Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the English and French a mies having recently be-come associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institutes, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 Church street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs by Spiron eter, the present opportunity is em-braced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinons of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following preva-lent and dreadful diseases, in language de-void of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

As a general thing, hemorrhage from the As a general thing, nemotively symptom. ungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. ungs is looked upon as a latar symplectic frue it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe bemorrhagee disease who have had severe demorrangee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly-directed treatment, who have had several severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorr-hage occurs early in the disease, and is conequently amenable to treatment. But when t occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very unfavourable.

Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seldom developed n a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping on the patient, sometimes very in-sidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages of which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows o run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosic. We find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to ndividual case, and such constitutiona treatment as the case demands. We also nd cases in the first stage that the best irected skill cannot make any impression pon-hence the necessity of applying either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the

air passages. Causes.-The most important causes are catarrh, laryngitis, and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs. or pleure, or both, debi ity of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, poisons of the blood, scrofula, errors of youth, or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and insufficient othing.

Symptoms-The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the chills generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in con-sumption. The palse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emachated and weak, the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a changed and peculiar and which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articulated. This is a disease not to be trifled with. On the first inducation of anything that would lead to consumption, have it at tended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are be With our present knowledge of yond he the new and scientific modes of treating disease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of r o save.

AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affecting given as soon as practicable. **BOP CULTURE.** The hop is found wild as America, Europe, and Asia, but has long been cultivated in Germany, where its use has been traced back as far as the 9th century. In some countries it is now an important agricultural product being largely cultivated in England, Belgum, Bavaria, and the United States, Canada being comparatively backward in this respect, as only 2,051 acress ware enthivated in Ontario

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> lesses were footed up the figures would, we are sure, startle even those who have given this subject any thought. If Mr. Blue, sec-retary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, would ask his correspondents throughout the province to give him approximate estimates of the number of horses, cattle, etc. that are allowed to dis assaulty through Sections for feeding than would two-year-plass of like grade. It is not at the solution of such information in a tabulated or other concise form would convince them that trifling with live stock affected with unknown or complicated diseases invertably causes serious losses. This aphiest Stock seems at the spectra out many farming the many set of a spectra out the spe

sanse gratifying it is not comforting thus to see the flower of our herds carried off from est the newly sown grain. The stirring of he soil starts myrlads of weeds juto growth fest the newly sown grain. The stirring of the soil starts myriads of weeds into growth, which will soon cover the ground, and may be destroyed with the greatest case by a good harrowing. More can be done in this way than by any other work. Besides, this fail cultivation of the land prevents many weeds from seeding and scattering their thon-ands of seeds broadcast to make several years' weeding in the future. Another ad-vantage of fail plowing is that the soil is greatly benefitted by its exposure to the air and the sun's, heat, and it left failow by the winter's cold. -New York Times.

egetable fungus attacked the white grub, rowing right out of its body and destroying was from such bodies that the Let CAN CHERRIES BE GROWN PROFITABLY IN THIS

was from such hodies that the Legislature invited and expected advice on such subjects, and they would not be doing their daty to withhold it. His own ep nion was that township inspectors should be appointed to see that the laws were enforced. He thought it was time that the subject should be fully a nsidered. Messrs. Roy, Gott, and others expressed pleasance that Mr. Drmy had brought up this subject. On motion of that gentleman, Ar. sident Saunders, Vice-President Roy, and Scoretary Bendle were appointed a committee to consider the laws relating to the black knot and the Canna's thistle, and to report at the winter meeting of the association. PROVINCE ? Was the next subject. Mr. BEALL, of Lindsay, said it was impos-sible to grow them successfully in ins neigh-bourhood, and he could not divine the reason. The trees did not produce well, and after at-taining five or six inches in diameter diel. Mr. Lesure said he nutcherries in the same category as the peach. Some years about Toronto they showed good group, but were uncertain, and ultimately gave out. Mr. Monuze said the ordinary red cherry was very successful in the entire Ningara peninsula, as was also the Kentish cherry. This fruit required very little care or atten-tion here. But it was very delicate, and could not bear shipping far. It sold at an average of 8 to loc, a quar. Mr. Haozsnews, of Oakvalle, said the com-mon red cherry successed with him, but the

