The Toronto World.

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HAMILTON OFFICE—J. Riach, Royal Hotel.

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Toronto the Hub.

The decision of the Picton firm to locate in Toronto in preference to any other point in Ontario shows us that the best place for the establishment of a fruit-canning factory is not in the immediate district where a large quantity of fruit is grown, but in a centre where the fruit of several districts is easily accessible. Such a centre is Toronto. One section of Ontario grows strawberries to advantage. Another is a peach district par excellence. Other sections are better producers of pears and apples, and so on. But the products of all these localities find their way to Toronto. And they are brought here cheaply and expeditiously. Great cargoes of fruit from divers sections of Ontario are to be found daily in summer on the Esplanade in Toronto, and a canning factory has at its command such a quantity and variety of fruit as can be had nowhere else in the province.

Another reason why Toronto is selected as a site for this as well as other industries is the fact that there is available in the city a big supply both of expert and of cheap labor. In times when business is rushed the working capacity of factories can easily be increased. This would not be so easily managed in smaller places.

The statement was made at the meeting called by the Controllers at St. Catharines on Friday that 10 years ago the district thereabout produced only $10,000 worth of fruit a year, while now the product amounted to $1,000,000. The prosperity of every section of Ontario means increased prosperity for Toronto. Toronto has reached such a size that nothing short of serious mistakes on the part of her citizens can retard her rapid development. Toronto is the railway and steamboat centre of the province, and it is as such that the city owes its prominence. It is by catering to the wants of the province that Toronto must depend more than upon anything else for its future development. The city ought to lose no opportunity of employing our railway and water facilities for bringing the city and province into closest touch with each other.

For instance, if it is possible and economic to have steamboat communication with Niagara, St. Catharines and Buffalo during the winter the citizens of Toronto ought to make an effort to secure it. For communication with this important section we are limited to one railway, except during the summer, when we have an excellent steamboat service. Thousands of people come to Toronto during the summer because of the cheap rates by the steamers. It is the cheap steamer rates that create the traffic. A properly conducted winter service by steamer would increase the passenger traffic through the cold months, not of course in any way like the volume of the summer travel, but still to a degree that is worth striving for. It is during the winter that the farmers have leisure, and a $2 fare would often induce them to visit Toronto when a $4 fare makes the visit prohibitory. Another system of communication that Toronto ought to develop with no little vigor is the trolley railway. As yet we have not seen our suburban lines used for freight purposes, but the general employment of these lines for freight as well as passengers is coming on us with a rush some of these days. Already we have 14 miles of continuous electric railway along the front of the city, the King-street route of eight miles, the Mimico line four miles and the Scarboro line two miles, all furnished with power by the Princess-street power-house. In addition to the two suburban lines mentioned we have one up Yonge-street, another in the north-west, and construction on our fifth suburban line was begun last week. All these lines will branch out miles further into the country in the immediate future, and this extension work will develop with greater rapidity as soon as the trolleys haul produce as well as passengers.

While giving due attention to these matters of transportation the people of Toronto ought also to bear in mind that there are many new industries that can be developed and made to flourish in Ontario. A reference to the import returns convinces one that millions of dollars worth of goods that are now brought from other countries can be made in Ontario and sold as cheaply as in foreign markets, and with a good profit, too. If capitalists would exploit the situation they would have little difficulty in finding many a profitable venture in which to invest their money. It is said the new canning factory will employ about 150 hands.

The Real Question At Issue.

It is probable the Hurontario Canal project will be again submitted to the Executive Committee to-day, and if by any chance the scheme should get beyond that committee it will find its way into the arena of the council to-night. The question at issue in regard to this project is not the scheme itself, but the manner of its presentation to the council and people. The case stands about thus:

The promoters say, "It is a great project that we submit to you. Our canal and its subsidiary features will build up Toronto such as nothing else ever has done or will do."

The people say, "We hav edoubts about it, but still if you think it is all right go ahead. The only stipulation we ask is that you tell us the names of men who are going to undertake the work. Or if these men prefer (as you say they do) to remain incognito for the present, then let them put up a marked cheque of $25,000 as an earnest of their good faith in the matter. On these conditions you can have what you want."

We trust the aldermen will not be misled as to the real question now at issue. It is not the merits or demerits of the project itself and they should not be hoodwinked by specious statements in regard to it. It is solely a question of put up or shut up.

Butter Next.

