Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXXII. NO. 9. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879. WHOLE NO. 1673.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, Printed and Published in Goderich, Ontario, every

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co,

Terms—$1.00 per annum strictly in advance; $1.25 if paid within three months; $1.50 if paid within six months, or if over that time $2.00.

Newspaper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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executed with neatness and despatch. Bills printed while you wait. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Ont., will visit patients every hour, night or day. 1516-1y

DR. McLEAN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1522 1-yr.

Jay Cassady,

McGill College

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence, corner South and High Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1526

Legal.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich.

M. C. CAMERON, Q.C. P. HOLT, M. C. CAMERON.

S. Z. DOYLE,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont. 1357

Seager, Wade & Morton

BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Goderich & Wingham.

C. Seager Jr. E. E. Wade, Goderich

J. A. Morton, Wingham.

Garrow & Meyer,

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(LATE OF E. S. DOYLE'S OFFICE.)

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Malcomson & McFadden,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of West St. and Market Square over George Acheson's, Goderich. 1587 1 yr.

J. WOODMAN,

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MONEY TO LEND.

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HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

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N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

E. WOODCOCK,

Land Broker,

CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT,

MONEY TO LEND

At Lowest Rates.

OFFICE—Acheson's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich Ont.

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HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Parlor Decorating made a specialty.

GRAINING GILDING GLAZING

North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1494 1y

F. R. MANN.

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OPPOSITE

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1517 1y

Nervous and Mental Depression.

The indefinable mental distress and alarm which so often afflict the patient in Hypponondriasis, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, and other diseases depending on nervous exhaustion, yield more surely and rapidly to PHOSFOZONE than to any other medicine; and exercising, as it does, so potent and so permanent an influence on the nutrition, molecular balance, activity and force of the brain and great nervous systems, is sufficient to entitle PHOSFOZONE to a foremost place in therapeutics, being extensively used and prescribed by physicians, and recommended by all medical journals.

PHOSFOZONE is sold by all druggists, in bottles, at $1 each, or six for $5.

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$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street grains makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. 1521 yr.

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PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate charges, liberal terms, no commission, no delay, and no charge for stamps. Apply to J. E. GARROW, Goderich. 1511-1f

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PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on good Farm or first-class Town Property at 8 per cent Apply to R. RADCLIFFE. 1580

$100,000

TO LEND on first class Farm and Town Property Term reasonable, apply to J. WOODMAN, Hamilton St. Goderich. 1613 t.f.

7½ Per cent.

PRIVATE funds to lend at the above rate on first class security. No delay. Apply at once to SEAGER WADE & MORTON, Goderich. 1657 1yr

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PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on Farm and Town property at lowest interest. Mortgage purchased, no Commission charged, conveyancing fees reasonable.

N.B.—Borrowers can obtain money inside any 1 to satisfactory. DAVIDSON & JOHNSON, Barristers, &c. Goderich 1441-1y

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HALF a million dollars to lend on farm or town property at

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Principal and interest payable in quarterly, half yearly or yearly instalments to suit borrowers. Apply to E. CAMPION, Solicitor, Goderich. 1590 tf.

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At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest

THE undersigned has any amount of money to lend from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favorable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expense will defy competition.

HORACE HORTON

Agent for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society. of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD

The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:

PHŒNIX of London, England.

WANTPORT of Hartford.

PROVINCIAL of Toronto.

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Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates.

HORACE HORTON

Office Market Square, Goderich.

Oct. 26th 1877. 1261-1yr

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

JOHN LAIDLAW BLAKIE, ESQ., President.

MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the easy system as to municipal politics.—Send for Circular.

HUGH HAMILTON, C. L. Agent, Goderich.

1y

$75,000.00 TO LEND — ON — REAL ESTATE Terms Favourable. APPLY TO B. L. DOYLE, GODERICH.

The Superior Savings AND LOAN SOCIETY,

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent has been declared for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1878 on the paid up Capital Stock and the same will be payable at the office of the Society on and after

Thursday 2nd January 1879,

The transfer books will be closed from the 23rd Dec. to 2nd January, both days inclusive, by order of the Board.

