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F. A. BIRBY, 129 Brock Street, the leading hack and livery stable in the city. Telephone No. 259.

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First insertion, five lines and over, 10c. per line. Each consecutive insertion, 5c. 5c. Once a week five lines and over, 10c. Twice a week, " 8c. " Three times a week, " 6c. " Measurement goes by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

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Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; eight improved printing presses.

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CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING from New York every Saturday. Authorised Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock foot of Brock St., Kingston

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor"

LOCAL OPTION IN LANARK.

The township of Lanark has been carried for prohibition. This is the first campaign under the new local option law enacted last session by the Ontario legislature. It will be remembered that when the Scott act was repealed many prohibitionists urged the Ontario government and legislature to enact a measure of provincial local option, pointing out that such laws were in operation in other provinces, and that Ontario had such legislation for some time after confederation. The matter received the careful attention of the Ontario government, and a measure was enacted last session, introduced by Hon. J. M. Gibson, reviving the old powers of municipal councils to pass by-laws prohibiting the liquor traffic, such by-laws to be submitted for ratification by a popular vote. The Ontario branch of the dominion alliance, which had earnestly urged the enactment of this legislation, at once entered upon a campaign to apprise the electors of the power that now lay in their hands and to induce them to make use of it. Already action has been taken in many parts of the province looking to an early vote. Lanark township was the first place ready for the contest. Temperance workers there organized themselves last spring to push the new legislation. Rev. Joseph Andrew, a Presbyterian clergyman of Middleville, gave the subject much time and attention. He succeeded in securing the co-operation of other clergymen and a large number of the best citizens. A by law was carried through the municipal council and voted upon by the municipal electors a few days ago. Lanark township had lately come under license as the result of Scott act repeal in Lanark county, and the liquor sellers were very reluctant to give up their new possession. They did not hold meetings, but they canvassed and agitated quietly and most industriously. The day of voting was very wet, but rain did not keep the voters at home. The temperance women were specially earnest and energetic. There was probably hardly a woman's vote in the township that was not polled. The ballot count showed that prohibition had again been carried in the township by a majority of 105 votes. Among the friends of temperance reform there is much rejoicing, and already preparations are being made to have prohibitory by-laws submitted in other townships and villages.

WONDERFUL GRIEVANCES

Sir Henry Tyler is making the annual inspection of the Grand Trunk and is meeting with some rare receptions. His visit to Stratford was the occasion of having poured into his ears some truly wonderful grievances. Some years ago it seems that the people of the town voted the Grand Trunk $60,000, in view of which certain repair work was to be done at that place and certain additions made to the work shops. The Stratford folks got into their heads that the contract had not been carried out to the letter, and so they laid wait for the president, and through the city council, the board of trade and the leading citizens undertook to pummel him properly. The mayor had a lot of complaints to make and had a respectful hearing and reply from Sir Henry Tyler. He assured the people that Stratford was a most important centre for the Grand Trunk railway, and that it had received the most favorable consideration from the railway management. Every interest was fully protected; every article of agreement had been carried out. Touching one grievance, however, he had been completely knocked out; namely that an undue number of young unmarried men had been placed in the shops instead of heads of families, "to provide for whose coming from Hamilton," said the mayor, "expensive preparations had been made by Stratford, a noble instance being increased school accommodation costing the city $10,000." In replying Sir Henry said this was a point of some delicacy, and added:

"He did not think Mr. Wallis had selected an undue proportion of unmarried men for Stratford, and if he had given us more than our share perhaps the ladies would not so much object, and by-and-by the matter of filling up the schools which had been provided in advance for the children might also be accomplished. (Laughter)."

A very good and fitting answer, it will be admitted. And now, with this introduction, let us ask if it would not have shown good judgment and tact on the part of our council to invite Sir Henry to Kingston, to show him around, and see if he could not see some point in which the Grand Trunk service at Kingston might be improved? Has the project of bringing the double track through the city, and having shops established here, fallen through? Is the beginning of the year the scheme was considered quite possible, and leading railway officials were consulted about it, but now that the president is in Canada, the great mogul of the road, nothing is done to interest him. Why? The question is a conundrum. The people will look to the mayor for a reply. He can't do everything he desires, but he can suggest what he thinks to be expedient and in the public welfare and trust to the common sense of the electors in giving him their support. What the Kingston people lack is enthusiasm, the cheerful endorsation, by act and word, of every movement which has a tendency to boom and build up a city. We must be more attentive and hospitable to strangers. We must do more to advertise the city.

