New Advertisements

Notice—Miss Wade.
Notice—John Fowler.
A Card—E. H. Marlton.
To the Electors—A. Bishop.
Gift Enterprise—L. D. Sine.
Elixir of Phosphates—Dr. Wheeler.
House & Lot for Sale—Eric McKay.
Sewing Machines—J. W. Wetherald.
Adjourned Sheriff's Sale—J. C. Currie.
Fall and Winter Goods—Mackay Bros.
Vinegar Bitters—R. H. McDonald & Co.
Teacher Wanted—Joseph Wilson, Joseph Ratcliff, John McLean.

Law Respecting Newspapers

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals or newspapers, the publisher or publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid up; and subscribers are held responsible for all numbers sent.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their periodicals or newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

☞ Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

The date after each Subscriber's name on the address indicates the time to which his Subscription is paid. Thus, "Peter Smith, 1 March 72," means that Mr. Smith's Subscription is paid up to 1st March and that he owes from that date. Subscribers will see it to be to their interest to remit promptly, as our terms are $1.50 strictly in advance, otherwise $2 will be charged.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per oz. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows,—	
Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	10.00 " "
Mixed	12.30 p. m.
"	3.30 " "
Trains are due as follows,—	
Mixed	10.00 " "
Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.20 " "
Mail	9.45 " "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Oct. 1, 1873.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition held at London last week proved a great success in every respect. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district and easy of access by rail from every direction there is no reason why London should not always have a good show, especially in such a season as this when the country has been blessed with a bountiful harvest. The weather during the show was all that could be desired, with the exception of the first day, and as that was devoted to getting the articles on to the ground and arranged in their places it did not interfere with the success of the exhibition. The number of visitors was larger than ever before, with the exception of the last time the fair was in London, when the presence of Prince Arthur and the Governor General attracted an unusually large crowd. The total receipts this year amount to about $20,000. The greatest crowd was on Wednesday when over 32,000 persons paid at the gates.

We cannot begin to enumerate in detail the articles worthy of special notice. We must refer our readers for such to the columns of the city papers. A few passing observations will however not be amiss.

The rapid improvement in the quality of the stock kept by our farmers is more and more manifest every year. People are beginning to find out that it costs no more to keep a good animal than a bad one, while the return is much greater. We are glad to see the country advancing so rapidly in this respect and trust it will continue to do so.

The quality of the grain, roots, fruits and other agricultural and horticultural products exhibited was excellent. Our townsman Mr. A. M. Ross carried off no less than twelve prizes for grapes and plums. In the cultivation of the former he excels. He also gained a prize for home made wine. The vegetables from the London Asylum were very good and carried off a number of prizes. Mr. J. F. Otwell of St. Mary's showed two enormous squashes weighing 232 and 229 lbs., and measuring 8 feet 1 inch and 8 feet 2 inches in circumference. A collection of cereals and roots from Thunder Bay attracted considerable attention and served to illustrate the fertility of that region. Hon. A. McKellar showed a collection of minerals from the some place. Two fine collections were exhibited by railway companies in Kansas and Nebraska, illustrating the natural and artificial productions of that country. Circulars holding out strong inducements to emigrants to those States were freely circulated. The fact that the railway companies have lands to dispose of explains the object of their display, but as long as we have the fertile lands and healthy climate of the North West we trust Canadians will not be induced by any specious promises to leave their own country and flag. The collections were very complete and well arranged. In flowers James Vick of Rochester had a very handsome display of very superior specimens.

In dairy products, Mr. J. Anderson of Howick took the first prize for maple sugar, which was neatly displayed in a glass case.

We were favourably impressed with a large display of edge tools from the works of Jas. Warnock of Galt. His specimens were very creditable to this branch of Canadian manufacture.

There was a very large show of carriages principally of London manufacture, also of agricultural and other machinery. These branches of Canadian manufacture are extending every year.

A collection of oils, paraffine and other products of Canadian petroleum attracted much attention and deservedly so.

In the Fine Arts, Ladies' Work, &c., there was the usual display. Mr. W. Cresswell of Seaforth exhibited some very fine oil paintings and gained a number of first prizes. His landscapes were very superior.