JAS. MILNE. Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sail from New York for

GLASGOW, every SATURDAY; LONDON, every WEDNESDAY;

From New York to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast or Liverpool,

SALOON CABINS, $60 to $80, CURRENCY.

SECOND CABIN, including all quisite $40

TO LONDON DIRECT.

SALOON CABINS, $55 and $65.

Excursion Passage at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE $28.

Passengers accommodation unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. All State rooms on main deck, and Saloon amidships.

For Books of Information, Plans &c. Apply to ENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Or to MRS. E. WARNOCK, Blake's Block, Agent at Goderich.

Insurance.

GODERICH AGENCY OF THE

Trust & Loan Company of Canada,

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Funds for Investment.

LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm or City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments to reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms. Approved Mortgages purchased.

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FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT.

Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the

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On mortgage either on Town or Farm Property, in any way to suit the borrower.

OFFICE: (Up-stairs) KAY'S BLOCK, Goderich, Ont.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

Premiums Absolutely Non-Forfeitable

After two Annual Payments, and Profits distributed equitably and entirely among the Policy-holders

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RICHARD BULL, Superintendent of Agencies.

JOHN RUSSELL, Agent at Goderich.

1666 1 yr

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE Company.

Capital, - - $3,000,000.

A general Fire Insurance business done at equitable rates.

FARM BUILDINGS

—AND—

Town Dwellings

insured for

THREE YEARS

AT LOWEST RATES.

This company has made a deposit with the Ontario Government for the protection of policy holders in this province alone, equal to that made by most other companies for the protection of policy holders in the Dominion.

Further particulars can be had from any of the agents or by applying at the County head office,

ALEX. McD. ALLAN, General Agent for Huron County

Goderich, Dec. 19th 1877. 1606

Marble Works.

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS.

HEADSTONES, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MONUMENTS.

And work of all kinds in Marbles designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTLES KEPT IN STOCK,

GRANITE MONUMENTS, AND HEADSTONES.

Imported to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SCOTT & VANSTONE. 1357-1y.

WHY SMOKE

A common tobacco WHEN for the same price

You can get the Myrtle Navy?

SEE

T. & B.

IN GILT LETTERS

ON EACH PLUG.

Dry Goods

GENUINE

CLEARING SALE

AT

B. CROFTS & SON'S

full lines of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

AND

Groceries.

Our business keeps up because we sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

No Trouble to show Goods.

B. CROFTS & SON,

Furniture.

FURNITURE.

D. GORDON

Has now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of furniture in the County.

He invites inspection. Will give a reasonable discount to cash purchasers.

In the undertaking line will be prepared to conduct funerals in first class style, having purchased the best Hearses west of London. Charges moderate. 2 doors west of P. O.

Extensive new Premises AND Splendid New Stock.

C. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners.

Hamilton St.

Have removed across the street to the store next door to W. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such

TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS

Wnatnots, Looking Glasses,

GILT FRAMING

☞ C. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870

Pianos and Organs.

MUSIC. MUSIC.

The GLOBE says: "In all probability we will be 10 years 400 times a sin."

And as the public will again be in a position to purchase that organ, I can offer

PIANOS AND ORGANS

of Canadian and American Manufacture at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, as I am under no expense in doing so, on time or will give a large discount for cash.

2 doors West of P. O.

DANIEL GORDON.

Poetry.

The Song of the Flail.

Twas long before the iron horse
Went snorting o'er the plain;
When bull plowgin were in fashion,
And sickles in our grain;
Our honest dads in homespun gray
Were never known to fail;
With no machines, they threshed their wheat
By the swinging of the flail.

In those old times our mothers, too,
Went singing while at work;
Prepared the food with skilful hands,
And baked the beans and pork;
When girls were rosy, fresh and bright;
None were sick or pale—
They milked the cows at morn and night,
While brothers swung the flail.

Their music was the spinning wheel,
At which they danced and sung;
The clanging of the loom kept time,
When old dads were young;
And clothes were made to keep us warm,
Against the snow and hail;
Then happy hearts beat music with
The flinging of the flail.

And when the winter fires were bright,
The merry laugh would ring;
The girls and boys play "blind man's buff,"
And dance and play and sing,
Till nine or 10 o'clock, or so,
When each would take the trail
With some fair lass who loved to hear
The farmers swing the flail.

