

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 18, 1881.

Fast Churning.

The time has been when it was thought a merit to eat fast. The rebuke that Abernethy gave to The Honorable Alderman Goble, Secretary of the American Legion at the Court of St. James, is, perhaps, needed by many who believe it economy to save time in eating. Goble was a dyspeptic. Abernethy told him he would soon get rid of his dyspepsia, for in the company he was now thrown he would have to eat like a Christian. Upon being contradicted, the old eccentric aroused, gave his opinion, and, with characteristic roughness: "I never saw a Yankee that didn't bolt his food whole like a bo-constrictor. How can you expect to digest food that that you never take the trouble to dissect nor time to masticate? It's no wonder you lose your teeth, for you never use them; nor your digestion, for you overload it; nor your saliva, for you expend it upon the carpets. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart—as fast as he can pitch it with a fork, and as full as it can hold, and drive off. Then you complain that such a load is too heavy for you!" And so it is with churning. It was once thought an object to churn fast; but that time too is gone by. True, there are farmers yet who take a little advice from some agricultural Doctor Abernethy. On looking at a churn their first enquiry will be: "How long does it take to bring the butter?" But they are few. The days of three minute churning, by thrashing the cream, has gone the way of five minute dining, by bolting the food. The best dairymen now will have nothing to do with a churn that is constructed mainly with a view to quick work. They do not appreciate the ingenuity of giving them mechanical appliances that will hasten the operation of churning at the expense of quality of product. What they better appreciate now is something simple as possible in construction, and constructed mainly with a view to do good work. On the other hand they require that a churn do its work in a reasonable time, as now understood, and that what it loses in the once supposed merit of speedy churning, be made up by the always undoubted merit of easy working.

Mr. Flint quotes the practice of a successful New York dairyman who churns from one hour to one and a half. This in a book published twenty years since. Even at that time, he remarks, the time of churning is by no means an unimportant matter. Various contrivances have been made to shorten this operation; but the opinions of the best and most successful dairymen concur that it cannot be too much hastened without injury to the fine quality and consistency of the butter. Italics ours.

Says Prof. Miller, (1872) "One often hears of churns in which it is claimed that butter will come in 'three minutes.' I have yet to be convinced that good butter may be got from the cream in that time. That cream can be churned into good butter in three minutes I am aware, and although the butter may be tolerable for present use, I have never been able to get a good keepable article when the churning was done in such a short space of time. The butter globules are inclosed or surrounded by thin pellicles of casein. In churning, these are broken and separated from the oily particles. If the churning is done rapidly the separation is imperfect, and hence we get an article of butter in which there is too large a proportion of the shells of casein. It is the casein and nitrogenized constituent of milk that is liable to decomposition and which injures the flavor of butter." Voelcker is here quoted as saying that pure fat or oil is easily kept sweet, and if all the shells of casein could be separated from the butter it could be preserved readily without salt.

Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, (1868) said: When butter has to come in a few minutes by violent agitation, as in the trial for the repute of quick work in cases of trials of new churns, there is obtained instead of good butter in dense and large clumps, a doughy mass, consisting of little balls of fat mixed with butter-milk and cream, and full of air bubbles, which no skill in working can convert into good butter. While it is true that violent churning will produce a greater weight of so-called butter, it is demonstrated by chemical analysis that the milk or cream thus treated does not yield so much of its fat as is obtained by slower and gentler agitation. The greatest weight of product is due to the admixture of butter-milk which is retained in the spongy mass."

The Orange County butter-makers say that the time should be from 45 minutes to one hour. Prof. Johnson says half an hour at least is considered essential for churning, when the volume of cream is considerable; and an hour for even more, is not thought too much.