Among those from this section who obtained prizes we observe the names of J. J. Fisher of Colborne, R. Currie of Wawanosh, T. Mills of Tuckersmith, J. Leadman of Hay, Alex. Innes of Stanley, Wm. Herbison of Goderich, J. Swenerton of Hay, R. Hunter and R. Pincombe of Usborne, S. McDougall of Goderich, H. Love of Hay and W. Hodgson and T. Elston of Exeter, J. McDonagh of Colborne and S. Crick of Clinton for Horses; John Harton of Usborne for Cattle; J. Cummings of Londesboro and Wm. Moore of Exeter for Pigs; Hugh Love of Hay for Sheep; G. Williamson and Munro & Hogan of Seaforth, P. Grant of Clinton and Geo. McLean of Hay for Implements; J. Anderson of Howick for Fulled Cloth, Cheese and Sugar; A. M. Ross of Goderich for Fruits and Domestic Wines; S. Platt of Goderich and Coleman & Govinlock of Seaforth for Salt and Wm. Cresswell of Seaforth for Oil Paintings. Huron also furnished a number of judges.

It was decided at the Annual Meeting of the Association that the next exhibition should be held at Toronto.

The local committee are deserving of all praise for the perfect manner in which they had made the necessary arrangements for the show. A vote of thanks was tendered them at the annual meeting.

A daring attempt was made on Thursday night to rob the safe in the Treasurer's office, but by the vigilance of the watchmen the burglars were frustrated.

Prince Louis of Hesse, husband of Princess Alice, was in London during the exhibition and visited it, expressing his delight at what he saw. He was the guest of Bishop Hellmuth.

South Huron Election.

After much persuasion Mr. Case has been induced to accept the nomination of the Conservative convention and take the field in South Huron. He knows he has no chance of being elected, but the Tories are loathe to allow the riding to go by default and have therefore forced him into a contest. If they were beaten last year with the Township of Tuckersmith and the Town of Goderich, both of which give large Reform majorities, left out of the riding, how can they expect to win when both those municipalities are included, especially with the record of the Pacific Railway Scandal and other misdeeds against them. Elections have however been lost by overconfidence before to-day, and we would therefore urge upon Reformers the necessity of organizing at once and working for their candidate with all their strength and will. Let us roll up such a majority for Mr. Bishop as will show to the country that South Huron is sound in her principles and favourable to good government.

Reform Meetings.

Mr. Bishop, the Reform candidate for South Huron, is holding a series of meetings throughout the riding. He will address the electors as follows:—

At Zurich, township of Hay, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock P. M. At the Red School House, Tuckersmith, on Friday, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock P. M. At Rodgerville, township of Usborne, on Monday Oct. 6, at 7 o'clock P. M. At Duncan's Schoolhouse, Usborne, on Tuesday Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock P. M. At Varna, township of Stanley, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 7 o'clock P. M. At Holmesville, Goderich township, on Friday Oct. 10. at 7 o'clock P. M. At Crabb's Hall, Goderich town, on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 7 o'clock P. M. At Bayfield, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 7 o'clock P. M. At Lakeview, township of Hay, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Financial Crisis.

The financial crisis among our American neighbors is passing over. A number of suspended firms and banks have resumed payment and matters are beginning to assume a more settled state. As the crisis was caused mainly by the large advances made on railway securities upon which the parties holding them have been unable to realize in the money markets of Europe, the effects are not likely to extend beyond the United States sufficiently to cause any embarrassment.

A Bad Defeat.

The Government have sustained a crushing defeat in New Brunswick. The election for the county of Carleton, to fill the seat of the late Mr. Connell, came off last week, when Mr. White, ex M. P. P., the government candidate, was defeated by Mr. Appleby, Opposition, by a majority of over six hundred.

Sailing under False Colours.

The Exeter *Times* in speaking of Mr. Case says "His principles are reform and his every action reform." How then does it come that he was nominated by a Conservative Convention?

—Our local contemporary endeavours to prejudice the temperance men against Mr. Bishop and hints that his pledges are not to be depended on. We would remind our temperance friends that they have not only Mr. Bishop's word that he will support any measure for suppressing the liquor traffic, but also the pledge of the Reform convention which nominated him. Our cotem's statement that the Reform party did all it could last session to throw a damper upon every temperance move made in the House is as false as it is malicious. It was a prominent member of the Reform party who brought the matter up, and the only member who refused to sign the memorial to the Dominion Parliament asking for the passage of a prohibitory law was the leader of the Tory party—M. C. Cameron. The strongest advocates for temperance have always been found in the Reform ranks.

—The Prog. organs may shout "Anti Britain," "Proton," "Mimico farm," "Timber Isle," &c. &c. till they are hoarse, the intelligent electors of South Huron cannot be misled by such clap trap. The cry of disloyalty is "played out," the so called Proton outrage turned out to be no outrage at all, the present government saved a large sum to the country by the removal of the Industrial farm from Mimico to Guelph and the timber limits were not sold at all, but merely the right to cut timber, thus opening up the way for settlement in our free grant districts. Vote for Bishop and a good Reform government.