knot and the Canada thistle, and to report at the winter meeting of the association. After some usual votes of thanks the meet-ing adjourned sine die. This evening Mr. Beadle, the popular secretary of the association, invited the mem-bers to a fruit banquet, which was served in tasteful style at the Welland house. To-morrow a num or of members of the association on on an eventual to Nia ara

association go on an excursion to Niagara Falls under the conduct of Mr. Morden, of Drummondville, who has generously yolunmon red cherry succeeded with him, but the sweet English cherry he believed was an en-tire sailure all along the north side of Lake teered to act as guide.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

bre inline all along the north side of Lake Ontario. Mr. Roy, of Owen Sound, said cherries could not be grown at all in his neighbour-hood. Mr. BEALL said the difficulty could not be in the climate, for in Norway, where the thermometer sometimes went down to 40 below zero, the finest cherries in the world ware grown. The Provincial Context to Take Place at Peterboro'. Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, accompanied by Mr. Maloney and Mr. Carnegie, recently visited Peterboro', when they inspected several fields with the view of obtaining a suitably one for holding a provincial ploughing match in that neighbourhood this fail, and from which a selection will be made at an early date. The same gentlemen also agreed upon the following as the fist of prizes to be offered at the match, and the rules which are to govern the same, viz :--Class 1.--All-Comers match, any plough ; Ist prize, \$50 ; 2nd, \$20 ; 3rd, \$10. Class 2.--Open to ploughmen under 21 years of age, with any plough, 1st prize, \$25 ; 2nd, \$20 ; 3rd, \$15 ; 4th, \$10, and 5th, \$5. Class 3.--Open to ploughmen under 18 years Were grown. Mr. BEADLE said that might be, as in Nor-way they had a variety of cherry, the Vladi-inir, which had not yet been introduced into Canada. anada. Mr. ALLEN, of Goderich, said the cherry,

ALLES, of Goderich, shid the cherry, especially the May Duke and the Kenish varieties, did very well in his section. Mr. SAUNDERS said he hoped by another year to see the Russian Vladimir cherry jully tested in Canada. Mr. DEMPSEY, of Trenton, said the tender Ar. OFMPSEX, of Frencon, said the tender varieties usually failed in his district, but the Keutish varieties and the Early Richmoud succeeded well. They sufficed somewhat from robins, but not seriously. The question of establishing local associa-tions in every fruit-growing heighbourhood was then taken up.

Class 3. — Open to ploughmen under 18 years of age, with any plough, 1st prize, \$25; 2nd. \$20; ?rd, \$15; 4th, \$10, and 5th, \$5. ezo: : ra, \$10; 4th, \$10, and 5th, \$5. Class 4.—Open only to ploughmen under 20 years of age, with No. 40, or other similar ploughs, 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$6; 4th, \$4, and 5th, \$2.

All the prizes are payable in cash. The following rules were adopted : 1. Depth of furrow to be not less than six Mr. GOTT, of Arkona, who explained the ordinary method of cultivating and trellising them. The prospect of the grape-growing industry in this country he thought remark-ably good. Mr. MONDEN said in his experience the

2. Time, at the rate of an acre in fifteen

3. No person shall interfere or communia. No person shall interfere of dominini-cate with or assist the ploughmen, except in setting his stakes.
4. No person except the committee or the judges shall go upon the ind ploughed, or to

P ace.

(win Sound.

New Hamburg

Newmarket. Thamesville

Hamilton Thrasher'sCor

Ripley.... Dixon's Corne Almonte.... Lindsay Courtland ..

Port Dover... Milamay.... Milarook Cookstown.

Paisloy .

Beeton ...

Hazersville Brantford ... Chatham....

Warkworth Stratford...

LOWER PROVINCES.

NORTH-WEST.

