum! The fragrance of well-ripened fruit is charming, but the deliciousness of its flavour is, perhaps, the highest gratification to the sensea, and furnishes the climax of all the pleasures which good fruits give us. This gratification needs no previous education to fit us for its enjoyment, for whether we reveal in the refreshing acidity of the luscious strawberry, the melting flesh and rich flavour of a Bartlett or becket pear, or a Crawford peach, or indulge in the luxury of a Gravenstein apple, all are very good in their season, and are enjoyed as much and appreciated as fully by the mechanic or the farmer as by the most oultivated genius of the indeace.

ADVANTAGES OF FRUIT CULTURE.

The advantages resulting from an abundant supply of fruit are not far to seek. It is promotive of health, elevating to the taste, and adds greatly to life's enjoyments, while the disposal of the surplus is a source of considerable profit, and has of late years formed an important item in our exports. It also promotes home industries as seen in the factories for canning and evaporating fruits which have of late been established in most of our fruit growing centres.

FRUIT GROWING CAPABILITIES OF ONTARIO. ADVANTAGES OF FRUIT CULTURE.

established in most of our fruit growing centres.

FRUIT GROWING CAPABILITIES OF ONTARIO.

The capabilities of our province for fruit growing are very great, and perhaps no department of industry has made more rapid and universal growth than this during the past ten or twenty years. In one of the recent returns of the Ontario Bureau of Industries the present acreage under orchard and garden in Ontario is estimated to be about 201,000 acres, which seems a noble showing, yet it is small when we consider the area of occupied land, which is over il millions of acres. The proportion then in orchard and garden combined is about 9-10ths of one per cent. and if we leave out of consideration the proportion under garden culture the orchard proper would probadly not exceed three-quarters of an acre in every hundred. Years ago many fears were expressed that the fruit market would soon to overstocked. With constantly improving shipping facilities and new territory opening up, with our fruit-drying and canning companies, which secure to us the civilized world as a market even for the fruits which are most tender and perishable, no further anxiety heed be felt on this score.

Of all the counties in our province, Middlesex has the largest quantity of land devoted to horticulture, having 12,000 acres out of a total occupied area of 758,000 acres, or about 1 8:10 per cent. but some smaller counties have a much larger/proportion. Lincoln has 7,500 acres out of 189,000 acres, or about 4 per cent. Wentworth, 3; per cent.; Welland, 2 S-10; Prince Edward, 19-10; Halton, Waterloo, and Haldimand, 18-10; York and Elgin, 17-10; Essex, Peel, and Northumberland, 15-10; Resex, Peel, and

a pleasant, sprightly flavour, useful for the table and excellent for canning. These are doubtless the product of seed sown by some of the early French settlers, brought with them from their native land. It is hoped that from these seedlings a race of pears may yet be obtained hardier and longer-lived than any of the varieties at present cultivated, which will be almost, if not entirely, exempt from blight. Although pears are grown over a large area in Ontario, a considerable proportion of those found in the market are from the counties of Welland, Lincoln, and Wentworth.

of Welland, Lincoln, and Wentworth.

PLUMS.

Plum culture is usually subject to two very severe drawacks—the curculio and the black knot. In the northern part of the county of Grey, adjoining the Georgian bay, we find a district almost free from curculio where large quantities of plums are grown and shipped to other parts of the province and to the United States; but the black knot, which prevails almost everywhere, is interfering with successful plum growing there as elsewhere. Plums may be grown with success in all the districts where the apple and peach succeeds, provided the trees are regularly jarred in the proper season for the curculio and this persiclous insect destroyed.

CHERRIES.

The common red or Kentish cherry is grown in abundance throughout the greater part of Ontario, frequently bears good crops, and is a most useful and valuable fruit. The Early Richmond is also cultivated with much success. In the neighbourhood of the lakes the finer and sweeter varieties are produced, but the crop is less certain than that of most other fruits, and the cherries when ripening are much subject to rot.

PEACHES.

PEACHES.