To Strengthen "C" Battery.

The three years' term, for which the men of "C" battery, stationed at Esquimalt, B.C., enlisted, expires in about a month's time, and as it is extremely likely that a number of the men will not re-enlist, the minister of militia is considering the best means to keep the battery up to its full strength of 100 men. Drafts from "A" and "B" batteries are spoken of, as it is almost impossible to get men to enlist in British Columbia, owing to the high rate of wages prevailing there. The men of "C" battery have been receiving a bonus or extra pay for this very reason.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

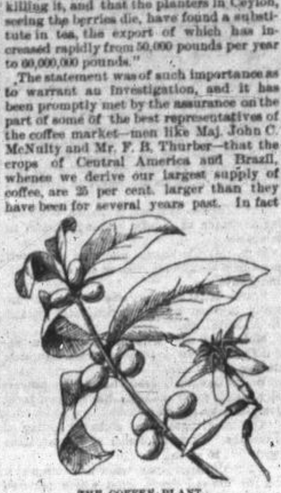
AN UNFOUNDED REPORT THAT THE COFFEE PLANT IS DYING OUT.

The Ceylon Source of Supply May Have Failed, but the Berry Flourishes Elsewhere—The Methods by which Coffee Is Prepared for Use.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

Somebody living in Colombo, Ceylon, has written to an American friend, and it has been freely given to the press, that the time is not far distant when coffee will have ceased to be the beverage of the people." He gives as a reason that a "parasite has attacked the plant and is gradually killing it, and that the planters in Ceylon, seeing the berries die, have found a substitute in tea, the export of which has increased rapidly from 50,000 pounds per year to 60,000,000 pounds."

The statement was of such importance as to warrant an investigation, and it has been promptly met by the assurance on the part of some of the best representatives of the coffee market—men like Maj. John C. McNulty and Mr. F. B. Thurber—that the crops of Central America and Brazil, whence we derive our largest supply of coffee, are 25 per cent. larger than they have been for several years past. In fact



THE COFFEE PLANT.

more coffee is being raised than ever before. The district of Santos Paulo, in Brazil, will alone, it is estimated, produce, 30 per cent. of the entire consumption this year, and a corresponding increase elsewhere will cause a surplus. The consumption of the world does not exceed ten million bags of the average weight of 130 pounds, and with the exception referred to there is no report that the crop will in any wise be diminished.

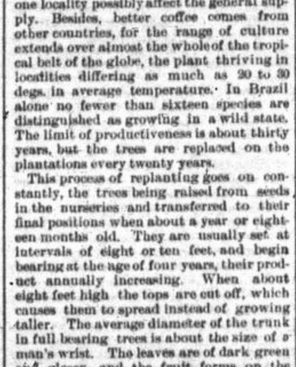
This Ceylon disease has been known since 1869, when a fungus appeared upon the leaves for which no remedy has been found; but neither in the quality nor the amount of coffee produced can this misfortune to one locality possibly affect the general supply. Besides, better coffee comes from other countries, for the range of culture extends over almost the whole of the tropical belt of the globe, the plant thriving in localities differing as much as 30 to 30 degs. in average temperature. In Brazil alone no fewer than sixteen species are distinguished as growing in a wild state. The limit of productiveness is about thirty years, but the trees are replaced on the plantations every twenty years.

This process of replanting goes on constantly, the trees being raised from seeds in the nurseries and transferred to their final positions when about a year or eighteen months old. They are usually set at intervals of eight or ten feet, and begin bearing at the age of four years, their product annually increasing. When about eight feet high the tops are cut off, which causes them to spread instead of growing taller. The average diameter of the trunk in full bearing trees is about the size of a man's wrist. The leaves are of dark green and glossy, and the fruit forms on the woody stems at the base of these leaves. When ripe the berry is red in color, resembling a large cranberry or medium sized cherry. Dissected it is seen to consist of five different parts covering the two beans, which lie face to face. First is the outer skin, second a soft pulp, third a glutinous substance saccharine in character, fourth an envelope, called by some the parchment, and somewhat thicker than the husk of wheat, and finally a thin, gossamer like film resembling the thin skin which covers the white onion and designated "silver skin."