In the matter of cheese Canada has had everything its own way at the World's Fair. The Americans are simply not in with us in the manufacture of cheese. In the class for cheddar cheese made previous to 1893 Canada won 103 awards and the United States not one. In classes for cheddar cheese of the year's make Canada took 369 awards, against 45 to the United States. Canada had 130 exhibits of cheese which scored higher than the highest of the United States exhibit. Ontario had 275 exhibits of cheese of 1893 and won 260 awards. Five lots scored 99½ points out of a possible 100 for perfection. Quebec had 113 exhibits of cheese, and won 105 awards. Nova Scotia had 10 exhibits, and secured three awards. New Brunswick had four exhibits and obtained two awards. Prince Edward Island had 19 and took eight awards. Manitoba had four exhibits and received three awards. The total number of exhibits of cheese from Canada was 539, which secured altogether 490 awards. Nine of the exhibits from Canada secured 99½ pointsout of a possible 100 for perfection. Five of these lots were from Ontario and four from Quebec.

Now that we are manufacturing cheese according to the most scientific and economic principles, and cannot hope to make much further improvement in this line, our next endeavors should be directed towards scientific butter making. Prof. Robertson is now carrying on a butter reform campaign in the same way as he previously carried on the cheese campaign. We may expect within a few years to find Canadian butter as reputable an article as Canadian cheese. The difference in price between an indifferent class of butter and a first-rate article is just about the difference between success and failure in the dairy business. As soon as Canada makes a name for her butter our farmers will find it more to their advantage to make that article than to grow 60 cent wheat.

TRADE TOPICS.

"Several Toronto banks have a large amount of notes in circulation in frontier towns in the States," said a banker the other day in talking of the financial situation. "This money was obtained a couple of months ago when there was a premium on currency, and manufacturers and railway managers in the west were unable to procure currency from their own banks. It is a good thing for our banks, as the security pledged is A 1," he said. But what a reflection on the banking system of the United States!

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The depression in the United States shows little sign of improvement. At New York the accumulation of cash continues, until the surplus reserve of the clearing house banks is greater than at corresponding periods for years past. While this may be taken as a guarantee of easy money in the near future, it is not indicative of increasing prosperity.

The gold reserve in the Treasury, the reduction of which to $108,000,000 last spring excited so much alarm, has slowly dwindled, not as a result of withdrawals for export, but through the payment of the Government's running expenses to about $83,000,000. The revenues of the country are falling off, while the national expenditures are as large as ever. Under such circumstances, it is almost imperative that a loan will have to be floated.

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"I think wheat is on the way to fifty cents a bushel," said an operator on Saturday. "There appears to be no end to the amount in sight. To-day will probably show stocks of 65,000,000 in elevators east of the Rockies, as against 59,400,000 bushels a year ago and 34,600,000 two years ago, and the amount afloat is also larger. Consumption is apparently not increasing, owing partly to the depressed condition of trade across the border. Europe produces fully one-half of the wheat crop of the world, and this year has over an average crop, but 50,000,000 less than last year. Some of the countries there depend more upon rye bread than wheat and Europe raises nearly all of the rye and 50 per cent. of the potato crop of the world. The shortage in the wheat crop this year as compared with last is mostly in the United States. France is short a little, but India has a large crop."

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The best grades of barley are in demand just now for export to the States. This has the effect of keeping prices firm. On the Pacific Coast the crop this season is much smaller than usual, and the exports from there consequently have diminished.

THE FUR TRADE IN CANADA.

Its Past History and Its Present Developments.

Many of the old customs and ties that 25 years ago bound us with the past are fast dying out of the life of to-day. A quarter of a century ago we were provincial in every sense of the word. New York was to us many times more distant than London and Paris to-day, and our whole life was bound up within the confines, not of the Dominion, but of the province. One of the most important and picturesque factors in the history of the past was the fur trade. It was closely woven into the early life of New France. In pursuit of the rich-furred inhabitants of the cold, northern latitudes the bold and hardy voyageur sought profit and pleasure. The early settlers and their descendants carpeted their floors with the rich pelts of the beaver, and the half-civilized Indian carried the results of his winter's industry over mountain and stream, through forest and jungle to purchase with them for his new made or prospective squaw the gaudy trinkets of the pale face. Then Winnipeg was the great centre for raw furs, which were stored in the warerooms of the Hudson Bay Co. until they could be shipped to Europe. Montreal was the centre of the local wholesale and retail trade, which dealt principally in native furs, the only imported article being sealskins, which were always brought into the country readymade. In those days furs were comparatively cheap, and the cost of dressing and manufacturing them a mere bagatelle. In fact $100 often sufficed to run a season's business. Then fashion in the make-up counted little, quality much. The venerable old beaver coat was handed down from father to son, and Paris had about as little effect on Montreal or Toronto as she had upon the man in the moon. But the last quarter of a century has seen many mighty changes in this venerable old industry. Now it takes at least $100,000 to run a fairly respectable retail fur house in Montreal or Toronto. Fashion is everything, and quality but a secondary consideration. The latest European styles are placed in the American market before they are worn at home, and the old beaver or sealskin coat is made over every season. Fashionable furs from all parts of the world are as easily obtained here as the native article.

