

The Governor-General.

Earl Dufferin in the short time that he has been in Canada has done more to make himself popular with the people than any Governor we ever had, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Elgin. He does not content himself by staying at the capital, and in a hum-drum, decorous way earning his salary by discharging the official duties required of him. He is bent on making himself thoroughly acquainted with the country—its manufacturing position and resources, its industries of every character, and its educational status. He does not hedge himself in with his official dignity, and stand aloof from the people in solitary state, but freely mixes with all classes, questions them closely and intelligently on all matters relating to the business of the country, and thus in a sense makes him one of themselves in their pursuits and in their prospects. Possessing as he does a highly cultivated intellect, and a remarkable faculty for observation, we venture to say that he already knows more about Canada and its industries than any half-dozen of the ordinary, easy-going Governors who have administered the government in this country. His replies to the large number of addresses presented from the different bodies are marked, by a felicity of expression, a thorough conception of the subjects adverted to, and a generous sympathy with all aims and objects which at once win for him our respect and esteem, and give evidence that while he remains among us he is, as far as his position will allow, determined to become one of ourselves, and identify himself as much as possible with our progress and prosperity.

We were particularly struck with his excellent speeches in reply to the addresses presented to him at the Normal School and Toronto University last week. He made the honest admission that he was equally surprised and delighted to find that our educational facilities were unequalled by any country in the world, and of such a high order as to take rank with similar institutions in any of the older European countries. Especially did he advert in terms of the highest praise to the wide range and practical character of our University curriculum; and though not undervaluing the importance of a classical education, he dwelt on the benefits of such an extensive curriculum, and its peculiar adaptability to the wants and varied pursuits of this young country. Such praise from a thoroughly competent judge, such as Earl Dufferin is, cannot but be particularly pleasing to our people, and is a fitting acknowledgment of the valuable labors of our public men who have laid the foundations of our educational system deep and wide, and afforded such ample facilities to all classes for acquiring knowledge.

Should Earl Dufferin continue to follow out the course he has so wisely chalked out for himself, his residence in Canada will be an immense benefit to the country in stimulating and encouraging her people to greater efforts in future, in making the governing classes and people in Britain better acquainted with our real position and wonderful progress; and he will at the same time earn for himself a popularity which will add additional lustre to his already brilliant reputation both as writer and a statesman.

A bill has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes abolishing the penalty of death for political offences, and has passed its first reading.

Editorial Items.

An order has been issued by the English War Office to have the names of the Canadian militia staff and officers of the active force entered in the British army list in the same manner as the militia of the Mother Country.

The Canadian Government, on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, has reduced the letter postage rate between Canada and Newfoundland from 12 to 6 cents. All other postages have been reduced to Canada rates.

The date of the grand banquet in honor of the recent Reform victories has not as yet been fixed, but it is understood that it will be on the eve of the opening of the Ontario Legislature. No efforts are being spared by the committee to render it eminently successful. Hon. Edward Blake will be one of the speakers on that occasion.

On Saturday last Dr. Laratt W. Smith was unanimously selected by the Senate of the University of Toronto to the office of Vice-Chancellor. The duties of the office have been fulfilled for many years with great assiduity and tact by the Hon. Adam Crooks. He resigned it lately, considering that the position was incompatible with that of a member of a Government which controls the affairs of the University.

Prince Napoleon has appealed to the Procureur-General of France for redress against the Minister of the

Interior and the Prefect of police, and others who took part in his expulsion from France. The appeal is made in accordance with the provisions of the penal code. Should it be rejected or disregarded, the Prince will commence personal proceedings in the Courts against the parties concerned, and will avail himself of all legal means to procure restoration of his rights as a citizen of France, and the punishment of those who have illegally driven him from his country.

The Nature and Preservation of Timber.

The best timber is that which has grown slowly, on a soil rather dry than moist, and is compact and heavy, the annual logs being thin and uniform, showing a hard clear surface when cut, and not a dull or chalky one, free from clefts or radial cracks, and from emphysemas and cracks between the annual layers. Timber is best cut at or near the maturity of the tree, as a young tree has too much sapwood, and an old one is likely to get hard and brittle at the core. Probably fifty years is the least and one hundred years the greatest age at which the ordinary wood should be cut. The best season for felling is when the sap is quiet, or in midsummer and midwinter. Timber exposed freely to the air in a dry place, sheltered from the sun and rain requires two years and upwards, according to the size, to become well seasoned. A small part, however, of the material put into our public works receives sufficiently careful treatment in this respect, and hence the short life of the majority of these structures. Artificial seasoning is effected by exposing the material, properly piled in a suitable building, to a current of hot air. Timber loses in drying from 15 to 30 per cent. of its weight, and shrinks across the grain from two to five per cent. Wood lasts the best when kept dry and well ventilated. When kept constantly wet it is somewhat softened, and will not resist so much, but it does not decay. Piles placed in the Rhine nearly two thousand years ago have been found quite sound during the present century, and the roof timbers of some of the old Italian churches are still in good condition. Many highway bridges in this country are apparently uninjured by from forty to fifty years of use; and railway bridges, made of good material and carefully protected, have been in service for twenty years, and are still in good order.

