LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1881.

Disastrous Fires in Listowel.

$25,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A DOZEN BUILDINGS CREMATED.

THE ALBION HOTEL AND OUTBUILDINGS, SCOTT'S CARRIAGE WORKS, BENDER'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, PERRY'S PAINT SHOP, AND SEVERAL RESIDENCES CONSUMED.

SUTHERLAND'S PLANING MILLS ALSO GO UP IN SMOKE.

The extreme heat and long continued drought; the near proximity of bush fires and the clouds of smoke which have been hanging over the town for upwards of a week, naturally created a fear in the minds of our citizens least a conflagration should break out in our midst. It was therefore with no ordinary feelings of alarm that the call of the fire bell was heard on Wednesday morning; and the consternation was greatly intensified when it was ascertained that the scene of the fire was in the heart of the town, and that the flames had taken uncompromising hold of a most combustible collection of buildings. At a few minutes before 2 o'clock, the frame building on Inkerman street adjoining the Albion Hotel stables, owned by Mr. Peter Bender, and occupied by him as a blacksmith shop, was discovered to be on fire. With almost lightning like rapidity the flames enveloped the building and spread to the adjoining stables. From thence the fire rushed along the Albion sheds and communicated with the rear of the hotel, travelling with such rapidity as to give the occupants of some of the bedrooms in the upper part of the hotel barely time to escape with their lives. The alarm bell brought hundreds of the citizens quickly to the spot, and while the fire engine was being got in readiness strenuous efforts were made to rescue the contents of the burning buildings. The fire, however, had made so great headway that only a small portion of the hotel furniture could be saved. The heat became intense, igniting Large's planing factory and Somerville's blacksmith shop on the south side of Inkerman street, and seizing hold of the mansard roof on Mr. W. McMillan's fine brick residence on Dodd street. Through the exertions of citizens with buckets the fire was fought back from the latter building until it was finally conquored with an effective stream from one of the branches attached to the steamer; but not, however, until considerable damage had been done to the building and contents. So great was the heat issuing from the burning buildings that the windows in Large's factory were literally melted, and it was only through the salamander-like fortitude of the brave men at the nozzle that this fine establishment was saved from the havoc which was marking the course of the fiery element on the opposite side of the street. Had the fire once got control of the factory, it would scarcely have been possible to have checked it before the whole business part of the town had been laid in ashes. This intensely critical state of affairs was at once realized, and the men worked with almost superhuman effort, and eventually became masters of the situation. While this desperate fight was being made, the scene on Wallace street was little short of paralyzing. The fine three story brick hotel was a mass of flames; the fire had also communicated with Mr. W. McKinney's residence and stables to the north; Mr. H. Heather's residence and carpenter shop, and Mr. J. W. Scott's carriage works and blacksmith shop. A strong wind blowing from the south west fanned the flames into a fury which the exertions of the men with the second branch of the hose were powerless to control. It was with the greatest difficulty that the fire was prevented from destroying the property on the opposite side of the street. The American hotel stables had a narrow escape, being ignited several times. Dr. Nichol's residence and stables were also in imminent danger. A small structure near the woolen factory, owned by Dr. Nichol, was demolished to prevent the fire, which had lodged in it, from spreading. The contents rescued from the burning buildings and placed on the opposite side of the street, had to be removed a second time in order to ensure its safety. With the exception of the hotel, which was a brick veneer with vansard roof, the buildings were principally frame, and everything being dry as tinder, in an incredibly short time the whole were reduced to a smouldering mass of ruins. The progress of the fire was only stayed when it reached Mr. J. P. Newman's brick residence, and not until this fine building was almost totally wrecked. Fortunately the wind carried the flames away from the centre of the town, otherwise a much greater calamity would doubtless have befallen.