Mr. Flint says that the time required depends much on the temperature of the cream. We may add that it depends too on the cream itself, and also upon the churn. Other things being equal, one churn may do the work more quickly than another churn and give as good quality. A good churn ought to take good cream at a right temperature and, unless it is peculiarly hard to churn, bring butter in less than one hour. There may be churning too long, even as there is churning too fast. Where churning has been too quickly done, it has usually been by working the cream

upon wrong principles. Where it has been considered necessary to have the time of churning long, it has usually been because the churn used has not been perfected to the highest degree possible, although the principles upon which it was worked were right ones in the main. For instance two churns may be constructed generally upon correct principles, and alike so far as the motion of the cream is affected, and differ in the one respect of air circulation. Other things being equal, it cannot be doubted that the churn which the more freely admits the fresh air, and allows the gas generated by motion the more readily to escape, will give the same quality of butter in a shorter time.

A good rule then is this: Do not churn too quickly, but aim to bring the butter as soon as it will come consistent with well-known principles of butter-making.

The Attack on the Land Office. We are informed, and we believe, that Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., did not make use of the language with reference to the affairs of the Land Office which the *Summerside Journal* reports that he made, and which the *Patriot* reproduced. It is to be noted that the case in which Mr. McLeod was employed against the Land Office, grew out of an act which was done before the present Commissioner of Crown Lands took office; so it is not likely that Mr. McLeod would have gone out of his way to denounce the affairs of the Land Office as they now exist.

Experiments in Pig Feeding. Some experiments were recently made by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture respecting the best method of feeding pigs, with the following results:

The experiments were undertaken to ascertain whether the Western plan of feeding in open fields, in cold weather, is more profitable than feeding in sheltered yards or pens. Ten pigs, all Berkshires, were fed each in a different manner, and the result noted. During the summer preceding, and up to the time the experiment began, all the pigs were kept in a large pasture field—mostly prairie grasses, but containing a small proportion of orchard grass alfalfa—receiving an ear of corn per pig each day. The pigs were a remarkably uniform lot, and of very excellent quality. Half the pigs were arranged in a warm stone barn, and the others in open yard on the south side of a close board fence, five feet high, but without other protection, except straw "neats," which were furnished both sets as needed. A single pig occupied each pen, an arrangement necessary to the proper application of food, and distribution of the results of the experiment. In pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 10, shelled corn exclusively was fed; in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9, a ration of bran in addition to the corn was fed, the amount varying but little from two pounds per day. In all the pens all the corn that the animals would eat was fed, great care being taken that none were left over in troughs and wasted, or on the other hand, that the animals were insufficiently supplied.

The pigs were fed twice daily, at eight a. m. and four p. m., the feed being weighed out accurately at every feeding. If at the time of feeding the previous food had not been consumed, the surplus was removed, and a proportionate reduction made in the amount of the next feeding. All the pigs received whatever water they required. The bran was fed dry or mixed with water, to suit the tastes of the different pigs. At first this was eaten with apparent relish, but as the pigs increased in ripeness they seemed to care less for the bran, finally refusing it altogether, when about the eighth or ninth week the bran ration was discontinued. Records of the daily temperature were also kept. The five pigs kept in warm pens gained 63.9 per cent of original weight from November 1st to January 17th following; those in open yard gained 52.4 per cent. In the first case the average number of pounds of corn per pound of increase was 5.65 to 5.31; or 4.78 to 4.84, with two-third to three-fourths pound of bran. With the pigs in the yard it took 5.21 to 6.02 pounds of corn, or 5.59 to 6.17 pounds of corn, with three-fourths to seven-eighths of a pound of bran to make a pound of gain. For the pigs fed exclusively on corn it took an average of 5.15 pounds of corn to make a pound of increase, when kept in warm pens; for those in the yard it took 5.43 pounds.

The total loss from feeding in the open yards was quite marked throughout, and the variations in individual cases was considerable. It was noticeable that the quietest animals, the best feeders of those fed "outside," endured the severe weather the best, and gave the largest returns for the food consumed. These, during the severe weather which prevailed during the sixth, ninth, and tenth weeks, passed much of the time in a condition closely resembling hibernation; they came to their feed during severe weather with great apparent reluctance, and rarely of more than once each day, during the remainder of the time lying very still, the vital functions apparently moving at the slowest pace. The very uniform increase in the amount of feed required to produce one pound of increase, during each subsequent week of the experiment, after the first and second weeks had been passed (a fact fully brought out by the experiments of Mr. Miles and others), was plainly shown. The diminished amount of food consumed for each 100 lbs. live weight during each subsequent week of the experiment, after the animals had become measurably "ripe," was also noticeable.