Wood decays the fastest when alternately wet and dry, or when subjected to a close, hot atmosphere. Thorough seasoning, protection from the sun and rain, and the free circulation of air are the essentials to the preservation of timber. Oil paint will protect wood from moisture from without, but unless it is perfectly dry when painted the moisture within will be unable to escape and will cause decay. Several different methods of preservation are now in use, consisting of an injection of different chemical preparations into the pores. Chapman's process employs sulphate of iron (sopparas); Kyan's process, corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury); Burnett's process, chloride of zinc; Bonaccorsi's method, sulphate of copper; and Mr. Bethell saturates the timber with creosote. In these several operations the air is exhausted from the tank in which the timber is placed, the sap drawn out from the pores and the solution poured in.

The woody fibre is seen by the microscope to consist of long, slender tubes, upon the tenacity of which depends the tensile strength of the timber. The lateral adhesion, or the strength across the grain depends upon the adhesion of the sides of the tubes. The pines, or cone bearing trees, have a straight and regular fibre, and are well adapted to direct tensile strains; but the lateral adhesion is small, so that they are much more easily split along the grain, and much less suitable to resist shearing endwise, or sliding of the fibers on each other than the hard woods.

Immigration into Canada.

Under the above heading the New York Herald makes the following comments upon the progress of Canada in material prosperity: "We think our northern neighbours slow. So they are, if we contrast their history with ours for the past century. Still, the statistics show that during the last decade Canada has received by immigration an addition of more than forty per cent on her population, and during the last thirty-three years more than twice doubled her number of inhabitants, counting now two and a-half millions against half a million a third of a century ago. As our population exceeds that of the Canadian Dominion by more than ten-fold, it is natural for us to look upon her growth as insignificant. Yet, since the breaking out of our late war, she has gained at a more rapid proportionate rate than we have, our increase of population having been thirty-five per cent. As Canada has three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, being equal in extent to Great Britain, France and Prussia, or six times the size of England and Wales, she has as yet only ten persons for each 640 acres of land. Consequently she has abundance of room for all who may come to find homes upon her fertile soil or to win fortunes from the abundant facilities she offers for profitable commercial or industrial enterprise. Should she continue to grow at her present rate till the end of this century, she will then have a population of twenty millions, or about half our present number. Though events do not move with a rush so rapidly beyond our northern frontier as on this side of it, Canada has vast enterprises which mark her population as embracing the same elements of thrift which are so rapidly developing our own greatness. Her great rivers and excellent harbours, her canals and railways, when completed, will offer to the products of her fields, forests and mines easy means of export, while her rapidly growing and prosperous population will furnish abundant consumers for the fabrics with which Europe balances the traffic. It cannot be doubted that for British subjects who wish to escape the overcrowding and excessive competition in all industrial and commercial pursuits "at home," and who hesitate about trying our experiment of self-government, Canada offers abundant hope for an improved condition, and it is fair to believe that for several decades she will receive a constant and liberal flow of immigration, and that the two English speaking nations must control the destinies of North America. If in time, Canada wishes to take her place in the constellation of stars upon our banner of freedom, we hold ourselves ready to comply with the dictates of "manifest destiny." Should she prefer to stay out of the Union we shall still be true friends, generous rivals and good neighbours. Her prosperity will only stimulate ours."

1872) AS USUAL (1872

COMPLETE SUCCESS!

TEN FIRST PRIZES

At Two Exhibitions!

W. BELL & Co. QUELPH, ONT.

Received Every First Prize of



Organs and Melodeons

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph.

This grand success, in addition to last year's record of a

Silver Medal, 3 Diplomas, and 12 First Prizes,

Prove that our instruments in the opinion of competent judges are incomparably superior to all others.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the ORGANETTE,

Containing Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes, acknowledged by all to be the greatest improvement yet introduced. Their superiority is conceded by other makers from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging their inability to compete with them. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of instruments.

Guelph, Oct. 15, 1872 W. BELL & Co.

New, Cheap and Good!

Anderson's New Stock of Wall Paper is selling at Cost to make room for Fall and Xmas Goods.

Opposite the Market.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

COAL OIL LAMPS

—OF—

New and Elegant Designs

And at exceedingly low prices. Call to see them.

We have also a new stock of Genuine Extra

Lamp Glasses

Which is and the heat, and do not easily break.

JOHN M. BOND & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS.

AT R. CRAWFORD'S Jewellery Store,

NEXT THE POST OFFICE,

YOU CAN GET AT REDUCED PRICES

Elgin Watches, Waltham Watches, English Levers, Detached Levers, Clocks in every style.

Gold and Silver Chains, Gold Sets, Brooch and Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Plated Jewellery in every variety, having resolved to go into the

Manufacture of Watches

As soon as the stock is sold out.

Special attention given to

Fixing Watches, Clocks & Jewellery

Which will be carried out to a greater extent than ever, and at the old prices.