But, alas! Those days are gone;
Our fathers now lie low,
Our mothers, too, have passed away,
With sisters pure as snow;
While we are left, weak, old and gray;
But may we never fail
To cherish in our hearts the day
We swung the threshing flail.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Signal.

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th Feb. I see my old friend "Hibernicus" in explaining to his friend O. P. Q. the meaning of the phrase "Metonic cycle" in astronomy says: "Metonic cycle of the moon is a period of 19 solar years, after which the new and the full moon fall on the same days of the year as they did 19 years before. The cycle was the discovery or invention of METON, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, who died 432 years before the birth of Christ. This answer to your query is founded on the astronomy of Sir Isaac Newton, and it has been approved of and confirmed by the logic, science and practical trials of all the learned astronomers, who, since his time, have ever made heavenly bodies their study and observation. Perhaps some illiterate Zetetic jumblers may cavil at this system of nature's works. They are at liberty to do so—yes, laugh if they please. It is not for such impious scoffers I have given this answer to a worthy, learned, pious friend.

HIBERNICUS."

Now, it appears to me, Mr. Editor, "Hibernicus" is traveling considerably aside from the question to have a thrust at the Zetetic Astronomers. I am aware it has been said "a little learning is a dangerous thing," but it has also been said "some are bewildered in the maze of schools," and I am afraid my old friend 'Hibernicus' is a little that way when he said the cycle referred to was the invention of Meton. Now, invention is only applied to the production of something that did not before exist. But Meton discovered something that did exist; he invented nothing. Again, Hibernicus says: "this answer is founded on the Astronomy of Sir Isaac Newton." How can this be since Hibernicus admits that said Cycle is the "discovery or invention of Meton, the celebrated Athenian philosopher who died 432 years before the birth of Christ." Now this Meton must have been a good plane earth philosopher or Zetetic Astronomer, and I hereby protest against the miserable attempt of Hibernicus to try to rob him of his glory, or pluck the laurels from his brow to place them in the Crown of Sir Isaac Newton. No, Mr. Hibernicus, we plane earth men have no desire to laugh or scoff at your remarks, as they are not applicable to us, we are quite aware of the motions of those heavenly lights, and quite familiar with their revolutions. The plane system is to proceed only by experiments; collecting manifest facts and arranging them in logical order, until satisfactory conclusions are arrived at. Nature speaks to us in a peculiar language; in the language of phenomena, she answers at all times the questions which are put to her; and such questions are experiments, Not experiments which only corroborate what has previously been assumed to be true; but experiments in every form bearing on the subject of enquiry, before a conclusion is drawn or premises affirmed: The globular theory is an invention, grand in its conception, but false in its foundations.

Respectfully yours,

A ZETETIC ASTRONOMER.

Goderich Salt.

To the Editor of the Signal.

DEAR SIR,—Evidently your correspondent, James Strachan, must think me a formidable individual for not coming out in my true name instead of the *nom de plume* I have chosen; but in a quiet sort of way let me tell him that in this friendly correspondence, I have not, as he surmises, any "selfish aim," neither do I exactly plead ignorance on the subject of this controversy. On the contrary I am prepared to substantiate what I have asserted by facts that have come under my own experience and personal observation; and further let me state that the sole object I have in answering his letters is simply to give my mite of information to your readers in such a way as will make it interesting to those who may wish to follow our remarks. Therefore, I shall beg of him to limit himself strictly to facts and not run away from the point to make good his argument. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Strachan and would feel just as much pleased if he had styled himself simply "an engineer" without the prefix of his christian and surname.

When I made the statement that our rock salt was not of sufficient purity for table purposes I was well aware that the analysis by Professor Hunt distinctly stated that it was "absolutely pure;" but what appears strange to me is that if it is so very pure, how is it that it leaves such a heavy deposit of gypsum on the pans during the process of evaporation. Evidently there is a mistake somewhere, and on the strength of that indisputable evidence, I feel that I am justified in stating that our rock deposit must undergo the process of dissolving and evaporating before it can be classed as a merchantable article.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing the core from Mr. Attrill's coal well, but have seen some of the salt from other wells brought up by the sand pump during the process of boring, and I see no difference between that and the rock salt from the Cheshire mines. I had the opportunity during the season of 1874 of visiting the different salt centres of England on my return from a trip to Europe, and was so struck with the magnitude of the works, and the systematic way in which they were carried on that I really felt ashamed of myself as a manufacturer, and did not in one instance make it known that I was concerned in the business in Canada. My object in visiting was to gain information and so impressed was I with what I saw and my ignorance of the business that I concluded never to touch it again, for myself in common with all the other manufacturers did not know the first principles of making cheap salt.