Nelson

Pilot Mound Portage la Pro

alkerton ...

msby West

uron, West..... rince Edward.... orth Brant... mcos West..... ambton East....

arkhill.....

Provincial West Lyn

orld's Fair

sburg.

grape stood the winter very well. He be-lieved the best realts were obtained by con-stantly cut:ing out the old branches, and relybe ploughed, until the prizes are awarded. 5. Tickets for ground to be drawn at 9.30 o'clock. Ploughing to commence at 10 o'clock sharp. 6. Entries may be made with the secretary on the ground to be drawn at the secretary startly cutting out the out branches, and rely-ing on the younger wood for fruiting. He condemned the Fuller system of cultivation as troublesome and expensive. The ordinary and rougher method of dealing with vines would be the most satisfactory in the long run. He recommended the application of sulphur as a remedy for mildew. their entries (by letter or otherwise) with the secretary in Peterborough previous to that

Jay. 7. All ploughmen residing within the counties of Durham, Victoria, Northumber-land, Peterborough. Prince Edward, Has-tings, Lennox and Addington, are eligible to

sulphur as a remedy for mildew. Mr. SMITH. of Locknort, explained at length the Kniffen system of trellising grapes, which was almost invariably adopted in Ulster county, New York, and was gradually be-coming popular in other States. It consisted in placing in the round posts six feet high tings, Lennox and Addington, are eligible to compete at this match free. S. On finishing the ploughmen will place their numbered stake in the centre of their land, and fortwith report to the secretary. It was also decided that the match should take place on Thursday, 18th October. Mr. Carnegie will discharge the duties of secre-tary. and jorty or fifty feet apart, from which two wires were strong along small r intermediate posts, one wire 31 feet above the ground and the other 25 feet higher ap. The vines were planted 10 by 10 feet apart, and were trained each vine to send out four lateral branches along the two rows of wire. tary.

THE MOST PROFITABLE EARLY PEACH. THE MOST PEOFITABLE LARLY PEACH. The question of the most profitable varieties of early peaches for market was discussed. Mr. ROBER BALL, of Niagara, said people in his neighbourhood found the Beatrive too-small to be profitable. The Early Canada and Alexander were the invoirities. Mr. READ said be found early peaches very difficult to handle. He favourd the Beatrice and Early Rivers. Mr. ARMENDONG, of St. Catharines, a larger prover of peaches, referring to the velows. FALL FAIRS. Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will con fer a favour on THE Mail and its readers by forwarding the dates upon which their respec-tive fall fairs will take piace.] ONTARIO.

Dallas the state of the second second

was then taken up. After some discussion it was agreed to leave the subject over to the winter meeting.

was the next subject discussed. It was intro-

GRAPE CULTURE

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORRANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any dis-mas can be careed, and that is by removing the care-wherever is may be. The great in dealer authorities of the day declare the search every diseases is canned by decaging the there is where WARNELS'S SAFA (unter the search of the day declare the in the cally way by which health can be se-card Here is where WARNELS'S SAFA (unter the search of the great diseases) and by inclusion in a benefity condition for the distressing disorders of women for Mainrin, and physical troubles greater for the distressing disorders of women for Mainrin, and physical troubles greater of impostors, imitations and concections and the be just an good. Cordinate by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO. Toronte, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.



Farmers Please Consider This. THE PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER sets A with wonderful rupicity and mener fuils, when taken at the commencement of an attack, to cure

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, as well as all summer complaints of a simi-

For Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c.

the PAIN KILLER will be found a willing physician, rearly and able to utiling four suffering without delay, and at a very insig-mificant cost. For

Colic, Cramps,

Dysentery in Horses. the PAIN KILLER has no equal, and it has noter been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance. It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infitumeries in the world. To resuscitate young lambeor other stock chilled and dying from coid. A little Park Kittles mixed with milk will restore them to health very quickly.

Dealers throughout the world

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

FRUIT-GROWERS IN SESSION

Opening of the Summer Meeting at St. Catharines.

THE SUBTECTS OF DISCUSSION.

