R. S. Porter.

PORTER'S BOOKSTORE

20 YEARS IN ONE PLACE.

THE OLD STAND

Directly opposite the Post-Office.

R. S. PORTER,

Bookseller, Stationer and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Lindsay.

Lindsay, August 7, 1881.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Private funds to lend at

6 PER CENT.

PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

The money can be repaid to us and the saves the borrower from the expense of remitting principal and interest to a distance.

McINTYRE & STEWART.

Lindsay, Nov. 25, 1880.

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Fire and life and Accident Insurance effected; Mortgages, Notes, Debentures and stock bought and sold; money to loan on mortgages or other security. Office four doors east of the English Church, Kent-st., Lindsay.

6 $100,000 TO LOAN

On first mortgages at

SIX PER CENT.

Lindsay, May 14, 1881

ONTARIO BANK.

Capital $2,000,000.

President ... Sir W. P. Howland

Vice President ... C. S. Gzowski, Esq.

General Manager ... D. Fisher, Esq.

LINDSAY BRANCH

Drafts bought and sold on all points in Canada, United States and Great Britain, and general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

RE-OPENED

Interest allowed on deposits of five dollars and upwards.

S. A. McCARTHY, Manager.

Lindsay, Feb. 18, 1881. 19-1y

DOMINION BANK.

KENT-ST., Second door east of the Post Office, LINDSAY

The Bank has permanently opened for the transaction of a general banking business

A Savings Department also established. Interest allowed on deposits of from five dollars and upwards

Drafts bought and sold on all points in Canada, United States and Great Britain, and general banking business transacted.

N. H. COWDRY, Agent.

Lindsay, September 7, 1880. 1007

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Jas. W. Kydd

Cecil A. Wright

Cecil D. A. Wood

Tenders—Re Victoria

Old Gold—R. S. Porter

Wall Specifics—T. E. Wall

Farm to Rent—A. Robertson

Clearing Sale—Bradburn & Co

New Timetable—Victoria Railway

Young's Predictions—J. M. Stoddart

Saturday Market Fares—Midland Railway

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1881.

Circulation 2,000

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

An abstract of the census returns has been made up at Ottawa which affords a statement of the population of the four older provinces of the Dominion. It shows a very fair increase. It is claimed that the full returns will give a population of five millions. The following is from the abstract with the increase by provinces:

TOTAL POPULATION.

Provinces	1871	1881	Increase since 1871
Ontario	1,620,851	1,913,400	292,600
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	167,511
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	35,639
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	52,772
P. E. Island	94,021	107,781	13,760
Manitoba	11,963	62,260	50,297
British Columbia and N. W. Territories	36,700	109,000	81,300
	3,670,135	4,313,273	643,138
	3,670,135		
Total increase			643,138

The percentage of increase in the four older provinces is given as follows:

Province	1871	1881
Ontario	18.10	18.05
Quebec	7.19	11.06
New Brunswick	14.34	12.14
Nova Scotia	17.81	13.01

An interesting and important result will be the change in the number of parliamentary representatives. The unit of representation is determined by the proportion of 65, which is always to be Quebec's number, to the population of the other provinces. On this basis Ontario will gain four additional members, but New Brunswick loses one. The following is a comparative statement of the number of members from each province at present with the number that will be allotted by the apportionment based on the new census:

Province	Present Representation	Future Representation
Ontario	88	92
Quebec	65	65
New Brunswick	16	15
Nova Scotia	21	21
P. E. Island	6	6
Manitoba	1	4
British Columbia	6	6
	203	209

The provinces have on the whole maintained a fair rate of increase. The maritime provinces show an increase larger than that of the New England States, the figures being 13.36 and 10.90; while Ontario compares favorably with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

MR. BLAKE AND THE COLLEGES.

Some weeks ago Mr. Blake, as chancellor of the university of Toronto, delivered at convocation an exceedingly able and interesting address on university matters. It was not perfectly reported, and the Mail seized upon a sum[mary] of the report, and endeavored to excite feeling among the Methodists and of other denominations by charging Mr. Blake with sneering at and disparaging Victoria and Queen's universities and others. An unscrupulous effort was put forth to make some political capital among these denominations and stir them up against Mr. Blake. The Christian Guardian, the Methodist church paper, came out in vigorous terms against Mr. Blake, so vigorously that enquiry elicited the fact that in the absence of Rev. Dr. Dewart in Europe recruiting his health, the Christian Guardian is being edited by Mr. Blackstock, who is also a leader-writer on the Mail. The matter has been set right so far as Mr. Blake is concerned by the following letter:

(To the Editor of the Christian Guardian)

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 23rd ult. on the subject of my address at the last convocation of the university of Toronto.