A gloom was cast over Port Elgin on Sunday morning, by the sad intelligence that the Rev. D. Mackay, who was but recently inducted to the pastoral charge of the C. P. congregation, had departed this life, through the bursting of a blood vessel. The funeral took place last Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and the Revds. J. Fraser, of Kincardine, A. Tolmie, of Southampton, and others took part in the obsequies. The deceased was a beloved pastor and a zealous Christian. His loss is deeply felt by the whole community.

News of the Week

The Royal Commission still continues its sittings at Ottawa. Its labours have however about closed. Nothing very important has been elicited during the past week and its report will be looked forward to with some interest. There is little doubt that when Parliament meets on the 23rd inst. the government will be defeated on the constitutional question. They must if the protesting 96 hold true.

General Garibaldi has offered his services to the Republican cause in Spain, but Senor Castelar has declined his offer with thanks.

The American schooner Addie Osborn, by a collision with the English steamer Precursor, was sunk on the night of the 14th inst., and all on board except three were drowned.

A race between Brown and Biglin, two celebrated oarsmen at Halifax last Wednesday, resulted in favour of the former by 200 feet.

Rev. John Farrell, R. C. Bishop of Hamilton, died on Friday last after a long illness.

From the first to the twenty-sixth of September no less than 440 deaths from yellow fever were recorded in Shreveport, Louisana.

LOCAL NEWS

Scarlet Fever prevails in town at present, especially among young ladies who are subject to volunteer (y) attacks.

The Montreal Telegraph Office has been removed to Acheson's new block, West street.

Rond Eau News.—This is the name of a new paper which has come to hand. It is small but neat.

Colborne Show.—The Colborne Agricultural Exhibition takes place at Smith's Hill to-day.

Trotting.—A trotting match took place at Melton Park last Wednesday between "Halton Boy," "Bob Moore" and "Stayner Girl" for $300. "Halton Boy" won the prize. The race was very hotly contested.

Sale of Farm Stock, &c.—Harry Reed, Auctioneer, will sell a quantity of farm stock, implements, &c. on the premises of Charles Wilson, Lot 19, Concession 4, West Wawanosh, on Friday next, 3d October.

Peters' Musical Monthly for October is to hand. We can recommend this publication to any of our friends who desire good and cheap music. It is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, at $3 per annum.

Rifle Match.—The annual Rifle Match of the 33rd Battalion announced for Monday, was postponed till yesterday on account of the weather and the battalion having to attend the funeral of the late Dr. McDougall. We will publish the prize list next week.

We have no objections to our merchants having every facility for getting in their goods even if passers by are put to some inconvenience thereby, but making a permanent lumber yard of the sidewalk we have decided objections to. If the cap fits any of our merchants they can put it on.

Anniversary Services.—The anniversary services of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society will be held on Sunday next in their church in this town, when sermons will be preached at 11 o'clock A. M. and 6.30 P. M. by Rev. H. B. Palmer of Seaforth. A social will be held the following evening at 7.30 o'clock.

High School Examinations.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Goderich High School which was announced to take place some time ago but postponed, will be held on Monday, 13th October, at 2 o'clock P. M. All pupils who have been admitted since last August will require to pass this examination.

Hot Weather.—After the stormy and cold weather of the equinox, last week turned out fine and bright, and towards the close of the week it became quite hot. On Saturday the thermometer reached 83.3° being within six degree of the hottest weather we have had this summer.

A long train.—Preparatory to the change of guage, the Grand Trunk are having large numbers of cars changed to narrow guage trucks. As fast as converted they are stored on the sidings, Goderich getting its full quota. There are now over 300 cars here, extending all the way from the elevator to the station and forming the longest train ever seen here.

Shipment of Salt.—During the past week a large quantity of salt has been shipped from this port, the street leading to the harbour being thronged with teams engaged in hauling it to vessels waiting to receive it. Our manufacturers have been unable to supply the demand and vessels have on several occasions been obliged to leave the harbour light on account of there not being enough ready to give them a load.

Our town contemporary claims to hold "that it is our duty to correctly inform the people so far as it is in our power." Judging from its articles its power "to correctly inform the people" is very limited. People generally know however how much credit to give to its statements, and therefore its power to *mislead* the people is also very limited, though it tries all in its power to accomplish that end.

Tuckersmith By-Law.—It appears that the bonus by-law in Tuckersmith had a larger majority than at first reported. The following are the full returns,—

	Yeas.	Nays.
Division No. 1 Egmondville	1	68
" " 2 Harpurhey	12	59
" " 3 Fowler's	42	2
" " 4 Brucefield	55	16
" " 5 Kippen	70	13
Total	180	163

Ontario Knitting Machine.—In our notice of the Horticultural Exhibition last week we omitted to notice the Ontario Knitting Machine exhibited by J. W. Weatherald who is agent for their sale. This machine, which is capable of doing excellent work, attracted considerable attention. Mr. Weatherald will be pleased to show it in operation, at his rooms opposite the Colborne Hotel, to which he has just removed. See his advertisement.