The losses in the aggregate probably amount to $20,000, and the insurance to about one-half that amount. The following is an approximate list of losses, and also of the insurances: Albion hotel and outbuildings, owned by W. C. Smith, loss $6,000; insured for $2,000 by Canada Permanent Building & Loan Society. D. Watson, lesse, loss on stock and contents, $2,500; insured in Royal for $1,840. J. W. Scott, loss on carriage works and contents, $3,000; nearly covered by insurance in Lancashire and Imperial Co's. J. P. Newman, loss $1,500; insured in Royal and Waterloo for $1,150. W. McKenney, loss, $1,800; insured in Union for $1,300. W. McMillan, loss $1,000; fully insured. H. Heathers. loss $700; no insurance. P. Bender, loss $600; no insurance. T. Perry, painter, loss $200; no insurance. J. & J. Large, damage to factory, covered by insurance. W. Somerville, Dr. Nichol, Manders Johnston and several others lose small amounts. The origin of the fire is not known; but it evidently was either the work of a incendiary or the result of carelessness. There are some grounds for attributing it to an incendiary, the person upon whom suspicion rests being a half-witted tramp painter whom Mr. Perry, who had his paint shop in the building in which the fire was first discovered, discharged from his employ a day or two previous. The tramp was at the fire acting strangely, and on Wednesday evening left town.

A SECOND FIRE.

Sutherland's Sash and Door Factory Burned.

Misfortunes are said never to come single. Unfortunately this has been altogether too literally verified by the events of Wednesday. A second visitation by fire was experienced shortly after one o'clock, this time the fire breaking out in Mr. R. B. Sutherland's sash and door factory, on Elma street. When first discovered, it was in the vicinity of the engine room; but before any efforts could be made to extinguish it, the entire building was a mass of flames, some of the men who were at work in the shop at the time not being able to save their tools. The steamer was got to work as quickly as possible, and the fire was kept from spreading. The building was of very combustible material, and was licked up by the flames in less than thirty minutes. Climie's mill was in great danger, but fortunately escaped. The mill office was considerably wrecked. The bridge on the G. W. R. siding was badly burned. The factory building and machinery were owned by Mr. W. Milne, and leased by Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Milne's loss is about $3,000, insured for $1,000 in the British American. Mr. Sutherland is a heavy loser on stock, and as he has a large number of unfinished contracts on hand his position is a serious one. A number of Mr. Sutherland's men lost their kits of tools. This is the second time Mr. Sutherland has been burnt out, and much sympathy is felt for him.

SPECIAL FIRE PROTECTION.

The alarming frequency of fires on Wednesday suggested the propriety of calling a public meeting of the citizens to decide upon some course of action to protect the town during the present critical period. A meeting was accordingly convened in the town hall on Wednesday evening, which was well attended by citizens. Resolutions were passed and suggestions were made in conformity with the object of the meeting. Among other things it was resolved that the owners of smoke-stacks within the corporation be compelled to place screens in them; it was also resolved that a volunteer company be organized to act as special night-watchmen, and steps were there and then taken to put this resolution into effect. A few suggestions were made, which are worthy of consideration. One of these is that citizens should place a bucket of water near their front gates or in some other position easy of access to the night watchmen. It was also suggested that smokers exercise caution in disposing of their cigar stubs. The welcome shower of rain which fell on Thursday morning has abated the danger to some extent; but it behooves every citizen to be on his guard and adopt such measures as will tend to ensure the safety of the town.

GREAT BUSH FIRES.

UNPARALLELED DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

TERRIBLE ACCOUNTS OF THE SCOURGE IN MICHIGAN.

Many Parts of Ontario Swept by the Fiery Element.

While bush fires have been causing more or less damage and destruction of property in the neighborhood, and have interfered to some extent with railway traffic, these things are as nothing compared with the terrible loss of life and property which has been caused by forest fires in Michigan. From the following despatches, which contain but a tithe of the heart rending accounts which are being daily furnished the press, some idea of the terribleness of the scourge which is at present visiting Michigan and some parts of Ontario, can be obtained.