I have not seen the report of my speech, which occupied an hour, and must, of course, have been much condensed. I regret that it should give rise to very erroneous impressions.

I attempted no description whatever of the work or status of the universities of McGill college, Queen's college and Victoria college, nor any comparison between them and Toronto.

I did not say nor imply that either of those institutions existed chiefly or at all for the benefit of any one locality, nor did I use a word which could be tortured into a suggestion that any one of them occupied the inferior position you suggest.

Having pointed out the fact that, from the eastern part of Ontario, Toronto has received an altogether disproportionately small number of students, I gave, as if each reason for this, the existence in and near that region of the three universities of which you speak, and urged that convenience would be found by the inhabitants of the neighborhood to procure from them their university education. I did not express or imply the opinion that the sources of supply of those institutions were limited to their respective neighborhoods.

I merely pointed out the obvious fact that each did, in fact, supply the demand of its own neighborhood to such an extent that Toronto received hardly any students from that quarter. I then drew the same observation would, on enquiry, be found to hold good as to Toronto with regard to the inhabitants of that city.

I am unable to see anything disparaging in such a line of statement.

My feelings with regard to these institutions are widely different from those you impute to me.

It was only on the evening previous to convocation that I had given public utterance to those feelings, not for the first time.

During the course of the past year I had the pleasure of attending, in my official capacity, the annual exercises of two, and but for unavoidable circumstances should have been present at those of the third, of the universities in question.

On all such occasions I have stated the sentiment of Toronto in relation to these sister universities in a spirit wholly different from that which you erroneously infer animated the speech in question.

To one of your criticisms I must plead guilty.

I did call these universities by what I believe are their corporate names "McGill college," "Queen's college" and "Victoria college," but I hope there was not in fact, as I know there was not in intention, anything disrespectful in speaking of them by their own names.

I have, etc.,

EDWARD BLAKE.

Little Wells, P.O., July 21, 1881.

THE "MISSING LINK."

While Peterboro has been hesitating about the $40,000 bonus and looking with an eager eye for the blacksmith's shops, it appears the company have determined not to accept the terms proposed by the town. The following letter received Monday evening explains the position:

H. H. Smith, Esq., Mayor:

DEAR SIR,—Since the meeting of the committee on Thursday evening I have had an opportunity of discussing the question of the proposed by-law with my directors, and I am now in a position to say decidedly that there would be no use of submitting it in the way proposed, and it could not, even if approved by the ratepayers be considered by the company.

I have the honor to be yours truly,

GEO. A. COX,

President M. H. R.

Peterboro, Aug. 1, 1881.

The workshops will remain in Port Hope then, for the present. It is understood the construction of the "missing link" will be gone on with at an early day.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Leonard calls it "Tolleration."

General elections take place in France this month.

Hon. Mr. Blake is having a very enthusiastic reception in Prince Edward Island.

Sir Richard Cartwright is to address his constituents in Centre Huron after harvest.

St. Thomas takes the lead with an increase in population from 2,197 to 4,389 in the last decade.

The T. R. Club has been paying up its washerwoman's bills and has opened with "extensive alterations and improvements."

Mr. Cumberland, managing director of the Northern Railway, is very low. On Sunday evening his medical attendants held out but slight hope of his recovery. His principal complaint is fatty degeneration of the heart.

The war between the trunk lines has resulted in the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont selling tickets from Boston to Chicago for $9, with the determination to reduce to $8 if necessary. The regular price is $21.

The Barrie Gazette says the people of that district are very anxious that Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie should, during the ensuing autumn, attend a political picnic there and deliver addresses on the issues of the day.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish land bill has passed its second reading in the Lords without division, after it had been severely attacked by Lord Cairns and the Duke of Argyle. The principle of the measure is therefore practically affirmed.

It is reported by the Belleville Ontario that the parties engaged in the exploratory survey of the Trent Valley canal between Peterboro and Mud Lake have succeeded in finding an exceedingly advantageous location for the work, involving much less expense than has been anticipated.

The writ for West Peterboro is daily expected. We learn that many conservatives are deeply disgusted and threaten to bring out another candidate, though why they should be dissatisfied no mortal under heaven can say for Dr. Kincaid, according to the Mail, has long been "one of their right bowers" and is a "very good fellow" withal.