Poaches cannot be cultivated with profit over a very extended area. They are, however, grown in considerable quantities along the shores of lakes krie and Hurou, and especially in the Niagara peninsula, A large proportion of those found in our markets are from the Niagara district.

GRAPES. GRAPES.

Most of the varieties of grapes in general cultivation may be grown in all the milder parts of Ontario, and in favourable locations as far east and north as Ottawa, but in short seasons in the less-favoured localities they are sometimes cut by the frosts before fully ripe. Along the Lake Erie shore and in the Niagara peninaua they are produced in large quantities, and are a much more certain crop. As earlier ripening varieties are introduced the area of grape culture will become more extended, since the canes may be easily protected in the severest climates by covering them. Among the earlier sorts of promise Moore's Early is among the best, ripening about ten days earlier than the Concord. So many new seedings are now being raised by experimenters every year, that we may hope soon to have good varieties earlier than this. SMALL PRUITS.

SMALL FRUITS.

The smaller fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants, and the hardier varieties of gooseberries, staceed almost everywhere, the show being sufficient in most places to form a protective covering for such as need shelter in winter. Where snow is abundant and continues with little or no break throughout the season, as in the Ottawa valley, many of the tenderer raspberries can be grown-varieties which cannot be successfully cultivated in the warmer parts of the province, where there is less snow, I shall not attempt to pronounce on the relative merts of the many new candidates for favour among the strawberries; their name is legion, and so much depends on suitability of soil and the care with which they are cultivated that evidence will necessarily be conflicting. Among the newer raspberries the Outhert, or Ousen of the Market, stands in the front rank. The fruit is large, of a handsome bright colour, and has an excellent flavour; the canes bear heavily, and have thus far proved very bardy. There is also a new red currant to which I should like to call special attention. I refer to Fay's Prolific. The individual berries are very large, the bunch is long, and the bushes are very prolific. As far as it has been tested this new red currant is generally regarded as a great acquisition.

EXTENDING THE AREA OF FRUIT CULTURE. The acreage under fruit in this province might be greatly increased without danger of over-production, and efforts should be continued to extend the area of successful fruit culture, until the inhabitants of our most northern districts shall be abundantly supplied with this healthful and pleasant addition to their table. We may not be able to materially modify the severity of the winter temperature, but nature's forms are plastic and trees may be produced which will adapt themselves to the severest climatic tests. It is one of the pleasing duties of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario to labour in this direction.

There are two methods by which this desired on any be reached. First, by introducing harder varieties from the colder regions of Europe; and second, by raising seedlings from the hattiler varieties cultivated here, Most of our better kinds of fruit have come to us from the mild and humid climates of Europe, especially from France, Belgium, and Great Britain, or from districts in the United

been grown on an extended scale for hundreds of years. The first efforts to introduce some of these hardy trees were made by the United States Government a few years ago, when through the agency of the American consuls at St. Petersburg and Moscow acions were secured and propagated by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and disseminated through some of the colder portions of the Western States. Some of the trees so obtained are now fruiting, and samples of the Russian apples grown in Minnesota are on exhibition here in considerable variety. It could not be expected that fruits obtained in this way through agents residing in large cities, who know but little about fruit culture, and who had not specially studied the qualities and characteristics of fruit trees and their foliage, would in every instance be satisfactory, and the need was strongly felt that experts in fruit matters, specially fitted for their work, should visit these northern countries and see these fruits in their native home, make such selections as they might think desirable and gather all the Information possible. Men well suited for this work were soon found, and last year Prof. Budd, of the State Agricultural College, Ames. Iowa, and Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbusford, in the Province of Quebec, visited Europe together, for the purpose of entering on this important investigation. The fruits of Western Europe can seldom be grown with success above latitude 45 in this country, but these investigators found the apple growing to be a great commercial industry—the industry, in fact, of the inhabitants of twelve peasant villages in Northern Russia, above latitude 55 of milies rearer the North Pole than the city of Quebec, and where the thermometer has registered 55 beliew zero. In this little group of villages the apple crop in a good season will realize at least fifty thousand deliars. The apple known as the Auis is the leading variety; the Antonovka is also largely grown. This is the coldest profitable orcherd region in the Grown ment of Kasa

extreme northern limits of their growth all trees become dwarfed; the traveller notes this in ascending a high mountain, and the same rule applies to these northern apple trees; they are reduced to the size of shrubs here or six feet high, and are planted in little clumps of two or three together, and these clumps ten feet apart each way, yet the apples are above medium size and of fine quality. On proceeding further sonth in Russia these same varieties of apple trees grow larger. of fine quality. On proceeding further south in Russia these same varieties of apple trees grow larger.

