SUBJUGATION OF WOMAN. A Curious Story From the Navajo Myth-

In the American Antiquarian for July is a aper by Mr. W. Matthews on the Navajo ythology. It seems that the Indians, reat way back in time, while they still live in the fourth world—that is before they had ascended into the fifth world where we all now live, dwelt in peace on the north bank of great river, where the population multi ant. They lived olied and crops were abund n this serenity under twelve chiefs, for a ong time, until disturbances arose concerning THE INFIDELITY OF WOMAN.

They must have been as much civilized as we are, for even at that remote period no account seems to have been made of the infidelity of nan, which must have been a necessary conomitant of the other. At any rate a war of words arose between the men and the worner. The women said:—"We depend not on our husbands; it is they who depend on us. We ill the soil and carry the water; we make the fire and weave the baskets; we can take care of ourselves, and will, therefore, do as we please." But the men said:—"It is we we please. who clear the fields and help to till them; we kill game for you, and guide and assist ou in all your labours; you cannot live rithout us." So the quarrel went on, and the sexes agreed to separate. The men built boat and crossed over to the south side of the river, leaving the women the cultivate

This separation lasted four years. And now mark what happened. In the first year, as the men had to make new farms, they had a small crop; while the women, having land cleared and ditched, had an abundant yield; and we are sorry to say that they jeered at

TAUNTED THE MEN FOR THEIR SHORT . COMINGS.

The second year the men had a better crop. while the women who had prepared no new and, had hardly sufficient corn for their needs. Besides, the men were among game and killed abundance of it, while the women had no meat to eat. At the end of the fourth year the men were fat and prosperous, while the women were starving, and many of the latter called across the river and begged to be

And now mark again what happened, and that if the men conquered, it was as much by tenderness as by strength. For, behold, the men, whose hearts were softened, met in council, and many urged that the women be rgiven; but while they were still debating for it is the nature of men to debate, and bold deliberative assemblies, and act in order -some of

THE WOMEN JUMPED INTO THE RIVER, ntending to swim over, and were lost to sight under the waters. This decided the soft-hearted men. So they made boats and took the women across the river. But they said to them-tor it is the nature of men to have compacts and understanding, and consti-tutions, and laws—" You have now learned mething that you must remember. You supposed yourselves to be as strong, as will g, and as wise as we : but you now see that ou are not, and that you cannot live without " And the women-with that angelic weetness that has always been characteristic f women, even before they had held a single convention," answered : " Your words are rue. We will hearken to you evermore. and they came together once more in peace and amity, under the new understanding that all powers not specially delegated were re-And this appears to be the origin f the subjection of women.

CHEAP FOOD.

A Vegetarian's Advice to Flesh Eaters, People can live on a purely vegetable diet but I alvise some meat—not too much, how ever, as it is an expensive article of food, and not more nutritious than some vegetables I an mention. Upon a calculation me with some care I have found that the thousands of hard working people of this city who live very poorly on their small earnings And I will teil you just what I would do it I were placed in the position of one of these

I WOULD STINT MYSELF a little for a week as to meat and potatoes and on the next Saturday night, when I got my pay, I would take home a half-bushel of beans, costing about a dollar and a quarter. With the help of the beans I could easily economize on potatoes and meat for another week, and then I would take home a half oushel of peas, costing about a dollar and eventy-five cents. Having done this I would they do say that economy is wealth. At the the third week I should expect to be able to take home a half bushel of rice and two dezen cans of tomatoes. The next present that I would make my family might be a quantity of catmeal sufficient to break as them every morning for a month or so, costof from a dollar and a half to two dollars

After this the road would be easy. I would ALWAYS HAVE IN MY HOUSE PROVISIONS nough to carry me through a month's sickness if such a misfortune should overtake me and now, being so well supplied, I could afford to indulge occasionally in luxuries, could buy a barrel of potatoes or a quarter of eef at a time. At the same time I should expect to find my family healthier and 'wealthier' at the end of the first month han they had ever been before. Of course ! hould always purchase in large quanties, as y that means I would save about twenty per cent.; but in selecting the most nutritious oods instead of throwing away all my sub stance on beef toak and potatoes, I should save at least twenty-five per cent. more.

Men and Horses of Former Times. Mr. Gladstone is credited with having said

recently that every symptom indicative of a

now lowly settling, may be discerned on

every side of us at this moment. That ther is far less vigour and endurance in ordinary men and ordinary horses than existed at the commencement of the century is so apparent that none but the very young and thoughtless can be blind to the fact. ind in the "Life of Lord Chancellor Camp ell" that in 1810, when he was 31 years old, he wanted to get from Stafford, where he was on circuit, to London with the least possible "My plan" he writes to his father. s to go in a chaise to Woiverhampton, and then to take the stage-coach : but there was no chaise to be had at Stafford, and I was forced to set off on foot: The distance is 16 miles, which I performed in less than four hours. At Wolverhampton I found the London coach ready to start, and passing through Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, and Oxford, I reached the Temple next day at 2 How many young barristers of to-day would be nt for a hard afternoon's work after going through such an ordeal? A still living veteran upon the stage, Mr. Chippendale, re members the time when as a young actor, he occasionally had to walk 40 miles in a day from town to town and to play at night for the noble stipend of 25 shillings a week, Sixty or seventy years ago such famous hunting men as Squire Osbaldeston or the late Lord Lichfield endured in getting to the covert side fatigue and hardship which none but a madm n would now think of facing. Lord Lichfield, when master of the Warwickshire hounds, would take his seat on a Sunday by the coachman's side at 8 p.m., upon the box of the Birming-ham "Graybound," and, travelling all night, would arrive at Coventry about 6 a.m. on

Monday. Having washed, put on his hunt

nes, and breakfasted, he wou

perhaps, twenty miles to meet his hounds,

hunt all day, and upon more than one occa-sion return from Coventry to London upon

Tuesday night by the up coach. When Squire Osbaldeston was master of the Quorn

nd Oakley hounds at the same time his days

were often passed in hunting and his nights

n galloping from one pack to the other. The norses bestridden and driven by these iron-

framed sportsmen were, like their riders and rivers, more enduring than the animals now

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.