Asthma

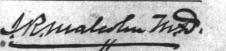
Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the *cause*, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the par-oxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm-not cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also relieve the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give mitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply elieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try he instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

WHAT IS CATARREH? Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused the presence and development of the vege-table parasite amecha in the internal lining mem-brane of the nose. This parasite is only de-veloped under favourable circumstances, and hese are : Morbid state of the blood, as the of syndilis, mercury, toxomea, from the reten-tion of the effected matter of the s in, suppress-ed perspiration, badly ventilated, seeping apart-ments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons that are germinated the neutrone of the horse in a constant state of irri-tation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these grems, which spread up the nustrils and down the fances or back of the throat, causing uceration of the throat; up the eustachian uneary consumption and death. — men for this distressing disease by the use of in-halents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the anneba are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

these treatments can do a particle of good until from the anceba are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Some time, since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeded in discovering the necessary combina-tion of ingredients, which never fails in absolute-ly and permanently eradicating this horrible dis-ease whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delar, communi-cate with the business managers, Messrs, A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by en-closing stamp.—From Montreal Star.



THROAT AND LUNG SPECIALIST, 357 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

During the past twenty years thousands of cures of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption. etc., have been effected by Dr. Malcolm's inhalation system of treatment after all other methods had failed, yet it is not advisable to postpone the ap-plication of the proper remedies until the dis-cases have passed into the advanced stages, for they are much more easily cured in the earlier stages, and before the changeable weather of autumn comes on.

stages, and cetore the changeable weather of autumn comeson. Having completed his Ontario tour of profes-sional appointments, Dr. Malcoim will now be in his office daily. If unable to consult personally, write for blank statement of case and consult by letter. AT During the Toronto Exhibition the office will be open daily from § a.m. till 10 p.m.

invariably causes serious losses. This subject invariably causes serious losses. Inis subject is of more than a personal character, and in-terests the country at large, as the loss of cattle by disease is a direct loss to the pro-vince as well as to the individual owner.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The seventh volume of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book, published under the direction of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, has been forwarded by the secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, whose labours on the

The advantage of a heavy clay soil is that it is not easily exhausted. If cropped too severely nature interposes har protest by locking its fertility in clods until the land rework are creditable to him. This volume has the pedigrees of 1,023 bulls and 1,277 temales, eives better treatment. and when taken conjointly with the six preceding volumes gives the records of 10,670

In a wet season grain crops are usually smaller than they appear, for the large stem which moist weather makes is not so well bulls and 12,800 females, making a complete history of the Shorthorns in Canada. A list filled as when the grain has ripened with less of animals imported from Great Britain and bought by Canadian purchasers, with the

humidity of atmosphere. In some experiments a year ago it was found that lands top dressed with manure produced much better wheat than where an equal quantity had been ploughed under. The elover catch is also much heavier on the por-tures of the field tere downed. dates of birth of the animals and the names of the sellers and purchasers, together with alphabetical lists of breeders and the cows and heifers in Canada, are features that will nons of the field top-dressed.

The selection of potatoes for seed should be made in the field when dug. Select the fairreadily impress the reader with their useful-ness. Mr. Wade devotes a paragraph to the naming of anima's, finding fault with the multiplicity of common names, and justly so, as est, smoothest potatoes, with good eyes ; put them in a cool place, and on no account part nultiplicity of common names, and justly so, as Beauty, Bessie, Daisy, Lillie, Red Rose, Violet, with them before planting time if you would insure a good crop next year.

Browns in a city directory. This repetition of names often leads to blunders, and the only way to avoid them in the future is to A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that large and well-filled heads are the result of thin sowing of wheat, adding that select uncommon names or prefix the com-mon ones with some distinctive appellation. It is the intention of the Council to publish thick sowing produces small, tapering heads, having little grain in them. The stand is usually close, resulting in thin, weak stalks, readily lodged by the rain, and without the next volume as near the end of the year strength to regain their opright position, often rotting on the ground. There is also the danger of lodging on rich ground, which is greatly augmented by thick sowing. as possible, and breeders who desire to take advantage of it should do so at once. HOW TO GROW SMALL FRUITS

is the title of an interesting pamphlet pub-lished by Stone & Wellington, nurserymen, which is replete with information regarding the culture of garden fruits, especially to those who undertake such work on a small scale.