Plowing Match.—The Provincial Agricultural Association have completed arrangements for holding this fall, a number of plowing matches in central places. That for this district will be held at Chatham, on Tuesday, 28th October. $400 will be given in prizes, the particulars of which will be made known in due time. We trust some of our Huron plowmen will be present and that they will succeed in carrying off some of the prizes, which will be worth competing for.

No one Denies it.—The Prog organ in this town asks "Is it wrong to be loyal?" No one thinks it is, therefore the question is absurd, no more so however than the tone of the article for which the question forms a heading, or the character of the editorial articles throughout its last issue. It also threatens to publish the names of several in this locality, as well as others of Provincial repute, who do dispute the British Supremacy in Canada." We hope it will, and that it will head the list with the names of those who rotten-egged Lord Elgin, hoisted the black flag of rebellion at Brockville and signed the Annexation manifesto. The names of Sir George Cartier, Sir John Ross, Sir A. T. Galt and some other Tories we might mention, would look well at the head of the list.

Wood's Household Magazine, for October, has thrust its cheery little self into our presence. It brings to us the treasures it has been gathering the past month, and all are deserving of notice. Each has its own peculiar value, and "Maggie" holds up this, that the other literary gem and archly *seems to say*, "What do you think of this?" and "Isn't this nice?" and "Look at that!" And we glance at them all and exclaim "Yes! Yes! *All* are good!" There is also a pretty engraving of the chromo Yosemite, which the publisher is offering as a premium—which it would be well for all our readers to examine—as it gives a very accurate idea, save in size and clothing, of what the chromo Yosemite is. Price of the magazine, One Dollar a year.—with chromo, One Dollar a and a Half.—Address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburg, N. Y.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. McDougall of this town, which event took place on Friday night last. Dr. McDougall has been for twenty four years a resident of Goderich, during which time he has practised his profession among its citizens. He has suffered much from rheumatism for some years, but was able till quite recently to continue his professional visits to his patients. The doctor has held several positions of trust. He served two or three years as Mayor of the town. He was till recently Clerk of the First Division Court, a position to which his brother succeeded a short time ago. He was at the time of his death Surgeon of the Cemetery and Surgeon of the 33rd Battalion, who being at present in camp here, turned out to the funeral on Monday, and fired the usual three volleys over the grave. Dr. McDougall had many good qualities which endeared him to his friends and he will be much missed.

Hit off.—The London *Advertiser* thus hits off our local contemporary,—"One of the party organs published somewhere up around Goderich has worked up a sufficiency of courage to call a spade, a spade," and ask no pardon for saying so." The quantity of stimulant required to nerve this valiant writer to the commission of so entirely unusual and incomprehensible an act is not stated, but judging from the condition of his effusion we should say it was considerably in excess of the ordinary John A. average. Hear him: "No Government pap is ours, and we conduct our paper upon the principle of triumph, Britain and Right, or an honorable death in defence of these. We have heard of electors being tampered with; we are bold enough to say that the traitorous person who would sell his franchise for a mess of pottage or a sum of money deserves the execration of any and all society. We are not yet done with these patriotic assassins, and may have occasion, if our space will permit, to name several in our locality, as well as others of Provincial repute, who do dispute the British Supremacy in Canada." Such horrible candor is highly unbecoming, and no high-toned Tory journal can in future be expected to recognize a sheet which boldly avows its determination to tell the truth once in a while, even though it murders the Queen's English in the attempt. It's positively shocking."

A Confession.—A young man who spent the summer in Goderich relates his experience as follows:—My sojourn has indeed been a very pleasant one, spiced with many little adventures. As near as I can recollect now, I have talked here during the season to about 40 young ladies, and became engaged to a dozen. I did not enter into so many engagements wilfully, for the fact is, a young man meets so many pretty girls here during the course of the summer that he is apt to be very forgetful. After spending a few days in the company of a charming girl you conclude that your heart is won, so you surrender gracefully and ask what time it will be agreeable for her. That girl would leave with her parents, and you meet another who would cause you to forget her first, and so it goes through the entire season. The present organization of society requiring a man to have but one love, it is not convenient for one who has a dozen and would like to have them all. To avoid all possible contingencies that might arise from this complicated state of my love affairs, I intend, as soon as I arrive in the city, to make a conveyance of those lots I own, and that house and lot of mine to my uncle, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar. If any girl thinks she can get any damage out of me for a breach of contract, let her come on. I won't interpose any defence, and I am prepared to meet the Sheriff. It requires a man with an India-rubber heart to spend the season here safely.