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

Following is a summary of the August Re port of the Bureau of Industries :-

The area under wheat this year is 1,676,545 acres; the estimated produce 26,759,439 bushels, and the average yield per acre 15.6 bushels, but later returns will probably reduce this estimate. Last year the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres; the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. The total area of fall wheat sown, as returned by township assessors for this year, was 1,178,289 acres, of which 88,734 are reported as having been ploughed up or re-sown. The breadth of spring wheat sown is nearly the same as

The return made by farmers on the 15th of June showed that they had in reserve at that date 5,453,485 bushels of old wheat, or fully six months' supply for the whole pro-vince. The quantity held by millers and stored in warehouses has not been ascer-

tained, but it is not large.

The area of barley is less than last year by 91,000 acres, and the estimated produce by 3,670,000 bushels. In the western counties of the province it was injured by the excessive rainfall of June and the first half of July, and the bulk of it is not a good sample. In the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, and Prince Edward a large acreage has been reaped and housed in excellent conditions.

The acreage under oats is larger this year than last year, and the crop is reported to be an excellent one in all parts of the province. Like other cereals, it is about two weeks later than usual in ripening. The estimated product is 5,626,000 bushels more than last year, and the average yield is nearly 40 bush-

Rye is only moderately good. The winter variety fared better than the fall wheat, but the spring rye was injured by rains, and the stand was light.

Peas has been a good crop in the northern

and north-eastern counties, but in the West Midland and Lake Eric counties it was scalded or drowned out by the rains. The area is somewhat less than last year, but the estimated product is 775,000 bushels more. TABLE OF AREA AND PRODUCE. -

The following table shows the area and produce of those staple crops of the province

| | 1883. | | 1882. | |
|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. |
| F. Wheat S. Wheat Barley Oats Rye Peas | 587,090 757,622 1,423,529 188,438 | 55,724,044 | 1,188,520 586,817 848,617 1,375,415 189,031 557,157 | |
| Total | 4,587,847 | 118,393,091 | 4,745,557 | 129,796.858 |

Corn was planted late, and the wet weather of June and July did great injury to it. In some sections of Lake Erie counties, where corn is chiefly grown, it was drowned out by the heavy rains, and excepting on high lands its condition at the beginning of the month was generally very poor. The area of growing crop has doubtless been considerably reduced by the unfavourable weather. The bean crop is in a more hopeful condition, as also is buckwheat. The total area under orn, beans, and buckwheat is shown by the tables to be 313,013 acres, against 276,297 acres last year.

CROP OF HAY AND CLOVER.

The crop of hay and clover is doubtless the largest ever grown in the country, and the bulk of it has been well cured and safely noused. The area was 2,350,327 and the estimated produce 4,127,419 tons, against 1,825,890 acres and 2,090,626 tons last year. It will be remembered that last year the c.over was almost completely ruined by win-ter exposures and spring frosts, which fully accounts for the smaller area and the lighte yield as compared with this year. The second crop of clover was making fine growth at the beginning of the month, formation gives ground to the fear that in many localities the seed will be destroyed by the midge. This new pest is rapidly extend-

ing to all parts of the province. Roots made slow progress in the early part of the season, in consequence of the excess of rainfall, but the reports show that in the last half of July they made rapid and healthy growth. The chief difficulty experienced has been to keep the weeds in check. The area under potatoes is 167,302 acres, against 160, 700 last year; and under carrots, mangolds and turnips 127,198 acres, against 104,569 last year.

FRUIT CROP A FAILURE.

The fruit crop is to a large extent a failure in all parts of the province. With the exception of plums and small fruit, there wil hardly be sufficient for home consumption. The trees are, however, in a healthy state generally, and have made a fine growth of young wood. Black knot is rapidly killing the cherry trees, and in some districts the plum trees also. The total area under orchard and garden this year, as collected by township assessors, is 200,846 acres. Last return, which was in part estimated, was 213,846 acres.

The area of cleared or improved land in the

province this year is 10,587.688 acres, of which 7,745,627 acres are under field crops and orchard and garden. Last year the area of cleared land was 10,172,712 acres, of which 7,326,859 acres were under crops and orchard and garden. It-thus appears that, without taking account of flax and tobacco, 27 per cent. of the improved land is in pasture or fallow this year, against 28 per cent. last year.

A return of the dairy butter produce of last year shows that the quantity made was 33,442,123 lbs.; but a large number of far-mers were unable to fill the schedule under this head, and it is probable that the quantity given does not represent more than 70 per cent. of the actual production—possibly dot

There are in the province this year 29 creameries, or 13 more than last year. The produce of 17 of these from the opening of the season to the 31st of July was 250,908 lbs., of which 217,855 lbs. sold for \$48.146. number of cheese factories is 628, which is 151 ore than the number reported to the Bureau last year. The produce of 262 factories that have made returns for the same period as the creameries was 10,823,507 lbs., and of this quantity 8,431,372 lbs. was sold, realizing the sum of \$903,310. The quantity of cheese on hand at the 262 factories on the 1st of August was 2,402,135 lbs.

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

The third crop bulletin of the Province of Manitoba has just been issued by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Acton Burrows, and is made up of reports from 363 townships. It was anticipated that the dry weather in June and the early part of July would have proved disastrous to the yield, but the rainfall on July 11, 12, and 13 relieved the minds of the farmers to a great extent, and several subsequent refreshing

showers helped forward the growth of the crops to a large extent.

HAY.—The dry weather of June affected the yield of timothy, and it is generally reported light, but the quality is good. The total tonnage reported saved to July 31st is 72,358 tons, the aggregate yield for the season being estimated at 214,813 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over that saved in 1882 Having began very generally in the third week in July, the average date being the 20th of July. In several localities the crop had not been fully gathered, and reports all speak of there being an abundance for all purposes. The average yield per acre will be 1.80 tons The total area under timothy is reported to we been 3,375 acres.