Fur dressing, dyeing, cutting, matching and making has become a business in which the best artistic talent finds employment which pays and pays well. And the man who wishes to please the public must not be afraid to invest his capital and go upon a sea of venture. The fur trade is conducted upon a cash basis. Therefore the man who has money and can go to the great auction rooms in Europe and buy his goods at first hand and have them dyed by the best dyers in London or Paris before importing them saves the great cost of middle men. In fact all the larger firms buy their goods at the fur company's auction rooms at first hand. This is why they require so large a capital. There are in Toronto several fur houses, all doing a flourishing business. Of these the largest, best furnished and most fashionable is Dineen's, which employs fifty hands in the manufacturing department alone and has an invested capital of $200,000. I have seen the largest fur houses in Montreal and I am quite satisfied that Toronto is fast approaching that city in the extent of its business in this line of industry.

A Great Scheme.

[St. Catharines Star.]

The Toronto World is agitating for a winter steamboat service between Toronto and Niagara and Port Dalhousie. It is claimed that all three harbors are practically open during the winter season, and that navigation would be as easy and comfortable as in the summer. There is no reason why a steamer could not be put on this route capable of making the trip in an hour and a half. This would shorten the time to Buffalo and eastern points materially and ought to divert the traffic through Port Dalhousie and Niagara. A steamer service in the winter would be a great boon to the people of St. Catharines and would, no doubt, receive a large share of patronage.

Game Plentiful.

[Shelburne Economist.]

Partridges are more plentiful than usual this year, and some of the local sportsmen have had great luck. Tuesday evening last Messrs. T. Henderson, Robert Morrison and Charles Scarborough returned with 14 birds. The same day Mr. Claydon of the town line east secured seven birds. The partridges are coming into town of their own accord in the evenings. Two of these birds were discovered on the grounds of Mr. R. McKay, Main-street, the other evening, and were allowed to go uninjured. Even the foxes have taken a notion to run into Shelburne these fine nights. Mr. A. Reid, baker, discovered one at his chickens the other night, chased him, rescued the fowl by placing his foot on Reynard's neck, but the sly "critter" gave him the slip after all and got away.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures constipation, bad blood and dyspepsia, by acting on the stomach, liver and bowels.

ALD. HALLAM'S ABATTOIR SCHEME

As Outlined in a Letter to the Mayor—He Wants Free Corn—Railways Anxious to Assist.

Ald. Hallam has addressed the following letter to His Worship the Mayor:

R. J. Fleming, Esq.:

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR,—In answer to your inquiries concerning the establishment of a dead meat business in the city of Toronto, with all its collateral branches, I beg to state that it will be of sufficient importance to the city.

I believe Toronto to be the best place for this business, as it is central. The product of such a concern can be more easily distributed from this than any other point.

Such an enterprise is needed here and there is room for it. All that is required to successfully carry it out is sufficient capital and skill. It will be good for the city, good for the farmers of Ontario and profitable to the shareholders.

I cannot tell what the company will want or need in the way of municipal aid. They will want a site convenient to the railways and not assessed too high. The company will require a place to do business in where they will not be annoyed by sanitary cranks. They will want water at the lowest possible rate and the personal property of the company to be subject to the lightest tax possible.

The Corporation of Toronto can do a great deal to help this enterprise. I shall be pleased if you will interest yourself and see the chairman of the committee for the encouraging of new enterprises to come to the city.

If the city has any land to lease or sell suitable for such a purpose I would like to know.

The promoters intend to slaughter cattle, pigs and sheep. For this purpose they will require the latest and best machinery and the best available talent in every department.