LIVE STOCK.

Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., has sold a Clydes-dale mare for \$300, J. Hope, of Bow park,

being the purchaser. Thomas Wilkinson, of Glanford, has im tion of corn is advantageous. Our own ex-perience is most decidedly in its favour, providing the cultivation is not deep, and is ported some fine Southdowns from England. H. Sorby, of Gourock, near Guelph, Unt., recently shipped pure bred Berkshires to Nova Scotia and the United States. not made during a severe drought. It will certainly pay thrice over to cat out by hand weed that would otherwise escape and seed the ground. It will pay first in this season's Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Out., have just imported fourteen head of Berkshires, which

clude several prize winners. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont., is now in England, where he intends purchasing Oxford Cultivator. Down sheep and Berkshire pigs.

The time to destroy the Canada thistle is George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Scot when it has attained nearly its full growth, or it has come fully into flower, at which land, the well-known breeder and exporter of polled cattle, will visit America this fall. time it has drawn largely upon the vitality of its roots. If they begin to grow again cut them again. Sooner or later we think this process will exterminate them. At least it has never failed to do so with us. But some Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricul tural College, Guelph, will deliver an address at Rochester on September J2 (during fair week) on "The winter feeding of cattle." The Breeders' Gazette says :- " A good boof

has never failed to do so with us. But some others say it is not effectual with them, and that after cut ing they use salt quite pichti-fully, and whenever this is done, it is claimed that the destruction of the thisle is absolute-ly certain. If there are not too many of them, it would not be difficult to apply the salt to the wound, and we should certainly advise it.—Western Rural. The Breeders Gazzaie says :--- A good hoot ointment may be made of equal parts of Bar-badoes tar, Burgundy pitch, and mutton suet, carefully melted together over a slow fire, and stirred till cold. This, it is claimed, will keep the horse's hoofs soft and induce them

to continue growing. The Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal, of

The Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal, of Hamilton. Ont., which has been enlarged and greatly improved, and compares favour-ably in appearance and matter with United States exchanges, says :--- 'Until recently, Kentucky has been looked upon as the great Shorthorn centre of America. It is surely losing its prestige in this respect, as the lead-Shorthorn hreeders of the west come fre-quently to Ontario to replenish their herds for the prize rings. While this may be in a

varieties of apples at a fair, but it does not pay, nevertheless. Some varieties of squash are less liable to the attacks of the squash bug than others. The Canada crookneek is of the exempt class. It is not so good a squash as the Habbard, but may be planted by farmers who have tried in vam.for years to grow the latter. The summer squashes are also less injured by this enemy, their rapid growth enabling them to overcome their attacks. The cabbase butterfly is new numerous

overcome their sttacks. The cabbage butterfly is very numerous again this fall, and growers will have to fight for their crops. Strong brine, saltpetre, one ounce to two pounds of salt dissolved in three gallons of water, and sprinkled on the leaves thoroughly every two or three days, or soft scap and coal oil half pound each, or one pound of alum in same amount of water, and applied in the same way will save the cabbage. Try something at once, and keen trying. keen trying.

There is nothing better for a bearing apple-There is nothing better for a bearing apple-orchard than a drove of hogs, fed wai enough not to graw the trees, but not so full as to be neglectful of fallen apples. They will do all the more good if a lowed to root freely. I do not call this pasturing swine, for the grass they eat is a very insignificant part of their keeping. The profit is to be found in the group of fruit, rather than in pork; but this is smooth to induce every axtensive orchardist to enough to induce every extensive orchardist to keep swine at least during the summer season.