Wheat—Correspondents report that 203, caused by long-continued feeding adapted to have been 3,375 acres.

255 acres were sown, but it is estimated that that end. The hog is naturally a grass and that end. The hog is naturally a grass and root-eating animal, and in its domestication is fed almost wholly, in this country, upon concentrated food. Hogs fed upon skimmed wilk have a less proportion of fat than those fed upon corn. If young pigs are kept upon food that will grow the muscles and bones and develop a rangy frame, they will possess so much muscle when half grown that a moderate length of time in fattening, even on corn will not nile on an excessive amount of 200 acres were sown, but it is estimated that fully 250,000 acres would be the total average had all the correspondents sent in their reports. It is estimated that the average yield per acre will be 25 bushels, which will make the product of the quarter of a million acres under wheat 6,250,000 bushels, of which probably 2,500,000 bushels will be available for average. probably 2,500,000 bushels will be available for export. No complaints have been made of any pests having attacked the grain, or of its being anything but good. A few farmers were unfortunate enough to have sown some bad seed, which either did not come up, or, after coming up, had to be re-ploughed and

Rules for Sheep Keepers. sown with other grain. The yield of straw will be very light on account of the dry weather in June. With favourable weather 1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie is mud or water. 2. Take un lamb bucks early in the summer

for harvesting, the enop must certainly be a satisfactory one technical farming community.

Barley, From 344 townships, reports of the acreage under barley gave a total of 47,356 acres. Fifty-three correspondents gave the probable yield in their respective townships making any average of 35 husbale. and keep until December following, when they may be turned out.

3. Count every day.

4. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use small quantities at first.

5. If a ewe looses her lamb, milk her daily gave the probable yield in their respective cownships, making an average of 35 bushels. This, however, is not given as an average for the province. Harvesting had in a few cases or a few days, mixing a little alum with he

egun at the date of the returns, and the 6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the ondition of the weather since has been wourable for securing the grain in a good spring, by any means.

7. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time ondition. Prospects point to an encouraging rield in barley, and should darmers properly ecure it the returns will ap should be larged of weaning.

8. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

9. Some rye for weak ones in cold weather, OATS.—The harvest will be later than usual

OATS.—The harvest will be later than usual this season. Those fields which were sown earliest are the best, having escaped the frosts of early July, and being better able to stand the dry weather later on. No injury is reported other than early frosts. The past week or two have been favourable for filling, and the prospects point to a good fair average crop throughout the province. Should the weather, continue favourable for harvesting the returns will no doubt be very profitable and encouraging. The yield varies from 35 to 75 bushels per acre.

Pras.—Appear to be pretty generally sown. f you can.

10. Separate all weak, thin, or sick from the strong in the fall, and give them specia 11. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at one and wash the wound, and it it is fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the

PEAS. - Appear to be pretty generally sown,

but in very small areas, the total acreage

being but 1,131, an increase of 46 per cent. over that of last year. Mention is made in

three cases only of probable averages, which vary from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. They

appear to have escaped the June frosts, and no pests are reported as having interfered

with them. The few reports to hand all speak favourably, and a good crop is looked

POTATOES.-Reports have been received

from 340 correspondents on the potato crop. The total area planted with potatoes is 11,892 acres, showing an increase of 51 per cent. over

1882. The early frosts interfered somewhat with the potato as well as a certain kind of

grub, but reports speak of the crop as having recovered largely from the effects of both.

An average crop is spoken of by a few, while the majority of reports place the results

above an average, and one enthusiastic re-porter speaks of the yield as "unlimited." Nery much depends on the character of the

season yet to follow, but with average weather the crop will, no doubt, be a very

abundant one.

CORN.—Is not extensively cultivated, the

total area being but 144 acres. It appears to be growing somewhat in favour, however, as

it shows an increase of 25 per cent, over 1882. Very little can be gleaned from the reports

respecting it. It appears to have largely escaped the early frosts of June, and the com-

paratively dry weather since must have been

Rys. - The area under this cereal is 1,507

acres, of which 1,500 acres are reported from

the Mennonite Reserve. There appears to be

no increase in the acreage over that of 1882

LIVE STOCK.

A hog fed entirely on corn becomes too heated and predisposed to disease. Human

pigs should cut this out and paste it on an ea

The following well-known breeders o

Clydesdale horses residing in Canada have been admitted to memberahip in the American Clydesdale Association, viz.—John Carl. Trott River, Quebec, and John Hepourd, of Felley, Ontario

The Cotswold breed of sheep are often

lambs. Those who raise early lambe for th

market find this to be a very desirable cross,

the lambs being strong and hardy, and at the same time growing more rapidly than the

A Western swine breeder crossed a red

nale pig upon mixed Berkshire and Essex

e practice. The red hog has an exception-

hogs, and from the result decided to continue

ally strong constitution, and would doubtles

greatly improve upon most other breeds in the cross. Aside from this, the breeder says that

well as the average of the improved kinds. -

If not a medicine salt is a preventive of

is strated of salt the bile is not able to assist digestion to its full extent, and the natural waste of the cartilages cannot be

built up as rapidly as they otherwise could

The protessor believes that it is better to

t any time, otherwise they are liable to be-

and when the opportunity offers will eat too

When there are more young pigs than

teats, it is wise to remove one altogether, and either rear it by hand or give it to someone

else to rear, as, however plentiful the milk

supply, the continuous quarrelling frequently eventuates in the drying up of one or two

teats (this is quickly done when not drawn regularly); and, if not as bad as that, it

place salt where stock can have free access to

come "salt hungry" by too long abstinence

through the skin and kidneys. Whe

orward to.

f corn.

Foley, Ontario.

pure Southdowns.

ndiana Farmer.

much of it.

limb swells,
12. Keep a number of good bells on the 13. Never let the sheep spoil wool with

chaff or burs.

14. Gut tag-locks in early spring.

15. For soours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

16. If one is lame examine the foot, clean on harveen the boofs if unsound, and any out between the hoofs, if unsound, and ap-ply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little

17. Shear at once any sheep commencin to shod its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and shave carefully the feit off any

THE FARM.