Minden, via Port Sanilac, Mich., Sept. 7.—A terrible fire has been raging west of Minden since Monday noon, and at times it has been as dark as night in the Minden region. At Minden Tuesday afternoon, a horrible hurricane set in, the wind blowing directly towards the village, but when the advancing wall of fire was within a few rods of the place the wind changed, and thus the village was saved, with the exception of C. A. Watt's elevator and two dwelling houses and barns, which were wiped off the face of the earth, causing a loss of about $5,000. The village of Charleston, formerly known as Cato, where such great suffering was caused in '71, is wiped out, as is also the village of Tyre. Both are in Sanilac County. Charleston had about 50 inhabitants, and Tyre about 150. The remains of a family of seven, named Redmond, were found dead in a well near Charleston, they having got into the well for shelter and there suffocated. The charred remains of Henry Cole were also found at Charlestown, and a family named Susula, of Paris township, have been burned to death, and an old lady was found dead. We must have help from outside or the people will perish. A rough estimate of the damage hereabouts is $250,000.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 7.—It is thought here that the destruction of life and property in Sanilac and Huron counties by the fires this week will greatly exceed that of 1871. Details thus far received warrant the estimate that 100 lives were lost on Monday, when the southwest wind drove the fires with irresistible fury through nearly all the wooded sections of these counties, destroying everything in its path that would burn. The smoke was so dense at noon on Monday that lamps were lighted and people went about with lanterns, and many farmers scattered their movable property among the plowed fields or in other places where there was nothing to burn, and a little was thus saved. Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and even dogs were roasted in the fields or by the roadside, and in some cases women and children were suffocated and burned on the public roads. At places along the line of the Port Huron & North-Western Railroad ties were burned, rails twisted out of shape, and communication with the burned districts is still cut off except by boat along the shore. At Marlette this morning people had their goods packed ready to move, as fires were burning on the north, and it is feared the north wind may have driven the flames into the village. Between Melville and Marlette, on the Port Huron & North-Western railroad, the forests were all on fire and the smoke is stifling. The mail carrier between Elmer and Marlette was burned to death on the road, and it is feared the strong north wind to-day will cause more disasters.

Barrie, Sept. 6.—The bush fires that have been raging throughout this county for the past week will long be remembered for their fierceness, their duration, the wide extent of country they have devastated, the heavy losses they have occasioned, and the number of people who share in these losses. Along the line of the North Simcoe Railway, which runs from Barrie to Penetanguishene, a distance of 39 miles, the flames have worked sad havoc. Thousands of acres of what was a week ago green bush has been levelled to the ground, and a man with a yoke of oxen could "log it up" at the rate of an acre a day. Mills have been burned, sawn lumber consumed, farmhouses, barns and fences laid low, and many head of cattle lost. Numerous reports of the sacrifice of human life are abroad, but in only one instance has a confirmation of the rumors been received. The victim is an old farmer named Carr, whose farm is on the 8th concession of Flos. While endeavouring to save his fences he was overpowered by the smoke and perished.

Dublin, O., Sept. 7.—Bush fires are burning with unabated fury in this locality. H. Moodie, farmer and lime burner, had his kiln, barn, and their contents totally consumed. Farmers are suffering severely in the township of McKillop by large fires burning fences and grain, laying bare the country. Large tracts of pine belonging to the Canada Company are fiercely burning and illuminating at night the country for miles around. Should the wind change the village will be in imminent peril, together with Kidd's salt works, mills and factories.

Harriston, Sept. 7.—Yesterday the barn of Thos. Billton, near Cotswold, in the township of Minto, caught fire from bush fires, and was completely destroyed, together with all its contents. This year's crops and all his implements were burnt. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

MARYBOROUGH.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Brett, 14th con. Maryborough, lost his barn and whole crop by fire. Mr. Brett had a steam thresher at work, and by some means a pea stack standing near the barn, took fire from a spark from the engine, and in five minutes the whole concern was in flames. Mr. B. lost his barn, stables, entire crop, and a large quantity of implements. The threshers lost their machine. The engine was badly injured by the great heat. There was an insurance of $1,200, but it is feared that, using a steam thresher will tell against him getting the insurance.—*Tribune.*

MIDNIGHT DARKNESS AT NOONDAY.

A Remarkable Occurrence which Puzzles the Scientists and causes the Superstitious to Quake.

Monday last was a day which will be long remembered by the inhabitants of this town and other places where the phenomenon of midday darkness was observed. Shortly after one o'clock the sky assumed a dim, reddish hue, the sun being completely obscured, and it was found necessary to resort to artificial light. There being no gas in the retort, even the luxury of artificial light was denied to those dependent upon it. The schools were dismissed, and business generally was suspended. About four o'clock the dim lurid glare had changed to complete darkness, which continued for upwards of two hours. Shortly after five o'clock a sharp shower of rain fell, which lasted but a few minutes. The rain brought down with it black cinder-like substances, which covered the face of nature as with a blight, and killed the fish in the Maitland by the score. In the earlier part of the afternoon the lamps which were lit about town shed an unnatural light, not unlike an electric candle. Considerable speculation was indulged in as to the cause of this phenomenon, and not a few superstitious ones were of the opinion that it presaged the consummation of things terrestrial. The phenomenon was not general, but appears to have travelled in an easterly direction. We are inclined to the opinion that it had its origin in the track of the immense bush fires in Michigan.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6.—From early morning to sunset the atmosphere has been in a most curious condition, exciting much comment, and in some instances alarm. The sun has been totally obscured. The atmosphere is pervaded with a yellowish light, which lends a strange appearance to all objects. The grass presents an unnatural appearance. The gas jets which ordinarily show a yellowish light, burn with a white brilliancy resembling electric lights. In all directions distances appeared to be shortened. Through the windows, near and far, could be seen star-like points of white light resembling little electric lamps, but being in reality gas-jets. The phenomena was noticeable in New Hampshire and other places in New England. Professor Emerson, of Dartmouth College, says there must be something in the atmosphere which absorbs longer and shorter waves, leaving only those which give the colors yellow and green. He thinks it may be owing to pollen from firand pine trees with smoke from forest fires in Canada.