The Massachusetts Ploughman, in a talk about the improvement of the stawberry, asks whether it would not be well to drop size is greatly augmented by thick sowing. The best way in draining land is to make ditches through the wettest portions, with as great a fall as possible. The experimenta-sometimes made in trying to cut off water from lowlands by difchiug higher op general-ly result in failures, and expensive ones at that. The lowest land will still need ditching after the surface water from above is shut off, an i one wet place in a field will often for days together prevent proper cultivation of other parts that are dry. It is a disputed point whether late cultivaasks whether it would not be well to drop size for the present and strive for quality and form and also productiveness? To get the combin-ation of these three desirable qualities, it ap-pears to us, should be the first efforts of pro-ducers of new sectings. If the berries will uneasure an inch in diameter it may be a question if it is desirable to make it any larger, camedially if it he at the expense of larger, especially if it be at the expense of form, flavour, or productiveness. The French Minister of Finance publishes

The French Minister of Finance publishes a circular to people in the country warning them against destroying toads, lady bugs, and birds, which he pronouces friends of the farmer, and therefore innortant to the pros-perity of the country. Such a circular is needed in this country, enecially to preserve toads, which are almost universally under the ban of every hoy big enough to raise a stone, Toads in the garden are worth at least a shil-ling each. They benefit the farmer by de-stroying petato bugs and other injurious in-sects. It is a disputed point whether late cullivacrop of corn, secondly in the following grain: crop, and thirdly in the greater cleanliness of the land for years to come. -American sects.

One reason why so little profit is made from apples is by reason of the fact that the bulk of such orchards are composed of varieties which are poor croppers. It is a wasts of effort to manure and cultivate as they should be so many trees the fruit of which never has prid, and never will remunerate the grower. pid, and never will remuterate the grower. It is better to root these trees out at once, or if they are vigorous and healthy graft them over to varieties that have proved profitable. It requires only three to five years after grafting to get an o d tree into bearing again, and if the tree is properly manured as this is done, it will take a new lease of life, and be for many subsequent years more productive than younger trees with equally large tops. — American Cultivator.

Beatty's Organs for \$35.00.

Special attention is called to Mayor Deatty's Parlour Organ advertisement in auother column. Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advert sement, as the time is limited to only seven days from date of this papen-

be a popular fruit, and a man could devote his soil more profitably to something else. The old Red Dutch was generally conceded the most profitable, and he had recently culti-vated a black called Raby Castle, from which he had obtained excellent results. Mr. BEADLE spoke of the difficulty of grow-ing cureauts in this district. He spoke in high terms of Fay's Prolific. It was im-menaely prolific, easily picked, and should be most profitable. It was not quite so acid as the Cherry currant. Mr. Movre, of Jordan, gave his experience of the fine results from the cultivation of the Victoria, a red currant. It was very pro-ductive this season. Mr. DEMPSER remarked that the nature of the soil had much to do with the cultivation of the currant. A deep, moist soil he found best.

best. Mr. BEADLE said he had found no money in

Mr. BEADLE said he had found so money in onrrant culture, and had abandoned it. The remainder of the evening was occupied principally in discussing the effects of last winter upon fruits generally. Opinions were much divided, some holding that its effects had been had and others the contrary, but that the failure of the fruit erop was due to the de-s rustion of the pollen and young fruit by the excessive rain and wind of this aummer. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow morn-ing at 9 o'clock.

ing at 9 o'clock.

SECONO DAY. SF.CON'DAY. Sr. CATHARINES, Aug. 30. —The second day's proceedings of the Ont rio Fruit-Growers' Association opened at nine o'clock, Among those present at to-day's sittings was Mr. Archibald Bibe, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, THE FIRST NUBJEGT FOR DISCUSSION

was the white grub, and the best means of

June for early production. He considered the Beatrice objectionable because of its smallness. Of all early peaches he was ac-quainted with, however, the thought he would prefer the Early Rivers. It was large and flavoury, the only objection being its ten-derness. derness, Mr. ALLAN said the Alexander and Early

rey. East orthern Union

Mir. ALLAN said the Alexander and Early Crawford succeei well about Goderich, and they were enturely satisfied with them. Mr. GOODWIN, of Thorold said he had a magnificent orop of Early Rivers this year. The only difficulty he had with them was in the splitting of the pit. Early Louise and Early York he also found to be great bearers. reat Central... astings East. Mr. A. M. SMITH mentioned as a remely for yellows the liberal application of slacked bark, North. lime to the trees, from one to three bushels to each tree.