Gold and Silver Plating done on the premises. Observe the address—

Next to Post Office.

Guelph, Aug. 26, 1872 dw

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of John Thomas Knight, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, William J. Paterson, of Guelph, County of Wellington, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

WILLIAM J. PATERSON, Assignee.

Dated at Guelph this 15th day of October, 1872.

New Advertisements.

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

RECEIVED TO-DAY

FRESH, FRESH.

J. E. McELDERRY,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE!

AT THE FASHIONABLE WEST END

A. O. BUCHAM

Begs to notify the public that he has just opened 50 Cases new and substantial First-Class Dry Goods, all

AT ASTONISHING PRICES

And will commence a Grand Sale on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst.

For particulars respecting Goods and Prices, see handbills.

Now is the time, Ladies. Look out for Cheap Dry Goods.

A. O. BUCHAM,

Fashionable West End Dress, Millinery and Mantle Establishment.

Guelph, Oct. 19, 1872 dwy

CLOTH HALL

SCOTCH AND West of England

Tweeds for Suits, AND FANCY TROUSERINGS,

AT THE Guelph Cloth Hall.

SHAW & MURTON, Merchant Tailors.

Bankruptcy, Bankruptcy!

RE-OPENING OF PERRY'S STORE

The Stock must be disposed of during the coming week as the Express Company have leased the premises.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Earthenware, Fancy Goods, &c,

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J. C. MACKLIN & Co.

GUELPH, Oct. 19, 1872. dw

BRITISH AND FOREIGN IMPORTING HOUSE,

48 and 50 Yonge Street, TORONTO;

AND 196 and 198 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

Full lines of the following goods of this season's importation or manufacture offered to the jobbing trade by the package, or to general merchants in any part of the Dominion.

TERMS—CLOSE, and discounts liberal to prompt men.

Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Nickel Silver Spoons, Electro-plated Spoons, Electro-plated Ware, Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, Dixon's Shot and Powder Flasks, Japanned Trays and Waiters, Walker's and Ely's Gun Caps, Celebrated Periscope Spectacles, Musical and Patent Albums, Violins and Accordions, Watches, Waltham and Swiss Clocks, Connecticut and French Ole Bull Violin Strings, Bohemian Glass Ware, German Morocco Pocket Books, Toys in wood, tin and iron, Baskets, Fancy and Market, Fancy China Ware, Gonal's Brushes and Soaps, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Work boxes and writing desks, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Shell and Pearl Card Cases, Jewellery, Gold and Plated, Jewellery, Goldens and Jet, Crystal Looking Glass Plate.

Fancy Goods generally, the largest stock in the Dominion.

ROBT. WILKES

Sept. 24, 1872. dw

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WOOL and YARNS—the best assortment west of Montreal. AT J. HUNTER'S.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS—Scarfs and Ties, and other Fancy Woolen Fabrics in great variety. AT J. HUNTER'S.

SLIPPERS, Ottomans, Cushions, Screens, a splendid line. AT J. HUNTER'S.

JEWELRY—gold, jet, plated and fancy, a large stock and very cheap. AT J. HUNTER'S.

CHIGNONS, Corsets, Brailles, and Switches, in silk, mohair, and fine, an immense stock. AT J. HUNTER'S.

FOR Corsets, Slays, Ladies Underclothing, Children's Robes, Wrappers, &c, everyone knows there is no place like J. HUNTER'S.

MADAME DEMOREST'S world renowned Patterns for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Clothing of all kinds. Call and get a catalogue. AT J. HUNTER'S.

GENERAL Fancy Goods and Small Wares in great variety. AT J. HUNTER'S.

TOYS, Toys, Toys—J. Hunter's is the place. Call and see the large stock. AT J. HUNTER'S.

Berlin Wool, Fancy Goods, and Toy Store. Wyndham Street, Guelph.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS,

ALL SIZES, at JOHN A. WOOD'S.

NEW DUNDEE MARMALADE

—AT— JOHN A. WOOD'S.

NEW CHINA PRESERVED GINGER

—AT— JOHN A. WOOD'S.

ENGLISH MALT PICKLING VINEGAR

at JOHN A. WOOD'S.

BORDEAUX WHITE WINE VINEGAR

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FRESH GROUND Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon and Fiments,

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PURE GROUND White, Black, and Cayenne Pepper,

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CAYENNE PODS AND MUSTARD SEED

for Pickles, at JOHN A. WOOD'S.

PORTUGAL ONIONS, very fine, at

JOHN A. WOOD'S.

BIRDS EYE PEPPER SAUCE and STOUGHTON BITTERS

at JOHN A. WOOD'S.

STOVE BRUSHES and DOME BLACK LEAD

at JOHN A. WOOD'S.

WALL PAPER

Below the usual price

—AT—

DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Owing to the Large Stock of Goods now on hand, and having no room for the new Goods daily arriving, Wall Paper will be cleared out at Cost.

Choice Patterns at Cost, and old ones at any price.

Good Housekeepers and close buyers will come first and have their pick.

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