Picking begins in Java in January and lasts three or four months. In Brazil they commence gathering in April or May, and continue until September. Women and children are largely engaged in gathering the fruit, carrying it from the field in baskets to the mill house or terrace, where the preparation of the berry for market begins.

Mr. Thurber says: "There is no item which enters into the supply of our table, unless it be butter, which is so easily injured in flavor as coffee, or which exhibits such a tendency to absorb surrounding odors. Vessels from South or Central America often arrive with mixed cargoes of coffee and hides, in which the former has been almost ruined by absorbing the smell of the latter. Roasting in a measure dissipates the 'hidey' smell, yet to an expert it is very perceptible, enough remaining to destroy the delicate flavor of the volatile oil or caffeine."

The extreme sensitiveness of coffee to surrounding odors is further demonstrated by the readiness with which roasted coffee absorbs the flavor of the wood when put



DR. JOHNSON AT THE CHESHIRE CHEESE.

into a pine box or bin. Roasted coffee, therefore, should never be kept in anything except a tightly closed tin box, or better still, an air tight glass or earthen jar. Different varieties show a great diversity in flavor, and different seasons produce different qualities.

Unquestionably a most important factor in a cup of good coffee is the process of roasting the bean, and in this respect a revolution has taken place in the United States during the last twenty years. Formerly not one pound in thirty of roasted coffee was sold, the consumers doing the "cooking" in an iron pot or skillet over an ordinary fire. Now, however, there are large coffee roasting establishments using steam power in every city of considerable size in the country.

The first complete apparatus for roasting and grinding coffee was set up in Wooster street, New York, in 1834, opposite Washington square. Other establishments followed, and wholesale grocery houses now, as a rule, run mills of their own, thus securing uniformity in their product and a better result in every way. Where parties attempt to roast their own coffee their object should be to produce a rich chestnut brown, because making black or French coffee the bean should be roasted higher than usual. No coffee should be kept long, however, or exposed to the air. Of late years roasted coffee packed in one pound papers has come into favor with consumers, the large dealers, from their knowledge of the characteristics of coffee and the flavors which harmonize in blending, having succeeded in producing grades adapted to the taste of different sections where coffee is largely used.

In reference to this subject the celebrated chemist, Baron von Liebig, wrote: "On roasting depends the good quality of the coffee. It contains a crystalline substance named caffeine or theine, because it is also a component part of tea. This matter is volatile, and every care should be taken to retain it. For this purpose the berries should be roasted until they are of a pale brown color. In those which are black the essential parts of the berries are entirely destroyed, and the beverage prepared from them does not deserve the name of coffee. As the berries lose every hour somewhat of their aroma in consequence of the influence of the oxygen of the air, it is better when the roasting is complete and the roast is yet hot to mix with the berries some powdered white or brown sugar—half an ounce to a pound of coffee is sufficient). This sugar melts immediately, and spreading over the berries gives each one a fine glaze, which renders it impervious to the atmosphere."

"How to make coffee?" answered Mr. Thurber in answer to a question. "Why, there are as many recipes as there are countries. I have one of my own which is plain, good, economical, and produces the best results. It is this: Grind moderately fine a large cup of coffee; break into it one egg with shell; mix well, adding enough cold water to thoroughly wet the grounds; pour upon this one pint of boiling water; let it boil slowly from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the variety of coffee used and the fineness to which it is ground. Let it stand three minutes to settle, then pour through a fine wire sieve into a warm coffee pot. This will make enough for four persons. At table first put the sugar in the cup, then half fill with boiling milk, add your coffee, and you will have an ideal beverage that is a revelation.

"Coffee deteriorates if left stewing upon the stove, and this is one of the principal reasons why that which is served at the hotels and restaurants is so often unfit to drink. While in Constantinople I investigated the mysteries of the far famed Turkish coffee. When a cup is wanted there the requisite amount of finely powdered coffee is put into a little brass, long handled pot, fitted with a grooved spout, but without a cover. Water enough to fill the pot is then poured in, and it is set upon live coals until it heats up just to the boiling point. It is then, without straining or settling the grounds, poured into a tiny cup. The composition is thick, muddy, and the lower half consists of a paste which is swallowed by the Turks with the same relish they show for the beverage itself. I am convinced that the reputation of Turkish coffee is principally due to the great care observed in roasting, not more than a twenty-four hour supply being purchased at one time."