The press association reaching town rather late Wednesday evening and leaving next morning by nine o'clock will not have an opportunity of seeing as much of Lindsay as would be desirable. The town council Monday evening, following the example of Port Hope and Peterboro, voted $20 to hire carriages to drive them a drive about town to see the various points and places of interest.

On our fourth page will be found an interesting and instructive letter from Mr. T. D. Belcher, C. E., regarding the Trent Valley canal, and in reply to Mr. Geo. Laidlaw's letter, recently printed in THE POST. We presume Mr. Laidlaw will make some reply, if he can find time from his harvesting. Mr. Laidlaw does not appear to be one of "readers," he merely looks on, which is a pleasant way of farming these hot days.

The St. John Sun explains that the large crowd that gathered at the wharf when Mr. Blake arrived were not there to welcome him, but were drawn to the spot to welcome home returning "excursionists" from the United States. This, says the London Advertiser, is absurd on the face of it; but suppose it were true, it would only prove that the excursion has been something terrible, or else it is a decided novelty for a person ever to return after leaving St. John for the United States.

The Halifax Chronicle tells the story of the enthusiasm that exists down below to hear Sir Tupper's shirt cuffs: "Sir Charles Tupper sent a special train to Amherst to take his friends to St. John to hear him speak in the evening. The train waited an hour and then one very gut in board, but finding himself alone, even he deserted it, and the special left without a solitary passenger. The people of Amherst have heard Sir Charles' speech too often to go to St. John even at half rates to hear it repeated."

The work on the Toronto and Nipissing railway in connection with the change of gauge is proceeding rapidly, says a Toronto telegraphic item. "Running powers over the Whitby and Port Perry Railway between Manilla or some point in that neighborhood to Lindsay will be asked for by the Toronto and Nipissing railway, who intend to build a branch from Wick to Manilla. This may get direct Toronto connection with Lindsay. It is expected that the whole of this work will be completed early this fall."

The Port Hope Guide naturally thinks the display of selfishness by some of the Peterboro councillors in advocating the removal of the Midland workshops to that place "was really disgusting" and "richly merited" the term "hoggish" applied by another councillor. The Guide condemns this eager desire "to rob Port Hope of the industries to which she is justly entitled," and warns the Peterboroggers to remember that Peterboro "which now derives in one way or another a large share of the patronage of the railway is not the only place connected with the line, and that by observing a policy more after the 'live and let live' pattern than that which they are now attempting to pursue will redound to their credit." We suppose it is a case of "survival of the fittest."

It is considered not unlikely that the railway developments of this part of the province may result in the extension of the Victoria railway to the Canadian Pacific at or near Callander station. It is reported, though we do not vouch for the accuracy of the report, that such extension may be made from some point near Kinmount via Minden and the Cedar Narrows northward. This would, it is said, give a somewhat shorter route than via Haliburton, though the latter has advantages that may overbalance the question. This report is mentioned in connection with the probability of a connection being formed that would give the Pacific railway an outlet at Midland, as was talked of last fall. Of course, any such connection would be a feeder to Toronto and the Nipissing may be made. But even

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AT PORT HOPE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held at Port Hope on Tuesday forenoon. The President, Mr. J. Ball Noyes, occupied the chair, and among those present were the following: Messrs. James Isaac Mowery, Guelph; Thomas Hilliard, Chronicle, Waterloo; E. J. B. Pense, White, Hamilton; E. Hough, World, Cobourg; R. Jackson, Era, Newmarket; W. Gillespie, Hamilton; James Somerville, True Banner, Dundas; R. Boyle, Picton; John Smith, Guelph; R. Mathieson, Belleville; M. A. James, Statesman, Bowmanville; W. T. R. Preston, News, Port Hope; Wm. F. Clarke, Weekly Times Advertiser, Listowel; F. J. Glasing, Goderich; Geo. Wilson, Guide, Port Hope; W. R. Climie, secretary, Bowmanville; W. L. Smith, Economist, Markham; A. Blue, World, Toronto; A. Pattullo, Sentinel-Review, Woodstock; John Massie, Observer, Cowansville; J. J. Bell, Times, Picton; C. B. Robinson, Presbyterian, Toronto.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Noyes delivered and interesting address, containing much practical matter. We quote the following extracts: "Strangers form their opinion of a place, be it city or village, mainly from its newspapers, and about the first thing one asks for is the local paper. He glances over it, and as it is well got up and its advertising columns well patronized, or the reverse, he forms an estimate of the enterp rise and push of the neighborhood; therefore business men should liberally patronize their local paper, both for their own good and the benefit of the locality, for assuredly, money spent in newspaper advertising—provided the advertiser fulfils his promises—is better laid out than three times the sum in other methods of addressing the public. The merchant who allots to advertising in newspapers a sum equal to what he pays for rent makes a wise investment which is sure to repay him. Those who do not advertise at all—because they think no benefit is derived from it—are the very parties who advertise most conspicuously by hanging their goods outside their stores and growl because they are not permitted to occupy half the street with their wares. This is a small class in every community, and they wonder how it is their neighbors become independent and retire, while they do not seem to advance at all.