A careful calculation has been made that the slaughtering of cattle in an establishment of this kind can be done at from $1 to $1.50 per head less than by slaughtering them in the ordinary slaughter houses. This is by utilizing everything connected with the animal.

There are plenty of suitable cattle in the Province of Ontario. Live hogs are not in constant supply, but with free corn they would os more plentiful, and would not have to be imported from the United States. If the Government will not give the farmers free corn an arrangement should be made whereby an establishment of this kind could slaughter foreign hogs in bond for exportation. This would give an unlimited supply, with only the disadvantage of freight from the western markets to the point of slaughter.

Success at first on a paid up capital of two to three hundred thousand dollars would be assured by a long demand for the goods, but to do a successful export business it will require a much larger capital, which, I have no doubt, will be forthcoming when needed.

In conclusion, I am pleased to state that the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways will do everything they possibly can to promote not only this, but every local industry calculated to develop the trade of the country and of this city. With their aid and a favorable response from the public the undertaking will be a success.

Yours truly, JOHN HALLAM.

Toronto, Oct. 21.

"Jane," Queen of Comedies, To-Night.

Not an inconsiderable factor to the success of the tour of "Jane" was Mr. Charles Frohman's engagement of Miss Kitty Cheatham to play the leading part. The play will be given with the principal New York cast, including Mr. Robert Cotton in his original character of William. "Chums," one of The New York Herald's prize plays, will precede "Jane" as a curtain-raiser. The engagement is for the entire week, with the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Arthur Lloyd in "Our Party."

The comedy event of the season will be the production of the comedy success, "Our Party," which opens at the Academy of Music to-night, and will be presented by a brilliant company, headed by England's greatest vocal comedian, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, whose name stands pre-eminent as the composer of more "topical hits" than any other artist in his line. There are over 20 numbers in musical selections introduced incidental to the comedy, including Mr. Lloyd's original topical songs, medleys, also the famous "Our Party" quartet.

The Musee Theatre.

The Australian boxing kangaroo Jack, of which so much has been said during the past week, will be the attraction supreme at this popular house this week. Jack is the latest European attraction in this country. German Rose, the lilliputian musician and vocalist, will also occupy a stage in the Lecture Hall. The program in the theatre is second to none that has yet appeared in this cosy little playhouse. Those to appear are as follows: Campbell and Evans, comedy sketch artists; McPhee and Hill, the wonderful triple horizontal bar performers; Bartlett and May, the greatest comedy duo now before the public, and William F. Denny, descriptive vocalist.

"Romany Rye."

The appearance of the well-known, romantic actor, Mr. Frank Losee, in an elaborate revival of the favorite play, the "Romany Rye," is creating considerable interest among theatre-goers of this city. The forthcoming production of "Romany Rye" at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House to-night is an event which will be looked forward to with great interest.

Next Saturday's Great Concert.

The great Nordica, the singer whom Toronto likes best, will help to welcome the Governor-General and the Countess on Saturday night next in the Pavilion. The new Toronto orchestra of 40 members, under Mr. Torrington's direction, is going to take care of itself, and the guarantors behind it will be more than pleased with the result of its first appearance. The plan opens to-morrow at 10 o'clock at Messrs. Sucklings'.

The Plan for Sousa's Band.

The plan for the Sousa band concerts will open a week from to-day at Messrs. Sucklings'. The subscribers' list is filling rapidly, and those who are going to hear this grand band should lose no time in putting their names on it.

Mrs. Martha Besant's New Treatment

cures consumption (except last stages), catarrh, hay fever, bronchitis, asthma and all lung troubles permanently. It gives fresh blood of incomparable richness and can be taken at any age without danger. This is an entirely new treatment in this country. Write for descriptive circular. Mrs. Martha Besant, Toronto. 1

Carlton-street Church.

An immense audience congregated in the Carlton-street Methodist Church last evening, when a special musical service was rendered in honor of the memory of the dead composer, Charles Gounod. The selections "Unfold Ye Portals and Lovely Appear" from "The Redemption," and the quartet, "Blessed is He Who Cometh," from the "Messe Solenelle," were magnificently rendered.

Beautiful as were the musical numbers, they were not by any means the only attractive feature of the service, as the powerful and eloquent appeal of Rev. James Henderson, filled with words of truth and sparkling with gems of thought and trite illustrations, carried conviction to the hearts of many of the vast throng present.