Among other works that I visited were the Stoke Prior works in Worcestershire, and there the system and order, together with the fuel saving contrivances applied to the one object of making cheap salt, was indeed a sight to gladden the eyes of person, who, like myself, was seeking information. A brief sketch may not be uninteresting to such of your readers as may feel interested therein.

The quaint old town of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, is the place where salt was first made in England many years ago, and like with ourselves the fuel was wood. At the Town Hall is still shewn the old bushel measure wherein the salt was measured to pay the toll for the privilege of cutting fuel from the royal forests, a toll that has long since been done away with. There existed also a heavy excise duty, but since its repeal it may be said that the manufacture has attained the gigantic proportions it now holds among the manufactures of England. About four miles from Droitwich in the town of Stoke Prior, a place of some 600 inhabitants, the main portion of whom are engaged in the manufacture of salt. I was particularly struck with the systematic way in which the blocks were laid out, all converging to one centre, with one smoke stack doing duty for all the works. The stack itself is a perfect monument, and is as far as I can remember 200 feet high, thereby creating a draught able to consume almost anything that was placed in the furnaces in the shape of fuel. Engaged at the works is a staff of boiler makers and other craftsmen who do nothing else but repair pans and keep the machinery and rolling stock in order, for the railroad companies will not grant them cars for salt, as it is too destructive on their plant. The track and canal pass right through the works, thus bringing the cost of transit to a very low figure. The above and the Droitwich works control the trade for the south of England, and when I asked the question at their office if they could supply me a cargo of salt at Liverpool, the head clerk very politely told me that the Cheshire mines had the monopoly of that section of country.

From Worcestershire I went to Ireland through Cheshire, and I visited the work at Northwitch, where your correspondent saw Mr. Lockey. At the Ashton works I was much interested in the way that fine salt was dried and finally prepared before it is packed into the bags and braded "Ashton Factory filled,"—a brand that has a wide world reputation. The process of making salt in Cheshire is much the same as else where; but what interested me most was the salt mine at Platt's Hill, in rear of the Ashton works, into which I descended. I was very particular in asking what was done with the rock salt, and the only use for which it is applied, as far as I could ascertain, is for the purposes stated in my last letter, viz: The reduction of ores and for the manufacture of chemicals. The business did not appear to me to be carried on with the spirit that one naturally imagines it should, in comparison to the evaporating method of obtaining salt, but I was given to understand that the demand was limited. I also found out that a large portion was shipped to Prussia, for what purpose I could not ascertain, but imagined it was for smelting purposes. The sight below is truly magnificent, and when the crystals were reflecting the light from my taper, reminded me of some enchanting scene of Arabian Night fame. I have much pleasure in handing you a sample I brought from above mine, and your correspondent may compare it with the core from the Attrill shaft.

I shall now give an extract or two from my note book on the subject of making salt, and endeavor to convince your correspondent that I am not quite so ignorant of the subject under consideration as what he may imagine. Perhaps I should be lenient with him for making the above statement, for his object in visiting the salt works above named was quite different to mine, as I viewed them in the light of a manufacturer seeing information, whereas he having no experience in salt making could not find the interest I did in the matter.