It seems almost like repetition to call attention to the systematic dead-heading with which newspapers have to contend. I think it but fair for us to lay down the principle—and stand by it—that no matter what the object may be—whether social, concert, lecture or meeting of any kind—where an admission charge is made or a collection is taken up such notices must be paid for.

A feature of advertising which I commend to the careful consideration of the members of the association is the small notices which appear among the reading matter in many journals, as I am afraid the prominence given by the position is not made up in the difference in the rates for them and for ordinary advertising. Paragraph advertisements in local or reading columns should be charged at a very much higher rate, as it can be plainly seen if the advertising columns were abandoned for this style of advertising the cost of producing a paper would be largely increased while the revenue would alarmingly fall off. I call attention to this matter because I know that in some instances little or no extra charge is made for this kind of advertisement.

The question of the competition of city weeklies with local papers has been receiving some attention at the hands of the latter during the past few months, the complaints being that the low prices at which the large weeklies are published renders it almost impossible for country journals to furnish their small sheets, containing less reading matter, at the same rate per year. People generally do not appreciate the difference in the country paper, with its limited field, and the city one with the whole Dominion from which to draw its patronage. It is not understood that the matter for the latter has to be specially "set" and prepared for a small edition varying from six hundred to two thousand, while the type used in the latter first does service in the daily, and is, with very little alteration, is used for the weekly. Then the edition of the latter is from twenty to fifty thousand, and it is plain to be seen that even the difference of time in running off the large and small editions is merely nominal. For my own part, I do not object to the competition of the larger weeklies. Indeed, quite the reverse, I consider the large city weekly rather an aid than a disadvantage to the country journal, and have for years as willingly taken and subscribed for the former weekly for my own paper, and at all times encouraged subscribers of the Times to take a city paper, for the reason that a local one, conducted as it should be, can always find an effective material in its pure local interests to fill its columns; and if strict attention is paid to home affairs there is no reason to fear for the success of a country journals. What the people want in a local paper is news of their own neighborhood, and that is what they chiefly take it for, depending on the larger papers for the news of the world. Of late years these newspapers of local municipal bodies, public meetings, etc., with a good summary of county and district affairs, will make a local paper popular, and give it a place in its neighborhood that the city weekly even if given away, could not dislodge it from. The local paper also makes warm friends for itself about home by giving farmers' clubs, societies having raised unusually large cabbages while farmer Smith is equally well pleased with a complimentary reference to his fat cattle, which are his pride, instead of this kind do much to build up a local paper. As praise is infinitely more pleasant than censure, its use in giving credit where it is due, in cases where just accolades is obtained, is calculated to do good in urging others to imitate what they see their neighbors are recognized as having succeeded in. It must also be borne in mind that the local weekly is more of the company in the aggregate have a much wider influence than the city papers, for where one of the latter is read carefully, of the former, probably five, and it is to the weekly which principally influences the people of this province.

One of the objects of our association—I might almost say the main one—is the fostering of a common interest. We are often, as journalists, in antagonism. The very nature of our work draws us apart in the difference of opinion or brings us into collision. But it seems to me that there need, and that in the advocacy of our views there should be no unfriendly feeling developed, or that should not prevent the same cordiality as exists between learned counsel engaged on opposite sides in a suit at law. Why should we make personal what we really have little if any interest in except as advisers, pleaders or arbitrators? One of the services our association can render to the press of Canada is to destroy this tendency to personal animosity as the result of differing in opinion on public matters.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. John Smith and R. Mathieson were on motion appointed auditors for the ensuing year; Mr. Pense, of the Kingston Whig, was elected President; Mr. Geo. Tye of Brampton, first vice-president; Mr. A. Blue of the Toronto World, second vice-president; Mr. W. R. Climie Bowmanville, secretary-treasurer; Mr. A. J. Matheson, Perth, assistant secretary. The following gentleman were appointed the executive committee:—Chas. D. Barr, H. Hough, E. Jackson, J. Innes, C. B. Robinson, J. Somerville and J. B. Treyes.

