

Notes and News.

THERE were 31 fatal cases of yellow fever in Memphis last week.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has ordered 43,000 tons of steel rails for the Canada Pacific Railway.

OVER two thousand men are at work on the Credit Valley Railway, and hopes are entertained that the road will be completed through to Ingersoll this year.

A WELL-KNOWN English agricultural authority estimates that the total loss in short crops this year will be £13,000,000—the home yield being under an average by that amount.

In addition to the official notification of the reversal of his sentence of court-martial, Lieutenant Carey has received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge which concludes with the opinion that after the Zulu surprise resistance was impossible, and retreat imperative.

WE read of a medical gentleman who "gives his pigs chloroform when he runs short of food for them, and the pigs remain unconscious for periods ranging from a week to ten days; and strange to say, so far from losing flesh, exhibit a marked improvement when they recover from the effects of the anaesthetic." In this age of progress it becomes one not to be hasty in giving the lie with regard to scientific news, and so we turn the item over to our farming friends without comment.

THERE are more entries to the Provincial Show at Ottawa, this year than there was last year at Toronto. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are contributing a large quota to the Fair this year. Entries must be made for Live Stock, on or before the 23rd inst.; Farm Produce and Manufactures, on or before the 30th inst., and Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work and Fine Arts, on or before the 6th of September. Those intending to enter will bear this in mind.

THE present crop in Ontario is said to be the largest that has ever been reaped, without any exception. The fall wheat crop is now safely housed, and according to our exchanges, the only difficulty appears to be the want of barn-room. The fall wheat alone, of which a wide acreage was sown, has taken up so much room in many instances that farmers have been compelled to thresh out a portion to make room for the later crops. In all instances where this has been done the reports are of the most encouraging kind. The yield of grain is even larger than expected. In most cases the yield per acre thus actually verified is found to be between 30 and 40 bushels per acre, while in other cases it is even higher. An instance is given in a Hamilton paper in which the enormous yield of 47 bushels to the acre is reported.

THE programme for the Vice-Regal reception is out. The following is condensed from it:—They will arrive on Friday, Sept 5th, at 11.30 a. m., at the foot of Lorne St., and after receiving a welcome from some 6,000 children, will proceed to the Horticultural Gardens where the civic address will be presented, they will then drive to the Industrial Exhibition, when the same will be formally opened. In the evening a general illumination of the city will take place. On Saturday the sailing regatta and lacrosse match will take place. In the evening a musical entertainment will take place in the Horticultural Gardens; to be given by the Philharmonic Society, when their excellencies will be present. On Monday 8th, they will attend the Scottish games. On Tuesday 9th, a general review of the volunteers will be held on Garrison Common, and in the evening the citizens ball. On Wednesday they will visit the public institutions and on Saturday a rowing regatta will take place.

THE execution of Gerald Mainwaring lately found guilty of murdering a police constable at Derby, has been fixed for the 18th prox. According to latest advices, efforts were being made in various directions to obtain a reprieve for him. A Derby correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the con-

demned man is the son of a gentleman of good social position near there, that he had returned to England to claim property left to him at his father's decease, and that he had then got into bad company. John Taylor, keeper of the Royal Hotel, Derby, where Mainwaring was supplied with liquor, was brought up before a Bench of Derby Magistrates, and fined £5 and costs, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, on the charge of permitting drunkenness on his premises.—Annie Green, Mainwaring's companion in his debauch, was also fined ten shillings for being drunk. The story told of the jury who tried Mainwaring tossing up as to what their verdict should be is denied. The jury say that when they retired, in order to have a regular discussion they agreed to appoint a chairman, and as the foreman refused to preside they cast lots for the position of chairman, and this was in all likelihood the foundation of the story. The London papers generally agree that there is a probability of a reprieve being granted the prisoner.

THE *Journal of Commerce* referring to a recent failure in Owen Sound, says:—"The story of this failure has often been told, and will have to be told many a time again. It is that of the farmer's son, who, dissatisfied with the slow but sure revenues of his acreage, and ambitious of the quick success that seems to be the promise of mercantile life, sells his farm and with the proceeds stocks a village store. Not unfrequently the venture is successful for years, and when the times are propitious, and natural talent for business is developed into a valuable experience, the ambition of the storekeeper is gratified, and he becomes possessed of an assured competence, perhaps of great wealth. But more commonly, through want of apprenticeship to the business, and through the acquisition of a farming experience that is not the best school for a mercantile education, the result is a bitter disappointment, sometimes a complete failure. After years of steady application to business it is indeed hard to find not only original capital swept away, but a legacy of indebtedness taking its place that can only be met by composition; but the lesson that such an issue naturally awaits incomplete equipment at the outset was taught, though not learned, long before the undertaking was contemplated. By all means let farmers' sons become storekeepers or engage in any other field of business enterprise towards which they have a natural bias but let them begin early to fit themselves for the occupation it is proposed to enter upon."

THE foundation stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Duke of Edinburgh on the 19th inst. Very few of our readers can be entirely ignorant of the famous lighthouse which for a hundred and twenty years has stood upon the Eddystone Rock, not very far from Plymouth, resisting all the tempests which during that time have swept in from the Atlantic, and by its warning light saved many a valuable cargo and crew from destruction. It is a curious fact, and one exceedingly creditable to the architect of that famous tower, that the lighthouse which Smeaton erected in 1759 is still as firm and serviceable as it was at first. The storms of 120 years have not loosened one stone of the building, or given the slightest cause for believing that it is now less secure than it ever was. But while ocean has done its worst against Smeaton's masterpiece, and has failed to find a weak point, it has been more successful with the rock on which the lighthouse stands. This has been so much shaken that the authorities of Trinity House have felt constrained to make provision in time against any possible catastrophe, and have entered into arrangements for the erection of another structure about one hundred and twenty feet south of the present one, and on the largest rock of the reef. This erection, the foundation stone of which, as we have said, was laid on Tuesday last, is much larger every way than Smeaton's, but is constructed on exactly the same plan. It is calculated that the new building will be completed in about four years, and will cost about \$350,000.

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WOODVILLE, AUGUST 28, 1879.

FIRE PROTECTION.

In view of the late disastrous fires which have happened to our neighbors Cannington we again broach the above subject. Some time ago on the destruction of the Wendt furniture factory, we urged upon the people the necessity of the steps being taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. We now extract another warning from the experience of our sister village—to beware of danger. No doubt Cannington, after this, will move immediately in the direction of an efficient fire protection, and in doing so will be following the example of numbers of other villages—after being destroyed; it is then they think of the means which might have prevented their destruction. In a majority of cases, in a small village nothing can be done but let the flames take their course, and see building after building devoured without being able to do anything towards their salvation. Could a fire break out in our village, especially among the stores, it is impossible to predict where it would end. We have numbers of active young men in the village, who, properly equipped, could be able to do a great deal in case of an emergency of this description. They should not organize a Fire Company, or a Ladder Company in the village. A small amount subscribed by each ratepayer, or those who have any property at stake, would equip a good Fire and Ladder Company with the necessary apparatus, and there would be those willing to undergo the necessary instructions. Advantage could even be taken of the cheese factory water works, running through the street, to place some large tanks at different points on the street, which arrangements could be made with the proprietors of the factory, could always be kept full and ready for use. Of course this would necessitate the installation of an engine of some kind, the cost would necessarily be larger. Something should be done immediately in this matter by the village, and not leave it until too late. We would like to have the opinions of our readers on this matter, and we will publish any communication bearing on the subject.

Four hundred bushels of oats, the crop of this season's crop, were sold in Liverpool last week at 68 cents per bushel.

The bank managers seem to have decided that it is quite legitimate to do business with the bank if only they are satisfied of the trustworthiness and of the good character of the business to be entered into.

That such a theory is prevalent is no special demonstration, so abundant are the proofs in the way of recent failures, but the case of A. C. Senecal, of this city, recently attached to a complete exposition of the system that we give it particular attention: The business of the firm was a profitable one. The registered proprietor of the firm was one Brokowsky, a resident in Oakville, Ont. Senecal was but a clerk, and Brokowsky's friend of the late cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, simply lent his name to the business. It now transpires that the firm's paper the Mechanics' Bank was worth less than \$30,000 under dis-

count of which means that the Mechanics' Bank was running a retail business on the sale of church ornaments for the benefit of a friend of the cashier, and on all appearances, not the stock of the bank, but the depositories' money.