The importance of a ration of bran together with corn, in connection with corn, for fattening pigs is frequently urged by writers on theoretical grounds. It was chiefly to test this question that bran was used with corn in two of the pens of each of the two series. The value of the bran fed in this experiment may be shown in a brief summary and comparison of the results obtained. In pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10, in which corn exclusively was fed, 109 1/2 lbs. of increase cost 4,773.5 lbs. of corn, and in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9, in which corn and bran were fed, 570 lbs. of increase cost 2,975 lbs. of corn, and 432 lbs. of bran. That is, 8.42 lbs. of corn had, in this experiment, a feeding equal to that of 75.78 lbs. of bran—a fact which seems to show that corn alone can be more profitably used for fattening hogs than a mixed feed consisting of corn and bran.

Cow Stealing. SEVERAL cows have, during this season, disappeared mysteriously from pastures in the vicinity of this city. Only a few nights ago a very fine fat heifer was taken from the pasture of Mr. John Connolly, on the North River. It is said that the thief in this case has been found. We hope that, if found, he will be well cared for. Men who take to cow stealing should be provided for at the public expense.

Local and Other Items.

ONE case of drunkenness at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon.

THIS weather will be welcomed by the millers and perhaps by the docters.

THE Dominion Alliance will meet in this city on the 20th (Thanksgiving Day), at 7.30 P. M.

THERE is no doubt about it. Young is now showing some extraordinary cheap lines in Ladies' Dress Materials.

WHERE Grafton Street is crossed by Hillsborough street there are no crossings, and foot passengers complain. Will the Street Commissioner kindly see to them.

REMEMBER Rev. Mr. Duncan's lecture to-night, at eight o'clock, in Prince Street Presbyterian Church. Subject—"Religious Life and Opinion in Scotland."

ON Monday three residents of the town were up before the Stipendiary Magistrate for violation of the Scott Act, the Magistrate has not at present writing given any decision.—*Progress*.

MR. JAMES HUDSON has resigned his position as Manager of the Albion Mines, and will be succeeded by Mr. I. Rutherford, formerly manager of the General Mining Association.

THE New York, New Haven and Hartford Road is putting up near every bridge a warning signal, consisting of small ropes hanging from an arm above the track. The ropes strike the brakeman, and warn them to duck.

THE Halifax Chronicle says: "Many people in this Province will regret to find that Rev. C. B. Fittlido's departure is now a fixed fact. He has accepted a church in Winnipeg, and will shortly leave for that place with his family."

ST. LOUIS is suffering from a big freight blockade. Some 5,000 cars filled with merchandise fill the tracks of Eastern roads for forty miles out of the city, and goods shipped from Eastern points forty days ago have not arrived yet.

MR. MICHAEL HICKEY, of the firm of Hickey & Stewart, leaves for the United States to-morrow, to select the winter's stock of tobacco leaf. The firm has done a good business during the past summer, and has given daily employment to from twenty-five to thirty hands. We wish it success.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon, Daniel Ryan and Patrick Cavanagh were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor for vagrancy. They were arrested for throwing stones against the door of a gentleman's residence on Kent street on Saturday last. They richly deserved their imprisonment.

CLEVELAND has made money out of the burial of Garfield. The visitors at the time of the funeral spent money freely in the hotel restaurants, and stores; the theatres were crowded, even on the very night of the ceremonies, and special trains are still run every day to carry those who wish to see the tomb.

FOUR schools for practical military instruction of officers of infantry, are authorized to be opened, viz: one in Toronto, one at Montreal, and one in St. John, on Wednesday, 4th January next, and one at Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 8th of February. The Commandants and Adjutants will be supplied from the District Staff, and two non-commissioned officers for each school will be detailed to act as Drill Sergeants and instructors.

It seems that the Republican members of the United States Senate have ousted Bayard out of the Presidential chair of the Senate. The work, it seems, was accomplished by the help of the vote of Davis, the independent, who was used as a lever to pry Bayard out. The whole proceeding looks meanly. But, we suppose, party exigencies were held to necessitate the performance. Bayard will lose no respect by the transaction, and Davis will gain none.

CLYDESDALES appear to have been the feature of the Pennsylvania State Fair. There were about one hundred and fifty-five horses and ponies on Exhibition. The Clydesdales were out in force, and as their great rivals, the Normans, were unrepresented, they had their own particular field largely to themselves. Our cousins pride themselves on their stock, and the *Pittsburg Stockman* affirms that "No better Clydesdales can be seen in this country, and possibly not in old Scotland itself."

THE market to-day, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, was well attended. Prices as follows: Beef (small) per lb 5 to 12 cents; do, (quarter) 4 to 8 cents; Mutton per lb 4 to 8 cents; Lamb per lb 4 to 8 cents; Veal per lb 3 to 7 cents; Ducks each, 25 to 30 cents; Fowls each 15 to 25 cents; Chickens per pair 40 to 60 cents; Butter (fresh) 20 to 23 cents; do (tub) 17 to 19 cents; Eggs 19 to 22 cents; Hay per cwt 30 to 40 cents; Potatoes per bush 35 to 40 cents; Flour per cwt \$3.25 to \$3.50; Oatsmeal per cwt \$3.00 to \$3.25; Oak per bush, 30 to 40 cents; Geese each, 50 to 70 cents; Sheepskins, 50 to 70 cents; Pork, per carcass, 6 to 7 1/2 cents; do, small 8 to 11 cents; Turkeys each 80 to 90 cents.

COW STEALING.—On Friday last Mr. John Connolly, of Spring Park Road, missed a fat cow from his pasture at North River. Search was made, but her whereabouts, in the flesh, could not be discovered. Yesterday the Police were engaged to search for the animal. On visiting the slaughter house of a butcher named Young, on Bayfield Street, they found the carcass of a newly killed cow, and on further investigation, discovered the hide of a cow, which Mr. Connolly proved to be his. On the discovery being made, the butcher, by the way, became horrified. He bolted from the slaughter house, and was subsequently captured by the police. We learn he was allowed to settle the robbery amicably with Mr. Connolly and the carcass was sold at the market to-day for the benefit of the man from whom it was stolen. We do not believe the authorities will allow the matter to rest here, more particularly when they know a cow was stolen from Mr. Pickard not a week ago, and undoubtedly retained at the market by Young or some other dishonest butcher.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

REVERE HOUSE. Oct 17—W M Hayden, London Eng; Mrs Hayden, do; Wm Hayden, do; Miss G Hayden, do; Albert Stone, do.

RANKIN HOUSE. Oct 15—E Nickerson, Yarmouth; A E Morris, Montreal; Lancy Hubbard, do; J F Lestlog, Halifax; A Garey and wife, Chelsea, Mass.; H E Swabey, San Francisco, Cal; James Lucas, do; H Barnett, Glasgow; M McLeod, Belfast; R G Lawson and wife, Havana.

ROBES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, TEA, &c.

AT AUCTION.

TO ARRIVE, and will be sold by Auction, at the Queen Street Auction Rooms,

—ON—

Thursday, 27th inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

1 bale Wolf Robes, 1 bale Grey Blankets, 2 cases Cloths, 1 case Heavy Clothing, 1 case Underclothing, 1 case Sheets, Cottons, Prints, Italian Cloths, Tailors' Findings.

—ALSO—

100 half-chests assorted Tea, 200 dozen assorted Brooms.

Sale positive. No reserve.

Terms—All sums over \$50, three months; from \$100 to \$50, four months—approved paper.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Oct. 18, '81—cod

Public Auction.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Shop lately occupied by JAMES HOBBS, fronting on Prince Street, on

Friday, the 21st October, inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Carriages, Horses, 1 Horse, 2 sets Harness, Household Furniture, Tools, together with all the Stock in Trade formerly belonging to the said James Hobbs.

Terms made known at sale.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Oct. 18, '81—41

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

JOHN MURDOCH, ESQ.,

EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLANDER."

Will, by request, deliver a Lecture on the above subject, in the

MARKET HALL,

—OR—

Wednesday Ev'g, 19th inst.

ADMISSION FREE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8.

By order of Committee,

RICHARD WALSH, Secretary.

Oct. 18, 1881.

Very Valuable and Handsome

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE

AT WOODLAWN.

I AM instructed by HON. JOSEPH POPE to sell AT AUCTION, at his residence, "Woodlawn," Easton Street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th at 11 o'clock, all his very valuable and handsome

Household Furniture and Effects,

Handsome Rosewood and Turkish Cloth Drawing Room Suit, with tete-a-tete Sofas; Rosewood Sofa Table, handsome Rosewood Centre Table, with carved pedestal; Rosewood Card Tables, Rosewood Chess Table (inlaid with marble), Rosewood prie Dieu Chair, Rosewood Fender and Foot Stools, Five o'clock Tea Tables, handsome Statuary, in Parian Marble and Alabaster, very handsome Mantel and Wall Mirrors, 1 Gilt and Marble Top Console, with Mirror; Crayons and Pencillings, handsome Oil Paintings and Engravings, Velvet Pile, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, French Damask and Lace Curtains and Hangings, Chandeliers, Register Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c., very handsome Dining Room Furniture in Mahogany Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Side Board, Mahogany and Leather Seat Dining Chairs, Mahogany Dumb Waiter (3 shelves), Butler's Trays and Stands, Marble 3-Day Clock, Bronze Ornaments, very handsome Oil Paintings and Oil Chromos, Crimson, Damask and Lace Curtains, Poles and Rings, very handsome and expensive sets Dinner, Dessert and Fish Knives and Forks, in Mahogany cases, Plated ware, Glassware, China and Crockery, Lamps, etc. Very handsome Hall Furniture, in Mahogany and Marble Top Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stand, Chairs, Steel Engravings and Oil Paintings, Bannister, Oil Cloth, Base Burner Stove, Bagatelle Boards, etc. Handsome Mahogany and Polished Birch Bedroom Suits, with Canopy Tops and Damask Hangings. Very handsome double fringed Mahogany Wardrobe, with mirror front (cedar drawers and shelves), Mahogany Dressing Cases and Glasses, Toilet Sets, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Pillboxes, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Chests of Drawers, Wash Stands, Commodes, Beddette, etc. Rosewood, Rotary Library Table, Library Book Case, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wal. Pianoforte, (French) 62 oct. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, wal. boxed, lined with satin wood, etc., Kitchen and Pantry Furniture, "American Kitchen Range," Tinware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, etc. Iron Axle Cart, Driving Sleigh, Box Sleigh, Wheelbarrow, Lawn Mower, Harness, Garden and Stable Tools, etc.

Full particulars by catalogue, to be had after Wednesday next, at the office of

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Oct 15, 1881.—cod

Wool! Wool!

THE Highest Cash Price paid for Wool

Wool Skin, Hides and Calf Skins, at

R. BRIDGES,

July 12—2aw wklly in Hillsborough Street

London

House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR

Fall and Winter

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

BY S. S. PRINCE EDWARD

FROM LIVERPOOL,

and Anchor and Allan Line Steamers,

TO BE LET.

THAT BRICK WAREHOUSE on Water

Street, nearly opposite the residence of Charles Leigh, Esq., now occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Morris. Enquire at the office of Messrs. HOBSON & McLEOD.

Oct. 15, 1881—3aw ft

AGENTS WANTED FOR "OUR EMPIRE."

WESTERN

Just issued, County Maps of every State and Territory, showing every Railroad and important Town, Beautifully illustrated: 1312 large pages, octavo, Retail \$4.50 and \$4.75. Tells all about Mining, Farming, Prices, Climate, Products, Wages, &c.; Manitoba, British Columbia, Alaska, Texas—every section beyond the Mississippi. Sells to every class, and secures the most unqualified endorsements. Address N. C. Mirexy & Co., 128 St. Mary street, Hochelaga (near Montreal), P. Q. [oc 17 im

To JOHN MURDOCH, Esq.,

Editor of "The Highlander."

SIR,—From the impression produced by the lecture which you delivered here on Tuesday evening last, we, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen and sympathisers with those who now suffer from and are struggling with Landlordism in the Old Country, respectfully request that you will favor us with a lecture on the IRISH LAND QUESTION, in the MARKET HALL, in this City, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 19th of October.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours very truly,

JOHN MURDOCH, Editor of "The Highlander."

[oc 14]

NOTICE!

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—In reference to the item which appeared in your issue of yesterday's date in regard to full fares having been charged on the Steamer "Heather Belle" on Exhibition Day, I beg to state that it was my fault, as I omitted informing Capt. McLean that arrangements had been made for full fares.

Passengers on the Boat during those two days can have the difference refunded by calling on Capt. McLean any trip this season.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent Steamer "Heather Belle," Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 15, '81—61

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY EXAMINER

the Cheapest and most Newsworthy Paper published in the Province.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A BOY to attend Stable, &c. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [oc 17

WANTED—Fifty tons of old BONES at the Pottery. A good chance for the Boys to make money. [oc 11 pat 1w

WANTED—At Servants' Employment Office, Girls to hire in respectable places. Good wages given. Situations obtained free of charge. Please apply to Mrs. H. M. Dixon, Temperance Reform Club Building, 124 Germain Street, corner Princess Street, St. John, N. B. [oc 11 61

TO RENT—A COTTAGE PIANO in good order. Enquire at Lewis' Photograph Gallery, Grafton Street. [oc 10 1f

FOR SALE—Two nice DRIVING PONIES. Work well in either single or double harness, and very well matched. Will be sold low for cash or short credit.—R. B. NORTON, Norton's Express. [oc 7 1w

TWO GIRLS wanted immediately for general Housework. Apply at this office [oc 1

TO LET—A HOUSE pleasantly situated on Prince Street, containing ten rooms and a kitchen. A good Stable and Coach House. Rent moderate. Immediate possession. Apply to J. Quirk, Lock Box 123, Charlottetown. [oc 8 2w

TO LET—That desirable Dwelling House on the north side of King's Square, containing nine rooms and a convenient first floor cellar and good stable. Rent very low. Possession given in about one month from this date. Apply to MARK BUTCHER. [oc 6 1f

CASH BUYERS

will find this Stock complete,

and very best value.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

September 30, 1881.

LECTURE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, by the Rev. M. J. McMILLAN, under the auspice of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

SUBJECT—SCIENCE.

Proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor.

Doors open at 7.30. Lecture to commence at 8 p. m.

Admission 10 cents. Reserved seats 20 cents.

J. A. McKENNA, Secy.

Oct. 17, '81.

HARD COAL.

PASSED the "Gut," and expected to arrive daily, 300 tons of Best Welch Anthracite Coal, superior to and cheaper than American per Brig "David Rees." Send orders at once to

JAMES BROWN & CO., at Office, or Box 238.

Oct. 17—tt

NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRING.

EXPECTED DAILY, per Schr. Emma, from Henley Harbor, Labrador.—

300 barrels No. 1 HERRING.

For sale in lots by JOHN H. CATHRAE, Ch'town, P. E. I., Oct. 17, 1881—1w

TO BE LET.

THAT BRICK WAREHOUSE on Water Street, nearly opposite the residence of Charles Leigh, Esq., now occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Morris. Enquire at the office of Messrs. HOBSON & McLEOD. Oct. 15, 1881—3aw ft

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