THE BEST BARLY APPLES.

On the question of the best varieties of early apples, most of the spakers preferred Red Astrachan first, the Duchess of Oldenburgh next, and Early Harvest third. Several apeakers also recommended the Keswick Cod-im. All those are for cooking purposes ex-cent Early Harvest, which is for des-ert. An-other good early sating apple is the Primate. ork East Clarksburg..... Underster, North. Errex Centre... Colche ter, North. Errex Centre... Velkers en control termines Walloub Last. Belleville Monok Weilandport. Oxford Stuth. Ottervile. Hastinge, Vel. Belleville ... ABE GOOSEBERRIES PROFITABLE?

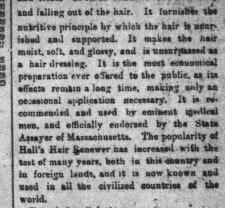
Are gooseberries a profitable fruit to cul-tivate for market? evoked an almost unani-mous expression in their favour. Mr. READ said they were a megnificent fruit, bore prolificly, sold well, and had no mildew.

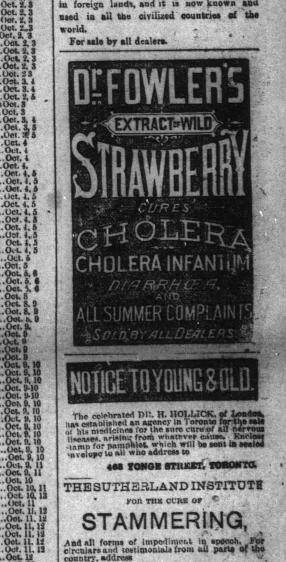
Mesars. Dempsey, Croil, Godwin, and Wright also spoke in favour of gooseberries as a truit in growing demand with the public and highly profitable.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

nion..... orthern ... rthNorth

THE THEF AUASSET FOR DISCUSSION was the write grub, and the best means of checkmenting it. Densed by Mr. Morries, of Drummond, Wile-Salt, he said, had been recommended, in the had found it inflective unless and a quantity were applied to the land as would destroy vegetation. One remeay was so heep the ground constantly stirred, which would - prevant the parent beetle from depositing its eggs. The grubs live in the ground for a considerative time, and strep wards hack do the isho the ordinary June beetle. This press was very destreasive to the plum, ranpoery. It was the ground it of a downtage to keep a pe grow, which was very useful in destroyed in maireds at night by moo light or a innter. He also foundit of adventage to keep a pe grow, which was very useful in destroyed in the grub and similar pass. Mr. A transme inducted it in e dimary incaded to be trusted the destroyed in destroyed in the cow, Instand of catching due to be be invised additional in destroyed in the grub and similar pass. Mr. A transme inducted if the ending the grouted to be trusted the destroyed. Along and skunks destroyed many while grub by and skunks destroyed many while grub by proting it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed many while grub by proting it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed many while grub by proting it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed many while grub by proting it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed many while grub by proting it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed many while grub by proting it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed to be repeated in dir. The two as to cope with these as ord as a provide the salt destined the salt. The for we were pro-tering it he ground. People conting and skunks destroyed to be repeated in dire the sale of the salt, as a concept with the salt or the salt of the termine ty end. It has the for four of the for the for the ord the salt of the Mr. READ said rolans were emclent de-stroyers of the white grub. Mr. Guo. LESLER said he had not been troubled with the white grub for four or five ye rs. It had departed from no apparent outse. Mr. SAUNDERS remarked that a species of





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Far Stock Shows,

.. Oct. 20 ., Oot. 11, 12 ...Sept. 25, 2 ...Sept. 28, 2 ...Sept. 27, 29 ...Sept. 27, 29 e.Oct. 1, 6 ...Oct. 11, 12 ...Oct. 11, 12