

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER
IS PURE,
HONEST GOODS

Will do MORE WORK for SAME
GOST than any other com-
posed of equally safe
Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND
THE ONLY GENUINE.

THE U. S. CENSUS.
A Great Falling Off in the Ratio.

An Exhibit of the States in Groups—The Relative Position of States and Territories—The Natives Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The latest census bulletin gives the population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian territory, Indians on reservations and Alaska as 64,450,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilation; but such changes will not be material. The addition of the Indians may bring the total up to close upon 65,000,000.

In 1850 the population was 23,191,876. The absolute increase of the population in 40 years was, therefore, 23,258,664, and the percentage of increase 24.7. In 1870 the population was 38,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,597,412, and the percentage of increase was 30.1. These figures show that the population was increased between 1880 and 1890 only 727,225 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.1 to 24.7 per cent. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the enormous immigration during the past ten years would argue a great

diminution in the fecundity of the population of a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, explained by the fact that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the Southern States, so much so as not only give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these States, but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large. The bulletin contains a statement showing the relative rank of States and Territories in population. As in 1880, New York still leads the list, and is followed by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois have exchanged places. Of the other changes in the list the most marked are those of Texas, which rises from No. 11 to No. 7; Kentucky, which drops from 8 to 11; Missouri, which rises from 26 to 20; Nebraska, which rises from 30 to 26; Maryland, which drops from 23 to 27; Colorado, which rises from 35 to 31; Vermont, which drops from 32 to 36; Washington, which rises from 42 to 34; Delaware, which drops from 43 to 42; Nevada, which drops from 43 to 40; Arizona, which drops from 44 to 38. The population of the States and Territories, together with the increases since 1880 is placed as follows:—

| NORTHERN CENTRAL DIVISION. | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Population. | 1880. | Increase. |
| Ohio | 3,666,719 | 468,657 |
| Indiana | 2,189,030 | 210,179 |
| Illinois | 3,818,536 | 740,065 |
| Michigan | 2,089,792 | 452,565 |
| Wisconsin | 1,683,687 | 308,244 |
| Minnesota | 1,360,017 | 510,244 |
| Iowa | 1,806,728 | 282,114 |
| Missouri | 2,677,780 | 508,700 |
| North Dakota | 1,417,425 | 145,515 |
| South Dakota | 327,848 | 220,580 |
| Nebraska | 1,056,798 | 614,301 |
| Kansas | 1,423,485 | 427,380 |

| NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Population. | 1880. | Increase. |
| Maine | 660,201 | 11,325 |
| New Hampshire | 375,827 | 28,836 |
| Vermont | 332,255 | 48,112 |
| Massachusetts | 2,283,407 | 405,392 |
| Rhode Island | 345,343 | 65,812 |
| Connecticut | 745,861 | 123,101 |
| New York | 5,991,934 | 890,063 |
| N. Jersey | 1,414,017 | 309,911 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,248,574 | 956,683 |

| SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Population. | 1880. | Increase. |
| Delaware | 167,871 | 21,263 |
| Maryland | 1,040,481 | 105,488 |
| District of Columbia | 209,796 | 52,172 |
| Virginia | 1,618,911 | 136,340 |
| West Virginia | 700,448 | 141,001 |
| North Carolina | 1,617,400 | 217,590 |
| South Carolina | 1,147,161 | 151,894 |
| Georgia | 1,834,366 | 292,186 |
| Florida | 390,435 | 120,942 |

| SOUTHERN CENTRAL DIVISION. | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Population. | 1880. | Increase. |
| Kentucky | 1,855,436 | 266,749 |
| Tennessee | 1,763,723 | 221,564 |
| Alabama | 1,508,073 | 245,568 |
| Mississippi | 1,284,887 | 153,280 |
| Louisiana | 1,116,828 | 176,882 |
| Texas | 2,232,280 | 640,471 |
| Oklahoma | 61,701 | 61,701 |
| Arkansas | 1,125,895 | 322,890 |