There are complaints in many quarters that wet weather, when potatoes were rotting, has caused a general prevalence of rot. If the tubers are at all affected they should be dug early and stored in a cool place.

Grain that is threshed very early needs be looked after frequently, lest it heat in the granary. If there is any doubt about its being lry enough, ites better to wait until cold reather, when no injury from heating is The important point in threshing grain is

have sufficient help to keep a steady flow of grain to the separator. Too rapid threshing is wasteful, and an unskilful thresher can easily lose more than the cost of clean work by letting grain go into the stack. The chief advantage of barley over oats fallow crop to precede wheat is in the fact

that it may be gotten off earlier and allow

more time to prepare a suitable seed bed. But this advantage is lost if the ploughing is not done immediately after harvesting. Parsnips are a good crop with which to follow early potatoes or other vegetables. They may be transplanted from seed rows at this season of the year or a little later, and they vill grow to a fair size. They may be left in

he ground over winter and be marketed in the spring. It is thought that freezing improves their quality. A New York farmer reports to the Elmira Farmers Club his method of raising potatoes without having to fight the potato bug. This he does by keeping his seed potatoes through the winter in the lowest temperature they will possibly bear without freezing, thus keeping the garma dormant until the time of used to cross with the Southdowns, not only to increase the wool, but to improve the quick growth may be assured. Seeds so kept has unimpaired vigour, and he depends

on that to repel assaults by insects of any Rye is not counted a profitable crop to grow for grain alone. Near paper mills the price paid for the straw sometimes makes it a eading crop; but generally it ranks as one of the minor crops of any region. In our own experience we have found it quite the best grain with which to sow grass or clover seed, and the large amount of good pasturage the crop gives in a favourable fall and spring is a the meat was better than any other he had ever eaten, and the hogs grew and fattened as point much in its favour. We have had fully ten weeks of pasturage, six in autumn and four in spring, and then have had a good yield of grain. Rye is good food, especially lisease in domestic animals. Prof. James E. Johnson says that fifty-seven per cent. of the for hogs, when ground and mixed with water or milk. Taken all in all, we believe it blood of animals consists of common salt, which is partially discharged every day night be grown more generally to advantage

Hay and Oats in the U. S. The hay and the oat crops are safe. They are more, we know them to be abundant. Many are even now disposed to think them oo much so, and that throughout the year prices will rule low, the can, however, afford to go slow, for the corn crop is not yet safe. The dry weather of the past month has retarded its growth, and made it any-thing but a certain crop. Farmers are bening alarmed at the outlook. Not more than 10 per cent. of the corn is yet in roasting ears, and much of it is just beginning to silk. Owing to the wet weather of last spring all of the corn was planted late, and will not be out of the reach of frost before Outober lat. We must have rain at once, and that followed by warm weather, to make the crop of corn what has been expected. The acreage is larger than ever be with favourable weather from this time a

season, and it has all been harvested in fine condition.—Rural World.

Mr. John Meldrum, of Bristol, has been the first as far as we know in this county

(Pontiac, Quebec), to discover the cause of a

peculiar blight that has affected the potato stalk in some fields. Mr. Meldrum not ced

in his field of potatoes that some of the stalks appeared dried up and the leaves withered,

noticed a small brown worm with a little red

head. This worm enters the stalk under the ground, eats it way up through the pith.

natural consequence the stalk immediately

dries up. At whatever stage of growth the

f any foe .- Pontiac Advance.

on a rather small stalk.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Our methods of selecting seed corn, and of

on a careful examination one day he

Worse Than the Colorado Beetle

nearly always causes there to be two or three half-starved little ones in the litter, which otherwise might have been all regular and well-grown. Whenever it can be readily arlarge crop may be expected. There was never such a crop of hay as has been out this ranged, it is well to have two or more sows coming in at the same time. Then with or-dinary quiet and docile animals, and a little management, the different litters may be regulated, so the overplus of the one may elp to fil up those that are less numerous The still common practice of allowing the foal to follow its dam while the latter is at work about the farm or on the road seems to us unadvisable. If taken when young the colt can soon be accustomed to remaining quietly in a box-stall or small lot where it can rest in omfort. It is better that it have milk bu thrice a day than that it run the risk of injury by fatiguing itself and by suckling when the mare is overly warm. If necessary to take the colt with the dam on the road, it is better to fasten it by halter to the dam's harness than to allow it to follow, sometimes nuisance to owner and others, from its determination to follow some other team. Left in stall or suitable grass lot the foal will soon begin to eat grass and oats. Of all feeds, we know of none superior, for a colt, to good

oats. - Breeders' Gazette. dt no Increasing Lean Meat in Pigs, We may well suppose that the habit of the pig in laying on an extensive quantity of fat has been caused by long and excessive feed. ing of fat-producing food, and it is not likely that any sudden transformation could be pigs of different countries differ in respect to We have only to contrast fattened pigs of this country with those in Canada. There pork is fattened partly upon barley, but largely upon peas, a highly nitrogenous food, yielding a large proportion of muscle, and our pigs are fattened almost wholly upon corn, an excessively starchy and fattening food. The Canadian pork has a much larger proportion of lean meat and less lard. The difference is very marked, so much so that in a market supplied with both kinds, purchasers easily select the one or the other as desired. Wild hogs do not have such excess of fat, and the Southern hog, which is grown much slower than those in the Northern and Western States, and fed much less corn, is comparatively lean.

There can, therefore, be little doubt that more even and also more productive, because there will be less approductive stalks, those having been carefully, out before blossoming. The continual selection of twin ears tends

The continual selection of twin ears tends to increase the small unripe ears, which do not pay the husking, for unless the stalk be of large size, it will not carry out two full sized ears: but if an effort be made to secure seed that will produce one good ear on a small stalk, in a few years the small green ears will disappear, thus reducing the labour of husking, and yet not decrease the yield, for two small stalks, with one good ear each will as readily grow on one large, stalk with will as readily grow on one large stalk with one large and one small ear. Every farmer should settle down to some beery tarmer should settle down to some particular variety, which he believes to be best adapted to his particular farm. By so doing he will be able to maintain a variety distinct from all others, and, to year after year, improve it in the direction he may think best suited to his wants. Some farmers are doing this and loing this, and have already made cons

Brief and Timely Highs. Cut off the first appearance of black-knot n plum trees.