Considerably more coarse salt than fine is made at any of the works that came under my notice, and at the Warburton works where only coarse salt is made, I saw a set of pans, three in number, 66 feet by 25, that turned out 40 tons each per week. One man, relieved every twelve hours, fired the whole three and the salt was drawn three times per week, three men one half day each, giving a net make of 120 tons for less than 20 day's labor. The brine was not allowed to boil, in fact did not appear to me to be much over blood heat. The crystals formed at the bottom with a uniform depth of brine of nine inches, and the pans were tolerably free from pan crust, simply because the heat was not sufficient to cause the gypsum to adhere to the iron. At Droitwich they adopt the system of sub dividing the labor by placing four or six pans side by side for making fine salt, and giving them in charge to one man who receives 2 shillings per ton for the salt he manufactures, he finding his own labor. The consequence is that a large number of girls are employed scraping pans, filling moulds and doing day duty at the works. I saw no pan for fine salt larger than 30 feet by 20, for their experience has taught them that it is impossible to keep up an even boil upon a large surface,—a most important item in the manufacture of an even grade of salt,—and unlike ourselves here in Goderich, we believed that we could not get a pan large enough, and as a matter of consequence turned out several grades upon one pan, which in a merchantable point of view means no grade at all.

I might give many more extracts for my subject is far from being exhausted, but I fear that your readers will be tired of me, so shall sum up by saying that the salt business for Goderich is its legitimate trade and if carried on either by company or private individuals with the necessary means and proper site, carries success on the face of it, and I venture to predict that after a class of operatives are trained to the business not one ton of salt would be made in Ontario but at its birth-place—Goderich.

With regard to Mr. Strachan's proposition of reducing brine by means of a corrugated glass covering over the pans and directing the rays of the sun "with great magnitude" to evaporate brine, I feel a little dubious about, at least until I know more about it, for "old sol" shines only when he likes and when he goes to "roost" it's all with salt making for the day. I look upon that idea as another of the numberless notions that have been brought out in this particular line of business, and have all, *in every instance* fallen to the ground. The good old fashioned plain pan has never been improved upon yet, and like the mariner's anchor *it cannot fail*. I certainly did not mention anything about Mr. Harrison's wonderful exploits as a manufacturer in this town, for the bungling way in which he went to work was not worth a passing remark; still the idea of a forced draught is a good one, be it known by the name of Lockey's patent or by any other name. The idea is far from being a new one and answers well when the stack is not of sufficient height to create a draught; but your correspondent must admit that it is more expensive than a stationery stack, and hence an objection towards making cheap salt.

I shall now close by thanking you, Mr. Editor, for having given me so much of your valuable space for my letter. My sole object in writing has been to while away a few spare moments, and if I have been able to throw a little light on a subject that is of such importance to us as a community, and interested your readers, the object in view is obtained by your correspondent who styles himself SLABTOWN.

WEATHER REPORT.—It snowed on 19 days during the past month. Amount of snow fall 38 inches. Greatest snow fall during 24 hours on the 13th, 14 inch. Sleet fall on the 11th all day until 7 p. m., when it began to snow. Greatest velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 14th, wind being S. W., 413.7 miles or 17.5 miles per hour. Least velocity of wind on the 21st during 24 hours, wind being S. E., 120 miles or 5 miles per hour. Number of cloudy nights 18.—Number of clear nights 10. Frost on 26 nights. Thawing on the 11th and on the night of the 28th. Coldest night during the month on the 27th, at midnight 10 degrees below Zero. Prevailing winds S. W. to N. W.

G. N. MACDONALD.

In Febuary, 1878, it snowed on 6 days, amount of snowfall 9½ inches, and rained on 2 days, amount of rainfall 9.5 cubic inches.

CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—This number contains four handsomely illustrated articles on Recent Travel in Palestine, Suburban Homes, Drew Seminary, and the Home of Longfellow. The Story of the War of 1812 gives some graphic sketches of the Battle at Queenston Heights and events immediately following. The other articles are John of the Golden Mouth; Corporal Brimstone's Garrison; The Angel of the Apocalypse; Tasmania as it is; A Winter Tragedy at Quebec,—a thrilling episode; Dean Stanley's Impressions of America; The Zulu War; together with Book Reviews, etc. The Story of the Hungry Year, in the February number, attracted great attention, the Marquis of Lorne expressed much interest in it. For the April number is announced a copiously illustrated article on the "Thousand Islands."—Other Canadian subjects will follow.

COLBORNE.