Through Wagner Vestibule Bluffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 8 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.35 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

Dyspepsia or indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on, also being the principal cause of headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, taken before going to bed for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

For all throat and lung diseases, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc., Norway Pine Syrup is a sure cure.

AERONAUT SPIDERS.

Darwin Investigated the Subject More Than Sixty Years Ago.

Mr. Durnan has not discovered a singular freak of nature, he has only re-directed attention to it. The existence of aeronaut spiders has been known for years, and any summer day they may be seen floating serenely through the air, borne hither and thither by the currents and directing their course by disposition of their weight, just as a man trims his sailing skiff by shifting his position. Darwin in his voyage round the world in H.M.S. Beagle in 1833 made a study of this species of spider on the South American coast, where they are plentiful. At page 165 of Ward, Lock & Co.'s edition of "Darwin's Journal of a Voyage Round the World" the following account of these interesting insects is given:

"On several occasions when the Beagle has been within the mouth of the plata the rigging has been coated with the web of the gossamer spider. One day (Nov. 1, 1832) I paid particular attention to this subject. The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the flocculent web, as on an autumnal day in England. The ship was 60 miles distant from the land, in the direction of a steady, though light breeze. Vast numbers of a small spider, about one-tenth of an inch in length, and of a dusky red color were attached to the webs. There must have been, I should suppose, some thousands on the ship. The little spider, when first coming in contact with the rigging, was always seated on a single thread and not on the flocculent mass. This latter seems merely to be produced by the entanglement of the single threads. The spiders were all of one species, but of both sexes, together with young ones. These latter were distinguished by their smaller size and more dusky color. I will not give the description of this spider but merely state that it does not appear to me to be included in any of Latreille's genera. The little aeronaut as soon as it arrived on board was very active, running about, sometimes letting itself fall, and then reascending the same thread; sometimes employing itself in making a small and very irregular mesh in the corners between the ropes. It could run with facility on the surface of water. When disturbed it lifted up its front legs in the attitude of attention. On its first arrival it appeared very thirsty, and with exserted maxillæ drank eagerly of drops of water. This same circumstance has been observed by Strack. May it not be in consequence of the little insect having passed through a dry and rarefied atmosphere? Its stock of web seemed inexhaustible. While watching some that were suspended by a single thread I several times observed that the slightest breath of air bore them away out of sight in a horizontal line. On another occasion (25th), under similar circumstances, I repeatedly observed the same kind of small spider, either when placed or having crawled on some little eminence, elevate its abdomen, send forth a thread and then sail away horizontally, but with a rapidity which was quite unaccountable. I thought I could perceive that the spider, before performing the above preparatory steps, connected its legs together with the most delicate threads, but I am not sure whether this observation was correct.

"One day at St. Fe I had a better opportunity of observing some similar facts. A spider, which was about three-tenths of an inch in length, and which in its general appearance resembled a citigrade (therefore quite different from the gossamer), while standing on the summit of a post, darted forth four or five threads from its spinners. These, glittering in the sunshine, might be compared to diverging rays of light; they were not, however, straight, but in undulations like films of silk blown by the wind. They were more than a yard in length and diverged in an ascending direction from the orifices. The spider then suddenly let go its hold of the post and was quickly borne out of sight. The day was hot and apparently quite calm; yet under such circumstances the atmosphere can never be so tranquil as not to affect a vane so delicate as the thread of a spider's web. If during a warm day we look either at the shadow of any object cast on a bank or over a level plain at a distant landmark the effect of an ascending current of heated air is almost always evident; such upward currents, it has been remarked, are always shown by the ascent of soap bubbles, which will not rise in an indoor room. Hence, I think, there is not much difficulty in understanding the ascent of the fine lines projected from a spider's spinners, and afterwards of the spider itself; the divergence of the lines has been attempted to be explained, I believe, by Mr. Murray, by their similar electrical condition. The circumstance of spiders of the same species, but of different sexes and ages, being found on several occasions at the distance of many leagues from the land, attached in vast numbers to the lines, renders it probable that the habit of sailing through the air is as characteristic of this tribe as that of diving is of the Argyroneta. We may then reject Latreille's supposition that the gossamer owes its origin indifferently to the young of several genera of spiders; although, as we have seen, the young of other spiders do possess the power of performing aerial voyages."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. GREGG.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York. 1

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Public Attention.

Public attention is called to the fact that by improved methods of manufacturing the different materials contained in the Empire Baking Powder—the whole being scientifically compounded—a first-class article can be sold at a moderate price. The powder is manufactured by Ellis & Keighley, Toronto, and sold for 25 cents a pound tin. It is guaranteed equal to any in strength and wholesomeness. 1

Scrofula, bad blood, pimples, blotches and skin diseases can be cured by B.B.B., the great blood purifier and tonic.

Name For the Wharf.

Editor World: Here are three names for Ald. Lamb's new wharf: Gordon, Aberdeen, Marlborough wharf, landing or pier.

NORMAN RUTHVEN, 219 Beverley-street.

Wants it Named Tourists.

Editor World: I think a good name for the new wharf would be "Tourists" if the public will guarantee not to pronounce it "towerists." AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste, and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

A. E. Walton,

chemist and druggist, cor. Queen and Broadview and 895 Queen-street east, is headquarters over the Don for the celebrated Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure and all the leading patent medicines advertised. See a list of testimonials for Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure. Get a bottle; will cure pain in back without a doubt. 1

Student's Mixture

fills the utmost requirements of the most fastidious taste because of its mild flavor, blend and subtle fragrance. Satisfy yourself by getting it.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

THE APPLE PUZZLE.

Another Batch of Answers to the Mathematical Puzzle.

Editor World: While some of your readers are guessing I may as well do the same. Bought 612 barrels; 12 bad leaves 600 barrels, costing $600. Sold 400 for $240 and 200 for $100. Isn't this right? E.K.

Thinks It Is a Fake.

Editor World: Your alleged mathematical puzzle is a fake. In the first place, there is not sufficient data given to enable you to find the answer; and in the second place, the data that is given is contradictory. Thus: A man pays $300 for some apples; 12 barrels are unsaleable; he sells two-thirds of remainder for $240, and the balance, that is one-third of whole less four barrels, for cost and gets $100, that is one-third of whole cost, including unsaleable. Give us something better next time. T. A. C.

Also Thinks It a Catch.

Editor World: The next time Mr. "Mathematics" wishes to set a problem for World readers advise him to give us something better than a catch. The apple question is ambiguous. If one-third of the balance of apples or the saleable ones sell at the cost per barrel computed after 12 barrels are thrown away, a schoolboy can quickly solve it; but if the sale price of the one-third of saleables is at the rate of purchase of all the apples, the greatest mathematician or worst Jew could not make $40 on the bargain, for: Cost is $300, profit $40, $340 must be realized. Twelve barrels unsaleable; 2-3 of saleables sell for $240, 1-3 of saleables must sell for $100. But these are sold at cost. Now, if 1-3 of saleables cost $100 all the saleables cost $300. But $300 is the price paid for all.

224 Dunn-avenue. JAYHAWK.

Not Possible of Solution.

Editor World: In your question of yesterday about the apples, as stated it is not possible of solution without some explanation. If purchaser paid $300 for the lot, then every barrel would be a factor in determining the cost price per barrel. Looked at thus, question is impossible of solution. But if the 12 barrels are understood as not having to do with cost price, then any number of barrels of which 3 is least common multiple, to which add 12, will answer. For example, 87 barrels making cost $4 per barrel or 312 costing $1, or 72 costing $5, or 612 costing 50c., or 15 costing $2 per barrel. MILTON.

The Problem Is Absurd.

Editor World: If the expression as to the cost of the balance means cost including the 12 barrels, then the only equation possible from the data is one in which something equals nothing, i. e., some part of the data is impossible and the problem, therefore, absurd.

If the expression referred to means cost, excluding the 12 barrels, then an infinity of answers can be given, all of which may be embraced in the answer: 12 plus any number (whole or fractional), and beyond showing that the answer is more than 12 the problem is indeterminate. GINGER.

Thinks They Are All Wrong.

Editor World: Your apple puzzle seems to have produced a number of various answers, all of which cannot be right. Let us check the results: T. W. says 312 barrels is the number bought. If so, one barrel cost $300-312ths—96 cents nearly. Again, 312 minus 12—300 barrels saleable. Two-thirds of 300 barrels are sold for $240 and ⅓ of 300—100 barrels are sold at 96 cents per barrel, which gives $96. Therefore $240 plus 96—$336 received for apples. But in order to make $40 he must sell for $340. So T.W. is incorrect. Mr. Rowman says 112 barrels. If so, 1 barrel cost 300-112ths—$2.68 and 112 minus 12—100 saleable barrels

⅔ of 100—66.6 barrels, which bring $240 00
⅓ of 100—33.3, at $2.68 per barrel.. 89 25
$329 25

$329.25 minus 300—$29.25 his profit, but according to the question his profit is to be $40. So 112 barrels do not fill the bill.

A. G. N. says 300 barrels. If so, one barrel cost $1.

300—12—288 barrels of saleable apples.	
2-3 of 288 barrels bring	$240
1-3 of 288—96 barrels at $1	96
	$336

He received $336 for his apples; he paid $300 for his apples; he makes $36. But the question says he made $40, so 300 barrels won't do. "Anti-Mathematics" would do well to have another try at the puzzle. The fact is that in the question there are two unknown quantities—the number of barrels and the profit, and only one equation. It can be shown that the profit must be less than $40. So until "Mathematics" gives his true profit we cannot tell how many barrels he bought. COMMON SENSE.

An Impossible Transaction.

Editor World: The apple problem, as propounded by "Mathematics," is an impossible transaction. The total number of barrels cost $300, ⅔ of total number of barrels cost $100, ⅓ of total number of barrels (less 12) are sold for $240; therefore the balance, or the remaining ⅓ of the total number less 12, would have to be sold at $100 to net a gain of $40; but the problem states that this number is sold at their cost price, which, it is plain to see, must be less than $100, and, therefore, $40 could not be the net gain, and the problem states what is impossible.

H. G. W.

Thinks It Cannot be Solved.

Editor World: In your issue of to-day I notice an item headed "Who Can Answer This." In my opinion this cannot be solved as there seems to be a mistake, viz.: The apples cost $300, profit made $40, selling price of all $340; 12 barrels were unsaleable; he sold two-thirds of remainder for $340 and sold one-third of remainder for $100, or cost, to make $40—$340. Now, if one-third of remainder cost $100 then the remainder cost $300. This cannot be, as the whole lot only cost $300, unless he did not pay for the 12 barrels. SUBSCRIBER.

Guelph, Oct. 19.

Wants Something to Figure On.

Editor World: If 12 barrels are unsaleable, the balance is all the dealer has got for his money. The balance therefore cost $300. He sells in two lots, 2-3 for $240 or $40 profit; 1-3 for $100 or at cost, $340. He may have purchased any number of barrels, as any number will apply. Please give us something to figure on.

W. M., 340 Adelaide-street west.

It Cannot Be Done.

Editor World: The apple puzzle is mathematically unworkable, and A.G.N.'s solution this morning is incorrect inasmuch as he says 96 barrels cost $1 each, or $96, and then works out the puzzle with the cost of 96 barrels at $1.04 1-6 each, or $100. This is my solution:

"Bought a number of barrels for $300, gained $40, sold for $340—⅔ of No. 12 sold for $240, ⅓ of No. 12 sold for $100, 3-3 of No. 12 cost $300. That is the No. 12 cost the same as the number bought, which is impossible."

The question is therefore unworkable on mathematical principles.

Chatsworth, Oct. 21. W. A. FERGUSON.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents.

East York Reformers.

The annual meeting of the East York Reform Association was held at Unionville Saturday. There were only about 40 members present. Mr. W. Scott was re-elected President.

The best cable letter in the New York Sunday papers is easily G. W. Smalley's in The Tribune. It appears in The Toronto Sunday World published each Saturday night.

Thanksgiving Services.

Yesterday harvest thanksgiving services were held at St. John's Church, Norway. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and fruit. At the morning service Rev. Dr. Langtry preached the thanksgiving sermon, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Ashcroft. A collection for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund was taken up on both occasions.

Headache and dizziness arising from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels are quickly cured by B.B.B.

THEY SPEAK AT LAST.

The Reason Why Guinane Bros. Failed

To Re-Build and Improve 214 Yonge-st.

$8000 Worth of Fall Boots and Shoes to Be Sold Off.

Alterations to Start at Once—The Monster and Palace Shoe House of Canada a Certainty in the Near Future—Complications That Puzzled the "Brainiest Men of the Day"—Four Shoe Stores Under One Roof.

After vexing and annoying delays we begin our alterations this week. When we told the public some time ago that we were going to re-build and improve our premises, we did so in good faith, firmly convinced that it would have been completed long ago. All arrangements were made, plans drawn up and specifications prepared, and everything ready to give us the largest and most complete shoe house on the Continent. At the last moment difficulties that were totally unexpected came in the way, and complications arose that puzzled some of the brainiest men of the day. But perseverance, combined with the determination to fulfil our promises to the public, has at last met its reward. Obstacle after obstacle has been overcome, and deterred by nothing we now see success in the near future. In a short time we expect to have not only the Monster Shoe House of the city, but also the Palace Shoe House of Canada. Under one roof there will be four complete shoe stores; one for women's work, another for misses and children, a third devoted to men's work, and the fourth to boys' and youths'. Each department will be larger than any retail store in the city. We cannot hope to complete the work this fall, but we begin this week, and will push it through with all the speed consistent with the transaction of business on the premises. The greatest difficulty now in our way is the enormous stock of fall goods on hand.

Over $80,000 Worth of Shoes.

To remove the goods off the premises would entail heavy loss, and we prefer to let the public have the benefit of that loss by sacrificing the goods at nominal prices. The whole fall stock, both American and Canadian, and our own manufacture, will be sold at less than auction prices. This is no bankrupt stock, no old shop-worn stock, but consists of all the latest and finest class of fall goods. We can only give a few prices, not of leading lines, as every boot, shoe and slipper in our establishment will be sold at the same low rates. Ladies' Dongola buttoned boots, hand-sewed extension soles, that we have never offered at less than $4 will be given away for $2. These boots are manufactured by Gray Bros., Syracuse, in five widths on the London, American, St. Louis square and common-sense toe. Ladies' French kid, Blucher-cut lace boots, costing $2.25 wholesale, we will sell at $1.75. These boots are hand-sewed, extension soles, patent tips and made in A, B, C, D and E widths. Our ladies' fine $2.00 Dongola buttoned boots that are known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, we will now sell for $1.25. In the cheaper grades we will sacrifice boots, shoes and slippers at prices never before heard of in this city; ladies' slippers as low as 10c a pair. In gents' fall boots and shoes we will offer the finest lines of goods ever imported or manufactured by us, and at prices from 25 to 40 per cent. less than actual wholesale cost. Dongola, Cordovan, Casco calf and Lemoine calf bals and Congress, also cork sole Cordovan lace boots reduced from $4.00 and $5.00 a pair to $2.00 and $2.50.

TO STOP THE PROGRESS of Consumption, you will find but one *guaranteed* remedy—Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In advanced cases, it brings comfort and relief; if you haven't delayed too long, it will certainly cure. It doesn't claim too much. It won't make new lungs—nothing can; but it will make diseased ones sound and healthy, when everything else has failed. It is plain to see, must be less than $100, and, therefore, $40 could not be the net gain, and the problem states what is impossible.

THE TRUSTS CORPORATON, OF ONTARIO.

Safe Deposit Vaults,

BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

Parties leaving town for the Summer will find best accommodation for storing their Silverware, Plate and Valuables of all kinds.

Deposit safes, including Tin Boxes, to rent at a moderate charge. Our smallest safe is 5x3x22.

These Vaults are the Finest in Ontario, and may be inspected any time during office hours.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

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Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., and are invaluable to

Orators and Vocalists.

R. & T. W. Stamped on Each Drop. Try Them.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

REGULATE THE KIDNEYS

With B. B. B., for without proper action of the Kidneys health is impossible, and disease must ensue.

NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restore the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors or excesses of youth. This remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Toronto by NEIL C. LOVE & CO., 176 Yonge-street. 135

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

AUCTION SALES.

DICKSON & TOWNSEND

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SALE OF VALUABLE

PRIVATE LIBRARY

Comprising Standard Works by some of the best Authors, which we will sell at our rooms,

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Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

Catalogs of which will be ready in a few days and may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

No Reserve.
Terms Cash.

EXECUTORS' AUCTION SALE

OF DESIRABLE

HOUSE PROPERTY

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

The Trusts Corporation

OF ONTARIO

Executors of an estate which must be closed, there will be offered by public auction at The Real Estate Exchange, at their Auction Room, 40 King-street East, in the city of Toronto, on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the city of Toronto, and being composed of part of lot number five on the north side of Wilton-avenue, according to registered plan No. 103, said property having a frontage on the north side of Wilton-avenue of 15 feet by 90 feet, more or less.

Upon the property is erected a dwelling house containing six rooms, with modern conveniences, known as No. 352 Wilton-avenue.

This is a good opportunity for securing a good home on very reasonable terms.

Terms and conditions of sale ascertained on application to

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