The Aldine.—It is a difficult task for the pen to describe the artistic beauties of the October *Aldine*, a number which flashes with rare gems of art, even as the October foliage assumes Oriental splendors. There are four full-page pictures in this issue, each a master production, by celebrated artists. Mr. John S. Davis has a lovely picture called "Nutting" a group of children beneath chestnut trees; Mr. Alexander Lawrie gives a grand view of Elizabeth Valley, in the world-famed Adirondack region of New York; Mr. Holman Hunt, the famous English artist, is represented by "The Eve of St. Agnes," and Mrs. Greatorex has a characteristic sketch of an old house in New York City, the Harsen Mansion. Besides these pictures, Mr. Kruseman Van Elten gives a mid summer view on Salmon Brook, in Conn., Mr. J. McEntee, of the National Academy, has a brilliant and dreamy October sketch called "Falling Leaves," a bird picture of a duck and sparrows, called "Opulence and Indigence," is after Gustavus Leis; an original American landscape scene represents the flight of wild geese over a reedy lake; there is a magnificent portrait of the beautiful and accomplished Angelica Kaufmann and Benjamin Vautier, one of the most popular painters at Dusseldorf, has a charming German interior, called "Poor Pussy!" The remaining illustrations are a little gem, "The Summer Shower," and a view of "The Hinter-See, in Upper Bavaria." No art journal in the new world has ever attempted to give in one number so many rare and beautiful pictures. The literary contents of the October *Aldine* are brilliant and piquant. In poetry Geo. W. Sears writes of "October;" Marie S. Ladd, of "Endeavor;" W. W. Bailey, of "The Forest Spring;" W. L. Shoemaker, of "The Red Lily," and Nellie C. Hastings, of "A Dead Life." In romance Lucy Ellen Guernsey has a gracefully written story called "Penelope's Web," and W. F. Yocum, a thrilling tale of the "Loss of the Oro Fino. Jarves writes of "The Lady of Bel'osguardo," who was the intimate friend of Mrs. Browning; Mrs. Despard describes the old "Harsen House;" E. Tiffany has an essay on "The Rage for Depicting Reality," there is a lengthy sketch of Angelica Kaufmann; and Gath Brittle has an amusing chapter an "Curious Advertisements." Dr. Fuller-Walker, the editor of *The Aldine*, has articles on "St. Agnes," "Salmon Brook," "Falling Leaves," "Elizabeth Valley," "Among the Birds," and "A German Interior." He also writes in the art column. The musical department glances at the coming New York season, and reviews music abroad. From this outline sketch of the October *Aldine*, it will be seen that it has an immense variety of art gems and literary articles of the highest order. Subscription price $5, including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co. publisher, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Lucknow.

Base Ball.—A game of Base Ball was played at Bervie, on the 19th ult. between the *Evening Stars* of that place, and the *Sepoys* of Lucknow. The game resulted in a tie. The following is the Score.

EVENING STARS.

	R	O
Madden,	3	4
Brown,	6	2
Déley,	5	2
McCoaskey,	4	3
McKenney,	3	4
McKenney,	4	4
Moore,	3	4
Brown,	4	3
Brown,	4	1
	36	27

SEPOYS.

	R	O
Kennelly,	6	2
Reid,	0	2
McIntyre,	3	5
Hay,	4	4
Copeland	4	3
McKenzie,	3	5
McKay,	5	3
Treleven,	6	2
McKeown,	5	1
	36	27

Donald A. Smith has been offered a seat in the Cabinet, but rumor says he has refused.

33rd Huron Battalion.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The 33rd Huron Battalion assembled at Goderich on Friday last for the purpose of putting in their eight days' annual drill. The large brigade camps which have been held for some years past have been dispensed with for this season, but those battalions which so desired were granted permission to assemble at their head quarters for eight days, camp equipment and transport allowance being given, but no rations. Most of the battalions throughout the country have assembled in this manner, though in a few instances the companies composing them have performed their drill at their company headquarters. The 33rd preferred coming to camp. It is composed this season as follows,—

Staff.—Lt. Col. Ross, Majors Coleman and Connor, Adjutant Cooke, Paymaster Seymour, Quartermaster Jordan.

No. 3 Co. Seaforth, Capt. Wilson; Lieut. Wilson, Ensign Stanley. 21 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 4 Co. Clinton, Major Murray, Lieut Grigg, Ens. Proctor. 40 men.

No. 5 Co. Brussels, Capt. Lockie, Lieut. English. 43 men.

No. 7 Co. Goderich Township.—Capt. Sheppard, Lieut. McDonald. 40 men.

No. 8 Co. Gorrie, Capt. Kaino. 38 men.

No. 9 Co. Dungannon, Capt. Mallough, Lieut. Crozier, Ens. McMath. 27 men.

There is no Number 1 company in the battalion, the Goderich Artillery Co. not now being on its strength. No. 2 Co. Wingham did not turn out, it having been only recently organized and not yet fully equipped, and No. 6 Co. Exeter, has not turned out for some other reason. The total strength of the battalion at present in camp is therefore about 220. The camp is situated on the flats south of the river near Platt's mill, and a foot bridge has been stretched across the Maitland to enable the men to reach the parade ground and rifle range. The men will be exercised principally in squad and company drill, with a few battalion movements. The camp will be inspected by Lt.-Col. Taylor, D. A. G. for this district some day this week. E. Bingham has the Canteen and also caters for the officers' mess. With the exception of Sunday night and Monday when a rain storm with high wind, which brought down some of the tents prevailed, the weather has been delightful, and it is to be hoped it will continue so till the camp breaks up, which will be understood on Saturday.

Hay.

Sudden Death.—We regret to learn of the very sudden death of a youngman named Wm. Stoddard, son of Mr. Stoddard, of Egmondville, which took place in the Township of Hay, on Tuesday last. Mr. Stoddard, on Monday had been employed with Mr. George Thomson, and on the evening of that day left Mr. Thomson's in perfect health for Mr. Hollings-head's. He was working at Mr. Hollingshead's until Tuesday afternoon, when he became suddenly ill, and died the same evening before medical aid could be procured. We believe that Canadian cholera was the disease which caused death. Mr. Stoddard was a respectable and industrious young man, and his sudden demise will be a bereavement to his parents and will be much regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Expositor.*

Seaforth.

Seaforth Victorious.—A base ball match was played last Saturday between "Maple Leaf Club" of Guelph—the champions of Canada—and the "Stars" of Seaforth. The "Stars" came off victorious—hence the Seaforth club may now be considered the champions of Canada.

An Oddfellows' Funeral.—Mr. Frederick Yell, Merchant of this town was buried on Saturday last with the honours of the order. The funeral made a very imposing appearance.

Oddfellows' Hall.—This flourishing order have decided to build a Hall, and for this purpose the brethren have bought the corner lot near Dr. McNaught's office for this purpose. They intend to have the ground flat for stores and the upper flat for their hall. This is very creditable to the order and no doubt will pay them.

Diphtheria in Egmondville.—Six deaths have occurred from this disease in Egmondville. It seems that the treatment hasn't much effect upon the disease, as nearly all who have taken the disease have died of it.

Mr. Richard Cluff.—Mr. Cluff who lives about a mile from this village seems to be drawing near his end. He is suffering severely from his disease which his physician, Dr. Campbell, maintains to be cancer of the bowels. Certainly Mr. Cluff cannot live much longer, whatever his disease is. Mr. C. is one of the oldest inhabitants of McKillop and will be much regretted.

Clinton.

Early Snow.—On the morning of the 20th inst., we were favored with the first snow of the season, which fell at about six o'clock that morning. This is very early, nearly a month earlier than the first last year.—*New Era.*

Houses.—Notwithstanding the large number of houses that have been erected in this village during the past summer, the demand for residences still continues. It is almost impossible to obtain a dwelling house of any description at present. We expect to see a large number erected next year.—*New Era.*

Social Party.—By the generosity of R. Ransford, Esq., who had given his workmen $30 on the eve of his marriage, a social party was held in the coopers hop belonging to the Stapleton Salt Works, on Saturday afternoon and evening last. The shop had been cleaned and decorated with evergreens, and fitted up with tables, and a clear space left for dancing and other amusements. About noon the party began to assemble, which was wholly composed of those who were employed about the works, and their wives and children numbering over two hundred, which will give some idea of the amount of business carried on. An abundant supply of luxuries and substantials had been provided, which were liberally partaken of. In the evening the Clinton Brass Band was present and enlivened the proceedings, which were continued till about 11 o'clock. The affair was one of a pleasant character, and reflects great credit upon the Messrs. Ransford for their liberality in providing for it, and upon Mr. Luke Trouse, the foreman of the shop, for conducting it so admirably.—*New Era.*

Ashfield.

Council Meeting.—The Council met this day (15th Sept., 1873), pursuant to adjournment, all the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented from Noble Johnston and a large number of other ratepayers praying for permanent relief for Allan McDonald who is in indigent circumstances and entirely unable to work.

Moved by P. Clare, seconded by A. Dreany, that with reference to the petition of Noble Johnston and others asking for relief for Allan McDonald, who is in indigent circumstances and entirely destitute of the common necessaries of life, resolved that the sum of $15 be given him as charity.