CARTHAGE.

The public school has re opened with a fair atterdance.

The crops have all been safely harvested in this section, and they are of the first quality.

No talk of a fall show yet. Will some of our ambitious grangers please explain.

Farmers in the vicinity are busily engaged in putting in their fall wheat, and a large quantity has been already sown.—Com.

GREY.

Council.—Council met at Egger's hotel Cranbrook, Sept. 3rd, pursuant to adjournment; members all present; Reeve in the chair; minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. In the matter of a proposed Union School at Henryn, it was moved by John Hislop, seconded by E. Bryans, that James Livingstone be appointed referee, in accordance with the petition of E. C. K. Davies and others—carried. Samuel Slemman, inspector on new bridge at Cranbrook, handed in his report pronouncing said bridge satisfactory. Walter Oliver moved, seconded by John Hislop, that the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow of the Bank of Ontario, Brussels, the sum of $1,000 for township purposes—carried. Wm. Spense, inspector on new bridge at Ethel, reported said bridge satisfactory. The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid: D. W. Dunbar, bridge contract at Cranbrook, $790; H. Burgess, gravel, $5.45; Wm. McKelvy, gravel, $5.25; Robt. Blair, gravel, $5; D. Campbell, gravel, $9.25; Wm. Hall ditching and grading at lot 14, cons. 9 and 10, $20.38; Andrew Cowan, cedar for culvert con. 2, $1.50; Robt. Lang, bridge contract at Ethel, $208; Robt. Lang, additional work on Ethel bridge, $15; Wm. Milne, cedar and plank for culverts $9.92; Widow Rolland, charity, $4; Samuel Slemman, services as inspector on Cranbrook bridge, $20; Wm. spence, services as inspector on Ethel bridge, $10. Council adjourned to meet again at Hick's hotel, Cranbrook, at the call of the Reeve.

Wm. Spence, Clerk.

A FAIR TRADE VICTORY.

North Lincolnshire Follows the Example of North Durham—The Conservative Candidate Returned.

London, Sept. 3.

The session of Parliament was barely over when the political parties were thrown into a state of the keenest excitement by the by-elections which have resulted from deaths and official appointments. The two elections at Edinburgh and at Leeds the Conservatives allowed to go by default, but the leaders of the party were so berated for their supineness that they put forth an effort and brought forward candidates for the northern divisions of Durham and Lincolnshire. Mr. James Lowther, who came forward for North Lincolnshire, threw himself into the contest heart and soul, and challenged a decision on the basis of protection, or, as it is now more tellingly styled, "fair trade." Lincolnshire has never been a hearty free trade county, and the bad weather had put the farmers in a humour to listen to anything that promised to turn prosperity in their way. Mr. Lowther was therefore elected by a large majority. The significance of this election was fully recognized by the Liberal papers, although they do not see, with the Conservatives, that it is a sign that the country is reversing its decision of a year and a half ago. Right upon the heads of this Liberal disaster comes the news of a second defeat in North Durham, where yesterday Sir George Elliott was returned by a majority of 652 over the Liberal candidate, Mr. Laing, the former obtaining 6,506 votes, against 4,854 in favour of the latter. The result is doubtless partly due to the Irish vote, which is pretty strong in that constituency, but it is probably still more owing to the growing feeling in favour of protection. As the result of the election only came to hand this afternoon, the Liberal papers have as yet had no time to express their opinion thereon. It will not probably deject them as much as it will elate the Conservatives, who had already taken heart from the Lincolnshire election, and decided to contest the Berwick vacancy. It is quite possible that seat after seat may be wrested from the Liberals, whom the results of the session have not tended to elevate in the public mind. There can be no doubt that a wave a reaction is passing over the country, and had the Conservatives pushed matters to a dissolution at the time of the crisis on the Land Bill, it would have been more than likely, as I then said, that the country's decision of eighteen months ago would have been reversed. It may be, as Mr. Lowther expressed it, rather *mal a propos* yesterday, a "pulling back of the hands of the clock, a sign of retrogression," but the fact is there, and it behooves the Liberals, and especially the Cobden club, to look to their colours. It is quite evident that during the winter the campaign of free trade will have to be fought over again. Berwick, Cambridge, Tyrone, and Monaghan still remain to be contested, and the results in these districts is awaited with great concern by the Liberal leaders.