THE TRIP.

The press association had a very pleasant drive about Port Hope, and proceeded by special train to Peterborough, where they were accorded an extremely hospitable reception, and were met at the station and driven through the principal streets of the town by the mayor, city corporation and local press. After dinner at the Hudhand house they were serenaded by the fire brigade band and escorted to the steamer Golden Eye which had been engaged by the proprietors of the Bowman line for the pleasure sail on the Little lakes. The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one. Early Wednesday morning they started for Bobcaygeon, where they took the Stanhope coach for the Stoney lakes. They were accompanied by the council and several leading citizens in the Eva. The trip was most delightful. At Bobcaygeon they had a most enthusiastic reception, by his honor the mayor, and prominent residents. Mr. Smith was aboard in all his glory. The party, after dinner started for the Falls and Peterboro Falls, having an extended and pleasant call on Sturgeon lake. A few hours were spent at Sturgeon Point, which was unanimously pronounced a charming summer resort. Supper was served on the island in canvas tents. The good ship was then taken for Lindsay, and after enjoying the perils of the Scugog, and admiring its beautiful scenery, the party of editors and their wives arrived in Lindsay for Wednesday night's rest. Thursday morning they left by special train for Toronto, and by the Grand Trunk for their homes.

"A Sound Mind in a Healthy Body."

The old Roman idea of the highest degree of happiness. The liver rules the roost in the human system. Constipation, biliousness, dizziness and bad taste in the mouth, yellow skin and eyes, loss of appetite, loss of energy and low spirits, are some of the symptoms of a disordered liver, foul stomach, all these evils had better be met by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Try it, you cannot doubt such proper dosages. E. Gregory, sheet it.

Communications.

C. L. COULTER, M.D. &c. JOHN FOUNTAIN'S DECLARATION.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I undertake to defend myself and C. L. Coulter, M.D., of Lindsay, against the unfounded and unfounded calumnies of my confederate for hills under their heading, namely, "A medical parasite." In regard to Fountain's declaration, voluntarily and conscientiously made it to a falsete of truth. That the doubting Thomas of Lindsay (who parts his hyacynthine tresses in the middle of his head) may play hide-and-go-seek behind as long as it amuses him, but when he says the declaration was forcibly obtained by me for selfish ends I have not only to say Dr. Coulter is contemptible but he is, in the language of Pigg, "a calumniator and a villain."—Yours truly,

W. G. BARROW, M.D., C.M.

Preston Falls, Aug. 2, 1881.

STANDARD TIME FOR LINDSAY.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I noticed "Citizen's" letter in your last issue and can certainly endorse all that he says. There are no less than five different times kept in Lindsay, namely, the Midland railway time, which is Port Hope time; the Whitby railway time, which is Toronto time; the Victoria railway time, which is Lindsay; the bell time, which is no time at all; and the time on the B. C. church, which cannot be depended on for two days together. Now some of the people have one of these times and some another, and as a natural consequence they differ all the way from four minutes to half an hour, and that is why "Citizen's" young lady missed the train, or perchance she missed it because she slept a little too long. I for one don't feel sorry at any time for a person when they miss the train as the train never leaves before time and young ladies should govern themselves accordingly. But, seriously, I hope that the young lady has not missed every train since as it would spoil her holidays. I have seen people, who intended to take the train, at the old post-office when they should be at the station and have seen the train go without them, and it was all owing to their own carelessness; and it just strikes me that "Citizen's" passenger was one of that class. But be that as it may let us have a standard time for Lindsay, and as Port Hope time is the fastest time that is given here it would be well for it to be adopted and then there would be no confusion and our young ladies would all catch the trains, even though they fail to catch anything else.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

Lindsay, Aug. 2, 1881.

MR. SHERWOOD AND HIS CRITICS.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—Of all mistakes those made by persons who presume to criticise the work of others are fit subjects for laughter. "Reader" in criticising Mr. Sherwood's poem has certainly laid himself open to ridicule, and shown an utter disregard for the rules of grammar. Where did Mr. S. "personify inanimate creatures?" I have heard the expression "inanimate things," but never before "inanimate creatures." Sir David Brewster in a work on astronomy says: "We marvel at the announcement that the systems of the stars are planetary, and inhabited like our own; and our faltering reason utterly fails us when called upon to believe that even the nebulæ must be surrendered to life and reason. Wherever there is matter there must be life." A modern poet, whom "Reader" will scarcely dare to impeach, thus "personifies inanimate creatures":

"Bright star of eve, that send'st thy softening ray
Through the dim twilight of this nether sky,
I hail thy beam like rising of the day,
Hast thou a home for me when I shall die?

Is there a spot within thy radiant sphere
Where love, and faith, and truth again may dwell;
Where I may seek the rest I find not here,
And clasp the cherished forms I loved so well?"

But perhaps this will appear "dark and muddy" to Reader's vision, though some may be so uncharitable as to think it is "Reader's" brain that is "dark and muddy!" Again the line,—"Is God distinct, or is all nature God?" appears perfectly clear to me, although the author may have intended to convey a different meaning than I see in it. If "Reader" knew anything about modern thought he would know that that is the question that is agitating all christendom to-day; and perhaps it is just as "absurd" and "ludicrous" to anthropomorphize the Unknown and Unknowable, in whose presence, like Tyndall, we can only stand with reverence and awe, as it is to believe, as does the present living scientist, that matter contains "the promise and potency of all forms and qualities of life."

H. S.

Lindsay, Aug. 3rd, 1881.

THE MARIPOSA REAPING MATCH.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I solicit a little space in your valuable paper to reply to the strictures and criticisms of "Farmer" and other correspondents relative to the Mariposa reaping match.

Mr. Campbell never gave me a challenge to enter into a reaping contest with him, and on the other hand I never gave him one.

A few days ago I saw a telegram from Mr. Logan, challenging me to reap for $25. I went to Lindsay the next day and saw Mr. Logan. I asked him if he was dissatisfied with the decision of the judges at the reaping match, and he replied that he was dissatisfied. I agreed then in the presence of over twenty persons on Mr. Veitch's platform to take up his bet for $25, $50 or $100 to reap it over again on the same conditions that ruled the judges at the match, namely, easiness of draught, durability, best cut and the one from which the farmers could derive the most benefit to be taken into consideration. Mr. Logan positively refused to reap with me on the conditions mentioned above.

I am greatly astonished that Mr. Logan throws aside his own machine, which he has been lauding to the skies, and takes up a machine which he has openly condemned on different occasions.

Mr. Logan unreservedly stated to me that the match was a cooked-up affair, and that it was previously determined that I should take the first and second prizes, and for that matter I might have been awarded the prizes a day previous to the match, but you may rest assured, Mr. Editor, that he will not dare to repeat those statements in the presence of any of the directors of the Mariposa agricultural society or the judges who were at the match.

In response to your Little Britain "Farmer" I may say that I have a Bradley No. 1, 2 and 3 without taking a Bradley bolt or rake and putting it on some old machine in a fence corner, and as he asserts himself there is no doubt but that I would have made a clean sweep of the prizes in case I had had my genuine Bradley No. 3 on the ground.

"Farmer" justly speaks in laudatory terms of my five-year old Bradley No. 1 machine (for which of course he receives my sincere thanks), but I am confident if he could see my new Bradley No. 1 work (which I have for sale) he would be literally overcome with admiration and surprise. I can assure Mr. "Farmer" that I received and kept that $25 and applied it for my own personal use. He seems to regret that one dollar of that amount was his. If he will let me know his name I will mail him that dollar.

HUGH HOPPER.

Oakwood, Aug. 1, 1881.

Hamilton's Arabian Salve,

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by S. Pearce, Lindsay.

—The long-pending boat race between Wise of Lambville and Gaudaur of Athol, for $200 a side, came off on Otilia lake Friday and resulted in a victory for Gaudaur by ten lengths.

—Three Toronto "Toss Sawyers" attempted to "toss" Evans' hardware store at Port Hope one night last week, but were discovered in the act of entering the basement by Night Watchman Ellis. He secured two of the gang of the three but the other two escaped. The captured thief, who is about fourteen years of age, gave his name as Charles Griffin, and on his person were found five revolvers. The other two boys were captured a few days afterwards on the lake in Cobourg and gave their names as Robert Gillis and David Chambers. They subsequently managed to have themselves released from the Cobourg lock-up on Tuesday night of last week. Their parents live in Toronto and are said to be very respectable.

"A Sound Mind in a Healthy Body."

The old Roman idea of the highest degree of happiness. The liver rules the roost in the human system. Constipation, biliousness, dizziness and bad taste in the mouth, yellow skin and eyes, loss of appetite, loss of energy and low spirits, are some of the symptoms of a disordered liver, foul stomach, all these evils had better be met by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Try it, you cannot doubt such proper dosages. E. Gregory, sheet it.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST, LINDSAY, Aug. 4th, 1881.

Several rains the past week have somewhat hindered haying, which is, however, progressing steadily. There is a very large barley crop, and it is coming on wheat coloured. Fall wheat is a fine crop, and so is spring.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday says:—The temperature during the past week has been on the average, 20 degrees lower than during the late spell of heat. There has been general rains, and local thunder-storms, but the wheats are not thick enough to take serious damage. The nights have been cold in England, and several nights frosts in Scotland will retard the harvest there. Mildew is reported among wheat in various parts of England. The decline in temperature will not be of advantage to wheats, except in the north of England. The barley crop will be very good in some locations, but in the remainder it is of a very irregular growth and ripened very unevenly. Oats are poor in Ireland and parts of Scotland, but variable and generally, indifferent in England. The grain trade was unchanged except that sales were made with greater difficulty than last week, but when made prices were maintained, although on spot prices for foreign were nominally unchanged. It was difficult to make sales on Friday without some concession. Business was very restricted, but the supply was not excessive, and the growing belief that the European harvest will not equal the estimates makes the holders disinclined to force sales. The forward trade was completely suspended, owing to the different ideas of buyers and sellers. The off coast market was fairly supplied, but only about a dozen cast of twenty-five cargoes were sold during the week. Buyers have done nothing since Wednesday. The quantity of wheat and flour on passage to the United Kingdom shows a reduction of 26,500 quarters from that of the previous week. Sales of English wheat during the week were 13,257 quarters at 41s 1d per quarter, against 13,770 quarters at 44s 2d per quarter in the corresponding week last year.

A London cable states that the general opinion in Mark Lane is that there is an average wheat crop in England. The great majority of the reports from the different districts confirm that the estimate of the barley crop cannot fall to be an average one. The root crops are less promising than at this period for many years. Potatoes, however, are as good as roots are bad. The prospects in Scotland are much less favorable than in England. The most suspicious reports of all the crops come from Ireland.

The Wheat Position at Home and Abroad.—The Crop of 1880.

A correspondent writing to the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says:—In your issue of last week, your statement of the wheat crop and supplies in this country and Canada (printed in THE POST last week) entirely correspond with my own data. With immense crops in Europe and elsewhere, there will be no scarcity of bread for the next twelve months, notwithstanding our reduced yield, and it will be impossible therefore to make the public believe in famine prices, or to work up a short crop panic. The statement below is based on the latest estimates furnished by the bureau of agriculture at Washington, and in the reports of some of our most prominent and best informed merchants in daily communication with the different countries in Europe:—

	Bushels.
Wheat crop of 1880 in the U.S.	480,000,000
Wheat crop of 1881 in the U.S. estimated, as per returns of the Washington bureau at 83 per cent	398,400,000
Deficit	81,600,000
Deduct surplus of old wheat in the U.S. over and above average stocks in farmers' hands, and visible supply, as compared with the same time in 1880:	
On the Pacific coast	25,000,000
On the Atlantic side	15,000,000
	40,000,000
Net deficit in the available surplus for export as compared with 1880	41,600,000
Excess of production in Europe, as compared with the crop of 1880:—	
France	25,000,000
United Kingdom	15,000,000
Russia	60,000,000
Italy	10,000,000
Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland	10,000,000
Turkey and provinces	15,000,000
Austro-Hungary	15,000,000
	150,000,000
Net surplus of production in America and Europe over 1880	108,400,000

In the foregoing estimates I keep no account of the better crop prospects in other countries, as Spain, and especially Germany, where the rye crop was almost a total failure last year, and to a great extent to be replaced by wheat. Her wants might safely be reduced ten to fifteen million bushels as compared with last year. Our estimate is based on a crop equal only to the crop of 1879; but if the crop should be up to the yield of 1878, the surplus over and above 1880 would exceed eighty million bushels. Some advices, both private and private, describe the present crop of Russia, as the best she has had in twenty years. If this should be fully confirmed, look out for 100 million bushels surplus!

This statement bears scrutiny, and I trust will tend to dispel all apprehension of a scarcity in America: the more so as, in view of these prospects, parties who are sustaining prices above the parity of the European markets will greatly contribute to the same end by holding the candle, as it were, for the farmers in Europe to prevent our wheat from going out of the country, and thus leave us a large surplus on hand to carry over into the crop of 1882.

The Cattle Trade—Foreign Market.