Moved by A. Dreany, seconded by M. Dalton, that Robert Portlame be paid 50 cents and Hogan $6 for repairing scrapers—Carried.

Moved by A. C. Hawkins, seconded by M. Dalton, that Richard Young be refunded the sum of $20 for two lots purchased by him at the tax sale in 1871, the said lots belonging to Mr. Crown and not liable to taxation—Carried.

Moved by A. C. Hawking, seconded by M. Dalton, that this Council accept the Collector's bond as satisfactory security for the fulfilment of his duty as Collector—Carried.

Moved by A. C. Hawkins, seconded by M. Dalton, that the Council do now adjourn to meet again at Young's Hotel, in Kintail, on the second Monday in October next—Carried.

JOHN COOKE, Tp Clerk.

Cheese Factories.

How the Milk is Gathered, Gauged and Tested—How to prepare Rennet properly and determine the amount to be used—Making the Curd—Salting, Coloring and Pressing the Cheese.

To manufacture cheese properly it requires not only skill and experience, but the utmost watchfulness, as the least neglect or want of care, will at certain stages of the process, destroy both the texture and flavor. A successful cheese maker requires a nicety of taste, smell and touch, in which many persons are deficient. So much are good cheese-makers prized that they have been of late years able to command extremely large wages for their services. We will give the usual method pursued by our Canadian and American dairymen.

HOW THE WORK IS CONDUCTED.

To commence, the maker has the carrying cans all marked with the owners' names as well as a cream guage for each patron. The milk after being brought in is weighed separately, and credit given to each patron according to the amount of milk delivered. While the milk is in the weighing can is the proper time to test it. A portion of each patron's milk is taken out and tested, first with the lactometer and afterwards filled into the cream guages, care being taken to pour the milk belonging to each patron into the guage marked with the corresponding name, so that when the cream is all raised to the top of the guage the quality of the milk is easily tested. The amount of cream, the time of souring, and the flavor of the milk, are the signs by which the maker tells whether it has been skimmed, the strippings kept back or adulterated, or whether the milk is tainted or not.

STRAINING THE MILK.

From the weighing can the milk is run into a cotton strainer placed over the vat from which it descends into the vat, to be cooled or heated as the temperature of the milk requires. Some makers use the ice under their conveying troughs which generally cools the milk sufficiently, if not, ice water is run under and around the milk pan in the vat. We consider it is better to cool the milk to about 72° Fahrenheit, to take off what is called the animal heat—but many good cheese-makers reduce the temperature only to from 80° to 84° as the best temperature at which to set the milk "or add the curd." Cooling to 72°, and then heating up to 80°, takes considerable time, but we consider that the exposure to the air at a low temperature, destroys to a certain extent that strong animal odor, which destroys that peculiar nutty flavor in good cheese.

PREPARING THE RENNET.

In preparing the rennet it is better to use only well dried rennets, as fully one-third more cheese can be made from dry, than can possibly be made from green rennets. They should be well cleaned by scraping, but not washed, as washing destroys the strength, and filled with clean salt before being hung up to dry. In preparing rennets for use, they must be carefully examined, and any that are the least tainted must be rejected, as tainted rennets are frequently the cause of bad cheese. An earthenware jar should be used to soak them, as it will not be liable to retain any taint like wooden vessels, and it can be thoroughly cleansed. Different methods are used in preparing the rennets. That most frequently used is to simply fill a six or seven gallon jar with acid whey which has been boiled, and all scum or oily substance skimmed off. Into this four or five rennets are placed with a small quantity of salt. In eight or twelve hours the liquor will be fit for use if the rennets have been rubbed two or three times. Many cheese-makers use water instead of sour whey, but the whey is the best, as the acid dissolves the rennet better than water, consequently a greater amount of strength is taken out of it. According as the liquor is used, more sour whey must be added until it is too weak for use. In the meantime another jar must have been prepared in the same manner as the first, and when the first is too weak for use commence using out of the second and filling it up with the weak liquor from the first; by the time the liquor is used up in the first, the second will be getting weak, when you refill the first with new liquor and so on through the season. The strength of the liquor may be tested with a small quantity of milk, so that the proper quantity to be used can easily be determined. Sufficient liquor must be added to the milk to show symtoms of thickening in about twenty minutes, but no more, as too much rennet causes the cheese to be dry and of a bad flavor.

COLOURING THE CHEESE.

The colouring, if any is used, must be added at the time as the rennet is strained into the milk. Some makers prepare their colouring from common basket anatto by cutting it with strong white lye or some other alkaline substance, but it is not a good plan, as it is very troublesome to get the anatto properly toned, and, consequently, the colouring is sometimes quite red, which gives the cheese the same hue. A better method is to buy anatto already prepared, so that you can add your colouring according to the quantity of milk, and have all your cheese precisely the same colour. Eslwood's or Nichol's prepared liquid anatto are the best and most convenient. Only enough colouring should be added to give the cheese a bright straw colour for the Canadian market. The London market requires a high colour, and the Liverpool market will have no colouring whatever.

MAKING THE CURD.

The rennet and coloring being added to the milk, it must be well stirred or mixed, and the stirring process kept up until the milk commences to thicken. The cream must, on no account be allowed to rise to the surface, as the greater part of it would be lost in the whey. If the proper quantity of rennet has been added to the milk, and the milk at the proper temperature, namely, 80 degrees to 84 degrees Fahrenheit, it will commence to thicken in twenty minutes, and be stiff enough to cut in fifty minutes. The proper time to cut the curd may be ascertained by inserting the finger in it. If it breaks freely and with a smooth edge, it is ready to cut.

CUTTING THE CURD.

The cutting is done with a knife made for the purpose consisting of a gang of blades from eleven to fourteen in number. The curd is cut into blocks, care being taken not to bruise it. It is then left for a few minutes until the whey commences to show on the surface when it is carefully moved by the agitator. In using the agitator in some factories the hands are used in stirring the curd at this or a later period of the process. The greatest care must be taken, as the slightest bruise separates the butter from the casine, consequently the richest part of the cheese is lost. If cheese could be manufactured without any bruising the whey would be as clear as water, and fully one-fifth more cheese would be made from the milk. After being stirred the whey is again allowed to rise to the surface, and again stirred, when the heat is turned on, and the temperature is gradually raised to about 80°, care being taken not to allow the curd to stick to the bottom of the vat, which it would do unless it was kept gently in motion all the time while being heated. As soon as the temperature is raised to 80° the heat is shut off and the heat is again introduced and the curd cut fine.

SALTING THE CURD.

Makers differ as to the degree of fineness required in the curd, some preferring coarse curd, and others cutting it as fine as grains of wheat. We prefer the latter, as the scalding is done more evenly, and the salt can be better mixed with the curd. A piece of coarse cut curd will harden on the outside, leaving the centre soft and full of whey, which can never be pressed out of the cheese. When the curd is cut fine the heat is again applied, and the temperature of from 90° to 98° is maintained by turns for hour, the same care being taken to prevent the curd from sticking to the bottom of the vat, as well as to keep it open and free from lumps. If the milk when the rennet is added should be near acidity, the curd should not be scalded to more than 90°. After being scalded the curd is left in the whey until it is on the point of acidity, when the whey should be drawn off. No exact time can be given for the curd to lie on the whey as it depends altogether on the condition of the milk when received; but with good new milk it takes usually from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half. When the whey is drawn the curd should have a peculiar springy feeling when pressed in the hand, and should not stick together when pressed closely. Cheese-makers readily detect the proper time to draw the whey, by the smell, taste and feel of the curd. To determine the proper amount of acidity that may be allowed is the most critical point in cheese-making, and it is at this time that skill and experience are needed. When a curd mill is used the whey is not heated to so high a temperature, about 92° to 94°, and the whey is drawn off sweet. The curd is then heaped up in the vat or sink to develope the acidity. If a sink is used the curd is dipped out of the vat into it, and kept open, most of the whey is drained off and the curd ceases to stick. It is then heaped up and left for a short time to cool, when the salt is added. The best salt for dairy use is the fine Liverpool salt. The quantity generally used is two and a half pounds for each hundred pounds of curd. However, the amount necessary will vary with the condition of the curd. A moist curd requires more salt than a dry one, because a considerable amount of the salt will run off with the whey that escapes from the press. A good deal of trouble frequently happens in the factory on account of the improper use of salt, for if the curd contains more whey one day than another which is often the case, the cheese will be unevenly salted and consequently will not be uniform in the texture. Too little salt will cause the cheese to ripen quickly and it will not retain a good flavor. On the other hand too much salt retards the ripening process, so that the cheese will not attain that fine flavor so necessary. When a curd mill is used greater certainty could be arrived at in salting, as the curd is first heaped in the vat until it is on the point of turning acid, which cheese-makers can tell by the smell and a peculiar flashy feel. It is then broken up roughly and put in press where the greater part of the whey is pressed from it. It is then taken out and ground by the curd mill and afterwards salted. From two to two and a quarter pounds of salt is sufficient by this method.

PRESSING THE CHEESE.

In putting it to press no weight should be put on the curd for a short time. The pressure should be applied gradually so as not to press out the white whey. After being well pressed for a few hours it should be taken out, turned and bandaged, and again put to press for twelve hours longer. The