NOTES ON MUSKOKA.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

I.

Those who desire a holiday trip at a moderate outlay of time and money, and who would like to see nature in some of its wildest and picturesque aspects, and yet hardly pass the confines of civilization, cannot do better than take a trip to Muskoka. As there are no railways in Ontario running north-easterly except one paradoxically called the North-Western, it is best to make either Toronto or Hamilton a starting point, from either of which cities favourable through rates can be obtained via the Northern and North-Western respectively, both being now under the same management. A trip over either of these roads is interesting, and gives one a fair idea of the agricultural wealth of Ontario. The Northern, after leaving Toronto, ascends an elevated ridge, which it follows for a considerable distance, and from the western windows of the cars a magnificent view of many square miles of fertile, highly cultivated land, dotted with excellent farm buildings and large orchards, is obtained. The country is of much the same character till you approach Lake Simcoe and sight the marshy banks of the Holland river. Here the first suggestion of the extent of the lumber region to the north is the appearance of one of the extensive lumber mills with which the country further north abounds. A number of these mills are seen from the railway about Lake Simcoe with millions of feet of piled lumber awaiting shipment. A feature of some of them is the monster iron furnace used for burning the waste lumber and sawdust, looking like a great overgrown champagne bottle, and greatly puzzling the unsophisticated traveller as to its use. Quite an argument arose at the first sight of one of these, between one of Toronto's solid men and his better half, she insisting that it was a kiln for drying lumber, and scouting the idea that such an amount of heat would be allowed to go to waste. Nearing Allandale the beautiful Kempenfeldt Bay bursts into view, with the town of Barrie on the opposite shore. Allandale is the point of junction of the Muskoka branch, and is a dining station. Like all the other stations of the Northern, it is neatly kept and has its small patch of flower garden, with the addition here of a fountain in full play. Rounding the head of the bay close to the water's edge, Barrie is reached in a few minutes, and thence the line follows the shores of bay and lake to Orillia. Here the "narrows" between lakes Simcoe and Couchiching are crossed and the east shore of the latter is followed to Washago. Before reaching this point we have bid adieu to the limestone formation of Southern Ontario and encountered the granite or gneiss that forms the principal ingredient in the famous Muskoka rock. The line of demarkation between these two formations is easier to define than the boundary of Ontario, and north of this lime and hard water are unknown. Crossing the river Severn at Severn Bridge, and the Kasheshebogamog, a little river with a big name, the rock becomes a very palpable visible fact. Bluff after bluff comes into view as we rush along over the rocky bed, until we reach the culmination at "Granite Notch," a natural pass in a mountain of rock, which saved a great amount of blasting, probably of more than one kind. Gravenhurst is a thriving village made up principally of lumbermen and tourists. The train hardly enters the village, but dips down behind a wall of rock to the wharf, where lies the steamer "Nipissing," upon which an excellent dinner is served, but not soon enough for hungry tourists. Leaving the little island-bound bay by the narrows, where the steamer has barely room to get through, we enter Lake Muskoka, and from the deck enjoy the lake breeze and the pleasant scenery. From the lake the route continues up the dark Muskoka river with its thickly wooded banks to Bracebridge. Within a mile of this place on the left bank of the river is the residence of G. W. Lount, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for the District. It consists of a large frame house with extensive outbuildings surrounded by a well tilled farm, lawns, flower, and kitchen gardens, etc., all indicating comfort and even luxury. Between this and the village is the noted Bracebridge tannery, said to be the largest and best appointed tannery in Ontario, or perhaps the Dominion.

BUTTER OR CHEESE--WHICH?

BY L. B. ARNOLD.