Destroy the plant-lice with strong soap suds or tobacco water. The fall-web worm is now making its apearance; it should be promptly removed and estroyed.

Continue to cultivate and keep clean all noed and growing crops, and prevent the rmation of a crust.

Take special pains at this season of the year to prevent any weeds from going to seed. If they have got above ground, pull and throw them into the brush heap for burning. An inch of fine manure spread around strawberry plants set since bearing will preserve moisture in the soil, and prevent the ground

rom crusting if it becomes necessary to water Bud such fruit trees as are freely growing nd on which the bark will lift freely. cess in budding depends more on a tree-growing stock than on all else. Remove the ligature as soon as it begins to cut the bark.

The best remedy for cabbage-worms on a small scale, and which we have used for many years, is hand-picking before the plants form heads, and hot water from a watering-pot when the heads appear—some practice being required to know just how hot and how long to apply the water. The amount of the crop of strawberries next year will depend much on the treatment

of the bed this year. A strong growth late in summer and during the first half of the autumn will give a good crop next year. Scatter manure between the rows or about the stools, and work it into the surface soil with a steel rake, or hoe, it in the garden, or with horse culture in the field. Keep the runners cut, and a fine growth will be the result. - Country Gentleman.

THE DAIRY.

Every additional cow, well fed, puts \$10 worth of fertility per annum on the farm, be sides what she puts in her owner's pocket. Cows have been around 6,000 years or more, cows have been around 6,000 years or more, and never disappointed a liberal and humane owner in any country.

Slow in king of cows never secures the full product. The cow becomes tired of relaxing the noder in useles, and after a time resumes the more natural position of contracting them. This makes much stripping necessary, and a slow milker will never have nationed to atring long time. Partial will. patience to strip a long time. Partial milking soon dries the cow, and greatly reduces her value.

A new food for cows is suggested, viz., to-matoes. And why not, unless it be that some other crop may be more cheaply raised? But even were this thus, still tomatoes might be better at several times the value than coarse, ill-flavoured turnips. Cows will est ripe tomatios greedily; this vegetable is nutritious and beneficial to the digestive organs; moreover, a liberal mess of them immediately ncreases the milk yield.

At a recent dairymen's convention one of ats members, during the course of his remarks, among other hints about farm economy, said: "If there is anything under heaven that will raise the mortgage off your farm a cow I do not know what it is. It has proved to be the best mortgage lifter that was ever introduced into Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and it will do as much for other States as i has for these.

A dairy cow produces seven times her own live weight of milk yearly and haif her weight in cheese, besides a large amount of butter. The cheese and butter are worth as food thre times as much as an equal weight of beef. And this product is kept up for ten years. The comparative value of a dairy cow is then equivalent to a beef animal of three times er weight every year, and if such a steer could be killed every your for ten years, it would be worth as much as a cow and no more. So that one cow is really worth, as a produce: f food, as much as ten fat beeves of 2,500 lbs. each, and her calves and her own beef at the end of her useful life are thrown in,-N. Y. Dairy.

Packing Pound Prints of Butter. A very good way for keeping pound prints of butter is to pack them in brine. Make a saturated brine of the purest salt you can get, using a pound of saltpetre to about 20 pounds of salt. Scald the brine by bringing it to a boiling heat, skim, and apply when suffi-ciently cool. The casks should be carefully prepared, as well as the brine. It the gum and sap in the wood are not removed before the casks are used, they will work out into the brine and affect the butter. To remove the woody flavour from the cases, a thorough steaming with a high pressure is the quickest and beat means. If soaked before the steem is applied. hot steam will cut the gum and woody flavour il out in a short time. venient, soak in brine till the wood is saturvenient, soak in brine till the wood is saturated. Then fill with boiling hot brine, and let it stand until it gets cold, when the woody flavour will be sufficiently removed. By keeping the butter under the brine and the cask in a cool place, the butter will keep safely.—National Stock Journal, Chicago. consuming the soft saccharine matter as it proceeds and finally making its exit at the first or second branch of the stalk. As a

Cows and Calves

cubers are when the worm commences operations they grow no more, and as the worm ap-propriates to itself all the nourishment that should go both to vines and tubers, the "It is natural for the calf to suckle its latter shrivel up and are entirely useless, mother, and I don't suppose you can improve on nature," says the old-fashioned farmer, Our reporter and two other gentlemen exam on nature," says the ined several stalks and though they failed to when urged to bring his calf up by hand, and raise it on skimmed milk. discover the worm, they had no difficulty in tracing its work. Opening the stalk with a pen-knife the passage of the worm could be seen right up to the hole which it made to get out. We shall be glad if any of our But the whole process of raising calves and keeping milch cows is an effort to improve on nature. In the state of nature, or when running wild, the cow gives milk only for the readers will examine their potato crops and try and ascertain more about this last and most purpose of raising its young. The amount given is proportioned to that end, and the supply ceases when the calf can get its living dangerous pest. One cannot very readily suggest what should be the remedy for an from the pastures. In the domesticated con-dition the cow is bred with the avowed object nemy that commencing underground works sure and certain destruction to man's most ot increasing the milk production and pro-longing its period, and is then grain-fed and supplied with hay and roots in winter, and put in warm stables and otherwise so treated valuable vegetable, secure in its confined and secluded position in the stalk from all attacks that she is no better adapted for the methods which were natural to the wild animal than It is the usual custom among farmers to her owner would be to go back to the manner select seed corn at the time of husking, and each farmer has his particular idea as to what of life of the primitive savages who dwelt in caves and dressed in skins of animals that hey had caught in the chase, and killed with onstitutes a perfect ear. While some selec the earliest ears, others select the largest, and clubs, and eaten raw, because they knew not how to build a fire.