It is a curious and endless study for a foreigner to observe life in the French cafes, for it has been remarked that Paris without cafes would be like a landscape without water or a bride without a veil. It is there that he takes his first cafe au

COZY CORNER, OLD COFFEE HOUSE.

lait in the morning, his demi-tasse or black coffee at dinner to assist his digestion, and after the theatre meets his friends to enjoy his smoke and bumper of wine. In England the old fashioned coffee houses, of which we have read so much in connection with Pope, Addison, Steele, Dryden, Fox, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and others, live only in tradition. The English, from the coffee point of view, have rather fallen into bad ways, and tea has been permitted to outstrip the Arabian berry in their affections. In colonial times and the early days of the republic New York had its Burn's coffee house, Merchant's coffee house, on the corner of Wall and Water streets, the Tontine coffee house, Browne's coffee house, in Water street, and other places of the kind, where Irving, Paulding, the Astors and old merchants of the city were wont to assemble. But these institutions have all long since passed from memory, and even their histories have been obliterated. People now drink their coffee if not at home in the restaurants and dining rooms, and the real delights of the beverage are seldom enjoyed. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

THE TEA TABLE.

Read This Down and You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted.

Attic salt is never to be found in the cellar.

Sweet grapes, 8 lb. basket, 40c. James Crawford.

Whom the modern gods wish to destroy they first put up to be candidates.

Dry cedar blocks, cut to stove lengths, to be procured only at Crawford's, foot Queen street.

So long as history repeats itself the school boy need not commit it to memory.

The man who yawns—behold, is he not afflicted with a species of heigh fever?

Erastus Wiman's fortune started from a penny made by him at the age of nine as a newsboy.

"Beody has just had an addition to his family." "Indeed! What is it?" "A hired girl."

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

A morning contemporary has "A Tale of Three Hearts." Why not call it "A bob tail flush?"

School ma'am (severely)—Johnny, now tell me! What have you in your head? Johnny—A sliver, marm.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

Why is it that the brass band in a procession always stops playing just as you have rushed to the window to listen to it?

The Sultan's wives are divided into three classes. There are five of the first, twenty-four of the second and 250 of the third.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

Alanus, the noted German medical advocate of a vegetarian diet, has gone over to the fleshy side. He now believes in fish.

Paul du Chaillu was born in Louisiana, not France, as is generally supposed. He is over fifty, bald and agile as an antelope.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

"Give me the man who whistles at his work," says one gushing writer. All right. Promise to kill him and you can have him.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it Sold by W. J. Wilson.

The shortest day is generally believed to be December 21, yet there are many who say that the day before pay day is the shortest day.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by W. J. Wilson.

The unsuccessful actress who married an architect had the satisfaction of knowing that she, at least, had a husband who could draw houses.

Hanson's magic corn salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. In boxes 15 cents, at Wade's drug store, corner King and Brock streets.

There is a young ladies' seminary in Canada in which the rule excluding males is so strict that the pupils are not even allowed to sing hymns.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

New York flat renters are demanding a large reduction in their rent, and, owing to the over supply of flats, are likely to get what they ask for.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Speaking of his proposed missionary enterprise in India, the Rev. Dr. George Pentecost says it was suggested to him by some high caste Hindoos, of which there are 5,000,000 in India.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one makes you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Congressman Lewis is now the nearest living relative of George Washington and is a living image of those portraits of the Father of his Country which are supposed to give the best likeness of him.

Probably no modern medicine has obtained wider notoriety, within a given time, than the really wonderful Slocum's Oxygenated Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. To sufferers from lung troubles we say: take no other. As all druggists sell it, is it easily obtained.

Kickers.

Everybody smokes the "Kicker."

LANARK'S SHOW FAIR.

IT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS—HAD FINE WEATHER.

The Prize List And a Fine Array of Winners—Some Names Appear with Great Frequency—A Good Assortment of Stock.

Draught horses—Stallion, 2 years old, W. Stewart, R. R. Affleck; yearling colt, W. S. McIlquham; 2 year old filly or gelding, W. S. McIlquham; yearling filly or gelding, R. J. McIlquham, P. J. McIlquham; brood mare, with foal, W. S. McIlquham, W. Stead; foal of 1890, W. S. McIlquham, G. Blair; span of heavy draught horses, in harness, A. McLean, J. Shaw.

General purpose horses—Stallion, 4 year old, A. McLean; yearling colt, R. R. Affleck; 2 year old filly or gelding, G. Blair; yearling filly, 1 and 2, W. McIlquham, sr.; foal of 1890, W. Allen; brood mare, with foal, 1 and 2, W. Allen; pair in harness, 1 and 2, W. Stead.

Roadster horses—Stallion, 2 years old, Arch. Daron; 3 year old filly or gelding, R. Montgomery; 2 year old filly or gelding, R. McFarlane, R. Robertson; pair matched horses, stallions excluded, in harness, James Pepper, W. Deachman; single horse, stallions excluded, in harness, T. B. Caldwell, J. F. Bradley.

Carriage horses—Brood mare, with foal, 1, R. Robertson; foal of 1890, 1, R. Robertson; pair matched carriage horses, in harness, P. P. Salter, T. R. Bulloch; single carriage horse, in harness, W. Cunningham, S. N. Burns.

Ayrshire cattle—Bull, 1 year old, J. S. Tullis; heifer calf, under 1 year, J. S. Tullis; bull, 1 year old, T. R. Bulloch; bull calf, under 1 year, W. S. McIlquham; milch cow, W. S. McIlquham; heifer, 2 year old, T. R. Bulloch.

Holsteins—Bull, 3 year old, James Y. Robertson, Cyrus Davis.

Jersey—Milch cow, heifer 2 year old, heifer calf, under 4 years, W. S. McIlquham, T. R. Bulloch.

Durham grade—Milch cow, W. Montgomery, C. McCulloch; heifer calf, under 1 year, J. S. Tullis.

Holstein grade—Bull, 3 year old, 1, G. Blair; bull, 2 year old, 1, W. Montgomery.

Jersey grade.—Heifer, under one year, D. Ward, sr.

Shropshire sheep.—Ram lamb, two ewes, two ewe lambs, George Blair.

Swine.—Spring pig, Berkshire, C. McCulloch, James Daron; spring pig, any other breed, F. Scantlion, James McCurdy; suckling pigs, R. Watt, commended.

Fowls and Birds.—Brahmas, John Trainor; brown leghorns, R. Watt, Peter Stewart; dark turkeys, grey geese, R. Montgomery; belgian canary, common green canary, A. Daron; collection of game fowl, C. McCulloch, recommended.

Harness and shoemakers' work.—Double set lumber harness; Wm. Gardner; men's balmorals sewed, S. N. Burns, John Trainor; long boots, kip, long boots, sewed, calf, John Trainor; pair ladies' balmorals, sewed, John Trainor; assortment shoemakers' work, J. Trainor, S. N. Burns; double set coarse, fine harness, trimmings for and assortment harness, Wm. Gardner, commended; John Moran, recommended.

Grains and seeds.—White winter wheat, Wm. Montgomery, Thos. Dunlop; red winter wheat, Thos. Dunlop, R. Montgomery; white spring wheat, white Russian spring, Jas. McIlraith; white spring wheat, Geo. Blair, James McIlraith; oats, white, Thomas Dunlop, Geo. Richardson; peas, P. McLaren, jr., Jas. McIlraith; buckwheat, R. Montgomery, Jas. McIlraith; winter rye, P. Stewart, W. Deachman; timothy seed, H. Bulloch, R. Montgomery.

Dairy products.—Firkin butter, H. Bulloch, W. Reid; butter in rolls or print, J. S. Tullis, H. Bulloch; home-made cheese, P. McLaren, jr.; home-made bread, Miss W. McIlquham, Mrs. John Drysdale; home-made buns, Miss W. McIlquham, W. C. Caldwell; maple syrup, F. Scantlion, Mrs R. Affleck; maple sugar, John McIlraith, James McIlraith; home-made soap, hard, R. Watt, Thos. Watt.

General manufacturer.—Single buggy, C. McCulloch; assortment of stoves and tinware, 1 and 2, Jas. McCurdy; exhibit of house furniture, James Young; road cart, C. McCulloch, recommended.