A fair business in horse flesh has been done during the past week, the shipments to the United States in that time amounting to 104 head costing $8,626.50. Mr. Maguire sold a fine trotting mare, 7 years old, 16 hands, for $350; 1 black horse $140, and 1 gelding for $70. The average price paid for horses during the past week to American buyers was $95.02, against $96.25 for the week previous.

Montreal Live Stock Market.

The supply of butchers' cattle was rather large than necessary to meet the requirements of the trade which caused sales to be slow and prices rather lower. Good fat grass fed cows and small steers sold at $30 to $35 each or 3½ to 3¾c per lb. while a few of the best brought 4c to 4¼c per lb., Small breeding cattle and dry cows sold at 2½ to $22 in lots, or about three cents per lb. Hard looking bulls were pretty numerous and sold from $12 to $24 each, according to size and condition, or at the rate of 2¾c to 2¾c per lb. R. Jones of Mitchell, had 24 head of butchers' cattle, for which he had been offered $32 50 each, but they were not sold. Several other lots of cattle were held over for a future market. Shipping cattle were in good demand at from 4c to 4½c per lb; most of the sales having been made at 4¼c. per lb., at which rate W. Roberts sold two car loads and Wm Jack one car load of shipping cattle. Sheep and lambs were abundant, but there is a brisk demand for sheep to ship to Britain and from 4½ to 4¾c per lb is readily paid for this kind. Good lambs sold in lots at from $3 to $3.25 each, and common lambs from $2.50 to $2.75 each. The price of fat hogs is rather higher, and sales were made to-day at 7¼c to 7¾c per lb. The market boats this afternoon brought about 60 head of butcher's cattle and 200 sheep and lambs; this is less than the average number brought on these boats, but still more than could be sold to advantage.

Lindsay Market Prices.

Fall Wheat	00	to	00
Spring Wheat	1 18	to	1 25
Flour, spring, per 100 lbs	2 75	to	2 95
" Fall wheat	3 00	to	3 25
Clover seed	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy seed	2 00	to	3 25
Timothy seed, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	0 00
Cornmeal	0 00	to	2 05
Bran, per ton	0 00	to	12 00
Shorts, per ton	0 00	to	14 00
Barley, per bushel	0 50	to	0 55
Peas "	0 00	to	0 00
Rutabagas peas "	0 00	to	0 00
Oats "	0 30	to	0 35
Potatoes "	0 45	to	0 50
Butter, per lb	0 14	to	0 15
Cheese "	0 10	to	0 12½
Stilton Cheese, per lb	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, per lb	0 00	to	0 00
Tallow, per lb	0 00	to	0 00½
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 10	to	0 12
Sugar cured canvas Hams	0 13	to	0 14
Bacon, 100 lbs	10 00	to	12 00
Mess Pork, per bbl	0 00	to	00 00
Hide, per bbl	0 00	to	1 00
Straw, per load	2 00	to	2 50
Hay, per ton	6 00	to	8 00
Sand Hills	4 00	to	5 00
Calfskins, per lb	0 08	to	0 10
Lambskin	0 25	to	0 50
Pelts	0 25	to	0 50
Live Hogs	4 50	to	5 00
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	0 00
Cornbread, hard, per cord	4 00	to	5 00
" soft,	1 25	to	2 00
Wool	0 22	to	24 00
Shorpskins	0 50	to	1 00

OSHAWA.

Peas, Blue	0 35	to	0 40
Peas, Marrowfat	0 35	to	0 40
Peas, Small	0 35	to	0 40

WHITBY.

Peas, Blue	0 00	to	0 00
Peas, Blackeyes	0 35	to	0 40
Peas, Small	0 35	to	0 40

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Fall Wheat, new, per bush	1 17	to	1 20
Spring Wheat, do	1 20	to	1 22
Barley, do	0 55	to	0 60
Oats, do	0 34	to	0 35
Peas, do	0 65	to	0 73
Rye, do	0 00	to	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	8 00	to	8 00
Beef, third quarters, per 100 lbs	none		
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 50
Chickens, per pair	0 35	to	0 45
Ducks, per pair	0 60	to	0 65
Turkeys, each	none		
Butter, lb. rolls	0 22	to	0 24
Do. tubs	0 17	to	0 18
Do. crocks	0 17	to	0 18
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 14	to	0 15
Honey, per lb	0 14	to	0 16
Potatoes, per bag	1 75	to	2 00
Turnips, per bag	0 00	to	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	to	4 00
Onions, per bbl	3 00	to	3 50
Wool, per lb	0 24