The same argument will apply to those who say it is not natural to milk the cow or the heifer before she dropa her calf, though her udder may be swollen almost to the point of most of farmers select the largest of twin ears, though some object to this, and prefer an ear that is of good size and grows by itself

improving it are most of them wrong. In the first place, if we would make permanent improvements, we must have our seed corn grown by itself, and begin early in the season not and could not give more than give nor than give more th going dry two or three months. There would be as much reason in saying that a cow should not and could not give more than sixteen quarts of milk per day, "because that was all grandpa's cow gave," and refusing to draw more than that, as to cease milking when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day simply because "says has given milk as grown by itself, and begin early in the season to remove all the inferior stalks, thus insuring the seed to come from vigorous plants, free from disease or imperfections. Then the selection of the seed should be done in the field as soon as it begins to ripen, marking each ear by tying a red atring around it. When husked a second selection should be made, rejecting all undesirable ears. A few years of careful select n in this way will make a marked change in the corn, it will be more even and also more productive, because more than that, as to cease milking when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day, simply because when has given more than sixteen quarts of milk per day, "because that was all graudpa's cow gave," and refusing when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day, simply because when has given more than sixteen quarts of milk per day, "because that was all graudpa's cow gave," and refusing when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day, simply because when has given more than that, as to cease milking when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day, simply because when has given milk as near to her time of calving as grandpa allowed his cows to be milked."

Do not feed for the purpose of increasing the talk production at such times, and if possible reduce it by reducing food in quantity or in purplify the constant was all grandpa's cow gave," and refusing to draw more than that, as to cease milking when a cow is giving five or six quarts of milk per day, "supply because "she has given milk per day, simply because "she has give sible reduce it by reducing food in quantity or in nutritive quality, but if the milk is there draw it off, if you wish to avoid gauget, milk fever, and such other diseases as may come from an overloaded udder and milk glands, or from a too sudden change in the whole system of the animal — American Cale.

whole system of the animal .- American Cul

Ensilage and the Milk Flow. An additional argument for those who pre-er drying their corn fodder to putting it in a silo will be found in the results of an experi-ment made by Prof. Henry E. Alvord, at the Houghton, Mass., Experiment Farm. One lot f fodder was preserved in a good silo, and another of the same weight when green was dried. Both were fed to cows in milk, and they were changed at intervals to prevent any difference in the animals from intuencing the result; the dry fodder gave a little better return in milk and butter, and the ensilaged orn lasted a trifle the longer; the difference being no greater than might be expected to occur in feeding two lots of ensilage or two lots of dried corn to two sets of cows in the ble progress. The object to be sought should be to secure a variety of corn that will produce the largest amount possible with the expenditure of a given amount of labour and material.—Massachusetts Ploughman. aame way. The large amount of water in their rations seemed to keep those fed on en-

> the milk and butter all the fine flavour and colour of summer or grass-fed milk. CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

Programme of Each Day's Attractions Special and General. Following is the programme of the fifth exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, to be held at the grounds from the 11th to 22nd September: Monday, Sept. 10.—Preparation day. All exhibits of the first week must be in place and arranged by 8 p.m. The public not admitted. Tuesday, Sept. 11.—The grounds and brildings will be open to the public from 9 a.m. until 6 n.m.

The best results from feeding ensilage were produced by feeding it in connection with a little grain and other dry fodder, making the ensilage about half of the ration. It gave to

Tuesday, Sept. 11.—The grounds and buildings will be open to the public from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Wednesdey, Sept. 12, 2 p.m.—Formal opening of the exposition by his Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, and presentation of address. Speeding in the horse ring. First trip and excursion on electric railway. Bands of the Royal Grenadiers and the Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, 7.30 p.m.—Grand illumination of the grounds and buildings with the electric light. Band concert by the Royal Grenadiers.

Thursday, September 13.—All the industrial departments will be open. Grand display of machinery and agricultural implements, all in full operation. At noon—baseball match, To-ronto Athletics v. Cobourg B. B. Club, 2 p.m.—Speeding in the horse-ring. Three special prizes for trotting. Bands of the Massey Manufacturing Co, and the Dominion Boit Co., Judging on all the exhibits of the first week. Electric railway in full operation. Grapd horticultural show commences to-day at noon. Evening—All the grounds and buildings open till 9.30 o'clook, and illuminated with the electric light and the immense illuminators erected by the Consumers Gas Co. Military concert by the band of the Queen's Own Riffes. Organ and piano recitals, &c.

Friday, September 14.—Continuation of the

gueen's Own Itines. Organ and plano recitals, &c.
Friday, September 14.—Continuation of the great Industrial Exhibition. All departments of manufactures complete. Speeding in the horse ring; three purses for running races. Hose reel contest for the championship of the county of York at 11 a.m. Band of the Garrison Artiliery, Evening—Grounds and build a 15 open till 10 o'clock. Organ recitals, electric light, electrohydraulic fireworks, &c. Band concert by the Garrison Artillery band.
Saturday, Sept. 15.—Great attractions for this day. Exhibition departments of first week all open. Steeplechases and pacing in the horse ring. Donkey races. Meet of the Toronto Hunt Chub la the horse ring, Competition for prizes

ub in the horse ring. Competition for prizes a lady and boy riders, Lacrosse match at on. The Brokwith family in their clever permances under water in glass tank, at 3 and 5 m. Balloon ascension (weather permitting) by of Cincinnati, at 4 p.m. The Guelph City hand—concerts afternoon and evening. Grounds and buildings open until 10 p.m. All school children admitted this day at 5 cents cace.