Extraspecials—Best draught team on stone boat, Wm. Cunningham, R. R. Affleck; best roadster, T. B. Caldwell; boys' race, under 14 years old, W. Melrose; best walking horse, Jas. Pepper; best boy rider, under 16 years old, W. Perkins; best table bouquet, W. Reid, Mrs. C. R. Smith; best buttonhole bouquet, W. Reid; collection of apples, Mrs. R. Affleck; best drawing by pupils in public school, Mary Dunlop, Aggie McIlraith, Nellie Watt and M. Prentice, H. Connor; best mile race, to harness on time, Jas. D. McInnis; Oxford sheep, ram lamb, Wm. Montgomery; best pony rider, F. Caldwell.

Vegetables and roots—Cauliflower, R. McLaren, jr., R. Montgomery; early cabbage, J. Buffam, C. McDougall; late cabbage, Geo. Richardson, R. Montgomery; red cabbage, R. Montgomery; cabbage lettuce, Wm. Lightly, W. C. Caldwell; long blood beets, R. Montgomery, Wm. Lightly; blood beets, turnip rooted, J. H. Manahan, W. C. Caldwell; Belgian carrots, R. McLaren, jr.; short-horn carrots, Wm. Montgomery, Mrs. R. Affleck; top onions, Minnie Prentice, W. Reid; Dutch sette, W. C. Caldwell, Wm. Lightly; onions, any variety, Mrs. R. Affleck, Wm. Lightly; potato onions, R. Montgomery, Mrs. P. J. McIlquham; Swedish turnips, purple top, P. McLaren, jr., W. S. McIlquham; turnips, any other variety, C. McDougall, R. F. Anderson; celery, W. C. Caldwell, F. Scantlion; collection of peppers, R. Montgomery; parsnips, R. Montgomery, P. Stewart; bunch parsley, W. C. Caldwell, J. Buffam; turnip radishes, radish, long scarlet, W. C. Caldwell; sweet corn, P. McLaren, jr., W. C. Caldwell; white corn, W. Reid, Jno. McIlraith; yellow corn, W. Reid, H. Bulloch; pop corn, Wm. Knowles, Thos. Watt; white beans, Jno. McIlraith, Geo. Richardson; table beans, J. H. Manahan, W. McIlquham, sr.; early rose potatoes, P. J. McIlquham, W. McIlquham, sr.; cup potatoes, P. McLaren, jr., H. Bulloch; Beauty of Hebron potatoes, Jas. McIlraith, W. McIlquham, sr.; potatoes, any variety, W. McIlquham, J. H. Manahan; greatest variety of potatoes, Mrs. R. Affleck, H. Bulloch; cucumbers, Geo. Richardson, W. Reid, mangold wurtzels, long red, W. Montgomery, W. S. McIlquham; mangold wurtzels, long yellow, R. Montgomery; mangold wurtzels, any variety, J. H. Manahan; red tomatoes, W. C. Caldwell, Wm. Lightley; yellow tomatoes, R. Montgomery; squash, R. Watt, 1st and 2nd; pumpkins, W. S. McIlquhom; hops, Mrs. R. Affleck, R. Montgomery; assortment of vegetables, Wm. Lightly; white neat egg, R. Montgomery recommended; top onion seed, H. Bulloch; short white carrots, P. McLaren, jr., R. Montgomery recommended.

Fruit—Collection of apples, R. F. Anderson, P. Stewart; red astrachans, Mrs. R. Affleck; Duchess of Oldenburg, J. Buffam, R. F. Anderson; fameuse, John McLaren, W. Reid; Alexandria, W. C. Caldwell, Mrs. John McLaren, Mrs. R. Affleck recommended; wealthy, R. F. Anderson, W. McIlquham, sr.; any variety, Thomas Watt, Miss Alcorn; three varieties of dessert apples, Wm. Knowles, R. F. Anderson; varieties of cooking apples, W. Reid, W. McIlquham, sr.; black grapes, R. F. Anderson, W. Lightly; white grapes, Hamburg grapes, collection of grapes under glass, collection outdoor grapes, W. Lightly; nutmeg melons, W. Reid; musk melons, W. Reid, Mrs. R. Affleck; water melons, Mrs. R. Affleck, W. C. Caldwell; citrons, P. Stewart, H. Bullock; best collection crab apples, P. Stewart, W. Reid; dried apples, W. McIlquham, sr.

Domestic wines, jellies, etc.—Rhubarb wine, Miss Alcorn; grape wine, Mrs J. Jamieson; raspberry vinegar, W. Reid, Miss Alcorn; preserved strawberries, W. McIlquham, sr.; preserved cherries, J. H. Manahan, James McIlraith; preserved raspberries, Mrs. J. Jamieson, W. McIlquham, sr.; preserved gooseberries, W. McIlquham, sr., J. H. Manahan; preserved peaches, Mrs. John Drysdale; preserved plums, Mrs. P. McIlquham, W. McIlquham, sr.; preserved apples, W. Reid, R. Montgomery; collection of jellies, R. Montgomery, Miss Alcorn; tomato catsup, R. Montgomery; assortment of pickles, bottled, R. Montgomery; extracted honey, James McIlraith; preserved black cherries, preserved grapes, J. H. Manahan, recommended.

Plants in pots—Collection best, F. Scantlion, Miss Alcorn; collection foliage plants, P. Stewart, Mrs. Alcorn; begonias, Mrs. C. R. Smith; hydrangea, W. W. Craig, P. Stewart; coleus, W. Lightly; oleander, Thos. Watt.

Cut in bloom—Petunias, double, C. R. Smith; col. of petunias, single, col. of dianthus, W. Lightly; col. of verbenas, W. C. Caldwell, W. Lightly; coxcombs, W. Lightly; col. phlox drummondii, W. Lightly, W. C. Caldwell; col. annuals, W. Lightly, Thos. Watt; col. gazelles, F. Scantlion, W. C. Caldwell; collection dahlias, single, W. Lightly, 1 and 2; collection everlasting flowers, W. C. Caldwell, 1 and 2; collection zinnias, marigold bloom, W. Lightly, 1 and 2; vase bouquet, P. Stewart, 1 and 2; hand bouquet, Mrs. C. R. Smith, W. Reid; best cut flowers, Mrs. C. R. Smith; floral design for supper table, W. J. Caldwell; funeral design, W. Read, W. Lightly; ornamental work for garden, W. C. Caldwell.

Ladies' work, ornamented—Crochet work in cotton, Mrs. Chas. McLenahan; crochet work in wool, Mrs. W. C. Caldwell, W. McIlquham, sr.; crochet in silk, Miss Alcorn, Mrs. Gray; drawn threads embroidery, Mrs. D. Ward, sr., Mrs. R. B. Drysdale; embroidery in satin, W. S. McIlquham, Miss Alcorn; embroidery in plush, W. S. McIlquham, Mrs. Grey; embroidery in flannel, Mrs. James Jamieson, Mrs McKerracher; embroidery in cotton, P. Stewart, Miss Alcorn; embroidery in cashmere, Mrs. W. S. McIlquham, Mrs. W. C. Caldwell, embroidery in muslin, Mrs. J. Jamieson, Mrs. D. Ward, sr.; embroidery in pape silk, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. D. Ward, sr.; embroidery with linen floss, Mrs. W. S. McIlquham; embroidery in applique, white, Miss Alcorn; embroidery in applique, colored, Miss Alcorn, Mrs. Grey; embroidery in arrasene, Miss Alcorn, Mrs. Charles McLenahan.

Embroidery—In ribbon, Miss Alcorn, Mrs. Grey; chenille, Mrs. Grey, W. S. McIlquham; rick-rack work, Mrs. J. A. Watts, Mrs. Grey; Kensington, Mrs. D. Ward, sr., Mrs. R. Watt; crewel, Miss Alcorn, Mrs. C. McLenahan. Point lace, W. S. McIlquham, F. Scantlion; honiton lace, Mrs. D. Ward, sr.; darn net, W. S. McIlquham, W. McIlquham; gold and silver tinsel work, Mrs. Grey, P. Stewart; worked whiskholder, Miss Alcorn, Mrs. Grey; table and piano scarf, Mrs. Grey, Miss Alcorn; Japanese or crazy patchwork, Mrs. Grey, Miss A. Crain; tape work, Miss Alcorn; paper flowers, W. McIlquham, Mrs. R. Robertson; sofa pillow, Berlin wool, W. S. McIlquham, Miss A. Crain; ottoman, C. McLenaghan, W. S. McIlquham; slippers, Berlin wool, Mrs. Grey; raised Berlin wool work, Miss Alcorn; mottoe, Berlin wool, W. S. McIlquham, Miss A. Crain; toilet set, Mrs. Jamieson, W. S. McIlquham; set table mats, Mrs. C. McLenaghan; one d