A Canadian correspondent asks, "Which would be most profitable to the proprietor, to establish a creamery or a cheese factory, both to be conducted on the principle of paying the market price for cheese and butter, say, for every 10 lbs. of milk the price of one pound of cheese, less 2½ cts. per pound for manufacturing, or for every 25 lbs. of milk, the price of 1 lb. of butter, less 6¼ cts. per pound for manufacturing, the milk to be hauled by and at the expense of the factory, the whey to be the property of the factory?"

As questions similar to the above are often raised by dairymen and factorymen who are contemplating the erection of new factories, or changing from cheese to butter, or the reverse, I send the answer to the Advocate, thinking it might interest a good many others as well as the enquirer.

Whether butter making or cheese making will pay best depends something upon circumstances. Experience has settled some points, and we may use them in comparing results. The cost of manufacturing and fitting for market will be the same for a given quantity of milk, whether made into butter or cheese. The making, therefore, need not be taken into account so far as the above question is concerned. The same may be said in respect to the cost of factory and apparatus. They will cost in either case, about the same. The hauling of the milk will cost more in the case of butter because it must be drawn twice a day, if the cream is raised at the factory. It will cost, at the very lowest estimate, 50 cts. per 100 lbs. to haul milk for cheese, delivering once a day. To haul the same for butter delivering twice a day, will cost one half more, say 75 cts. per 1000 lbs. It will cost more if the patrons have small herds and are much scattered.

The refuse of a butter factory is worth more than that of a cheese factory. Butter separated by cold setting, so that the skim milk will be sweet when used, is worth more than when fed sour. If used with some cheap solid food such as grass, clover, shorts, or roots, the sweet skim milk and buttermilk from 100 lbs. of new milk will, if fed to thrifty pigs, make 5 to 6 lbs. of live weight. Fed to older animals it will make less. The whey from 100 lbs. of new milk fed in the same way will only produce about two lbs. of live weight, or 2-5 what would be produced by skim milk. Whey, as usually fed without other food accompanying, will produce still less. The loss from feeding milk alone is less than the loss from whey fed alone. If the skim milk and buttermilk are made into skim cheese by the most approved methods, a hundred pounds of new milk will make four pounds of butter and seven pounds of skim cheese. Great improvements have been made recently in skim cheese making. Formerly we could only calculate on getting the same number of pounds of product from a given quantity of milk, whether made into whole milk cheese, or into skim cheese and butter; but lately the total weight of product is increased, more and as well as better skim cheese being produced.

On a basis of allowing 25 lbs. of milk for one of butter, and 10 of milk for one of cheese, we may trace the results by taking a given quantity of milk and supposing it to be worked up in the different ways. Take, for example, 25,000 lbs. of milk; this will produce 1,000 lbs. of butter and 1,250 lbs. increase in weight of pigs, or if made into both butter and cheese the productions will be 1,000 lbs. butter x 1,750 lbs. skim cheese, 500 lbs. of increase in weight of pigs. If prices were uniform, or varied alike on the different products, we could answer the question definitely which is the most profitable. But sometimes butter is up and cheese down, and the reverse. The price of pork also varies some, and the price of skim cheese fluctuates most of all.

The present value of the different products are about as follows, viz, butter, 25 cts., cheese, 10 cts., skim cheese, 6 or 7 cts., pigs, live weight, 5 cts. a pound. With these products and prices the comparative results will be as follows:—

When made into whole milk cheese:

CHEESE	LIVE PIGS	
25,000 lbs milk=2,500 lbs x 10 c	x 500 lbs x 5c=	$275.00

Made into butter and skim milk fed to pigs:

MILK.	BUTTER.	LIVE PIGS	
25,000 lbs. =1,000 lbs.	x 25 c	1,250 lbs. x 5c=	312.50
Deduct extra for hauling milk twice a day			6.25
Net			$306.25
Difference in favor of butter			31.25

Made into butter and skim cheese:

BUTTER	SKIM CHEESE	LIVE PIGS	
25,000=1,000 lbs x 25c	x 1,750 lbs	x 5c=500 lbs x 5	380.00
Deduct extra for hauling milk twice a day			6.25
Net			$373.75
Butter & cheese over butter and feeding refuse			67.50
Butter & S. cheese over whole milk cheese			98.75

The recent improvements in apparatus for raising cream now separates it so perfectly as well as quickly that factorymen are now able to make a pound of butter from less than 25 lbs. of milk of average quality.

Reports of factories from different localities concur in showing that butter is now paying better than cheese, but how long this state of things may remain nobody can tell. It will not be safe for everybody to rush from cheese to butter, or to butter and skim cheese because they are now paying best. Such a change would soon reverse the relation of prices. Taking one year with another, there is little or no difference in the net profits between making butter and cheese. Whenever a difference becomes apparent dairymen soon gravitate toward the better paying side in such numbers as to quickly restore an equilibrium in profits.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

HARRISTON.

Disastrous Fire.—On Monday the large building owned and occupied by S. Wright & Co. as a cheese-box and barrel factory was totally destroyed by fire, as were also the engine, boiler, and machinery. The loss is between $5,000 and $7,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the engine. The wind was unfavourable to the flames at the time, or the three large storerooms and the barrel factory at the south, containing a large amount of machinery and unfinished boxes could not have been saved. The hose-reel, attached to a team proceeding to the fire, while going over a crossing, knocked down three men who were holding the rope guiding it. Mr. S. R. Lennor, tinsmith, had the small bone of his leg broken below the knee; the others escaped without any serious injury.

AN INDIAN MURDER.

A Brantford "Brave" Kills His Wife in a Drunken Quarrel.

Brantford, Sept. 4.—Benjamin Carpenter, an Indian school teacher three miles from the Council House on the Indian reserve, called on Coroner Webster this morning to hold an inquest on the body of Charlotte Froman, an Indian woman murdered by her husband about 11:30 last night three and a half miles west of the Council House on the Grand River. Jonas Froman, the husband of the deceased, was in Brantford on Saturday, and having imbibed freely in liquor went home drunk. He is said to have a very bad temper, and Mrs. Froman is very quiet. On Froman's arriving home drunk it is supposed a quarrel arose through her jealousy of another Indian woman, and that in the quarrel Froman killed his wife. Froman was very soon afterwards arrested by Indian Constable Newhouse, and is now awaiting the result of the inquest. Coroner Webster is on his way now to the Indian reserve to hold the inquest.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says everyone having tried "Tammeny," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cent sample.

The five ancient orders of architecture are the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. The five leading pens of Esterbrook's make are the Falcon, Bank, Engrossing, Extra Fine and School.

Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to the doses of *Zopess*, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it. Sold by J. Livingstone, Jr., druggist, Listowel.

The Best Thing Yet.—Instantaneous Ink and Stain Extractor and Obliterator. Removes grease spots, ink and stains of all descriptions from cloth and paper. Warranted harmless to paper, hands, or clothing. Can be had at Dr. Michener's book and drug store. Sole agent for Listowel.

The celebrated swims of Lord Byron and Leander have just been eclipsed by Lord Clandeboye, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, who swam across the Bosphorus in a little over an hour. The swim is considerably longer than Byron's swim from Sestos to Abydos.

Grandmother

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles making a nasty smelling decoction: now you get all the curative properties put in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

"The Leaves shall be for the Healing of the Nations."

The leaf of the Wild Strawberry has verified that Scriptural quotation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the marvel of healing in all varieties of Summer Complaints, and Fluxes, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and every form of Bowel Complaints of children or adults promptly yields to its power of healing.

Free of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs—are requested to call at J. H. Michener's Drug Store and get a Trial Bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption *free of cost*, which will show you what a regular dollar-size bottle will do.

Farmers and Mechanics.

If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides a no small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from your household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated and prevent and cure diseases arising from Spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cents a bottle.—*Exch.*—Sold by J. H. Michener.

Hanlan's Retirment from Rowing.—The champion is now an ex-champion. On Monday night he and Ross met at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and the latter wanted Hanlan to arrange a race. Hanlan declined, avowing that he intended to retire altogether from boat-racing. He had that morning, he said, withdrawn his money sent to cover Ross' deposit, from the Boston *Herald*, and would accept no more challenges. His business required his undivided attention. When he went away from home it went to the bad, and now he was determined to devote himself entirely to it. Latterly he had attempted to both train and attend to his hotel, but he had found it impossible, and therefore he had made up his mind to retire. He was perfectly aware he would sacrifice his titles, but they were no object to him. Thus ends the greatest career of any oarsman that ever lived.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigour is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many labouring under chronic ulcerations.

☞For a beautiful pair of Ladies Kid Boots and Slippers or Goat Boots go to the Glasgow House.

It Never Fails.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint.

The busy bee has become a regular nuisance in Woodstock. It is said there are over five hundred hives within the limits of the corporation.

A Matchless Medicine.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry render it the best remedy in the world for all forms of bowel complaints, sickness of the stomach, cramps cholera morbus and dysentery. Purely vegetable, and always reliable.

The quickest time from Brandon to Winnipeg yet made is 17 hours. Not long ago the trip took a week.

Sea Sickness.

The best remedy and preventative for Sea Sickness is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is also the best remedy for all forms of Summer complaints, whether on sea or land it will not fail you. All Druggists sell it; 37½ cents per bottle.

The Bluevale Cheese Factory purpose competing at the Provincial Fair, and the maker thinks it will be hard to beat him.

Get the Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, safest, prompt and safest cure for Cholera Morbus—Dysentery—Sick Stomach—Cramps—Cholic and Cholera Infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

The chilled meat from Australia, it is reported, has arrived all right in England. It will in all likelihood, cause a very great change in the meat transport business of Canada.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

Bradstreet reports the trade outlook for Canada to be very encouraging. The fall business promises to be bright.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family ready for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

FALL SHOWS, 1881.

Provincial, at London, Sept. 21 to 30.
Industrial, at Toronto Sept. 5 to 17.
Central, at Hamilton, Oct. 4 to 7.
Central, at Guelph, Oct. 3 to 5.
Elma & Wallace, at Listowel, Sept. 26 and 27.
North Perth, at Stratford, Sept. 15 and 16.
Mitchell Horticultural, at Mitchell, Sept. 15 and 16.
South Huron, at Seaforth, Sept. 15 and 16.
Turnbury, at Wingham, Sept. 22 and 23.
North Oxford, at Woodstock, Sept. 19 and 20.
South Waterloo, at Ayr, Oct. 6 and 7.
East Zorra & South Easthope, at Tavistock, Oct. 5.
Wellesley, at Wellesley, Oct. 4.
Wilmot, at New Hamburg, Sept. 21 and 22.
Logan, at Bornholm, Oct. 4.
Centre Wellington, at Fergus, Oct. 5 and 6.
East Huron & Grey, at Brussels, Oct. 6 and 7.
West Wellington, at Harriston, Sept. 28 and 29.
South Huron, at Exeter, Oct. 3 and 4.
Elma, at Newry, Oct. 6.
Howick, at Gorrie, Oct. 4 and 5.
Northern, at Walkerton, Oct. 4 to 7.
Wroxeter Horticultural at Wroxeter, Oct. 5.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y., September 5.—Sixty-four hundred boxes cheese sold at 11½ to 12¼c, leading price 12¼c; 1,850 boxes consigned.

Little Falls, N. Y. Sept. 5.—The market was active, and showed an advance of ¼c; sales of factory cheese, 12,840 boxes at 11½ to 12¼c; only one lot at 12¼c; bulk, 12c; 860 boxes farm dairy sold at 11c to 12½c; 84 packages butter sold at 27 to 30½c.

London, Sept. 5.—5,185 boxes were offered at the London cheese market on Saturday. The Liverpool cable report had advanced to 59s. which to some extent encouraged better offers; sales were made of 225 boxes, at 11¾c, 230 at 11¾, 340 at 12c, and 2,500 (balance of the school) at 12¼c. Total sales, 3,295 boxes.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

September 9, 1881.

Wheat, fall, per bush	1 22	to 1 25
Spring Wheat, "	0 22	0 25
Barley, "	0 55	0 65
Peas, "	060	0 65
Oats, "	0 30	0 34
Flour, per brrl.	6 50	6 50
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 00
Butter, per lb.	0 00	0 17
Eggs, per dozen.	0 00	0 13
Potatoes, per bag,	0 50	0 50
Apples, per bag,	0 00	1 00
Wood, long,	2 00	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 25
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00	7 00
Cheese,	0 00	0 00
Chickens, per pair,	0 00	0 00
Pork, cwt.,	4 00	4 00
Hay, per ton,	7 00	8 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

September 9, 1881.

Wheat, fall, per bush	1 30	to 1 33
Wheat, spring, "	1 30	1 33
Barley, "	0 75	0 86
Peas, "	0 72	0 76
Oats, "	0 40	0 43
Rye, "	0 00	0 00
Dressed