Monday, Sept. 17.—Citizens Day—First day of the exhibition of live stock, dairy and agricultural products, fruit and poulty. Every department now open. Extra attractions. Grand bleycle tournament and races in the horse ring, from 2 till 5 p.m. Cheese factory and creamery in operation. The Beckwith family (Agnes and Willie) in their performances under water, at 2.30 and 5 p.m. Balloon ascension (weather permitting) by Miss Annie Ryan, at 4 p.m. and ex-

Willie) in their performances under water, at 2,30 and 5 p.m. Balloon ascension (weather permitting) by Miss Annie Ryan, at 4 p.m. and exhibition of manner of inflating balloons by Williams & Young, aeronauts, of Cincinnati. Public ascensions in the captive balloon "Imperial." Excursions on the electric railway. Band of Peterboro fire brigade. Evening—Electric light, Electro-hydraulic fireworks, Organ recitals, and band concert by the Peterboro band. oro 'band. Tuesday, Sept. 18.—The judging of the horses

Electric light, Electro-hydraulic fireworks, Organ recitals, and band concert by the Peterboro band.

Tuesday, Sept 18.—The judging of the horses and cattle in the rings, poultry, and all other exhibits of the second week commences at 11 a.fh. Every department of the Exhibition now fully open. Cheese factory and oreamery. Competition for tandems, horses, and ponies at 3 p.m. The Beckwith family perform at 2 and 5 p.m. The Beckwith family perform at 2 and 5 p.m. In large glass tank. Electric railway tripa. Scotch dancing in costume by the Johnstone family at 3 and 4.30 p.m. Band of thee Waterloo Musical Society—Germania day. By request, a meeting of "Textile Workers' from all parts of the province will be held at 1 p.m. at the Textile Workers' headquarters on the grounds. Addresses by prominent members. Annual meeting of the Mechanics Institute Association of Ontario at association offices on the grounds and buildings—gas v. electric light. Promenade concert by band of the Waterloo Musical Society. Grand display of fireworks by Prof. Hand, of Hamilton, including a descent by the professor in his chariot of fire, from the high tower of the main building to the ground should weather be unfavourable this will be postponed until the following evening.

Wednesday, September 19, farmers' day.—Under the aspices of the Dominion and Provincial Granges Patrons of Husbandry. Judging of all the animals in the ring. Contests by ladies on horseback. Machinery and implements in full operation. Grand poultry show. Special display of carriage and other horses in the ring. The Beckwith family at 2 and 5 p.m. Free and captive balloon ascension (weather permitting) by Messrs. Williams and Young, Band of the 90th Regiment, Trenton. Evening.—Humination of the grounds and buildings by gas and electro-rights. All departments open. Grand parade and review of the volunteer regiments of the oily on the grounds this evening. Urgan and plano recitals. Promenade concert by the Toronto Concertina band, comprising 14 performers, afternoon and

9.30. Saturday, September 22nd.—The Exhibition will be considered closed at 8 a.m. to-day, after which exhibitors may commence to remove their goods. The treasurer will commence to pay prizes at 9 a.m. to-day.

Other attractions may be provided between the time of issuing this programme and the date of exhibition.

Mr. Jones, the Canadian president of the

North American Beekeepers' Association, was in Toronto recently and had a long interiew with the directors of the Industrial Exsibition Association in reference to the dis play to be made by the beekeepers of the province. He pointed out that the building allotted for the apiary exhibit was totally inadequate for the purpose, and that double the space which it contained had been already asked for. He expresented, moreover, that in any of the feather the North American that in view of the fact that the North American Association of Beekeepers would hold their convention in this city during the fair, t was important that the Canadian member hould be enabled to make as large a show of honey and other products of the apiary as broken and runed by simple neglect. There was possible, in order that their American friends might go away impressed with the importance of the industry in Canada. The importance of the industry in Canada.

directors, influenced by these considerations, consented to enlarge the apiary building to double its present capacity by constructing a couple of wings, which will materially add to the beauty of its appearance. Mr. Jones, on behalf of the besteepers of Ontario, thanked the directors of the exhibition for the concession, which he stated would thoroughly satisfy them. It is expected that the meeting of the North American Beekeepers' Association on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of Sen tember will be the largest gathering of apiarists ever held in this province. Dele-gates from all parts of the United States and Canada will attend, and a free invitation is extended to all persons interested in the industry. The Rev. L. L. Langstrath, the inventor of moveable comb hives, has signified his intention of being present.

Tree Planting. To the Editor of The Mail.

large tracts of land are beginning to seriously consider the necessity of planting trees for

SIR,-As farmers and others owning

timber, the first thing to consider is what to plant, and therefore I wish to show the merits of the European larch. The larch is a cone-bearing tree, belonging to the pine family, but differing from that genus in the annual shedding of the leaves. It is a native of Switzerland, frowing principally in the Alps and Appenines. We have two natives in Canada, larch microcarpa and black larch L. Pandula), commonly called tamarack or ackmatack, growing mostly in swamps, and for this reason they are not so suitable as the European larch. I will give some idea of its value as a tree for timber. The larch was first introduced into Scotland in the year 1738, when eleven plants were given to the then Duke of Athol, who was so pleased by the rapidity of their growth and the quality of their timber that he afterwards planted thousands of acres. In the year 1744 a small plantation, of some twenty trees, was made at Blair, and in the yea 1804, sixty years after, their average girth at three feet from the ground was from eight to ten feet. The total measurement of this lot of twenty-two trees was 2,645 feet, which, if placed at the moderate value of fifty cents per foot, would give \$1,174. If from four to five hundred could be grown to the acre, then the timber would be worth from \$16,000 to \$20,000 in 60 years. It must be remembered that the larch can be grown on the poorest land, in fact on land that would not grow enough pasture to feed a sheep. Being a close observer of the merits of the different varieties of trees or timber, I think I am sufe in saying that here is no tree that grows equal larch for quick growth and durability, of the timber. While the heart wood is not ormed at all in the other resmous trees till they have lived some years, the larch, on the contrary, begins to make it as soon as planted. To prove the durability of the larch as timber, several experiments were made on the banks of the River Thames, posts of equal thickness, some larch, others cak, being driven down, where they were alternatey dry and covered with water by the effects of the tide, a most trying test for timber. The oak posts decayed, and had to be renewed twice in the course of a few years, while those made of Larch remained altogether unmade of Larch remained altogether un-changed. Tarch is largely used in ship-building; in fact, it is the principal timber used in both naval and mer-cantile dockyards in Scotland. Larch is propagated by seed, which the trees furnish in great abundance.

Should the Government wish to encourage should the Government wish to encourage tree-planting, perhaps the best means that could be employed would be to get seed and establish nurseries to raise the stock for planting. It takes about three years to raise plants from seed large enough for transplanting, hundreds of thousands of forest trees are annually sent out from the Grant Edin-burgh nurseries, and I do not suppose there could be got enough suitable plants in all the Canadian nurseries to plant a five-acre patch.

Yours, &c., ALEX. ROBERTSON, 1981 679 Younge street and Toronto, Ang. 22, 1883. FALL FAIRS.

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| | ONTARIO. | |
| Name. | Place. | Date. |
| Berlin Horticult'l . | Berlin | Sept 5 6 |
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| Provincial | Guelph | Sept. 24, 29 |
| Grey, North | .Owen Sound. | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Glenelg | | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Arnprior | . Renfrew | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Western Muskoka East | London | Oct. 1-5 |
| Muskoka East., | .Huntsville | Oct. 2 |
| Mitchell | | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Alliston | | ,Oct. 2, 3 |
| Mitchell Alliston Wilmot Ontario South Peterboro' West Peterboro' East Durham West Dereham Carleton Carleton Cry East Northern Union | New Hamburg | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Ontario South | Whitby | Oct. 2, 3 |
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| Peterboro' East | Warsaw | Oct. 2, 3 |
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| Dereham | .Tilsonburg | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Carleton | . Hazledean | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Grev. East | Fiesherton | Oct. 2, 3 |
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| Great Central Hastings East Huron | Ripley | Oct. 3 |
| Matilda | . Dixon's Corne | rs Oct. 3, 4 |
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| Carrick Durham East | Mildmay | Oct. 4. |
| Durham East | . Milbrook | Oct. 4, 5 |
| Simeoe South | Cookstown | Oct. 4. 5 |
| York East | .Markham | Oct. 4, 5 |
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| Hastings, West. | Belleville | Oct. 5. 6 . 1 |
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| Algoma | .Sault Ste. Ma | rieOct. 9. |
| Artemesia Easthope Grimsby Middlesex, West | .Priveville | Oct. 9 |
| Easthope | . Tavistock | Oct. 9 |
| Grimsby | .Smithville | Oct. 9-10 |
| Middlesex, West | Strathroy | Oct. 9-10 |
| Huron, West Prince Edward | Goderich | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Prince Edward | .Picton | Oct. 9, 10 |
| North Brant Simcoe West Lambton East Cardwell | Paris | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Simcoe West | Barrie | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Lambton East | Watford | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Cardwell | .Becton | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Tuckersmith Southern | Seaforth | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Southern | Brantford | Oct. 9, 11 |
| kent West | Chatham | (lot. 9, 11 |
| Uxbridge | Goodwood | Oct. 11, 12 |
| Porcy | Warkworth | Oct. 11, 19 |
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..Roblin's Mills...Oct. 13 Bayfield.....Oct. 15, 16 ..St. John, N.B...Oct. 2 ..Truro......Sept.25 NORTH-WEST. Fat Stock Shows,

The Antiquity of Smoking-Rooms

A smoking-room is considered a modern provement in country houses. Sir John Cullum, in his "History and Antiquities of Hawsted," describing Hawsted Place, which was rebuilt in 1570, says:—"Having crept through the wicket before mentioned, a door in the gateway on the right conducted you into a small apartment, called the smokingroom, a name it acquired probably soon after it was built, and which it retained, with good reason, as long as it stood. There is scarcely any old house without a room of this denomination. In these our ancestors, from about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth till within almost every one's memory, spent no inconsiderable part of their vacant hours, residing more at home than we do, and having fewer resources of elegant amuse-ment. At one period, at least, this roomment. At one period, at least, this room-was thought to be the scene of wit, for in 1688 Mr. Hervey, afterward Earl of Bristol, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Cullum, desires 'to be remembered by the witty smoakers at Hausted.' Adjoining to this was a large wood closet, and a passage that led to the dining-room, of moderate dimensions, with a large buffet."

Many bodily ills result from habitual con-stipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the English and French armies 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 embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on he symptoms attending the following prevaand dreadful diseases, in language de oid of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing, hemorrhage from the angs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under roperly-directed treatment, who have had everal severe attacks of bleeding from the ungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is con-sequently amenable to treatment. But when t occurs late in the course of the disease the Consumption.

This dreadad disease is seldom developed in 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 ot which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to 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 prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the se where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case, and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression upon—hence the necessity of applying early, 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 in-volved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, poisons of the blood, scrofula, errors of youth, anything that lowers the tone of the ystem, even poor living and insufficient lothing.

Sumptoms-The most important symptom 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 the fever chills generally being irregular, but the fever chills generally being irregular, but the fever chills generally being irregular, but the fever chills generally being irregular. chilis generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but sarely in con-sumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emacated 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 sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who with. On the first indication 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 With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating dis-ease, 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 consi

Asthma.

tion and pronounced beyond the skill of man

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 suitable remedies to remove those causes also Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply relieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charg Persons unable to visit the Institutes of be 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 the Rev. Mr. Calder has to Say: Petrolia, May 15, 1883, NOTMAN PAD CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—It is now over five years since I sed your Liver Pad. Previous to that time I used your Liver Pad. Previous to that time I
had been a sufferer from Biliousness and had
tried many professed remedies, all of which
failed to effect a cure. Since I began to wear the
pad I have enjoyed good health. I know many
persons who have given the pad a trial with the
same gratifying results. I would say to all
suffering from bilious complaints: Buy a pad:
put it on and wear it, give it a fair trial, and
you will enjoy the benefits.

Yours truly, J. G. CALDER.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and develonment of the regetable parasite amoba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpusele of tuberole, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemea, from the reteation of the effected matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sicepting apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing the proper structure of the tronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of forty years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers. Mosses. A. H. DIXON & SON, 306 King street west, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.—From Montreat Star.