EUCATIONAL.—The following is the standing of the pupils of S. S. No. 8, Colborne, for the month of February: 5th Class—1st A. Newason. 4th Class—1st D. Cunningham, 2d Gor. Young, 3d J. Hamilton, 4th Cyrena Morris, 5th A. Young, 6th R. Young, 7th Thos. Hamilton. Sr. 3rd Class—1st Barbara Young, 2d W. Watson, 3d J. W. Tewsley, 4th C. Young, 5th J. Hamilton, 6th G. Fowler, 7th S. Currey. Jr. 3rd Class—1st C. Montgomery, 2d W. Winmill, 3rd T. Winmill, 4th A. Hamilton, 5th B. Cunningham, 6th J. Howatt.—Sr. 2d Class—1st A. Linklater, 2d G. Montgomery, 3d M. Kirkpatrick, 4th R. Kirkpatrick, 5th M. Straughan, 6th E. Hamilton. Jr. 2nd Class—1st E. Currey, 2d J. Mutch, 3rd H. Tewsley, 4th S. Howatt, 5th M. Young, 6th J. Vanstone. 1st Class—1st W. Hamilton, 2d F. Ivey, 3d I. Jones, 4th B. Hamilton, 5th H. Jones, 6th M. Tewsley.

NILE.

EDUCATIONAL.—The usual monthly written examination in the Upper Division of Public School Section No. 1, West Wawanosh, was held during the last week of February. The following contains the names of those who obtained the highest number of marks in their respective classes. The highest possible marks being 400 in third division and out of this David McIlwain obtains 394; William May 389; Walter Knights 374; Charles Jones 371; Ellen McIlwain 370; James Elliott 362; Susan Jackman 343; Martha McIlwain 333; Charles Nivins 311; Alice Shepperd 295. Fourth form, marks obtained 400, 1st George Pentland 302; 2nd Rachel Baillie 243; 3rd Elizabeth Shepperd 235; 4th Bessie Hamilton 212; 5th Mary Smylie; 6th William McIlwain. Fifth Form, marks obtainable 500, 1st William Pentland 460; 2nd Jacob Shepperd 405; 3rd John Pentland. Of the pupils whole names are not included in the above list most deserve great praise for their perseverance and energy in their studies. The following are the names of those who deserve praise in the same school; 2nd Form, 1st David Sproul; 2nd Hugh Tweedlie; 3rd John Hasty; 4th Whitfield Echlin; 5th Annie Kerr. Second Book, 1st Frederick Hutchins; 2nd David McIlwain; 3rd Arthur Anderson; 4th Maggie Sproul, 5th William Glenn; 6th Eddie Girvin. First Book, senior part, 1st Maggie Sproul; 2nd George Jackman; 3rd Thomas Gardiner; 4th Richard McWhinney.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home, it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts. 1669

CALL at the first Drug Store and procure a bottle of Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum for coughs, colds, &c. We recommend its purchase at Drug Stores of respectability, as there is an attempt to place in the hands of the public an article under a similar name, put up in a similar style, but of a white milky appearance—the genuine being of a dark brownish red color. It is a wretched imitation, and should be at once rejected. 1672

CONSUMPTION.—Many say that this disease cannot be cured, but the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

Ontario Legislature.

March 4th.

THE AURORA ACT.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to amend the Jurors' Act—Mr. Hardy in the chair.

Mr. Hardy said that he wished to make some minor amendments in the Bill. He proposed to fix the first meeting of the municipal electors for the 1st of October, and to allow the selection to be made without the formality of a ballot.

Mr. Deacon thought the qualification for jurors ought to be made the same as that for municipal elections.

Mr. Hardy said that under the present qualification a quantity of material sufficiently inferior was sent up as jurors and if the qualification were lowered that difficulty would be increased.

Mr. Deacon said that the hon. Provincial Secretary was making a mistake in supposing that property was a test of intelligence. He contended that settlers in new townships, where the assessment was low, and who would be precluded by the Bill from acting as jurors, possessed just as much intelligence as jurors selected from older townships. The change to a common qualification would, besides, be a very great convenience. It was something in the nature of an insult to say that any voter qualified to exercise the municipal franchise was not competent to serve on a petty jury.