Varieties of the pear were found growing in latitude 54, making fine ornamental trees and bearing fruit of fair quality for cooking. At this point the travellers found a pear orchard of about ten thousand trees, consisting mainly of two varieties, one a small wild bergamot pear with a very long stem, the other asmall pyriform fruit. Further south, but still in very cold latitudes, pears of better quality are found.

The cherries of Northern Europe are of great value there. The Vladimer cherry is the most esteemed, and is known all over Russia under this hame. In size it is a bush rather than a tree, with small, narrow, thick foliage. In the Vladimer district many cherry growers have each from ten to lifteen thousand of these diminuity trees, and in the cherry season entire trains are laden with this product, bearing their burden to the neighbouring towns and cities. The Ostheim is another variety which is largely grown. Both these cherries are dark red, becoming purplish red when very ripe, the flesh very dark, tender, tutor, with a pleasant flavour, sweet and subacid. The fruit is of fair size and the bushes very productive.

Plum trees, similarly dwarfed, were also met with in abandance—of different varieties—some bearing red plums, others vellow, and a larger number blue. These differ in flavour, but some were-estimated by the visitors as equal to the Lombard.

I am giad to be able to state that through the liberality of our Minister of Agriculture arrangements have been made to introduce into this province all those northern fruits of promise, and we hope before another year has passed to have most of them growing on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College here, and from thence to be enabled to disseminate them to be tested throughout the colder sections of the province. We owe much to those gentlemen who have devoted their time and means to open up for us this new field in which to labour.

should never necess be encouraged in every pos-sible way, for although we may not ourselvos live to see the full results of a series of efforts in this direction, we may thus be the means of greatly benefitting those who are to follow us, and of advancing the material progress of our country. MORE PRUIT NEEDED.

In the south-western part of our province we have a district admirably suited to the grape and peach. Along the shore of Lake Erie, from Amherstburg to Point Pelec, there are many thousands of acres, where these fruits could be successfully grown. In the Niagara district also the quantity of land devoted to their cultivation might be greatly increased with profit. Throughout all the apple-growing region nothing will pay the farmer better than an orchard, and there should be one of at least five acres on every hundred-acre farm. In planting such orchards care should be taken to avoid the mistake which has been made in so many instances in selecting too many varieties, and especially too large a proportion of summer and autumn apples, since these ripen and must be marketed during a period when many other things necessarily claim the attention of the farmer. There are, however, a few varieties which will well ropay this attention, and the surrounding circumstances vary so greatly that no strict rule can be said down for the guidance of all. If are, however, a few varieties which will well repay this attention, and the surrounding circumstances vary so greatly that no strict rule can be taid down for the guidance of all. If there is a good lenal market or good shipping facilities by water to the larger cities, first-class early applies can be disposed of at renumerative prices, but where such advantages do not exist twould be well to plant no more than are needed to supply the home demand, giving the remainder of the space entirely to winter fruit. Death has visited our ranks during the past year, and removed one of our busiest workers whose successful reform in the fields of horticulture has given him a world-wide fame. Charles Arnold has gone to his reward. We shall greatly miss his pleasant, venerable face and wise counsel at our meetings. Many of us have lost in him a warm friend, whose memery will ever be foundly cherished.

All who have taken an active interest in our association will be pleased to note its gradual but steady progress. The past year has added over seven hundred to our membership, which is now nearly three thousand. Much of this addition may fairly be attributed to the increasing popularity and usefulness of our monthly. The Canadian Horticulturist, so ably conducted by our much esteemed scoretary. It is my sincere hope that every year may add to the



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