WESTERN DIVISION.

| Population. | 1880. | Increase. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Montana | 131,709 | 92,610 |
| Wyoming | 66,509 | 39,800 |
| Colorado | 410,975 | 210,148 |
| New Mexico | 144,862 | 25,297 |
| Arizona | 69,691 | 19,261 |
| Utah | 206,488 | 62,585 |
| Nevada | 54,327 | 17,933 |
| Idaho | 84,229 | 51,619 |
| Washington | 349,510 | 274,400 |
| Ore | 312,840 | 317,722 |
| California | 1,204,002 | 339,808 |

Decrease.

Pennsylvania leads all the States in the size of its increase with 956,683, New York coming next with 890,063. These are the great industrial and commercial States, and their increasing importance will be pointed to as the direct effect of the policy of protection. The same claim can also be made in regard to Massachusetts which added 505,332 to its total, and Illinois which has grown by 740,000. New Jersey, also an industrial State, increased by 309,911, or 28 per cent. on its population in 1880. Vermont, an agricultural State, and Nevada, a mining State, alone show a decrease during the decade. In the former there has been a falling absolute decrease, while Nevada shows an absolute diminution in population of 17,835 or nearly 29 per cent., leaving it the population of the smallest of all the States. The general law governing the increase of population is, that when not

disturbed by extraneous causes, such as wars, pestilence, immigration, emigration, etc., increase of population goes on at a CONTINUALLY DIMINISHING RATE. The operation of this law in this country has been interfered with in recent years by the late war, which, besides the destruction of a vast number of lives, decreased the birth rate very materially during its progress. It was followed by an increased birth rate, as is invariably the case under similar circumstances. The normal rate of increase has been, and is greatly interfered with also by immigration, and it is difficult to estimate the effect of this upon our rate of increase. Approximation to it may, however, be reached by the following process: Between 1880 and 1890 5,248,613 emigrants entered the country. Of these a part have returned to their homes or migrated elsewhere. A considerable proportion, probably about one-third, have died. On the other hand children have been born to them, and it is probable that the births have counterbalanced the deaths of the emigrants so that no influence which emigration has exerted upon our population is apparent. Expressed by the number of immigrants subtracting this number from the numerical increase during the past decade there remains a total of 7,000,000 to represent the actual increase of the inhabitants of this country in 1880. The rate of natural increase is therefore not far from 14 per cent.

This Week's Openings
Consist of a Choice Selection of
Mats and Rugs.
Fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets.
Best Brussels and Broderie Carpets.
Novel effects in Tapestry and Balmoral Carpets.
Yard wide Wool and Union Carpets.
Curtains and Portiers.
Linoleums, Cork Flooring, Oilcloths.

All the above lines are marked and ready for Next Week's Business at
THOMAS LIGGETT'S
1884 NOTRE DAME STREET
(Glorious Building)

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c
Flour—Receipts during the past week were 30,131 bbls against 39,931 bbls for the week previous. A fair business has been done on Newfoundland account, sale of straight to low being reported at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bbl. Low grade continues scarce and are wanted. Choice straight rollers or 99 per cents are in fair request with sales mentioned at \$4.80 to \$4.90 per bbl. In bag flour the sale of a car of flour is reported at \$1.55. It is stated that Ontario millers can get 20c per bbl more for their winter premium by exporting to England than by shipping to this market. We quote:
Patent, winter, \$5.20 to 5.50; Patent, spring, \$6.00 to 6.15; straight roller, \$4.75 to 4.90; extra, \$4.40 to 4.65; superfine, \$4.00 to 4.40; fine, \$3.25 to 3.65; city average, \$2.50 to 3.00; medium, \$2.50 to 3.00; Ontario bag, extra, \$2.15 to 2.35.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 44,418 bushels, against 119,747 bushels for the week previous. Sales have been made at point of sale of Toronto at 60c to 60c per bu of 60 lbs. and west of Toronto at 58c to 58c per bu. Here prices are steady with a little upward tendency, the last sales reported to us being at 75c in store; but since then 75c has been bid without getting the wheat. We quote 75c to 75c in store, and 77c in at per 60 lbs.
BARLEY.—Receipts during the past week were 31,515 bushels, against 39,819 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet, although buyers claim that prices will have to go lower. Sales of Upper Canada have transpired at 42c to 42c per 32 lbs., one lot selling at 44c per 34 lbs. Many lots of Eastern Ontario and Lower Canada are arriving in poor condition, but 40c appears to be the lowest that can be bought for, and we quote 40c to 41c. Some good samples of Manitoba mixed oats are offered at 41c per 32 lbs. to arrive this month, and one lot is said to have been placed at that figure.

RYE.—Receipts during the past week were 7,481 bushels, against 119,747 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet, although buyers claim that prices will have to go lower. Sales of Upper Canada have transpired at 42c to 42c per 32 lbs., one lot selling at 44c per 34 lbs. Many lots of Eastern Ontario and Lower Canada are arriving in poor condition, but 40c appears to be the lowest that can be bought for, and we quote 40c to 41c. Some good samples of Manitoba mixed oats are offered at 41c per 32 lbs. to arrive this month, and one lot is said to have been placed at that figure.

BUCKWHEAT.—There has been more enquiry during the past week, and sales of a number of cars are reported at 49c to 50c per bushel of 48 lbs. delivered here. There is a demand for the Continent, and several lots are going forward to Hamburg. Shipments are also being made to Glasgow and London.

MAIZE.—Ontario malsters are offering to deliver choice maize in this city at 75c to 80c per bushel in bond. No. 1 Montreal maize is quoted at 80c to 80c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.
PORK, LARD, ETC.—A very fair business has been done during the week in mess pork, a lot of Chicago mess selling for Newfoundland account, on p. b. but said to have been at about \$13.50 c. l. f. St. Johns. In this market further transactions are mentioned in Chicago shorts on clear at \$10.50 to \$10.75, in good sized lots.

"Indigenous Bitters"
The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparation could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredients and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and emmenagogues.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25c. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four half pint bottles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:
S. LACHANCE
DRUGGIST,
1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
MONTREAL.

Canada shorts are in scarce and price rulers firm at \$17.50 to \$18 per bbl. In Canada lard a fair business is reported in pairs at about last week's figures.

Canada shorts cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 5c to 6c; Tallow, common, per lb, 5c to 6c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The season has scarcely opened for car lots, but a season of cold weather sets in, there will be plenty of farmers ready to kill, a letter from Oshawa to a party in this city states that several lots have already been sent to Toronto, and it is believed there will be the usual quantity of hogs marketed this season. Prices are somewhat easier and we quote \$6.50 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs for light butchers. Only a few small lots are being received, although rivals are expected to increase soon.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 6,225 packages against 3,944 for the week previous. There has been some buying in the country in a quiet way, several lots of September and October creamery having been picked up at 22c to 23c, the week before having been pretty quiet at 21c to 22c. A few cars have been received on the basis of 24c for choice lard-made creamery, and it is said probably a little more might be paid in Eastern Townships. Sales have transpired for the local trade at 19c to 21c for fine to choice full cream, buyers paying 18c to 20c in the townships. There has been some enquiry for Western, the sale of 145 packages at 14c, and one lot of 145 packages of choice brought 16c. Oleomargarine is being forwarded to Newfoundland, on through shipment, purchase having been made in Chicago at 7c per lb. T. market has quite a healthy appearance for fine to choice grades of creamery and dairy, and some appear confident that the less desirable grades will sympathize with the shipments of butter for the season up to the close of last week Nov. 1st, were 17,674 pkgs against 46,897 pkgs, for the corresponding period last year showing a decrease of 19,223 pkgs. We quote:
Creamery, September and October 21 to 22c; do eastern 18c to 21c; Eastern 17c to 18c; Western 15c to 21c; Morrisburg, 15c to 21c; Western, 14c to 21c.

EGGS.—Receipts during the past week were 262 packages, against 31,248 boxes for the week previous. The dull features of the market referred to in our report of the 1st inst. have not been changed, buyers on the other side manifesting the same solid indifference as before, and it looks as if they had made up their minds that as there is an ample supply for all requirements between now and spring, they will take the cheese as they need them and allow the carrying charges to run on this side, although they have a very nominal in the absence of any important transactions, but it is evident that values in the West are gradually sagging. The exports from this port last week ending Nov. 1st, were 98,284 boxes against 20,999 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The total shipments up to Nov. 1st were 1,285,962 boxes, against 1,049,949 boxes for the same period last year, showing an increase of 185,053 boxes.

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FRUITS, &c.
APPLES.—Business is confined exclusively to the shipping trade, the local demand being almost nil, the only sales on spot for the city trade consisting of a few orders from private families for their winter supply. On export accounts however there has been a steady demand, and sales have been made at 16c to 17c for the West and at \$3.75 laid down here, whilst on the other hand advices from Ontario state that certain holders refuse to sell at less than \$4.10 c. there, and one large firm wants \$4.25 c. b. Regarding cable advices the most reliable reports have been circulated. One firm, however, received a cable from Liverpool on Monday last, reporting a sale of Greenings and Spies at 22c per bbl, Baldwins at 21c to 22c per bbl, and Kings at 30c. Prices here may be quoted at \$3.75 to \$4 per bbl as to quality, notwithstanding the high prices in the West.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market continues quiet, and prices have advanced fully 1c to 1 1/2c per lb, quotations being 13c to 14c per p. u. c.

DRIED APPLES.—The market is firm at 8c to 9c per pound, sales being reported in the West at 7c.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Pears, \$4 to \$4.50 per box; grapes, \$3 per case; peaches, \$2.50 per case.

ORANGES.—Florida oranges \$2.50 to \$4 per box. Brazil oranges \$1 per case, and Jamaica at \$3.10 to \$4 per box.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet. Malaga chests \$9 and Messina fruit in boxes at \$5.00 to \$6.00.

CRANBERRIES.—Choice Cape Cod cranberries steady at \$10 to \$10.50 per barrel, poorer grades \$7.00.

PLUMS.—Canadian varieties 50c to \$1.25 per barrel and \$5 to \$7 in barrels.

SWEET POTATOES.—Market easy at \$3 per barrel.

QUINCES.—There is a quiet business at 45c to 75c per basket.

GRAPES.—The season is about over for Canada grapes, latest sales being reported at 4c for red wine, 5c to 6c for red and white, and Almirra grapes \$5 to \$6 per keg, as to weight.

FIGS.—Supplies liberal with sales at 8c to 13c per lb in boxes, mats 9c to 5c.

NUTS.—Greenish walnuts are firm and advancing at 18c to 20c; Bordeaux are selling at 11c to 12c; Almonds and Sicily 12c per lb; Pecans 17c; Hickory nuts 15c to 15c; pineapples 10c; Rio de Janeiro almonds \$5 to \$5.50 per 100, and Ontario chestnuts 10c to 12c per lb.

TURNIPS.—Sales have been made of Quebec turnips at \$7 per ton in car lots, and at 30c to 40c per bushel in jobbing lots.

ONIONS.—The activity noticed last week appears to have subsided, and there are more selling on the market at present than about a week ago, but prices seem to be fairly well maintained, and we quote prices at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl as to quantity, Spanish onions \$3 to \$3.50 per case and 80c to 60c per crate.

FISH AND OILS.
FISH OILS.—The principal feature in this market is the reported attempt to concentrate the supply of fish oils, the goods being expected to be going on with the view of buying out the stock of steam refined seal oil held by an outsider and if this move is accomplished it is thought the price will be pretty well consummated. The price of steam refined is quoted firm at 52c, and it is believed that values will go still higher. Crude oil continues firm at 32c to 40c for No. 1 Newfoundland and 35c to 36c for H. H. oil. Crude liver is quiet at 50c for old and 55c for this season's Newfoundland oil. Norway is steady at 80c.

FRESH FISH.—The weather on the coast has been so stormy of late that the catch of haddock has not been enough to make the usual supply of the market. Portland fresh haddock has sold here at 15c to 16c per lb. Cod there is very little coming in. A few cases of B. O. fresh salmon continue to arrive, which have sold at 15c per lb.

PICKLED FISH.—About 5,000, Labrador herring are lying on the wharf sales of which reported at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl, score herring at \$4.50 per bbl, and 10c per cwt. Very good and selling at \$5.50 per bbl for No. 1. Dry cod is in fair demand with sales at \$5.25, per quintal and we quote \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sea trout has been placed at \$8 per bbl and we quote \$8 to \$8.50. The catch is said to be large this year.

DRIED FISH.—Market continues quiet and prices as follows:—Cape Cod haddock \$1.25 per bu of 60, and St. Johns \$1.25 per 100. Blue-crud, 7c to 8c per lb and boneless fish 5c. New Finnan haddies 7c to 8c per lb.

OSTERS.—Prices are \$2.50 to \$3 for good fine, and choice handpicked Malpique \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.

LEATHER.
The quietude of the market is principally due to the fact that both sides are about after stock taking at the beginning of next month very little animation can be looked for. There have been a few sales of one to two hundred lbs, principally sole, at former prices, and we quote B. A. at 21c to 23c, and No. 2 sole at 18c to 20c. Black leather is quiet without change in price, and with several buyers and buffs are moving very slowly at old quotations.

HIDES AND SKINS.
A further decline of 1c per lb is reported in the price of green hides, dealers now buying 60c, 5c and 4c per lb for No. 1, 2 and 3, and tanned 5c to 6c for No. 1 cured. Many of the Quebec buyers are said to be well supplied with hides and leather, and consequently are taking very few hides just now.

WOOL.
Market quiet. There were a few sales of Cape during the week at 16c to 17c; one sale was made as low as 15c, but the quality was not to be below the average. We quote the range from 16c to 18c. Northwest wool is scarce at 15c to 16c and B. A. secured is quoted at 38c to 40c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.
The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Nov. 8, were as follows:—
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves
2414 526 1432 43
Over from last week. 40 300 60 10
Total for week. 2454 826 1492 43
Left on hand. 200 160 146

Medium receipts of exports cattle, but little changing of hands. For the butcher market the large supply of inferior cattle continues for which there is little demand and lower prices. Good cattle firm at 4c to 4c. Prices for hogs with large receipts continue to fall 4c being fair values.

We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle exports, 4c to 4c; Butchers' good, 3c to 4c; Butchers' med, 2c to 4c; Butchers' culls, 2c to 3c; Sheep, 2c to 4c; Hogs, \$4.50; Calves, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.
The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Nov. 8, were 196; Left over from previous week, 16; total for week, 211; shipped during week, 136; left for city, 49; sales for week, 13; on hand for sale and ship 70; 25 arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week shipped per Grand Trunk Railway.—Ex. S.S.

FURNITURE!
For the Finest and Best assortment of FURNITURE in Montreal, go to the reliable House of Renard, King & Paterson, (Successors to Wm. King & Co)

652 Craig St, Montreal.

Lake Superior, 16 horses consigned to W. S. Spring of Oakdale, Iowa, 13 to Thomas Gidson, and 2 ponies to John Dunn, Toronto, Ont. Ex S.S. Norway, 52 horses consigned to E. R. Bennett & Son of Topka Kas.

ABOUT POTATOES
A few points in connection with the famous tuber—its friends and enemies.

A few jottings about the potato may be of interest in view of the present unfortunate state of things in Ireland, where the tuber has been a standing dish ever since Releigh introduced it into this island. Numerous allusions to this fact occur in the popular literature of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Swift for instance speaks characteristically of the families of Irish farmers as "living in fish and castles" (sic) upon butter-milk and potatoes. This is not very polite; but Irishmen can forgive a good deal to the author of the Drapier Letters. Gay again, in his shepherd's Week, tells us that while "look to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter'd ear," and while "oats for their feast the Scotch's stepdew's grind," "of Irish swain potato is the cheer." That the use of potato was by no means common in Ireland even at a period subsequent to that of Gay and Swift is amply proved by the following passage from the autobiography of the late Sir Rowland Hill's father:—About the year 1750 my uncle, having heard of potatoes, purchased some and planted them in his garden. As harvest time he gathered some of the balls from the top, and of course found them unusable. He left the stems to wither until he wished to retill the garden, when he found, to his utter astonishment, under the ground a most excellent crop. Yet it was more than a century ago and a half before the date given that the tuber was introduced. Sir John Hawkins is sometimes credited with first introducing Releigh's finds created by about three and forty years, but he is probably the former was probably the "patata" or sweet potato. Gerrard, in his "Herbal" (1697), refers to the sweet potato as "the common potato," and it is in this sense that the word may generally understood when used by English writers down to the middle of the eighteenth century—any—by Sir John Hawkins, his maker, not only Falstaff, but Therapist talk familiarly of potatoes. Distinguishing Releigh's potato—to which he gave the botanical name, still retained, of Solanum tuberosum—from the "common potato," Gerard waxed very enthusiastic over the virtues of the former, and caused himself to be represented in the frontispiece of his book with a potato plant in his hand. Another botanical writer of the same period describes the potato as "a pleasant dainty for the rich, and the poor man's daily bread." On the other hand, the potato has had

ITS BITTER ENEMIES.
A seventeenth century writer classes it among "malignant and venomous plants," and more than a hundred years later, the redoubtable William Cobbett called it a "lazy root," a "villain root," the "root of slovenliness, filth, misery, and misery" and other pretty things in France, but Parmentier taught his countrymen better, the use of the potato was believed to be conducive to leprosy, and the tuber was considered hardly good enough to give to the pigs. Antoine Augustin Parmentier was born in 1737, and four years ago the people of his native town of Montdidier celebrated with much pomp his victory on the behalf of the once despised "root." He became acquainted with the virtues of his potato while a prisoner in Prussia, and on his release endeavoured in every possible way to overcome the national prejudice on the subject. He at last attained success by inviting the savants of Paris to the banquet, which he composed of potatoes cooked 33 different ways. The late men ate and approved, and soon the potato became quite a fashionable dish, its glory and Parmentier's reaching a climax when Louis XVI. appeared at a Versailles feast wearing a bouquet of potato blossoms in his coat. Parmentier died in 1813, and round his monument in the cemetery of St. Louis is a parterre, which is sown annually with potatoes. It should be observed that the prejudice against the tuber to which reference has been made is not wholly groundless, since the general property of the natural order of plants to which it belongs is scientifically described as "narcotic and poisonous," and a raw potato is as unwholesome as it is unwholesome. The order in question includes some 600 species, of which the best known are—besides the potato—the tomato, capsicum, brussels, and night-hade. At one time groundless prejudice may be found in the library of the plant to such a disease as now existing to much distress and alarm across the Irish Channel. This "blight" or "murrain" was first noticed in these islands some forty five years ago, and it is caused by a fungus or white mould, which spreads with great rapidity, and destroys all the tissues of the plant. With regard to the present case, its much more widely and unobtrusively experienced unless unobtrusive measures are immediately adopted by those responsible for the welfare of the agricultural population to Ireland.

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