Mr. Hardy said that the standard for jurors had been very considerably lowered by the Bill, and he had not heard any complaint of any wrongs having been done under the previous system, such as his hon. friend had referred to. The only exigencies that could arise would be in the newly settled districts, and it was not judicious to make special legislation to provide for such cases, as it was most advisable to have a common standard. He thought that the adoption of the voters' list as a list of those qualified to serve on a jury would open the way to the selection of an inferior class of jurors, which was a thing to be carefully guarded against.

Mr. Ross said that in the Bill which he had introduced last session he had provided for the difficulty pointed out by hon. gentleman opposite by making the voters' list the jury list. He had also proposed to give absolute power within certain limits to the township boards in the selection of jurors. He still adhered to the position he had then taken, that the county selectors should be done away with altogether, but thought the Bill a great improvement over the old one. Some provision might be made for the exceptional cases spoken of by hon. gentlemen opposite, but for the older parts of the country the qualifications proposed in the Bill would meet all the requirements.

Mr. Riddler also thought that a policy of lowering the jury qualification in the new townships should be adopted. In townships where the average of the assessed values was $400, a qualification to serve on a jury might be fixed at $200, thus preserving the right to sit on juries to a great number who would otherwise be excluded.

Mr. Grange saw no reason why any qualification other than mental qualification should be applied to the selection of jurors. He would like to see the present Grand Jury system done away with, and a plan adopted by which the County Council should select five from their number at their first sitting in January, who would act as Grand Jury during the whole of the year. This would have the effect of increasing the intelligence of the Grand Jury, while greatly reducing the expense.

Mr. Hardy said that he would ask that the clause be allowed to stand, and he would take into consideration the suggestion of his hon. friends as to the selection of jurors in new townships, and would see whether some scheme could not be devised to meet the circumstances of the case.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. Creighton—From R. J. Pollock and others, of Blyth, that the village of Blyth may not be attached to East Huron for electoral purposes.

By Mr. Bell—Two petitions from Mr. Walsh, L. Coffee, and others, of Toronto, that the ballot may be applied to the election of Separate School Trustees.

After recess, the House went into committee on the Jurors's Act, and the Bill relating to the schools—High and Separate. Mr. Cooks said the question at issue was the election by ballot, and the simultaneous school and municipal elections.

Mr. Bell moved an amendment to the effect that the question of ballot voting should be extended to separate schools.

Mr. Ross moved that public school trustees be elected on the same day as other municipal bodies.

Mr. Deacon supported ballot voting, but opposed the elections being held on the same day.

Mr. Morris concurred in this view.

Mr. Gibson opposed the idea that the elections should be held on the same day.

Mr. Barr was in favor of the ballot, and common election.

Mr. Currie supported Mr. Ross's amendment.

Several members having spoken.

Mr. Crooks replied, and the committee voted, and the amendments were lost, and the committee rose.

The House then passed through committee a Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

On the motion for the the third reading of the Bill to prevent the spreading of Black Knot on plum and cherry trees.

Mr. Bishop moved, in amendment, the six months hoist.

Mr. Currie supported the Bill now that the yellows' were left out.

Mr. Clarke (Norfolk) also favored the second reading.

Amendment lost. Yeas 29, nays 50.

A Busy Man.

In reply to a friendly warning concerning his health said, "I have no time to doctor." What would you think if a mechanic should say he was to busy to keep his tools in order, or replace them when lost. The early symptoms of disease promptly yield to the proper remedy. Neglect confirms and makes disease incurable. Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, though if the lungs be half wasted away, no medicine will effect a cure. Yet no known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous tuberculous, and pulmonary affections, as the Discovery. John Wills, of Elyria, Ohio, writes under date of December 14th, 1877: "The Golden Medical Discovery does positively cure consumption, as after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes:—"The Golden Medical Discovery has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Hundreds of names of those cured are published in Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by druggists.

Stationery

VEGETINE HAS MY LIFE

Boston, Dec. 17, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens

Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous I can most heartily and conscientiously recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL, NOW

South Poland, Me., Oct., 15, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with liver complaint and during that time have taken a great many diff rent medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, had no appetite. Since I to ok the VEGETINE I sleep well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICE.

Witness of the above,

MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

R. H. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using Pond's Extract.

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the Extract. No other medicine will cure so quickly.

Hemorrhages. For stanching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our Nasal and Female Syringes and Inhalers are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the diseases it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it, on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &